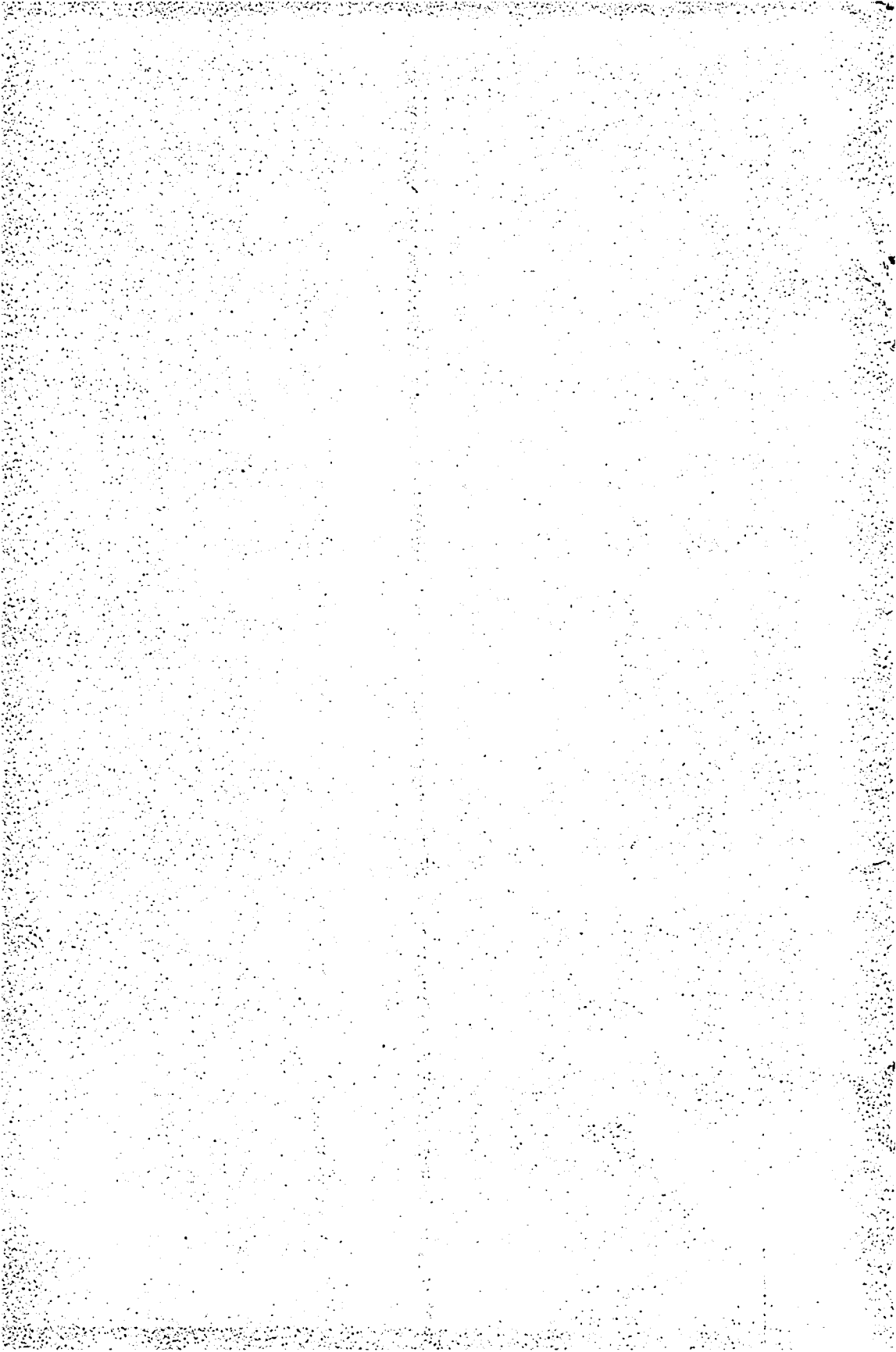


# Canadian Genealogist

VOL. 7, NO. 3 SEPTEMBER 1985





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

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

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

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

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Coverline: This small cemetery parkette stands in the mist of one of Scarborough, Ontario's 'mini-centers', completely surrounded by shopping malls and high-rise developments which house enough people for a small city. It's a good example of what a city and a developer can do when they decide to cooperate and preserve, instead of destroy, our links with the past. For details, see the story "Christie's Methodist Cemetery" on page 137.

# GENEALOGICALLY SPEAKING

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

## 1985 INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL CALENDAR

**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

**31 March - 29 April: Alberta Genealogical Society Lethbridge Branch Kindred Searchers '86 tour to England.** This extensive English genealogical tour looks like a winner, and will include participation in the Family History Conference at Loughborough University (see below). For detailed information and background write Kindred Searchers '86, 721 - 7th Street South, Lethbridge, Alberta T1J 2H4

**4-5 April: Alberta Genealogical Society 13th annual seminar.** Edmonton is the site of this conference, and its theme is 'Researching Roaming Relatives.' For more information write Jean Willing, Secretary, Seminar '86, Edmonton Branch, Alberta Genealogical Society, Box 754, Edmonton, AB T5J 2L4.

**4-6 April: Family History Conference & Annual General Meeting of the Federation of Family History Societies, Loughborough University, Leicestershire.** Registration for the full conference (Friday to Sunday, £58.00. For more information and a detailed program send *two* self-addressed envelopes (and four International Reply Coupons) to Eric Orbell, 33 Vandyke Road, Oadby, Leicester LE2 5UB England. Theme of the conference is 'The Family and the Local Community', and it is being hosted by the Leicestershire Family History Society.

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

**16-18 October, 1986: Michigan Genealogical Council Seminar 1986, Lansing, Michigan.** 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.

## 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. Evelyn Wright has spared no effort to ensure that the genealogy was as up-to-date as possible at the time of printing, and spent years checking her 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 Flewellings.** An attempt will

be made in 1986 to bring those interested in the Flewelling-Flewelling-Fluelling family of North America together.

At present, the basic proposal is to hold such an event in Ontario in the summer of 1986. If you are interested, or know of people who are, contact Geraldine C. Busch, Box 15571, Kansas City, MO 64106, USA. Ask for a reunion questionnaire, which will allow you to indicate the best dates and places for the reunion. Anyone with queries on the family itself should write to Thomas A. Murray, Box 1354, Station E, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2W3.

**Calling all O'Dochartaighs.** The O'Dochartaigh/O'Doherty family held a worldwide reunion in Ireland this year from 16 June to 11 July, with June 22-25 as the main festival days. Communities in the Inishowen Peninsula planned special events during that period. Although the reunion is over, O'Doherty descendants might like to make contact with Stan or Marg Daugharty, 15 Locust Street, St. Thomas, Ontario N5R 2C2, or telephone them at 516/631-5270.

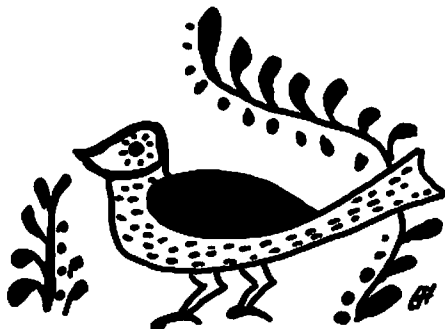
One result of interest in this family is the fact that an O'Dochartaigh Center is being developed in Derry to form a basis for a connecting link with the North American O'Dochartaigh Family Research Association of Attica, Michigan. A small computer is being used to develop a program for cross-checking data and tracing names, and recently a computer index of all O'Dochartaighs listed with

the North American Association was forwarded to Ireland to be put into the computer's data bank.

The work is being carried out by the Research Centre of the Derry Youth & Community Workshop, and its genealogy tutor, Brian Mitchel, advised us this month that the center has produced a 38-page package entitled 'O'Doherty Information Pack — History and Genealogy,' to commemorate the reunion.

The package includes a series of maps showing the counties of Ireland, the baronies of Ulster, the parishes of Counties Derry and Donegal, the towns and castles of the Inishowen Peninsula, Donegal and the streets of Derry city, together with description and explanation of the records used in a family tree search in Ireland. In addition to this information, which is of interest to anyone of Irish descent, there are maps and history relevant specifically to the Doherty Clan. If you're interested, you can order it from the Research Centre, Derry Youth and Community Workshop, 15 Magazine Street Derry, BT48 6HH. To cover airmail postage the cost of the pack is £6.00 sterling.

**Calling all Pearsolls.** Burt K. Pearsoll is the editor of the *Pearsall, Pearsell, Pearsoll Canadian Family Newsletter*, a wide-ranging collection of material about the family anyone with connections to it would be interested in acquiring. To subscribe write Burt K. Pearsoll, 246 Lime Kiln Road, Ancaster, Ontario L9G 3B1.



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# THE COMPUTER CONNEXION

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



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In my last column, I described the features one should look for when evaluating a genealogy software package. In this column, I want to present the features that should be considered for any type of program, whether it be genealogy, word processing or spreadsheet software.

One of the most important things to discover about a program before you buy it, is whether it will run on your hardware. This not only includes checking the obvious question of whether it runs on your brand of machine but also investigating more subtle requirements. Some programs will demand a minimum of two disk drives and you may only have one. Some will have specific requirements for the monitor such as 80-column-by-25-line display and your display may have only 24 lines. Most programs are written to support only certain types of printers. Part of the installation procedure you follow the first time you run the program will be done to indicate which printer you have. Check that your brand of printer is supported by the program. All programs require a certain amount of RAM (random access memory) to run. The program will not run on your machine unless you have more memory than the minimum mentioned in the program specifications. This is usually 64 or 128K for genealogy programs. You will have to learn a little computer jargon and something about your hardware in order to be able to answer these questions about hardware compatibility.

You will need to verify that the program will run under the operating system you use. The operating system, often called DOS (stands for disk operating system and rhymes with boss), is loaded into the machine when you first turn it on. It allows the computer to talk to the disk drives and other peripherals and to generally act like a computer. Most machines are capable of running several kinds of DOS, but any one version of a program only runs under one kind of DOS. The program may be available in different versions so that various types of DOS are supported but usually you must purchase the version that matches what you have at home.

The documentation that comes with the package will be your life support system when you first start using the software, and it will be your reference text once you have learned the basics. The manual should explain what procedures to follow in plain English. Some manuals assume the reader has a high level of computer literacy and if you know nothing about your machine, check to be sure the documentation explains clearly how to get the program up and running. If the program runs on different kinds of computers, not just a single brand, look to see if the documentation is customized for your brand. If you are a raw beginner, you will find this to be essential.

The manual should have an index, a table of contents and numbers on each page to help you find things. Some manuals will have a tutorial section to step you through the basics and a separate section for reference. Other manuals will combine the two functions. This can sometimes make it more difficult to find the

specific detail you are looking for as you become more experienced since you may have to run through a whole tutorial session to find what you want; it depends on how well the index and table of contents give you access to specific details.

'User friendly' is the software buzzword of the 80s. Everyone who is selling software today claims their product is the ultimate in user friendliness. What is user friendly to one person may be user hateful to the next depending on his/her level of expertise with both the application and the computer. I judge user friendliness on the following factors. Is it obvious how the program works? Does the program move along in some logical manner or do you have to spend a lot of time with your nose buried in the manual weeks after you started using it? Are the prompts clear? Are the screens uncluttered and easy to read? Is the program flexible? Does it work at a reasonable speed? Is it menu driven or are there many complex commands to learn? Remember that while lots of menus may be helpful at the very beginning, they can become tedious once you know how the program works. A combination of menus and commands is one solution to the problem. Another is to be sure that every menu gives enough options for you to bypass unnecessary steps and to move freely between sections of the program.

When you make any kind of mistake, whether it be a procedural error or a typo, the program MUST handle it gracefully. It is not acceptable for it to simply dump you out of the program, perhaps with some unintelligible message. It should give you a meaningful error message and the chance to redo the step you were working on at the time. If you have a chance to try out the package in advance, be sure to try to deliberately do things incorrectly in an attempt to assess how it will handle errors. When you are first learning to use the program, you will undoubtedly do non-standard things to the program and that is the time you need it to show some 'understanding'.

Try to discover what kind of support is available to you if you buy a program. Does the vendor provide assistance over the telephone? Will he fix bugs and provide updates over the long term? Does the dealer provide local support? Unless the dealer is into genealogy, he will probably not be much help. Ask how many people have bought the program. This is usually a sign of good quality for the money and also suggests there will be people around to help you. It is definitely an advantage to know someone else who is using the package so that you can share experiences, compare notes, and discuss tricks get the program to do non-standard things. Programs that have been around a while have established user groups. These groups usually charge a nominal membership fee and produce a newsletter. You can learn a lot from sharing your problems with other people, and hearing about what other people are doing with their program.

Check to see if the program will let you make backup copies for safety purposes. Floppy disks are vulnerable to dust, smoke, finger prints, magnetic fields (don't sit a floppy next to a telephone that will ring), temperature, mutilation by the dog, etc. Some programs have fancy copy protection schemes to prevent people from creating and using pirated copies. Unfortunately, that can be a pain in the neck for the honest user who wants to make a backup copy in case something should happen to the working copy. Some programs that do not allow you to make a backup provide an extra backup diskette. If something should happen to both the working copy and the backup, you may send the vendor your diskettes with a nominal fee and he will replace them for you. Vendors of geneal-



ogy programs tend to depend on the honesty of the user and allow backup copies to be made. Please honour this trust.

Before you buy anything, try to do the following. See the program run so that you can evaluate it according to your own criteria. It is becoming more common to find demo disks that are available for free or the cost of a disk. Usually, the demo will let you do almost everything the the program can do but will restrict you to just a few records. It may lead you through a prearranged tutorial to demonstrate each of the features. Read reviews of the program in magazines to learn more about it. Reviews are available in genealogy magazines such as *1 Canadian Genealogist*, *MicroRoots* and *Genealogical Computing*. Talk to people who are using the program to find out what they like and dislike about it.

The program should offer good price performance. Beware of the pitfalls concerning price. You generally get what you pay for and a good piece of software is going to cost you over \$100 and more likely \$200-\$300. Consider how long you will spend using the program and the investment of time you will make entering your data. Put it into context by calculating how much you spend on purchasing certificates, postage, etc. to do your research. It does not pay to be cheap. Remember also to take into account that if you purchase a more expensive product, the vendor likely offers some type of telephone hot-line support. A \$50 package does not usually offer that kind of support.

Notwithstanding the fact that I highly recommend you plan to spend a decent amount on the program, there are sources of cheap and/or free software. The LDS Personal Ancestral File for \$35 is a bargain. The church has obviously not charged back to the user its full development costs. At them moment, this program is available for the IBM PC. The church has also licensed a separate party to create a version which will run under CP/M.

There are two other standard sources for cheap/free software. One source of free software is electronic bulletin boards (often referred to as BBS). If you have a modem and a telecommunications program, you may hook your computer up to someone else's. Bulletin boards are set up for this purpose and there are several boards dedicated to genealogy in the United States. There is even one run by Quinsept, vendor of the program *Family Roots*. Usually one feature offered by an electronic bulletin board, in addition to electronic messaging, is the ability to download public domain software. There are lots of people who create small programs or utilities to do some job that they want done and then they make that software available to the public. This software is stored on the bulletin board and when you phone, you may transfer it to your computer for your own private use. I will talk further about bulletin boards in a future column.

Another source of public domain software is user groups. In Toronto, there is a group for IBM PC users, PET users, Apple users, and so on. Each of these groups meets regularly, offers guest speakers on a wide range of topics that would be of interest to the membership, and maintains a software library of public domain software, similar to that found on bulletin board systems. In fact, BBS software libraries are often the source of user group software offerings. Usually, you have to belong to the club to have access to the software library. As a member, you either pay for the cost of a disk or provide your own and the software is yours.

There is a program called *Genealogy on Display* for the IBM PC which is available through IBM PC user groups or bulletin boards. It is a type of program



sometimes called 'user supported' or 'shareware'. It is available to anyone for free and users are encouraged to copy and share the program with others. If you use the program and like it, however, it is suggested that you send a contribution of \$35 to the author. Some very good programs are available through this means, including one of the best telecommunications programs for the IBM called PC-TALK. The diskette that you get not only contains the program(s) but also contains the documentation. You simply print it on your own printer or else refer to it online. In the case of Genealogy on Display, the documentation is over 80 pages long and explains in great detail how to use the twenty genealogy programs that make up the package.

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# Christie's Methodist Cemetery

Recorded by D. Milne and M. Garrett

Checked by E. Hancocks, April 1973

*What's left of this small early Ontario cemetery is now preserved as a parkette in the midst of a major mall and apartment development, a photograph of which graces our cover this month. It was originally sited on Lot 33, Con. 4, Scarborough Township, York County, on the west side of Warden Avenue just north of Finch Avenue. Today, the area is the centre of a small suburban 'nucleus neighborhood' whose focus is Bridlewood Mall, and around which pivot high-rise apartment buildings that contain the population equivalent of a small city. The wonder is that the cemetery survived at all. At the time development began, the cemetery had been unused for some time, and a newspaper notice from 1973 sets out what happened succinctly.*

*"An old Scarborough cemetery, unused for 25 years and containing six graves, will be turned into a small park by the developers of a shopping centre.*

*"John A. Boddy, representing developers Robert McClintock Ltd., told a meeting of the Scarborough Board of Control that ownership of the cemetery at Warden and Finch Avenues would be transferred to the borough. Developers would pay for maintenance of the cemetery."*

*The newspaper article had one thing wrong. There were a lot more than six graves in the cemetery as this recording can testify. Today, the parkette remains a visible symbol of the township's past, and is still largely treated with respect by local citizens. The editors of this magazine, and historically minded residents of Scarborough generally regard what has happened in this development as a model for other developers to emulate. If such developments threaten cemeteries near you, don't hesitate to use this parkette as a symbol of what can be accomplished when developer, city, and citizens try to act in harmony.*

ARMSTRONG, Mary, wife of Adam, 1855 (no age)

BALES, Rachel CHRISTIE, wife of Joseph, 1832-16 May 1867, 35 years and 3 months

BATTRICK, Mary Ann, wife of Nathaniel, 17 Apr 1861, 49 years

BONE, John, 1 Dec 1897, 68 years and 4 months

BONE, William Louis, 9 July 1870-23 Apr 1895

BRANTON, John Thomas, son of Henry and Hannah, 19 Jul 1860, 3 months

CHRISTIE, Isaac, 1784-1 Jul 1866, wife Isabella GRAEME, nat of Co Armagh  
IRE, 2 Oct 1871, 74 years

CHRISTIE, Alexander, 29 Dec 1867, 90 years

CLELAND, James, 21 Feb 1855, 33 years

CLELAND, Thomas Henry, 14 Jan 1851, 9 days, Mary Jane, 21 May 1855, 1 year, children of James

COULTAS, Henry, late farmer Scarborough, born Brampton, near Scarborough, Yorks, ENG, 15 Jan 1850, 71 years

DIX, John, nat of Norfolk ENG, 12 Feb 1883, 71 years, his wife Ann, 11 Nov 1871, 58 years

**HUNT**, Charles, son of Charles and Sarah, 1878 (child-no dates)  
**JACKSON**, Sarah Jane, 1856-1906  
**LEY**, George, nat of Devonshire ENG, 24 Nov 1875, 65 years 4 months and 16 days, his wife Ann JERMAN, d at Scarborough, 4 Dec 1881, 81st year  
**LEY**, Mary Hannah WRIGHT, wife of James, 25 Jun 1895, 38 years  
**LEY**, Elizabeth, 27 Jan 1887, 49 years  
**LEY**, John Fletcher, 12 Sep 1881, 1 year 7 months and 12 days, Mary Emily, 19 Set 1876, 3 years 8 months, Clara Hephziban, 20 Mar 1877, 5 years 10 months, children of George and Eliza  
**LOBBOCK**, Maria Ann, dau of John and Maria, 13 Apr 1861, 8 months and 20 days  
**MORGAN**, George, 18 Jan 1895, 55 years, his wife Elizabeth GLENDENNING, 12 Jan 1917, 77 years  
**MORGAN**, George, nat of Co Mayo IRE, 21 Nov 1876, 83rd year, his wife Jane FITZPATRICK, 11 Feb 1867, 76 years  
**MORGAN**, John G, M.D., 22 Jan 1916, 36 years  
**MORGAN**, Morley, 10 Jan 1872, 2 months  
**MORGAN**, Margaret J, 20 Jul 1877, 2 years 5 months and 21 days  
**ROY**, Permelia, wife of John, 10 Jan 1849, 36 years  
**SHELTON**, Jane wife of Richard, (no dates)  
**SNIDER**, Mary CAMERON, wife of Edwin, 2 May 1863, 35 years and 7 months  
**THOMPSON**, Lavinia, wife of G P, 23 Dec 1879, 37 years and 7 months  
**THOMPSON**, Eliza, wife of G P, 19 Jan 1877, 36 years 10 months and 7 days  
**WRIGHT**, Elizabeth, wife of Hulet, 25 Mar 1856, 55 years and 7 months  
**WRIGHT**, John M, son of John and Catherine, 10 Jan 1876, 3 months and 3 days  
**WRIGHT**, Florence, 26 Jun 1883, 26 days  
**WRIGHT**, Mary E, 22 Jun 1882, 5 years and 15 days  
**WRIGHT**, David, 9 Jun 1882, 14 years and 2 months  
**WRIGHT**, John M, 19 Jun 1882, 2 years 8 months and 13 days  
**WRIGHT**, infant dau, 15 Apr 1884



# You're a What? I'm an Archivist

By Althea Douglas

*All those papers in the attic. . . Aunt Minnie's letters and diaries: you don't want to throw them out, but you don't know what to do with them exactly. You've got the beginning of an archive — and just how archives differ from libraries and what archivists do is the subject of this fascinating article by Althea Douglas, whose previous "Shipowners and Shipping Registers" article drew fascinated comments from readers of CG.*

"You're a what?"

"I'm an Archivist."

"You dig things up?"

"In a manner of speaking, perhaps; but no, I'm not an archaeologist. I work in an Archive."

"Oh, you're a sort of Librarian."

"Not really. Though I suppose in the eyes of most people we do the same sort of work and offer similar services to the public."

Every archivist has heard variations on this conversation. Although genealogists are among the researchers who use archives most frequently, some may not understand how Librarians and Archivists differ in their approach to similar material and why Libraries and Archives do not function in quite the same ways.

Libraries are familiar to most of us from an early age. Growing up in Toronto, I read my way through our local Public Library, and by the time we moved to Montreal I was at a University where there was a main library and special collections in every faculty. Working as a costume designer in classical theatre, I depended on books and libraries, with an occasional sortie into museums. A graduate degree in English literature, again using books and libraries, led to a research editorship with the Burney Papers at McGill University. It was here that I started to use primary material — documents and letters, rather than rely on secondary sources — books.

This job involved cataloguing and preparing for publication a large collection of letters between three generations of an English-French literary family, and it led me into innumerable curious corners of the late 18th and early 19th century. The letters touched on literature and music, exploration and politics, theatre and medicine, finance, wars, revolution and people — most of all people. There were literally thousands of men and women to be identified, with their birth, marriage and death dates, and their inter-relationships.

Tracking down facts for explanatory footnotes, as well as looking for missing letters from the correspondence, introduced me to the world of Archives. To be specific, the Public Record Office in London. Here I suffered severe culture shock.

It is curious how many scholars, adept at research in the largest and most complex libraries, can be totally daunted when they encounter the riches of this depository where layers of English History have been laid down by generations of officials and their clerks. I was confused by what appeared mysterious and often illogical arrangements of material; the familiar card-catalogues seemed nonexistent

and nothing worked in quite the way I was used to, though work it most certainly did.

A course in Archive and Record Management, offered by McGill's then recently appointed Archivist, Alan Ridge, explained how Archivists think and why Archives differ from libraries.

Archival institutions are receiving agencies, whereas libraries are collecting agencies. An archival institution, whether government or private, is established for the purpose of preserving materials produced by the body it serves.<sup>1</sup>

To some extent, every one of us is a "collecting agency" and "librarian". We buy books and arrange them on our shelves in some sort of order so that we can find them again. If a collection of books gets big enough it will require a more sophisticated system than "history in the tall case, genealogy over by the desk, and novels in the bedroom beside the window."

Such systems have been worked out in detail, the one most commonly in use being that devised at the Library of Congress. Universities give degrees in Library Science, turning out professional librarians skilled in organizing material under such systems and guiding researchers through them. To find a book in a library is a simple and standard process — or ought to be, for books by their nature are multiples. There may be many editions, special bindings, and other variations to delight bibliographers and bibliophiles, but standard cataloguing methods are meant to ensure that these will all be found in the same place in the catalogue, be it on cards, microfiche, or computer. Once the book is in hand, tables of contents, indexes, or descriptive chapter headings may help us locate those facts we want.

But Archives? If you have a drawer of file folders in which you keep letters and other papers, you have the beginnings of an archive, and you know how these grow and accumulate. You arrange your folders in a way that suits you, but it may not suit your spouse who wants to use a different system. Government agencies are only now accepting the need for standard filing procedures. In past centuries the appointment of a new Secretary in some Ministry might see a complete change in the methods of organizing correspondence. Sir Hillary Jenkinson waxed almost lyrical:

Archives are not collected: . . . (They) reached their final arrangement, by a natural process: are a growth; almost, . . . as much an organism as a tree or an animal. They have consequently a structure, an articulation and a natural relationship between parts which are essential to their significance. . .<sup>2</sup>

Which is to say, how a person (or a department of government) arranges and keeps their files will tell a lot about them. Moreover, if you want to find something in these files you must be familiar with the original filing system, or systems, their evolution and development, or have lists and indexes made by someone who is, or was.

As a consequence, there is no standard system for cataloguing or arranging archives, for each deposit is unique and requires slightly different handling. While there are short courses given in Archive management, primarily by the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa and George Brown College in Toronto, only in

1981 did the University of British Columbia begin to offer a degree program. The first class graduated in the spring of 1983. Most practicing Archivists therefore have come into the field with a degree in some related discipline and have learned by doing.

How do these differences affect the researcher? Only in the degree of pre-organization of the material. Keep in mind that libraries collect books, in which information has already been assembled, arranged and usually indexed, while archives acquire files in which many leaves containing information may or may not be fully sorted and organized, and almost certainly are not fully indexed.

When preparing the card catalogue of the Burney Family Correspondence, each and every letter and document (well over 10,000 items held in over 100 different collections in both libraries and archives) was inventoried separately. That effort, however, had involved several researchers over almost a decade, and the end result was published as a book with a 27-page name index.<sup>3</sup>

When I undertook to arrange and inventory Dr. Wilder Penfield's collection at the Montreal Neurological Institute, I found myself for the first time behind the archivist's desk, answerable to the demands of researchers. The mandate I was given was to organize the material for the convenience of biographers, and that meant retaining as much of Dr. Penfield's own filing systems and arrangements as possible, for these would reveal how he worked and thought.

When finally in their acid-free folders and boxes, Dr. Penfield's correspondence and writings filled some eighty-five linear feet of shelf space. To individually itemize these letters and manuscripts appeared well nigh impossible, for over the years costs and salaries had increased enormously. I realize for the first time just how great was the task of making an archival collection accessible to researchers.

Yet this collection was miniscule compared to the holdings in our government archives. There it would only form a single Manuscript Group, or more correctly two groups, a Record Group for the papers relating to the Institute and University, and a Manuscript Group for the personal correspondence and writing. Record Groups (RG) and Manuscript Groups (MG) are the large basic units in which most archives are arranged. The standard procedure then is to break each Group down into subgroups, or Series.

When I made these basic divisions of the Penfield material, the Record Group one Series held letters and documents relating to the Neurological Institute, its founding and operations, a second Series concerned McGill University (of which the Institute is a part) and the Faculty of Medicine. The Manuscript Group divided naturally into five Series: General Correspondence; Personal Correspondence; manuscripts and papers relating to published papers or articles; those relating to unpublished talks and papers; and the manuscripts, illustrations and correspondence pertaining to the Doctor's 16 books.

Within each Series, lists are then made of the titles of each folder, but these lists, or finding aids often fill large ring binders. Hunting through them for a specific item can be a slow process. To make things easier with the Penfield material I made a subject index on file cards, and we hoped then for eventual computerization. In some cases file titles give a good indication as to what may be found within, but this is not always so. Yet to go beyond this and inventory every item in a file is a very costly process and most archives can afford to do it for only the most important and significant material.



I had one researcher enquire about her grandfather who she said had worked with Dr. Penfield on a trepanning instrument, she thought about 1930. There was nothing under his name, or on the subject of trepanning, or in the general correspondence for those years, and I was sorry to disappoint her. Then one day while checking a rather fat file titled "Royal Victoria Hospital" I found the whole correspondence, labeled "Bone drill". I was able to send her the information and fill out the details of the story.

One of the joys of archival research is the wealth of peripheral information in an original deposit, but however detailed the findings aids, they can only suggest what a unique file of papers may contain. Finding aids are just that, a way of pointing out what material exists. No one expects a library catalogue card to tell what is in a book. Only a fast flip through the book's index (please let there be an index) will tell if the author or editor has included the information you want. Luck, serendipity, and a memory for odd details are qualities that both researcher and archivist need, and no researcher should hesitate to ask for help, but you cannot expect an archivist to do your research for you. They can lead you to the lists and finding aids for the material most likely to help your search. With great good luck you just might contact an archivist who had been sorting the very files you want, but don't count on it. Only finding the right file will turn up the right material.

We all appreciate the convenient services of libraries, where consulting a catalogue will tell you what books are available on what subjects. Union Catalogues give the holdings of other collections and the inter-library loan system can secure such material, at least in photocopy form. Microfiche and microfilm can bring rare early imprints to the most remote library. In certain fields, data banks and computers can provide a print-out bibliography of articles and books on any given topic.

Archives, too, are coming to rely on microfilm and microfiche, and today, census returns and land grant records can be consulted in many local libraries. Indexes of parish records from the British Isles can be checked all across North America and films of the registers ordered for detailed study.

As a matter of conservation, it is the most used records that are filmed first, and become generally available. Inter-library loans will bring microfilmed archival records to you however isolated your local library, once you know what records are filmed, where they are held and what the reel numbers are. Unfortunately, the *Union List of Manuscripts* is not really an adequate equivalent of the library's Union Catalogues. Inter-Archival research by mail remains something of a Catch 22 situation. Archives are working to overcome this problem by publishing lists and indexes to their collections, particularly to those most popular with genealogists. There is also progress being made in the computerization of inventories, but this all takes staff and funding. If researchers and users encourage and support such efforts — tell your local politician how useful you find this collection or how helpful that department was — we may see a time when material in archives is as readily available as that in libraries.

#### NOTES

1. T.R. Schellenberg, *Modern Archives Principles and Techniques*, Chicago, 1956, p. 19.
2. Hilary Jenkinson, *The English Archivist: A New Profession*, London, 1948, p. 4.
3. Joyce Hemlow, J.M.M. Burgess & A. Douglas, *A Catalogue of The Burney Family Correspondence 1749-1878*, New York, Montreal, 1971.

# THINK! Genealogical pitfalls

By Milton Rubincam, C.G.

*This is another in the series of articles by Milton Rubincam, F.A.S.G., one of the continent's leading genealogists. It was originally published in Archives Associates, a now defunct publication of the National Archives of the United States. The straightforward advice offered here is basic to any genealogical search, and the recommendations valuable to genealogists of every country.*

The novice in genealogical research soon becomes aware that he is engaged in one of the most dangerous activities in the world — the pursuit of ancestors. The misreading of a name, the wrong interpretation of a term in a will or deed, or a leap to wrong conclusions can cause one to climb the wrong family tree. Even experienced genealogists have to remind themselves of the numerous genealogical perils into which they can, and do, fall if vigilance is not constantly maintained. Elizabeth Nichols, in one of her small, basic books on genealogical research, devotes a page to a single word, printed in large letters: "THINK!" It is sound advice for all genealogists, amateur, avocational, or professional.

The late Dr. Jean Stephenson, for many years Director of the National Archives National Institute on Genealogical Research, used to begin her lectures with a startling declaration: "I don't believe a thing I see in print!" These words came as a terrific shock to those who had just started their researches, yet they were true. One must not accept as holy writ a book or article on a genealogical subject. One must regard printed works as only providing clues for further research. The account in the book or article must be verified or disproved by documentary evidence.

There are thousands of cases where researchers have been led astray by the printed word. The Rittenhouse genealogy of 1893 considerably gave the members of that distinguished Pennsylvania family two male line origins to choose from — one was a lineage traceable to the Imperial House of Habsburg, and the other was descent from the noble von Rittershausen family of Westphalia. As a Rittenhouse descendant, who had started my research at the age of 15, naturally I chose the royal line — it was so much more interesting. The royal line included such celebrities as Ferdinand and Isabella, who sent Christopher Columbus on his fateful voyage in 1492. Actually, nothing is known of the family beyond the American founder, Wilhelm Rittinghausen (William Rittenhouse, 1644-1718). A slender volume published in 1922 made my maternal ancestor, Richard Haines (d 1682), founder of the New Jersey family of the name, Haines, a son of the Rev. John Haynes and grandson of Governor John Haynes of Connecticut and his wife, Mable Harlakenden, who was of English royal ancestry. It was with reluctance that I finally gave up this illustrious pedigree. Had it been true, Mable (Harkakenden) Haynes would have been 21 Years old when her grandson was born, and her grandson would have been born in the same year — or thereabouts — as his father!

A newspaper article in a Plainfield, N.J., newspaper in 1902 declared that

Jonathan Smalley (d. 1763) married Sarah FitzRandolph, who had a Mayflower ancestry. This claim was repeated in a large number of books during the next half century and sent scores of Jonathan's descendants into the Mayflower Society. We now know, from the family Bible of Jonathan's grandson, David Smalley (b. 1766), that he married Sarah Bird, not FitzRandolph. The Mayflower Society, now engaged in its important Five-Generation Project, after submitting the evidence to three impartial referees has declared that hereafter no lines of descent from Jonathan Smalley and Sarah Bird will be accepted.

Pitfall No. 2 on my list is family tradition. Donald Lines Jacobus, the foremost American genealogist, once wrote: "Tradition is a chronic deceiver, and those who put faith in it are self-deceivers. This is not to say that tradition is invariably false. Sometimes a modicum of fact lies almost hidden at its base. The probability of its falsehood increases in geometric ratio as the lineage increases in grandeur." My family had a glorious tradition: we were French Huguenots who were soldiers and shed our blue blood on the battlefield, fighting for the Catholic kings who persecuted us. Hence the origin of our name, "Rubincam" or "red field." (The logic of this contradictory allegiance we never fully understood.) Instead, scientific investigation has revealed that our aristocratic French Huguenot ancestors were ordinary Germans of the burgher class (some of whom attained the ministry) and our name is not derived from the French "Rubinchamp" (which we had translated as meaning "red field") but was High German "Rübenkamp," signifying "turnip field!"

Other favorite family traditions are descents from "three brothers," an Indian princess, a great and illustrious family, "companions" of William the conqueror, shipmates of William Penn aboard the ship *Welcome*, etc. Marion Rubincam Balderston and Dr. George E. McCracken, initially working independently of each other, "disembarked" a large number of so-called "passengers" of the *Welcome* (claimed by their descendents). The results of their researches (and the work of the other investigators) are embodied in a 2-volume work. *Penn's Colony*, published by the Welcome Society of Pennsylvania in 1970.

Yet many families do have a "modicum of fact" in their traditions. The Parry family of Indianapolis claimed that their founder, Henry Parry, married Sarah, daughter of Gen. John Cadwalader of Revolutionary War fame. A thorough investigation of the sources revealed that the general had no daughter Sarah by either of his wives, but he did have a daughter Sarah by his mistress Anne Dingwell, and she did marry Henry Parry.

The Crowninshield family of Salem, Mass., asserted that their late 17th-century ancestor, Dr. Johann Kaspar Richter von Kronenschildt, had been educated at the University of Leipzig and was expelled for fighting a duel. His descendant, the late, great medievalist, George Andrews Moriarty, tested the tradition by having searches made in Germany. It was found that the Salem doctor's real name was not Kronenschildt but Richter and that he was the illegitimate son of a certain Kaspar Richter (who was indeed a student at the University of Leipzig) by his mistress Anna Hahn. No record of the father's expulsion from the university was found, however.

Another serious trap into which the unwary researcher falls is the calendar change of 1752. Before that year the Julian Calendar, which was inaugurated by Julius Caesar in 46 B.C., had been used by much of the Western world. It provid-

ed for a year of 365¼ days, with every 4th year being a leap year (366 days). But the astronomical year (the period it takes the earth to complete one revolution in its orbit about the sun) is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and slightly over 45 seconds. Thus, the Julian Calendar was over 11 minutes longer than the actual period. By 1582 it was nine days ahead of sun time. On February 24, 1582, by a bull (decree), Pope Gregory XIII corrected the calendar (since called Gregorian Calendar in his honor) by decreeing that the day following October 4 be the 15th and not October 5, 1582. The Catholic countries of Europe immediately adopted the new calendar but the Protestant countries refused to do so until various dates in the 18th century. (For a list of the countries and the dates they adopted the Gregorian calendar, see Ethel W. Williams, *Know Your Ancestore* (12th printing, 1969), pp. 35-36, and Archibald F. Bennett, *A Guide for Genealogical Research* (1951), p. 323.) England and her colonies adopted the Gregorian Calendar (which we also call New Style — N.S.), by an Act of Parliament passed in 1751. By this time the Julian Calendar (or Old Style — O.S.) was 11 days ahead of sun time, so 11 days were dropped — the day following September 2, 1752, became September 14, 1752. As a result, many persons rectified their birthdays; for instance, George Washington was born on February 11, 1731 (O.S.), but he changed his date of birth to February 22, 1732 (N.S.). Under the Old Style calendar, March was the 1st month (New Year's day was March 25), April the 2nd month, May the 3rd month, December the 10th month, January the 12th month. Consequently, many documents dated between January 1 (New Year's day under the Gregorian Calendar) and March 24 are double-dated, such as February 24, 1704/5, or 24th of 11th month (Jan.) 1712/13. In this article we can not go into the many ramifications and problems associated with the calendar change. It is recommended that the reader study seriously Donald Line Jacobus' "Dates and the Calendar," *The American Genealogist*, Jan. 1933 (reprinted by Noel C. Stevenson in *The Genealogical Reader*, 1977); Jacobus' chapter "Genealogy and Chronology," in *Genealogical Research: Methods and Sources*, vol. I (Revised Edition), with a note by Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., on computation of birth dates from age at death; and Paul W. Pridle, "The 1752 Calendar Change," *The American Genealogist*, Oct. 1964.

If you are stuck in an area of the country where one or more languages were spoken in colonial times, it may be that your name has been translated (or corrupted) from another tongue to English. For instance, there is a family in Lancaster County, Pa., named Carpenter. Seemingly of English origin, the family's genealogist proved that the immigrant was a German named *Zimmermann*, which means "carpenter." Thirty miles above New Orleans is a section of the old French colony of Louisiana called the German Coast, first settled in 1720. Many families living there today bear French names, yet in the male line they are of German extraction, among them LaBranche (originally *Zweig*, which means "branch") and LeNoir (originally *Schwarz*, black).

Mr. Jacobus tells of a German family in Connecticut named Oysterberk (probably Osterberg, meaning eastern hill). Through a series of odd variations through the generations, the members of that family bear the name "Banks," which would suggest an English and not a German descent.

The often-repeated descent of the 17th-century New York ancestress, Anneke Jans, from William the Silent, Prince of Orange, was not a family tradition but a

concoction of the 1920s. It was exposed a few years ago by George Olin Zabris-  
kie in *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*. Family tradition,  
like the printed word, must be treated as providing only clues for research; verify  
them in whole or in part, if possible, but reject them outright if proof is lacking.

Another problem arises when there are cases of two or more men of the same  
name, in the same place, at the same time. Sometimes even their wives have the  
same names. This situation adds to the confusion and often results in erroneous  
lines of descent. The only way one can handle this problem is to collect documents  
relating to these men, sift them, analyze them, and then follow each man until  
you believe you can safely identify one of them as your ancestor. The Tuttle  
genealogies of many years ago confused two Morris County, N.J. men named  
Samuel. One was the ancestor of my wife and at first it appeared that he was a  
bigamist, raising two families simultaneously by two women he had married.  
Research finally disclosed that both men were born in 1724, they grew up near  
each other, their families were friends, both were Presbyterians, and the brother  
of our Samuel Tuttle married the sister-in-law of the other Samuel, whose name  
was generally spelled "Tuthill."

One of the most complicated cases was worked out by Mrs. John E. Barclay in  
her article "Five Jonathan Dunhams Untangled," in *The American Genealogist* for  
October 1968. The Rev. Jonathan Dunham, of Dukes County, Mass. (will dated  
June 28, 1717), had, among others, a son, Jonathan, Jr. The latter died before  
October 5, 1711. By two wives he had two sons named Jonathan; one, called  
Jonathan, Jr., died in 1744/45; his half-brother of the same name, without the  
"Jr.," died in 1745/46. Each of these Jonathans had a son named Jonathan, Jr.,  
one dying at Sharon Conn., in 1740, and the other still living in 1747, at Salis-  
bury, Conn. Mrs. Barclay's article should be required reading in genealogical  
institutes and classes: it is a masterpiece of research and evaluation of the evidence.

There are many words and terms in the English language today that were in use  
in the 17th and 18th centuries, but they then had different connotations. If your  
ancestor was designated a "Gentleman" and his wife, sister, or daughter a "Gentle-  
woman" in the early records, they belonged to the upper social stratum. They  
were of the landed gentry or aristocracy of the colony, and they may or may not  
have had a coat of arms. The gentry families did not perform useful labor but,  
instead, derived their living from the income received from the rental of lands.  
"Mr." and "Mrs." were titles of respect accorded men and women of the upper  
social classes, and in New England, at least, their reserved pews were very close to  
the pulpit. It must be clearly understood that the term "Mrs." ("Mistress") was  
applied equally to married and unmarried women of the upper class. If an ances-  
tor was designated as "Esquire," he was a public official — a magistrate, a sheriff,  
a member of the general assembly, etc.

In New England the term "Goodman" was applied to substantial citizens ranking  
below the gentleman. The wife was called "Goodwife," usually shortened in the  
records to "Goody." The term "servant" did not necessarily imply servile or  
inferior status; one might have belonged to a "good" family to serve a term of  
years as an apprentice to a master craftsman to learn a trade. Many "servants"  
later became substantial land owners.

"Cousin," "nephew," and "uncle" were inter-changeable in colonial times. If a  
man refers in his will to his "cousin," he may mean his first, second, or more

distant relative; he may also mean his nephew or uncle. The word "nephew" is derived from the Latin "nepos," grandson. John Frederick Dorman, in his genealogy of the Farish family, gives the text of the will of John Hay, of Augusta County, Va. (1750), in which legacies were left to "my nephew John Hay," "my nephew William Hay," "my nephew Rebecca Hay," "my nephew William Guines," "my nephew Rebecca Guines," etc. These "nephews" were not the children of the testator's brothers and sisters, but his grandchildren. He had used the word "nephew" in its original sense.

"Brother," "sister," "brother-in-law," and "sister-in-law," as used by our early ancestors, do not always mean what they imply. They might indeed be brother and sister, but they could also be intended for half-brother and half-sister, step-mother and stepsister, adopted brother and adopted sister, or brother and sister in the church. The "in-law" relationships are equally confusing. Thomas Pyatt, of Middlesex County, N.J., in his will (1760) referred to his "brother-in-law, Joseph Drake." Actually they were half-brothers; their mother, Ruth FitzRandolph, having had two husbands, Joseph Drake and James Pyatt. Only intensive research will reveal true relationships.

"Senior" and "Junior" do not necessarily mean a father-son relationship. Frequently an uncle would be designated "Sr." in the records, while his nephew and namesake would be "Jr." Or a man would be called "Sr." and his younger cousin of the same name would be described as "Jr." Or two unrelated men of the same name in the community would bear those designations according to their ages.

The Federal decennial censuses of 1850-80 often say that a person was born in Prussia. This may be so, but do not be misled by it. When the person gave his information to the enumerator, his place of origin may indeed have been in Prussia at the time the census was taken. But it may have been in an entirely different German state (duchy, principality, margraviate, landgraviate, countship, bishopric, archbishopric, electorate, etc.) at the time of his birth. And that makes a difference in where you search. Prussia was originally a duchy in the eastern corner of old Germany but its two parts, East and West Prussia, today belong to Poland.

The Hohenzollerns ruled Prussia for centuries. An acquisitive family, they leap-frogged across Germany to the Rhine Valley, gobbling up territories by conquest, marriage, purchase, or exchange. Each of these seized properties became part of Prussia, and each had its own archives and records quite apart from Prussian archives and records. To illustrate, in 1866, as a result of their opposition to Prussia in the war with Austria, Bismarck seized the Electorate of Hessen (formerly Hessen-Kassel), the duchy of Nassau, and the Free City of Frankfurt. From that time the people in the new Province of Hessen-Nassau were "Prussians," and if a family came to America in 1872, say, and were interviewed by the 1880 census enumerator, they were very likely to say they were born in "Prussia." But no Prussian archives should be searched. The archives for Hessen-Kassel are at Marburg, those for Nassau at Wiesbaden, those for Frankfurt in that city. The same applies for all other territories seized by the Hohenzollerns. The reader whose ancestor is alleged to have been born in Prussia should study Clifford Neal Smith and Anna Piszczan-Czaja Smith, *Encyclopedia of German American Genealogical Research* (1976), pp. 133-134, where nearly 50 formerly sovereign territories acquired by Prussia are listed.

Another pitfall is the coat of arms craze. A coat of arms is a status symbol for North Americans, but not all of us are entitled to such insignia. Just because one's name is Howard one should not appropriate the armorial bearings of the Duke of Norfolk, head of the House of Howard in England. The fact that one is Scheetz (originally Schütz) of Pennsylvania does not entitle one to display the arms of the Barons Schütz family of Nuremburg. One must prove descent in the male line from the ancestor who was granted a coat of arms, or who was otherwise entitled to one, before one can properly use it. Too many gullible genealogists are falling to the blandishment of commercial outfits that sell "family name coats of arms" (there's no such thing). The Board for Certification of Genealogists, Box 19165, Washington, DC 20036, has published (free of charge) a short paper entitled "Heraldry For United States Citizens." [Ed. note: The BCG paper is extremely useful for any genealogist wishing to learn more about entitlement to armorial bearings. Canadians might also wish to consult the Heraldry Society of Canada, 125 Lakeway Drive, Ottawa, ON K1L 5A9. There is also a useful description of Canadian practices in Eric Jonasson's *The Canadian Genealogical Handbook*.]

There are many other pitfalls in genealogical research but the foregoing examples will suffice to show the beginner and to remind the experienced researcher that one has to be alert at all times.



# The autobiography of Mrs. Emma Gertrude Brisbois 1 May 1884 — 29 December 1973

By Emma Gertrude Casselman Brisbois

"I don't profess to be a genealogist, but I do feel that the memoirs of Gertrude Emma Casselman Brisbois as presented to me by her granddaughter Gertrude Baldwin of Mississauga will prove as interesting to your readers as they did to us on first reading," says Dr. G.A. (Ken) Paterson of Toronto in a letter to CG prefacing this account.

"My wife, Cecile Riddell Paterson is the granddaughter of Getrude's sister Alice. Because of an error in the relationship between Ezra and Martin S. Casselman in the manuscript, however, the members of the Brisbois clan in attendance at the 2,000-strong Casselman reunion in Morrisburg in July, 1984, had difficulty locating themselves on the 90,000-name genealogical chart presented by Chas. Pester of Brockville to the gathering. This is my interpretation of the relationship, with some assistance from Clarence Cross of Chesterville:

Capt. Suffrenus UE, KRRNY (1)  
1737-1819

Suffrenus U.E. KRRNY  
1767-1828

Wilhelmus U.E. KRRNY  
1758-

Martines S.  
1805-1881  
m Maria Mark U.E.

Michael W.  
1801-

Michael Ezra  
1842-

"Says Clarence: 'Ezra's father and Martin were first cousins, and Ezra and Martin would be first cousins, once removed.'

"The age differential in combination with a parental attitude and family closeness would make it easy to address Martin S. Casselman as 'Uncle Tyne'.

"It might be of interest to know that the memorial headstone for Martin S. Casselman has been removed from the neglected Protestant cemetery on the north side of the river and relocated on the main street of Casselman, Ontario in front of the Roman Catholic Church manse. Family donated the land for the church and cemetery to the parish.

"Another point of interest is that the Ezra Michael frame home is still occupied and standing guard at the town limit on the road to Ste. Isadore. The orchard, probably the first in the area, would be from the Macintosh 'sport' developed in Dundela, Matilda Twp in the year that Alice was born. She was born in a cabin on land leased by Ezra and Emma from Mr. Macintosh.

"Under the direction of Dr. John M. Casselman of Aurora it is the intention of

*the family to publish The Casselman Story using the archival material that has been collected by Clarence Cross of Chesterville, Ontario, Dundas County Archivist, and Lynne O'Brien of Morrisburg, Ontario, the Casselman genealogist.*

*"I am attempting to catalogue and duplicate all 19th-century photographic records of the family and if your readers know of any such material, I would greatly appreciate them letting me know. It would also be helpful if they can identify one or all of the individuals in their family portraits — full name, date of birth, marriage details, parentage, etc. This data will be invaluable to researchers 200 years from now."*

*We think so too, so that's why we're pleased to present this autobiography. If any of our readers cares to contact the mammoth Casselman clan, they may do so through Dr. G.A. (Ken) Paterson, 24 King's Garden Road, Toronto, ON M8X 1S6.*

My parents were United Empire Loyalists. Their names were as follows: Father—Ezra Michael Casselman; Mother—Emma Catherine Beckstead (maiden name). They were both born in Morrisburg, Ontario. Father was born 28 August 1842 and died 27 May 1930. Mother was born 27 May 1847 and died 5 August 1926. They were married in Waddington, New York on 18 October 1864. The name of the minister who married them was Rev. Lincolnfilter. Their parents opposed the marriage on account of their youth, so they went across the St. Lawrence River in a rowboat and were married.

Now concerning Michael (Grandpa Casselman), he left Albany, N.Y. and came to Canada, bought a farm in Morrisburg and raised his family there, five boys and two girls as far as I know. His brother, Martin Lyne Tyne<sup>1</sup> Casselman, came with him, who married a girl named Mariah. He was very fond of hunting. He got the consent of a few strong men, some married, some single and they took off on a hunting trup fully equipped with all the necessary things they needed. They broke trail through thick bush full of wild animals, bears, wolves and all kinds of prey. When covering 75 miles, they came to a river obliterated with weeds and wild bushes, so they broke camp and chose a suitable place to sleep and rest. That was on the north bank of the river. They did a lot of hunting, killing a bear and other animals. Then, they decided to return home to Morrisburg. Great Uncle Tyne told his brother, (Grandpa Casselman) the idea that he had in mind.

He had found a place that would be suitable for a village and had the promise of many men from various places to work for him. He got the consent from the government to purchase the land<sup>2</sup> and in return sold his helpers parts of land for a song. At that time, mother and father were married just one year and a day when their first born arrived, my brother Walter. As time passed, Uncle Tyne built a log cabin home<sup>3</sup> on the north bank of the river. The men were working like beavers cutting down the trees and floating them down the river to a sawmill in a little village called Lemeux where William Barrie was running the saw mill.

In time, William fell in love with Uncle Tyne's eldest daughter Mariah, named after her mother, so they were married. By the way, Uncle Tyne had four sons and three daughters. The boys' names were Saxton, Major, Rolf and Fred and the girls names were Harriet, Josephine and Mariah. Well, in time father and mother left Morrisburg in a covered wagon and broke trail to the new place called Casselman which was founded by my Great Uncle Tyne. My parents lived with

Uncle Tyne for some time. Mother helped Aunt Mariah. The women were very busy you can imagine, cooking for all the men. Then one day, Uncle Tyne gave my father 50 acres of land on the south side of the river<sup>4</sup>, and with help of some of the men, pitched in and built a log cabin for mother and dad. They really had a hard time with insects and built fires to keep the black flies and mosquitoes away. A few of the family were born in that cabin. Then father had a new home built. The rest of the family were born in that house.

Mother had 13 children, 6 girls and 7 boys. I was the eleventh child and was born on 1 May 1884 in the parlour of the new house which was not as yet completed. The names of the children were as follows:

1 Walter Amos	6 Josephine	10 Caroline
2 Alberta	7 Sarah Alberta	11 Emma Gertrude
3 Alice Ardelia	8 Clayton Wesley	12 William Ezra
4 John Carmi	9 Russell	13 Stewart Henery
5 Alexander Asaph		

The brothers and sisters which I have named here, have all passed away with the exception of myself, aged 86 years of age and my brother Stewart, aged 81 years, born 2 June 1889. We were well brought up, our parents both being good Christians. Family worship was held every morning just before breakfast. We would sing a couple of verses of a hymn, then father would read a chapter of the bible and explain it to us. Then, we would kneel and he would make a long prayer. While we children were taught to say the "Lord's Prayer", sometimes we would get impatient to start eating as most children do, as we were a healthy bunch. Most of the food came from the land and tasted wonderful not like the food we get today. My mother was one of the best cooks in the world and a real saint. I never heard my mother utter a swear word, made no difference what happened. My father preached in the Presbyterian Church and taught the bible class for 25 years. He wasn't ordained. When he retired, I was then seven years old. The village gave a party for my dad at that time and the new minister, Rev. McLean and his wife read the address to my dad. The room was filled with people and my dad was presented with a gold-headed cane with his name engraved on it. Also the date and year that he retired.

I shall always remember that occasion. I was standing by the piano and the minister's wife had her arm around me. She was a wonderful person. There were many ministers sent from Ottawa to preach and attend to many things and they all boarded at our home. The last one was Rev. David Craig. His wife would spend vacation at our place in the summer holidays. She was a music teacher and gave me a term of lessons. I had already had one term from my sister Alice who was a music teacher. I loved to play the piano and my parents were putting me through to be a music teacher but it didn't turn out like that because, when I was 13 years of age, I met a French fellow by the name of Joseph Brisbois I cared for very much and finally, we fell in love. At the tender age of sixteen, we eloped at five in the morning and drove to the town of Berwick, Ontario and were married by Rev. W. Right. That was in 1900, 3 June, Wednesday.

The reason why we ran away was because my parents wanted me to marry in our faith. They liked my husband. He was very clever. Well, my husband "Joe"

was working as a clerk in a store before we were married. My mother used to take me to his store occasionally to purchase goods. He told me later that he used to watch for me and decided that he was going to make me his wife. He was very handsome. In fact, I used to make excuses to go shopping so that I could see him.

In 1901, my first child was born, a darling baby girl in the town of Chesterville, Ontario. As the years sped by, we had more children—that is natural. We never had the “pill” in those days (Ha! Ha!). Maybe that's why I'm living today. Anyway, here is a list of my children in order of birth, six boys and five girls, the first child being named after my dear sister Carrie.

Carrie Thelma	Ada Louella	John Philip
Clayton Hector	Gordon Ezra	Stuart Michael
Wallace Joseph	Charles George Casselman	Mary Emma
Gertrude Albina	Nora Margaret	

At the time of our marriage, my husband, Joseph Brisbois, was a store clerk and looked after the Post Office at Sam Bingham's country store. After a few years, my husband took a telegraph course and passed his examinations in Ottawa. He was then a Station Master for many years. We moved many times. I gave birth to a number of children in C.P.R. stations, Plantagenet, Ontario; Bouchette, Quebec; Moose Creek, Ontario, etc. We were unsettled for many years until we decided to move to Mimico, Ontario where I have lived 60 years. My husband passed away in 1953 at the age of 76 years. I have been a widow for 17 years and enjoy very much good health despite the fact that I have had a very hard life with sickness, sorrow and the trials of raising such a large family but they are a credit to me. My greatest sorrow was losing my husband, a son Clayton and daughter Carrie. It was a very heart breaking experience for me but we all have to go, some sooner than others.

When my great uncle Tyne founded Casselman, he had at that time thought the north side of the river would be a suitable place. But later on, he decided the south side of the Nation River would be a better locality. Previous to that, they had built a public school and when the railroad was put through the village, they built a railroad bridge over the river and a small station up in the bush.<sup>6</sup> The first train to run was the “Canada Atlantic”. For some time this wasn't satisfactory. Then a station was built on the south side of the river where it stands today. They also moved the public school to the south side where the town stands today. When the news got out about this new place, it interested many people mostly young married couples who purchased land and boosted the population. They were of many nationalities. My father was a constable and looked after the business affairs of the village. The town of Casselman is located 30 miles south-east of Ottawa in the County of Russell and Township of Cambridge. I had the pleasure of visiting my old home town a few years back and went through the house where 12 of the family [10] were born. It is in good shape and the farm pays well. I had a happy home life, carefree but suffered childhood ailments and met with few accidents that required a doctor's care, but life is not all sunshine. We have to take the good with the bad, sorrow and joyful times. I must mention that I also visited my Great Uncle Tyne's home that is on the north bank of the Nation River. It is a very large house built of stone. Many people have lived there from time to time.

When the first railroad run through Casselman, Uncle Tyne wished to be the first to ride on it. He was old and not well but insisted to go to Ottawa on the freight train. The men secured an armchair on a flat car and Uncle Tyne took the trip to Ottawa enjoying the beautiful scenery. His family were all married except one girl and Saxton and Major left who settled in Riverside, California. They had orange groves and every year, they would send a crate of oranges to our home. Well, Uncle didn't last very long after the family had all gone. He then passed away. I do not know the date. By the way, I will mention here that Uncle had two names, Martin Tyne. Everyone called him Tyne.

The Canada Atlantic Railway was the first for sometime. Then, the Grand Trunk took over and now, the C.N.R. runs through Casselman. They also built a vehicle bridge over the river. On the south bank was the Presbyterian Church and Uncle Tyne donated the property for the Catholic Church and Parish House. Then, close by was the separate school. The Grey Nuns taught there. Also, there was a Methodist Church. The village was prospering, 4 stores, Post Office, 2 hotels, barber shop and a tailor shop; town hall, dressmakers and milliners, tinsmith shop; also a couple of butcher shops and a flour mill near the railroad bridge, a brickyard and sash 2-door factory and many other conveniences such as a bakeshop, livery stable, carpenter shop and a cheese factory. It was a wonderful village and I loved my old home town. I have many fond memories with my loved ones and friends.

Our home was full of activities. My sister Sarah was the life of the family and was always coming up with some unusual happenings. So what I'm about to relate, you may think unbelievable but nevertheless, it is the truth. A French woman, not far from our place, died and the grave was dug for her burial. I must mention that the Catholic cemetery was just beyond our apple orchard and garden. My sister wanted to play a joke on my brother Alex, and frighten him. He was courting his girl friend, Albina Marlowe who lived next door to the cheese factory that Alex owned. He was walking home about 11:00 p.m. one moonlight night and Albina's brother, Ozziash Marlow was with him. Sarah knew that they would be passing by the cemetery or would be walking through the cemetery. They came to the end of the sidewalk which ended by the cemetery gate and were chatting away, when suddenly, they noticed a white figure swaying up and down and wailing and moaning. It would rise up and down. Well, my brother was scared to death and Ozziash made the sign of the cross and ran all the way home leaving my brother alone. He didn't stay there long and likewise ran like the wind home which was nearby, landing in the kitchen almost headfirst. Maw was up and almost frightened out of her mind when she saw him. She yelled "What's the matter son!", for he was trembling and white as a sheet. He told her that he had seen a ghost and the whole gory tale. Well folks, Sarah was the cause of it all. She cooked up the bright idea, took a pair of white sheets, pillow sham and safety pins, robed herself with the white sheets and pinned the starched pillowsham around her head. She took a high chair with her and went over the fence to the grave, put the chair in the grave and stood on it, crouched down while waiting for Alex to come home. Just imagine seeing a white form bobbing up and down, swinging its arms and making terrible weird sounds. Its enough to scare the wits out of a person.

It was some time later that they discovered the truth but my brother was



Left to right, Ezra Michael Casselman, Alica Ardelia Casselman Riddell, Mabel Riddell Mullin, Gerald Mullin, born Casselman, Ont. Of this photo Mabel has written: "I remember having this picture taken at Mr. Wittiker's place of business. My grandfather, Ezra Casselman, came out to Morrisburg. My mother, Mrs. James Riddell, is sitting with my son Gerald on her lap. I am the beauty standing."

'Now, something about myself. I graduated from Morrisburg Collegiate Institute (Grade 12) then went to Ottawa Normal School Teacher's College. Taught school for a few years, married Charles Mullin, and we took the train to his farm near Glentworth and McCord (Saskatchewan). We lived there for 38 years. My husband had a stroke — for nine years all he could do was feed himself with a spoon. He passed away 21 years ago. I live here in Moose Jaw Pioneer Lodge. When my eyesight was good, I played the organ for church. Now I chord for a person who plays the violin — also one who plays the guitar, and for a lady who plays the accordion. I remember father having a tin shop. Later on he was a government loan inspector. My mother was the church organist. The last school I taught was in Brockville, Ont.

nervous for a long time after. Well, the funeral was held the next day for the woman I mentioned. In time, my brother married Albina. She was so pretty, blue eyes an golden hair. She was teaching school in Oxbow, Ont. My brother made cheese for a number of years after his marriage. Then he moved to Orleans, Ontario and continued in the same business. Finally, he quit the cheese making and started in the butter making business. He supplied quite a few companies and they are still selling in Ottawa markets under his trademark, A.A. Casselman.

They had a family of five children, four boys and one girl, very clever children. Delisca was a music teacher and married a lawyer named Hubert Kenny. They lived in Detroit, where she gave music lessons to 50 pupils. Now, they have both passed away, as also two brothers who lived in Ottawa; her brothers, Hector and Hubert Casselman. Delisca had one son named Donald Kenney who is a lawyer following his father's vocation.

Paw and maw had a great deal of sorrow in their family but bore it bravely. My brother Clayton left home. He didn't mean to go so far away but he ended up that way. He was a blacksmith by trade and got as far as Grand Forks, British Columbia. He started up a shop there and worked for a number of years. He became tired of the hard work and started working in the Salmon Canning Company. Now, the workers had an Indian guide take them over the Skeena River which flows into the Pacific Ocean. Well, everything went well for a few years but one morning, there was a big storm brewing and the Indian was told not to run the boat across the river but my brother insisted that he wanted to go. He persuaded the guide to row the boat across, but, when almost there, the wind blew the waves mountains high capsizing the boat. They were both drowned. My brother Clayton was washed out to sea and was never found. The Indian's body was found on the shore. This was a big sorrow for my parents for Clayton was but 36 years of age. He was a wonderful son and was nick-named "Bull" Casselman by many of his friends. They named him "Bull" because of his strength. He and the boys would gather certain nights over Lucie's Barber Shop and play at Boxing and twisting wrists. My brother would always win. Out of all the brothers, only one helped on the farm and that was Walter. Paw had to hire other help. In time, my brother Walt bought a farm in the swale not far from Casselman, so my two sisters, Sara and Josephine took turns keeping house for him.

During the vacation time, sister Josephine would take my other sister Caroline with her for company for one month, then Sarah would take me for a month. We both looked forward to this. One day, we were all set to leave for the farm in the swale. The horses were hitched to the wagon in the yard and I was very happy and dancing around near the wagon, waiting for the folks to come out. Then, I started to climb into the wagon and when I got one leg in, the horses became frightened and started off. I fell on the steel hub bruising my hip very badly. I yelled and out came the folks. Maw said, "My dear child, you cannot go", but I made such a fuss and cried "I want to go!" Walter and Sarah said they would take good care of me and that night I couldn't sleep for the pain. Walter took me home the next day but I kept getting worse and finally couldn't walk. Paw got the loan of a pair of crutches which I used for a long time. Later, when I didn't improve, Paw sent a wire from the station to Dr. Munroe in Maxwell, Ontario and he came by train, examined my leg, shook he head and said that it would have be to



lanced. It sure was an awful ordeal. The doctor remarked that if it had been delayed any longer that I would have lost my leg. Well, I'll never forget that experience and the pain associated with it. The marks are still visible yet. There was a great deal of discharge from that leg. Maw had to put many linseed poultices on it but in time, I recovered. I must have been a very healthy girl. I related all this later to my husband and added, "Would you have married me if I had lost a leg?" He replied, "Leg or no leg, I'd have made you my wife", (ha! ha!).

I must tell you about what happened at family worship one morning. We children were all kneeling near the big cookstove which had two oven doors. My brother Willie was next to me. He was full of the old nick. Our Collie dog named Rover was lying near the oven and thumping his tail. He was asleep so Willie got the bright idea. He reached out his hand. I knew what he had in mind and said in a whisper, "Don't do that", but he disregarded my warning. While paw was making his usual long prayer, Willie gave the dog's tail a heck of a yank and you should have heard the ungodly howls of Rover. Of course, paw said "Amen" in a hurry and exclaimed, "Good Lord! what has happened?" He soon found out to the sorrow of Willie who got a licking yelling, "Paw! I'll never do it again!"

I will now relate about the disastrous fire that swept through Casselman. I was 10 years of age or 11 at the time. It was in 1894 or 1895, I'm not certain but it was terrible. The people thought the end of the world had come. The village at that time was prosperous, most everyone were doing well. The schoolmaster took the pupils to the river and we all splashed water on ourselves. There were a number of people from the village at the river and we noticed one man who was an atheist standing on a rock and praying to God to save him. He had his request granted to him so he really believed in God from then on. There also were three men who denied the existence of God. I don't know what happened to them but hope they were saved. The bush surrounding the village was on fire, also homes and buildings were falling. The farmers came with wagons to help the people get away. Some of them had buggies and horses. Many farm houses were filled. Mother and father, my sister Sarah and a number of our family were taken to Mr. Tom Racine's home. The house was filled, improvised beds on the floor and all over. My father was being comforted by sister Sarah while mother was being taken care of by the good women. Paw had previously met with an accident and was groaning in pain. Sarah kept applying cold cloths to his forehead. Well folks, guess what happened when the fire had burned its way through Casselman. One house was standing and that was my parent's home, the barn, grainery, big wood pile, even the posts that held the clothesline, also the apple orchard and the fences weren't burned. It was almost unbelievable to see my home standing. It looked wonderful painted white with green gables.

Some time later, the people came to view the terrible sight. Two Grey Nuns who had been teaching in the convent before the fire, were overheard to say while looking at our home, "The good God has blessed Mr. Casselman's home". It sure was a miracle. Uncle Tyne's house is still standing but it was high up on the north bank of the Nation River.

Time passed on and the sound of hammers (sic) and saws were heard all day. Most of the people were determined to rebuild their homes again. While this was going on, the village had dozens of tents. It looked like an Indian settlement. Now, the churches are built of brick and many others also. I guess they weren't

taking any chances of another fire.

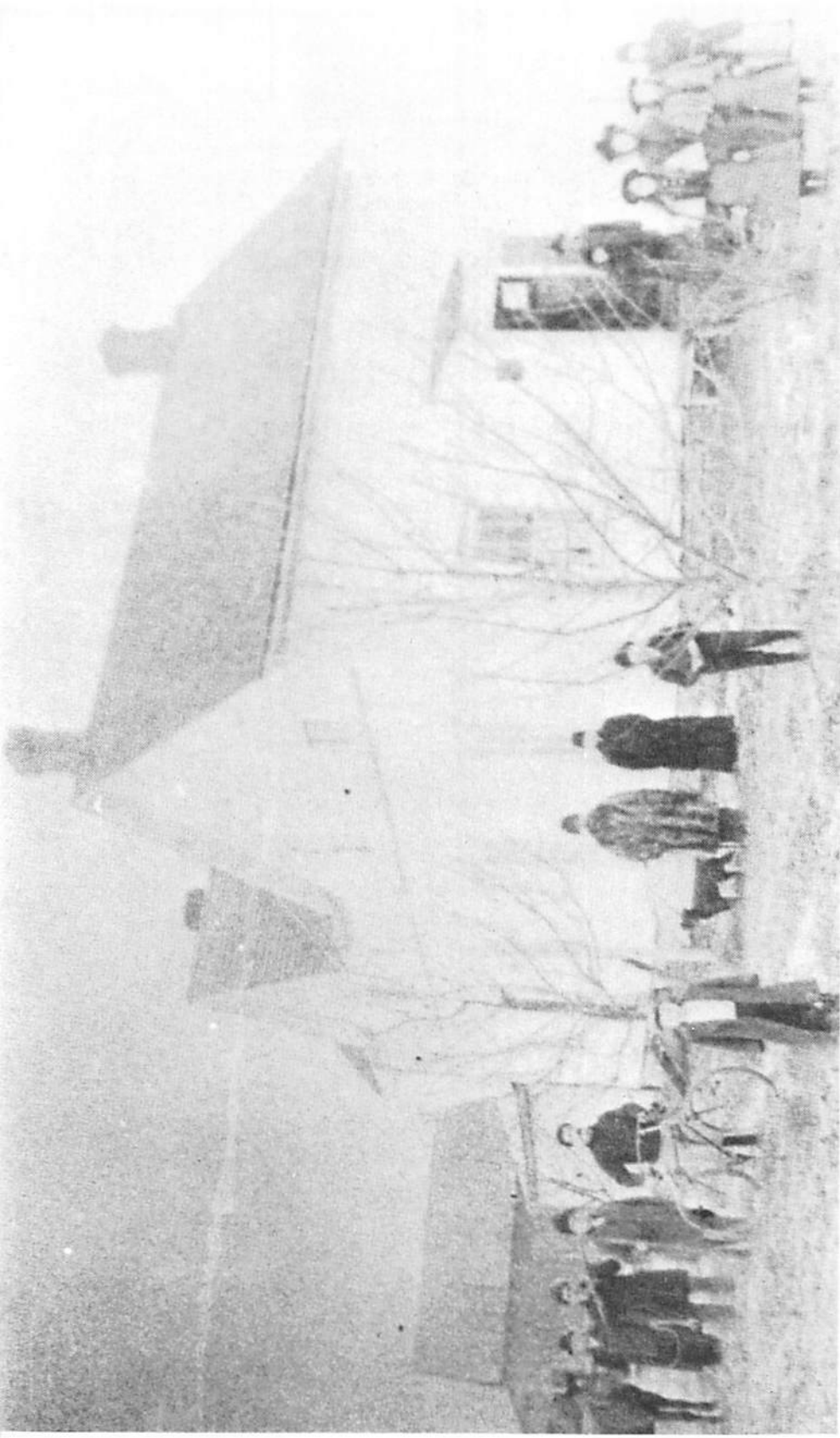
Not far from the village was a sad scene. A mother and five children were found burned to death. She, the poor soul, took refuge in the bush, the worst thing she could have done. So Dad had to investigate, he being a constable. There are many things that I could relate but it would take too long. The people found 15 hogs that were burned to death at Mr. Coupel's Flour Mill near the railroad bridge. The hogs were heading for the river but got caught in the wire fence near the water. It didn't require a stove for that roast pork. Maybe, some poor hobo got a free snack out of that calamity. But all jokes aside, it was awful. Many people responded from all over the country to the call for aid. Ottawa sent food, money and helped in many other ways with bibles and hymn books, etc. Also, Uncle Tyne's children who lived in Riverside, California, sent boxes of clothing and crates of oranges. His grandchildren sent aid also. I never met them. By the way, Uncle Tyne and Aunt Maria were my godparents and Reverend Cameron christened me at home in the parlour, same room where I was born.

When the family were all married, my parents sold the homestead and went to live in Williamsburg, Ontario just about six miles from Morrisburg, Ontario where they were born. They resided there until their death and are buried in the village cemetery. My brother Walter also bought a small farm and passed away in the same place. It is an old saying that every second house has a Casselman living in it (that is, Morrisburg, Ontario).

I have many relatives scattered throughout the world. I received a letter in April, 1970 informing me that a Casselman reunion would be held in August 8th and 9th of the same year in Boundry Falls, B.C. on my Uncle Asaph's Ranch. He is father's youngest brother but has been dead for many years. My brother John's daughter, Caroline Love, who is married to a Pentacostal minister sent me the invitation and to extend it to my family. She lives in Penticton, B.C. They expect two or three hundred to come and are barbequeing a whole steer. The grandchildren are painting and getting the old house prepared for the big event. My brother John lived in Boundry Falls for a number of years. Then he moved to Greenwood, B.C. He had a large family, three by his first wife. Then five years later, he married again and had ten more. As far as I know, they are all living. It would be wonderful for me if I could make it, but I'm too old now. What a pity!

There are quite a few things that happened at home. We had cattle about a block from the house in the field. I seemed to be Johnny on the spot when something unusual happened. I was skipping and feeling happy at the time, out in the yard when my brother Russell took the horses out to the well. It was late in October. There was "Pink" the mare who was so tame. Well, Russell was on her back and galloping. He was going over a patch of ice when Pink slipped throwing brother on the ground. He started to yell "Help!" I ran into the house and yelled "Come quick, Russell is dead!" That brought the folks out in a hurry. They picked him up and discovered his leg was broken. So Dad took him to the doctor where it was set. Russell went on crutches for such time that he could walk normal again.

Now, I must tell you about the yearly bee making sourkraut at home every fall. The neighbours would gather with tubs to help mother wash the cabbage and quarter it. The brother Walter operated the plain cutting it. The shreds would fall into a large barrel. Dad knew just the right amount of salt to add. Then, they



Home of Michael Ezra Casselman in Casselman, Ontario before the fire of 1897, probably Christmas. *Left to right*, Russell, Alex, Clayton, John, Stewart, Walter, Alice, William, Emma, Ezra, Caroline, Josephine, Gertrude, Sarah.

sould stomp it with large wooden stompers. We children were allowed to stay up awhile and were reluctant when told to go to bed. Boy! that sourkraut was delicious. My brother Willie and I would sneak down the cellar and scoop handfuls of it in our hands and eat it. I sure wish I could have some now.

In the fall, mother would have a party for the young people of the church. She would serve maple syrup, taffy and apples and home cooking. I will mention here that father had 200 acres of land on the north side of the river and a very large sugar bush with a log cabin where the sap was boiled down. It was a wonderful farm. Mother would pack a delicious lunch and take we children to the farm to pick raspberries. They were so plentiful. We kept together by using whistles to let Maw know where we were. We could have easily gotten lost if it weren't for those signals. I remember Maw telling us her experience that she had when living in the log cabin. She had five children at that time. She was out hoeing potatoes when hearing screams she rushed in the cabin. The children were up in their twin poster beds and yelling "Snake!!!" Maw wasn't long locating it. She grabbed an iron poker and soon made mincemeat out of that snake which measured over a yard and a half. Mother was a very courageous woman. She sure knew how to protect her children.

I remember mother telling us about my sister Sarah falling out of her highchair when she was a little child about two years of age. After the fall, she couldn't walk. It was sad to see the dear child in that state suffering pain. Aunt Mariah, Uncle Tyne's wife came to see mother and suggested a cure she had heard years ago. Well, this was it. Take the child wrapped up in a woolen blanket to the river every morning, dip her in the water just when the sun was rising. Paw and Maw did just that for nine mornings and the child was cured. It is only natural how this happened. When the water contacted the child, she stretched out all her limbs and straightened the spine—a good thing to know? She never had any trouble with her back after that.

I will mention about the guns that were hanging on six inch nails over the kitchen table. There were five of them. My brother Clayton's was a .22 rifle. One day, Paw was busy at his desk when heard a knock at the door. It was a stranger, evil looking one at that. My sister was quite young at the time but smart as a cricket. She overheard a dispute and suspected that Dad was having trouble so, she took the .22 rifle off the wall and went up the back stairs and came down the front stairs that was under the desk and Paw started to struggle with him. My brave sister, Alice, pointed the gun at him and Paw put hand-cuffs on him and took him to the jail which was in the basement of the townhall. Well, what do you think they found on that outfit? Matches, rings, necklaces and all sorts of things he had hidden in patches sewn on his pants and also in the cuffs.

Paw had many ordeals, I remember he had to go to the next village called Lemieux and brought home a prisoner who was handcuffed. It was noon I remember and Maw served soup first course. Paw unlocked the handcuffs and the man started to eat but Paw didn't take any chances and he had his revolver near his plate. This man was charged with stealing cords of wood from his neighbours. I was scared stiff at the time. Maw was nervous also. I could go on and on about things that hapened but, if I did, my story would never be finished.

Christmas was a joyful time for all the family. The table was a very long one consisting of two wide planks or maybe three and required two table cloths.



Family of Ezra Michael Casselman 1842-1930 and Emma Catherine (nee Beckstead) 1849-1926. Left to right, rear, Russell 1879 (Eriksdale, Man.); Sarah 1875 (Mrs. Ernest Chevrier, Casselman, Ont.); Clayton 1877 (drowned Skeena River, B.C.); Emma Catherine 1849-1926 (nee Beckstead); Joseph 1877 (Ottawa); Gertrude 1884 (Mrs. Joseph Brisbois, Mimico). Left to right, front, Walter E. 1887 (Spencerville, Ont.); Alexander A. 1871 (Orleans, Ont.). Ezra Michael, a third-generation Michael Casselman (pp. 129, *Loyalist Lineages of Canada 1783-1983*) and Laney Becksted of 'Uncle Tyne' by the family) to Casselman, Ont. in 1870 where he, Ezra, was a farmer, lumberman — a lumber baron and tycoon as well as Warden of Russell Co.



5 Casselman, Ontario.

man & Ottawa, Ont.); Alice 1869 (Mrs. Jas. Arthur Riddell, Casselman & Morrisburg);  
John Carmi 1876 (Greenwood, B.C.); Caroline 1881-1900; Josephine 1873 (Mrs. Perry  
1866 (Casselman, Ont.); Stewart 1889 (Auburn, N.Y.); Ezra Michael 1842-1930; William  
ation UE from William Casselman, s/o Suffrenus UE, was the fifth child and fourth son of  
Lot 5, Con 5 Matilda Twp, Dundas County. He followed his cousin Martinus S. (called  
erman, hunter, bailiff and lay preacher. Martin S. was the dominant figure in the township

Mother would set the table the night before Christmas and put cards on all our plates with our names on, so Santa wouldn't overlook anyone. Then we would open our gifts. We always received a couple of useful ones as well as a variety of goodies. In the evening, we would gather in the dining room where a big Christmas tree was all lit up with candles and stars and ornaments with more presents around the tree. Sister Alice would play the piano, Christmas carols and many songs were sang. We also had games such as dominos, checkers and throwing sandbags through an opening in a wooden frame. We weren't allowed to play cards for Paw taught us that old Nick was in the cards and that they were the cause of many murders committed. He would never allow them in our home.

When I was quite young, my sister Caroline shared the same bedroom as I and on a Christmas night, we could hardly wait for morning. On one occasion, I awoke just when dawn was breaking and noticed something sticking out of my stocking which was at the foot of the bed. Being nosy, I got up to inspect it. Well, of all the fuss I made over the big beautiful doll and a lot of other goodies. I guess I awakened up most of the family with my shouts of joy. Those were the best days of my life, young, healthy and happy. Sister Caroline was awakened with all the noise I made, so didn't make such a fuss but was happy with her gifts. She said to me "Let us be quiet so the rest of the family can rest." She was three years older than me. I was the baby girl, the eleventh child; brother Willie was next to me and then Stewart the last of our big family. He was the thirteenth child.

Now I will relate about the slaying of hogs in the fall. As you know, farmers always provide pork for the winter. There was a stone fireplace in the yard with a big iron pot almost two yards wide. It was round and set in the middle of the stone structure. A board table was near it and brother Walter, with the aid of my other brother, would lead the hog to be slaughtered close by. When that ordeal was over, they would haul the hog up on the table and duck it in boiling water, then out again on the table. then they would start scraping the hide. This went on a few times until the skin was very white and clean. Then all the inner parts were removed and mother would make headcheese, also sausages that were delicious. I forgot to mention that we children were forbidden to watch this pork slaying ordeal but as the old saying is (curiosity killed the cat), we would hide in the apple orchard behind the fence and took in everything. They would quarter the pork and salt it down in barrels.

Those were very hard days for the housewife. Everything was home cooked and my dear mother worked very hard. We didn't have electricity or any of the conveniences they have today. We had oil lamps and it was my sister and myself's job to trim the wicks and clean the glass flues. Mother baked a big batch of bread twice a week and we children could smell it before we entered the kitchen when returning from school. We really did things we shouldn't have done. For instance, Bill would say, "Let's rest our bread on a pan of cream" that would adhere to the bread and I would do just that, then put sugar on it. Boy! did it ever taste good. When were were caught doing it, Maw would give us a licking with a strap she had and we would yell, "I'll never do it again Maw!" You see, it was pans of milk with the cream in it that Maw would skim off and put in a large jar to make butter.

Now when I attended school, it was on the north side of the river. I had many girl friends and when the river was low, we would take our shoes off and stuff our



stockings in them, tie the laces, put them over our necks and wade across the river. It was lots of fun. One day, my girl friend, Hilda Owens, suggested we go out in deeper water that would take us near the vehicle bridge which was very deep. We ventured out until the water reached almost to our hips, then all of a sudden, I felt a sharp pain in my right foot. I leaned on Hilda and pulled out a big hunk of glass underneath my big toe. The glass was part of a whiskey bottle some drunk had tossed into the water. I put my stocking on and away we scrambled up the bank to Mrs. Merkley's home near the bridge. She run the post office and a little variety store. She was so kind to us and bathed my foot and put a cake of Ricketts blue on it, that we used for blueing the white wash in those days. Well, I am 86 years old now and must say I never heard of putting blueing on a cut, but she did just that and bound it up with white cotton. Then, her son, Sandy hitched the horse to the buggy and away we left for home. When we turned in the lane Paw was out on the veranda. He looked surprised and examined the foot and said "Man alive! What's this?" when he sas Sandy carry me from the buggy into the house. Dear mother was troubled and said, "Now, what has happened?" It seems I was always getting into something and causing my mother worry. Guess some children are born like that. Lots of other things happened in my life but it would take too long to write about all those things.

Now, I must relate about the sad happening in 1901. I was married and living in Chesterville, Ontario and my first baby was two months old. I named her after my sister Caroline, who was always called "Carrie" for short. She was the only daughter left after I got married and she was engaged to Clayton Seymor but that marriage never happened because my brother was making cheese in St. Albert, Ontario and his home was nearby. My brother was married to a Scotch girl named Christine MacLeod. They had two boys, one three years old and the other child, not walking yet, little over a year old. His wife was expecting another child but she was dying with consumption contracted from years of suffering with catarrh. She took all kinds of medicine but to no avail. Time passed on, then she was confined to bed. In the meantime, my brother had hired a girl but it was a French settlement and he couldn't get an English speaking one, so they couldn't get along.

One night, after the cheese factory closed, my brother went to Casselman to see mother. He asked her if she could spare Caroline just for a few days until he could obtain an English speaking girl. So, Mother agreed to that. Little did our family know that our dear sister was going to her doom. She was only nineteen years old. John had a doctor come in from Chesterville to treat his wife and Dr. Drown took my brother to one side and said, "What is that girl doing here? Do you realize that dust is contagious?" My brother felt awful about that, so he took Carrie home and it wasn't long before she started to get sick. Paw had several doctors but they all said she would last only three months. She had contacted galloping T.B.

Maw would write me, but didn't tell just how bad things were. I guess she didn't want me to worry too much for she knew we were dearly attached to each other. They always referred to us as the "Casselman twins." She did tell me later on, how she and Paw would at mealtime coax Carrie to eat but she only just tasted the food. This went on for a long time and it was heart rendering to watch their loving daughter fade away. Time passed by and she was confined to her bed

which was in the first room at the head of the stairs. Maw was almost worn out going up and down so Paw put a single bed in the parlour which was more convenient for mother.

My sister was resigned to her fate and never complained. Her bible which was presented to her by Paw at a Sunday School Picnic when she won a race was her constant companion. Incidentally, I have her bible and there are hundreds of places underlined that she enjoyed reading. She was wasting away very quickly and the day came when I received a message to come home if I wanted to dear sister alive. She kept asking for me saying "Has Gertie come yet?" Well, I got prepared and my Aunt Ada Casselman came for me. Her daughter Della was with her and also a young boy aged 16 years by the name of John Benton. This was in December 1901. They landed in Chesterville, Ontario in a Berlin Cutter and, of course, the horse had bells on the harness. After we had something to eat and the folks got rested up, we started on our 75 mile trip to Casselman. I had my baby wrapped up in a big grandmother's shawl, so away we went.

The snow was very deep and we met with misfortune just as we were nearing the village of Crysler, Ontario. The horse got in difficulty going over a big bank of snow and the cutter turned over. When I realized what was happening, I tossed my precious bundle out in the snow, then, I fell out. I was glad that I had the presence of mind to do that, otherwise, the baby's life might have been snuffed out and that would have been tragic had I fallen on her. We stopped at a hotel and got warmed up, had lunch and then continued on. We finally reached our destination.

The house was all lit up and we were greeted with much love from mother and father, also sisters and brothers with their wives and husbands. Maw took little baby Carrie and sat near the stove with the oven door open. She was warming her darling grandchild and calling her all the love names. The minister, Rev. David Craig was standing nearby. He smiled at me and exclaimed "It's almost unbelievable that you're the mother of a child." He always remembered me as a little girl for he had been boarding at our home for many years.

When my sister was told that I was home, she was impatient to see me and the baby. It took all of my will power to keep from breaking down when I went to her bedside. My heart sank within me as I kissed her on the forehead. She gave me a beautiful smile, so happy to see me and when she saw the dear little baby named "Carrie" after her, she said, "Oh, what a sweet baby" and called her all the nice love names and made a big fuss over her. I will never forget it. You know its so sad to have someone leave you forever on this earth (but we all have to go when our time comes). But she was so young to die. She gave her life helping others. She also had a wonderful future had she lived. That's what we all thought anyway. I forgot to mention that it was Thursday night when we arrived home. Apart from the family, there were a few close friends keeping my parents and family company.

A couple of days before she passed away, she called for Paw to come to her bedside and asked him to bring a writing pad and make note of what she wanted done. Her request was that when the pallbearers were about to take the casket out of the house, she wanted the hymn, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus" sung. Then, while in the church, she chose the following hymns, "I'm resting so sweetly in Jesus now, or I've Anchored my Soul in the Haven of Rest", also "Nearer my God to

Thee". Then, she wanted the minister to choose for his text, "For God so loved the world that He gave his only begotten Son", also, "The Lord is my Shepherd I shall not want". That was a sad ordeal for my dear Dad. This was on Thursday morning and the same night that I arrived at my parent's home. Friday night about midnight the end was near. She called for all of the family, each one separate. Maw first, and bid her goodbye and asked her to meet her in heaven. Maw said "Yes" and came out crying. Then, we all took turns to make the same promise and kissed her goodbye. When my turn came, I could hardly make it. My heart was broken, but some of the family said, "You must go in to your sister". I finally made it and kissed her goodbye with the promise to meet her in heaven. I have tried to keep my word, but there were times I fell short of it when sin and trouble and temptations assailed me, but my conscience would remind me of my promise. What a wonderful gift the Lord bestowed on we human beings and if everyone heeded their conscience, this earth would be a better place to live in.

Picture if you will, the sad scene in the death chamber. Rev. David Craig was standing at the head of the bed and Maw next to him. She had her arm around me and brother Stewart was near me. On the other side of the bed was Paw kneeling with Carrie's hand in his. The rest of the room was filled with all our loved ones. Then Carrie spoke and said, "Hark!, listen to the beautiful music". She was looking up at the ceiling of course. We didn't hear anything. Then a few moments passed and she said, "Climbing up the stairs, I'll soon be there". She also mentioned about all the angels on the steps. She repeated everything three times. Her face was lit up with happiness. Then suddenly, her face darkened and she called out in a loud voice "Filth! No, never, never, never!!" Then Paw spoke up and remarked, "See, the devil is fighting for her soul!" But she heard the heavenly music again and repeated, "Climbing up the steps, I'll soon be there!" The, she said, "The gate, the gate!!" Then, the last words she uttered was "Jesus". That's how my beloved sister passed away. I forgot to mention that she made Paw promise if they ever moved away from Casselman to transfer her remains to wherever they would be buried and that promise was kept. She is buried by Maw and Paw in Williamsburg, Ontario. A little over one year after she died, (Paw sold the farm in the year 1902).

I will now change the sad story of my dear sister's death and will relate about my brother Alex. He made cheese for years in Casselman. He was running another factory there. Then he decided to run a factory in Crysler, Ontario making caseine out of skim milk. He would ship this product to a Company who made handles for knives, forks and spoons which resembled pearl. They were very nice. Time went on and the business got too heavy for him although his wife kept the books for him. She was very clever. Then, he had a nervous breakdown. When he recovered, he quit the two factories. It was, as you know, horse and buggy days which took considerable time to get to the one in Crysler, Ontario. Then, he left Casselman, moved to Orleans, Ontario, bought a cheese factory and made good. He then changed to butter making for a number of years. His home was on the hill and his factory was in the valley.

One morning on Sunday, he remarked to his wife that he was going hunting wild ducks. Well, it wasn't the season for that, but he disregarded the fact and dressed in his hunting habit and left. When he didn't return at the end of the day, his wife phoned the O.P. police and they, in turn, got his son Hector to go with

them. They hunted until near morning when they came to a creek, a green grassy mound. They found my brother lying about ten feet from the water. He had his gun on his right side and his hunting cap off his forehead, his shirt was open due to striving for air. Well, guess what? Lo and behold, when they opened his windbreaker, they found a wild duck. So, of course, Hector his son, identified his father. Telegrams were sent to members of our family to relate the sad news. I took the C.N.R. train from the Union Station, Toronto to Ottawa, then the bus to Orleans a distance of 19 miles.

Now I'll change the subject. As I previously stated, the last request my dear sister Carrie wished Father to do was, if he ever moved away from Casselman, to have her remains removed to where he and mother intended to be buried. So, father kept his word in that respect. About one year or more after, he sold the homestead and moved to Williamsburg, Ontario just a few miles from Morrisburg, Ontario where he and mother were born. When the gruesome task took place, father had the help of his two son-in-laws, Jim Riddell and Ernest Chevrier. They took spades and went to the cemetery and dug up the coffin. Ernest, being curious raised the lid. He found the clothing intact and her hair seemed to have grown very long but she was just a skeleton. So, Ernest disjointed one of her index fingers and carried it in his pocket until he died. He showed it to most of the family. Now Carrie is buried beside Maw and Paw in the town of Williamsburg cemetery. They erected a nice grey tombstone over her grave. I have visited the cemetery quite often. This has been a sad story for me to write but nevertheless, every word is true. I have broken down and shed tears giving this account, but I have great faith in the "Man above" in that he has given me the ability to continue my story.

Well folks, there are a few more happenings to relate, so here goes! As I previously stated, my brother Walter was the only one who helped on the farm so Paw had to hire help. He had one fellow named "Lafebrve" who would accompany him on hunting trips. Some of the people had seen bears near their homes and were afraid. So, Paw and his helper cruised in a rowboat near the river bank. They had bullseye lanterns strapped to their foreheads and kept very silent. Suddenly, Paw noticed two shining objects in the bush. He rose very silently and took aim between the two lights. Well, he hit the bear "Ker-smack!" between the two eyes. There was plenty of excitement among the folks when they heard the news. They skinned the big bear and tacked the hide on side of the wood shed and tanned it with coarse salt or maybe some other method, I do not know. They had a process of their own in those days. That bear rug made a nice soft mat in our parlour for many years.

My sister Alice was married to Jim Riddell who was a tinsmith. He put a 200 gallon tank in the back bedroom upstairs that supplied us with soft water when it rained. We had to be mindful to watch when it was full to turn the spout which was outside. So one time there was quite a storm and my brother John climbed out of the bedroom window on the roof to turn the spout off and a bolt of lightning flashed. He received a shock and rolled down the roof and fell into the soft water barrel. Some of the folks hauled him out. He was badly shaken up and had a broken arm. Almost the same experience happened to my Dad. He had to turn the spout and climbed through the French window leading from the hall and he received a shock and fell off the roof of the veranda, a ten foot drop. He

was badly bruised and was fortunate not to have any bones broken. It sure was hard going in those days, but we had the pleasure of having soft water.

My Dad was very set in his ways. For instance, we never saw our father come to the table at mealtime in his shirt sleeves. He always wore a coat, duster in summer and cardigan in winter. Maw always looked so nice. Her hair was black and she had blue eyes and always wore a clean white apron at meal times. My sister, Alice had five children<sup>12</sup>. Her son, Arthur was a doctor and Mabel and Ethel were school teachers. One girl married a storekeeper. The other passed away. Her husband kept a tinsmith shop for many years in Casselman and Alice was organist in the church for twenty-five years.

My sister, Sarah married a tailor, Ernest Chevrier, who had his shop until he died in Casselman, Ontario. They had a family of twelve children. Paw gave them a lot in the village and they built a bungalow and tailor shop. Well, a very sad thing happened to them. Their first child was a beautiful little girl named Alberta. She was four years old at the time. My sister Sarah was doing the washing that day. The door leading to the woodshed was near the stove, so my sister took the lids off and went into the shed for some wood. She put the boiler on the floor for just a moment and dear little happy Alberta was running back and fourth when she suddenly ran near the boiler and fell into it. Well, my sister lost no time grabbing the child and removing her clothing, treating her with first aid and sent for the doctor. Her skin was cooked and came off with her clothing, exposing her back bone. The doctor came and said there was no hope fo the child. So Sarah sent for Paw and Maw and quite a few of our family came and spent most of the night with her. I'll never forget that, for it was in 1900. I wasn't married very long and had been visiting my husband's people in the next town of Lemieux. I had come up with the mail-man, Garson Lereux who delivered the mail by horse and buggy. it was in the morniing when I arrived at my sister's house and little Alberta saw me from the window. She was so happy that I was coming to visit and yelled "Mommy! Mommy! Here's Aunt Gertie!" She was a beautiful child and had golden hair and blue eyes. Before she died, she wanted a boiled egg so her mother put cushions around her and shelled the hard boiled egg. She ate most of it and along near morning, she wanted water so Sarah gave her a glass of cold water. She put her little fingers in it and passed away. Paw remarked how soldiers, when dying, used to do the same thing. After the funeral, I stayed with my sister to comfort her but she cried most of the night. She and Ernest grieved over that sad occurrence for a long time.

Regarding my sister Josephine, she was a dressmaker and married Perry Beckstead who was a cheese maker. After a number of years, he gave that up and bought a farm. Sister Josephine was mother's helper and every weekend, she would do the baking, making pies and cakes. She was always ready to help someone. She was a little reserved at times but was a beautiful character. They had two children, a girl named Isabelle and son named Garfield.

My brother Russell was a butter maker. He had a very large creamery in Eriksdale, Manitoba and turned out one thousand and twenty pounds of butter a day. He had a beautiful home with a summer and winter kitchen and also an office. He employed quite a few men.

My brother Willie ran a service station in Spencerville, Ontario. He married a nurse and they had two children, a boy and a girl. The girl lived a few years and

passed away. The unfortunate part of it is that their little son died also. It almost broke their hearts for they were very fond of children. We mortals cannot understand why these things happen but we believe it to be "God's will" and we accept it.

Now, in regards to my brother Stewart, he also was a cheesemaker but gave that up and worked for the American Locomotive Company for many years. He is retired now. He married an American Girl named "Leaphie" and they settled in Auburn, New York. They sold their home in Auburn some few years ago and bought a home in Florida where they lived for some years. Then they decided to move back to Auburn and are living there at the present time. He is not very well must now. He is 81 years of age and is very fond of music and art. He plays the violin and piano and also has painted some very good pictures. He has three sons, all married and doing well. They come to visit me most every summer.

In regards to myself, I do not travel anymore and am resigned to my home but the relatives still invite me to pay them a visit but I'm getting too old for that now. Just recently, I took very ill with the 'flu and was confined to bed for the month of November. My son, Charles, who is a railroader was off work for a month looking after me. He is a good son and a good cook also. I'm not back to normal health yet. It's the horrible cough that got me, thought sure it was the end for me, but God has spared me for some purpose. That 'flu is very hard on old folks and takes a long time to recover from it.

Well, those of you who read this true story I trust will overlook mistakes for after all, I had but a public school education, just passing my Entrance. I'd like to emphasize the fact that everything I have written was from memory and also, that I'll be 87 years of age this May 2nd, 1971. There are many happenings I could relate, but I'm tired and if I prolong this autobiography, it would take a long time to finish it. Hoping those who read this account will get a little enjoyment out of it.

#### NOTES

1. Michael does not appear to have a brother Martin. Michael's will leaves homestead in Concession IV of Matilda and W½ of Lot 5 Concession V Matilda to George Hiram, Michael Ezra, Alfred Asip and John Henry; 25 acres. Saw mill in Williamsburg to William Ira, the eldest. Also provision for widow Laney and daughters Mary Ellen, Eliza A., Laney Ely and Alice A. — probably was a first cousin.
2. About 4000 acres from Jessup for £2000 in 1834.
3. Lot 10, Concession IV Cambridge Township, Russell Co., Ontario.
4. Lot 9, Concession VI Cambridge.
5. Walter, (Alberta) and Alice Ardelia are living with family on Lot 9, Concession V Matilda in 1871 census. Across the road from Dundela Church.
6. Apparently Martin gave the railroad \$4000 to locate the railroad so that it served his property to better advantage.
7. Recently Martin's headstone has been transferred from the Protestant cemetery on the north side of the river to a position of prominence in front of the Roman Catholic Church Rectory. Tyne had given the Diocese two acres of land for \$1.00 on 26 July 1885.
8. Misinterpretation.
9. On Ste Isidore Road — Fifth (3) Line.
10. Casselman Lumber Company dissolved in 1895.
11. My wife's grandmother:
  1. Alice Ardelia Casselman Riddell
  2. Dr. Arthur Ezra Riddell
  3. Cecile Alice Riddell Paterson, 24 King's Garden, Toronto

12.	Mabel Mullin Moose Jaw	Arthur Ezra (deceased)	Emma (deceased)	Ethel (Barker) Servage Kingston Ont
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# Leeds and Grenville Counties Surrogate Court Index 1858-1900 Part I

By June Gibson

A workable index to the wills of Leeds & Grenville Counties did not exist; therefore the wills have been listed from the dockets as they appear on the microfilms. An alphabetical index shows name, town/township of residence, the number of the instrument, and the date of probate and the reference to the self-serve microfilm reel in the Reading Room of the Archives of Ontario.

ABBOTT, Amos, Brockville, #868, 1880  
ABBOTT, Daniel Sherman, Gananoque, #59, 1861  
ABBOTT, Harriet Amelia, Elizabethtown, #181, 1865  
ABBOTT, John Norman, Brockville, #1698, 1890  
ABRAHAM, Susannah, Escott, #3001, 1899  
ABRAHAM, Thomas, Escott, #1965, 1892  
ABRAHAM, Thomas, Escott, #3005, 1899  
ACHESON, Isabella, Elizabethtown, #1486, 1888  
ACHESON, Pierce, Elizabethtown, #1449, 1888  
ACHESON, Robert, Elizabethtown, #1274, 1886  
ACHESON, Thomas, Elizabethtown, #2251, 1894  
ACTON, William, Oxford, #2207, 1893  
ADAMS, Alfred, Augusta, #1513, 1889  
ADAMS, Archibald, Kitley, #154, 1864  
ADAMS, Beldin, Edwardsburgh, #27, 1860  
ADAMS, Dyer, Oxford, #1267, 1886  
ADAMS, Elisha, Edwardsburgh, #2794, 1898  
ADAMS, Francis, Brockville, #1027, 1882  
ADAMS, Gideon, Edwardsburgh, #392, 1871  
ADAMS, Hugh Holmes, Kemptville, #1610, 1890  
ADAMS, Joel, Edwardsburgh, #867, 1880  
ADAMS, John, Edwardsburgh, #2232, 1894  
ADAMS, John Albro, Prescott, #1130, 1884  
ADAMS, Levi, Edwardsburgh, #653, 1877  
ADAMS, Merit, Oxford, #1820, 1891  
ADAMS, Ruth, Edwardsburgh, #2789, 1898  
ADDISON, Robert B, Athens, #1999  
ADRAIN, Mary Stewart, Bastard, #1450, 1888  
AINSLEY, Mary, Bastard, #1329, 1887  
AITCHESON, James, Merrickville, #1430, 1888  
AKIN, Bethiah, Edwardsburgh, #783, 1879  
AKIN, Daniel, Edwardsburgh, #343, 1870  
AKIN, William Snyder, Prescott, #1273, 1886  
ALBERT, Henry, Brockville, #1493, 1889  
ALDER, Martha, Prescott, #1597, 1889

ALDER, Phoebe, Prescott, #1403, 1888  
 ALDER, Robert, Augusta, #563, 1875  
 ALEXANDER, Rachael Desdemona, Burritts Rapids, #956, 1887  
 ALEXANDER, William James, Oxford, #1863, 1891  
 ALGUIRE, Harmonius, Yonge, #1083, 1883  
 ALGUIRE, Jerusha, Athens, #1642, 1890  
 ALGUIRE, Reid Burritt, Athens, #1815, 1891  
 ALGUIRE, Sterling, Yonge, #1251, 1886  
 ALLEN, James, Kitley, #28, 1860  
 ALLEN, John, Lansdowne, #1499, 1889  
 ALLEN, Margaret, Prescott, #2022, 1892  
 ALLEN, William, Elizabethtown, #2184, 1893  
 ALLWILL, Sarah, Prescott, #1764, 1890  
 ALTEMAS, Emma, Kitley, #2756, 1897  
 ALTEMAS, Jemima, Brockville, #2453, 1895  
 ALTIMUS, Jemima, Kitley, #2487, 1895  
 ALTHOUSE, Hiram, Elizabethtown, #2413, 1895  
 ANDERSON, Elizabeth, Kemptville, #2707, 1897  
 ANDERSON, George Prevost, Edwardsburgh, #2739, 1897  
 ANDERSON, James Johnston, S Gower, #1492, 1889  
 ANDERSON, Susannah, Edwardsburgh, #1369, 1887  
 ANDERSON, Thomas Brown, Montreal PQ, #523, 1874  
 ANDERSON, William Rutherford, Kemptville, #570, 1875  
 ANDRESS, Stephen E, Yonge, #2433, 1895  
 ANDREWS, Jesse, Brockville, #448, 1872  
 ANDREWS, Melissa, Oxford, #2345, 1894  
 ARBUCKLE, Andrew, Merrickville, #1869, 1891  
 ARKAW, Louis, S Gower, #2512, 1896  
 ARMSTRONG, Adam, Bastard, #2151, 1893  
 ARMSTRONG, Anson, Cardinal, #2434, 1895  
 ARMSTRONG, Henry, Edwardsburgh, #1351, 1887  
 ARMSTRONG, James, Merrickville, #2298, 1894  
 ARMSTRONG, John Fellows, Brockville, #266, 1868  
 ARMSTRONG, Rev John Gilbert, Prescott, #324, 1869  
 ARMSTRONG, Robert, Elizabethtown, #1418, 1888  
 ARMSTRONG, Robert, Elizabethtown, #2290, 1894  
 ARMSTRONG, Robert John, Montreal PQ, #1172, 1885  
 ARMSTRONG, Robert Norton, Elizabethtown, #2290, 1894  
 ARMSTRONG, Walter, Elmsley, #564, 1875  
 ARNOLD, Abigail Jane, Brockville, #2615, 1896  
 ARNOLD, George Weatherhead, Brockville, #5, 1859  
 ARNOLD, John Brownson, Brockville, #1998, 1892  
 ARNOLD, Sophia, Brockville, #2566, 1896  
 ARNOLD, Richard, Kitley, #1761, 1890  
 ARNOLD, William, Wolford, #2190, 1893  
 ASPINALL, James, Augusta, #822, 1879  
 ASSELTINE, James, N Crosby, #2421, 1895  
 ATCHERLEY, Francis Topping, Rhyl Flint England, #2197, 1893



ATKINSON, John Sangster, Leeds, #2543, 1896  
ATCHISON, James, Elmsley, #1322, 1887  
ATCHESON, James, N Crosby, #364, 1870  
ATKIN, William, Prescott, #306, 1869  
ATKINSON, Charles Dyer, Brockville, #1397, 1888  
ATKINSON, John, Brockville, #1259, 1886  
AVERY, Charles Wilbert, Yonge, #1734, 1890  
AUSTIN, Elizabeth Amelia, Bastard, #1121, 1884  
AUSTIN, Elizabeth Ferguson, Bastard, #951, 1881  
AUSTON, Alice Eliza, Gananoque, #1478, 1888  
AVERY, Rugles, Yonge, #1151, 1884  
AYTON, Catharine, Oxford, #630, 1876  
BABCOCK, Charles Metcalf, Brockville, #2593, 1896  
BACON, Ebenezer, Prescott, #528, 1874  
BACON, William, Augusta, #916, 1881  
BACON, William, Oswegatchie NY, #931, 1881  
BADOUR, Mary Lorinda, N Crosby, #3084, 1900  
BAGLEY, William, Wolford, #347, 1870  
BAILE, Benjamin, Rear of Escott, #1500, 1889  
BAILE, Elizabeth, Yonge Front, #886, 1880  
BAILEY, James, Front of Leeds & Lansdowne, #738, 1878  
BAILEY, Matilda Jane, Yonge, #1405, 1888  
BAILEY, Thomas, Oxford, #1704, 1890  
BAILEY, Thomas, Oxford, #2227, 1894  
BAIN, David, Augusta, #2261, 1894  
BAIN, John, Tioga NY, #1022, 1882  
BAINES, James, Prescott, #825, 1879  
BAKER, George, Edwardsburgh, #2254, 1894  
BAKER, George W, Brockville, #2889, 1899  
BAKER, Hiram, Wolford, #2443, 1895  
BAKER, James, Yonge, #44, 1861  
BAKER, Richard, Wolford, #1326, 1887  
BAKER, Thomas, Wolford, #2908, 1899  
BALL, John, Gananoque, #2139, 1893  
BALLANTYNE, Francis, Kitley, #1784, 1891  
BALLON, Myron David, Prescott, #1343, 1887  
BANN, Martin, Prescott, #370, 1870  
BANNON, John, Edwardsburgh, #2313, 1894  
BARBER, Adam, Edwardsburgh, #2755, 1897  
BARBER, Charles Earl, Yonge, #2424, 1895  
BARBER, Josiah Wesley, Yonge, #2893, 1899  
BARBER, Sadocea, Bastard, #243, 1867  
BARBER, Sadocea, Bastard, #291, 1869  
BARBER, Samuel, Brockville, #1346, 1887  
BARBER, William, Bastard, #1743, 1890  
BARKER, George Phelps, Prescott, #224, 1867  
BARKER, Wither Anson, Oxford, #1659, 1890  
BARLOW, James, Elizabethtown, #1774, 1891

BARNES, George William, Kemptville, #1622, 1890  
BARNETT, Ann, Prescott, #1742, 1890  
BARNETT, John, Prescott, #380, 1871  
BARR, Jane, Elizabethtown, #1459, 1888  
BARTON, George, Augusta, #1556, 1889  
BARRINGTON, Elizabeth, Elizabethtown, #1277, 1886  
BARRINGTON, James, Elizabethtown, #901, 1881  
BARRINGTON, William, Kitley, #1635, 1890  
BARTON, William, Augusta, #731, 1878  
BARRY, Elizabeth, Wolford, #1825, 1891  
BARRY, Matthew, Wolford, #468, 1873  
BARTON, John, Prescott, #502, 1874  
BARTON, John, Augusta, #1990, 1892  
BASS, Adonijah, Edwardsburgh, #582, 1875  
BASS, Benjamin, Leeds, #1395, 1888  
BASS, Hannah, Augusta, #2528, 1896  
BASS, Hiram, Edwardsburgh, #2411, 1895  
BASS, Philander, Augusta, #1678, 1890  
BASSETT, William, N Crosby, #788, 1879  
BATES, George, Kitley, #2357, 1895  
BATES, James Edward, Yonge, #988, 1882  
BATES, Nancy Ophelia, Yonge, #2024, 1892  
BATH, William, Buckingham PQ, #1279, 1886  
BEACH, Enos, Elizabethtown, #924, 1881  
BEACH, John, Elizabethtown, #1510, 1889  
BEACH, Sally, Brockville, #99, 1863  
BEATTY, Mary, Yonge, #2924, 1899  
BEAUMONT, George, Gananoque, #1533, 1889  
BECKETT, Michael, Oxford, #1213, 1885  
BECKETT, Thomas, Oxford, #2910, 1899  
BECKWITH, John Taplan, S Elmsley, #9, 1859  
BEDARD, John Oliver, Gananoque, #2733, 1897  
BEDLOW, Joshua, Brockville, #2006, 1892  
BEECHER, Isaac, Brockville, #369, 1870  
BEGGS, Robert, S Gower, #3042, 1900  
BELL, Abraham, N Crosby, #1976, 1892  
BELL, Agnes, Wolford, #2745, 1897  
BELL, Catherine, Elizabethtown, #1417, 1888  
BELL, John, Brockville, #1060, 1883  
BELL, Margaret, Brockville, #2235, 1894  
BELL, Martha, Brockville, #1485, 1888  
BELL, Maria, Brockville, #2012, 1892  
BELL, Samuel, Kitley, #2899, 1899  
BELL, Thomas, Elizabethtown, #682, 1877  
BELL, Walter, Brockville, #1582, 1889  
BELL, William, Kitley, #1037, 1882  
BELLAMY, Edward, Rear of Yonge & Escott, #992, 1882  
BENNETT, John, N Crosby, #433, 1872

BENNETT, John, Edwardsburgh, #1861, 1891  
BENNETT, John B, Edwardsburgh, #2547, 1896  
BENNETT, Joseph, Denver CO, #1157, 1884  
BENNETT, Michael, N Crosby, #991, 1882  
BENNETT, Thomas, Brockville, #1052, 1883  
BENNETT, Thomas, Edwardsburgh, #1587, 1889  
BENNETT, William, Kitley, #95, 1863  
BENNETT, William, S Gower, #2656, 1897  
BENSON, William Thomas, Cardinal, #1200, 1885  
BERNEY, Eliza, Bastard, #2276, 1894  
BERNEY, Daniel, Yonge, #1520, 1889  
BERNEY, Samuel, Lansdowne, #1833, 1891  
BERNS, John, Kitley, #1573, 1889  
BERRY, John, Elizabethtown, #333, 1870  
BERRY, John, Elizabethtown, #334, 1870  
BEST, Samuel, Wolford, #2920, 1899  
BEULAH, William, Oxford, #2193, 1893  
BIGFORD, John, Oxford, #3024, 1899  
BIGFORD, Thomas, Oxford, #1609, 1890  
BILTON, William, Newboro, #2940, 1899  
BINNS, Edith, Lansdowne, #2416, 1895  
BIRDWHISTLE, Joseph, Brockville, #1372, 1887  
BISHOP, Elias, Oxford, #36, 1870  
BISHOP, William J, Augusta, #1607, 1890  
BISNETT, Joseph, S Elmsley, #1457, 1888  
BISSELL, Artemus, Augusta, #1445, 1888  
BISSELL, Edward, Augusta, #2283, 1894  
BISSELL, James Hamilton, Brockville, #2862, 1898  
BISSELL, Lucinda, Augusta, #3044, 1900  
BISSELL, Reuben, Augusta, #2260, 1894  
BLACK, Lucretia Sherwood, Augusta, #257, 1868  
BLACK, William John, Oxford, #1391, 1888  
BLACK, William Walter, Gananoque, #2035, 1892  
BLAIN, Florence, Brockville, #1226, 1885  
BLAIR, George, Prescott, #2262, 1894  
BLAIR, William, Augusta, #1194, 1885  
BLAKE, Richard, Brockville, #2448, 1895  
BLAKE, Robert, Elizabethtown, #2589, 1896  
BLAKEY, Eliza, Augusta, #2390, 1895  
BLAKEY, James, Augusta, #724, 1878  
BLAKEY, John, Prescott, #54, 1861  
BLAKEY, Robert, Augusta, #405, 1871  
BLANCHARD, Minerva, Elizabethtown, #2516, 1896  
BLANCHARD, Thompson, Elizabethtown, #2603, 1896  
BLANCHER, Albert, Elmsley, #686, 1877  
BLANCHER, Chancy, Minneapolis MN, #2539, 1896  
BLANCHER, Charles, Kitley, #402, 1871  
BLANCHER, Huldah, Elizabethtown, #2776, 1898

BLANCHER, Sala, Athens, #1996, 1892  
 BOCKUS, Charles, Nelson, Gananoque, #365, 1870  
 BOGERT, Annastasia, Brockville, #862, 1880  
 BOGUE, Eliza, Brockville, #839, 1880  
 BOLTON, George, Edwardsburgh, #1949, 1892  
 BOLTON, Henry, Edwardsburgh, #202, 1866  
 BOLTON, Henry F, Elizabethtown, #1851, 1891  
 BOLTON, John Ferris, Burgess, #2377, 1895  
 BOLTON, John Staley, Lansdowne, #2485, 1895  
 BOLTON, Mary, Edwardsburgh, #1516, 1889  
 BOLTON, Norman A, Brockville, #2736, 1897  
 BOLTON, Robert, Brockville, #2451, 1895  
 BOLTON, Robert, N Crosby, #3086, 1900  
 BOLTON, Sarah, Bastard, #2353, 1894  
 BONE, David, Gananoque, #1124, 1884  
 BONEWELL, William, Augusta, #2641, 1897  
 BOOTH, Anna Maria, Yonge, #728, 1878  
 BOOTH, Charles, Elizabethtown, #18, 1860  
 BOOTH, Hiram, Elizabethtown, #897, 1881  
 BOOTH, John, Elizabethtown, #51, 1861  
 BOOTH, Norman, Elizabethtown, #280, 1868  
 BOOTH, Reuben L, Yonge, #2832, 1898  
 BOOTH, Sally Gates, Brockville, #2978, 1899  
 BOOTH, Thomas Peter, Wolford, #2637, 1896  
 BORDEN, William, Elizabethtown, #148, 1864  
 BOSTON, Bridget, Prescott, #1517, 1889  
 BOSWELL, John Vance (Strachan), Prescott, #2303, 1894  
 BOTHUM, William Henry, Oxford, #233, 1867  
 BOTSFORD, Horace, Yonge, #2950, 1899  
 BOTTUM, William Henry, Oxford, #338, 1870  
 BOULGER, Patrick, Yonge, #771, 1879  
 BOULGER, Theresa, Yonge, #1129, 1884  
 BOULGER, William James, Kitley, #1292, 1886  
 BOVAIRD, James, Augusta, #412, 1872  
 BOVAIRD, Richard, Augusta, #1381, 1887  
 BOWER, Joseph, Kemptville, #371, 1870  
 BOWER, Thomas, Augusta, #751, 1878  
 BOWES, Jane, Brockville, #2246, 1894  
 BOWES, John, Brockville, #2025, 1892  
 BOWEY, Thomas, Brockville, #2817, 1898  
 BOWEY, William, Brockville, #356, 1887  
 BOWSER, Elizabeth, Bastard, #2856, 1898  
 BOYCE, George Malcolm, Lansdowne, #1708, 1890  
 BOYD, Anna, Elizabethtown, #811, 1879  
 BOYD, David, Kemptville, #1759, 1890  
 BOYD, Eliza, Augusta, #2879, 1898  
 BOYD, John, Brockville, #1766, 1890  
 BOYD, Maria Smallman, Prescott, #518, 1874

BOYD, Richard, Wolford, #2914, 1899  
 BOYD, Robert, Prescott, #419, 1872  
 BOYD, Robert, Elizabethtown, #905, 1881  
 BOYD, Sarah Maria, Kemptville, #2831, 1898  
 BOYLE, Hugh, Edwardsburgh, #2415, 1895  
 BOYLE, Patrick, Leeds, #2571, 1896  
 BOYLE, Susan, Edwardsburgh, #2774, 1898  
 BRADBURY, Joel Lawton, Gananoque, #610, 1876  
 BRADFIELD, Henry, Elizabethtown, #272, 1868  
 BRADLEY, Carleton Adelbert, Lansdowne, #3032, 1899  
 BRADLEY, James, Brockville, #1608, 1890  
 BRADY, Bridget, Brockville, #1985, 1892  
 BRADY, Daniel, Prescott, #552, 1875  
 BRADY, David, Leeds, #939, 1881  
 BRADY, David, Leeds, #945, 1881  
 BRADY, John, Brockville, #1672, 1890  
 BRADY, Margaret, Prescott, #373, 1870  
 BRAITHWAITE, Richard, Cardinal, #2812, 1898  
 BRANDON, John Humphries, Kemptville, #229, 1867  
 BRANIFF, John, Brockville, #479, 1873  
 BRAY, Charles, Prescott, #1544, 1889  
 BRECKENRIDGE, Ann, Elizabethtown, #13, 1859  
 BREAKENRIDGE, Hugh William, Lansdowne, #2145, 1893  
 BRENNAN, Agnes Mary, Leeds, #998, 1882  
 BRENNAN, John, Augusta, #684, 1877  
 BRENNAN, John, goods of Andrew Brophy, #936, 1881  
 BRENNAN, William, Prescott, #2493, 1895  
 BRESEE, Nicholas, Bastard, #168, 1865  
 BRESEE, Permelia, Bastard, #2803, 1898  
 BRESEE, Tryphena, Brockville, #3081, 1900  
 BRESEE, William P, Brockville, #1454, 1888  
 BRESLIN, James, Merrickville, #144, 1864  
 BREEN, Martin, Bastard, #1316, 1887  
 BRIGGS, Edward Bissell, Augusta, #2634, 1896  
 BRIGGS, Hannah, Prescott, #2674, 1897  
 BRIGGS, Joel, Augusta, #706, 1877  
 BRIGGS, John, Brockville, #2548, 1896  
 BRITTON, Daniel Freeman, Gananoque, #1370, 1887  
 BRODERICK, Margaret, Brockville, #1873, 1891  
 BROOKS, Alphonso, Brockville, #820, 1879  
 BROOKS, Jane, Brockville, #968, 1881  
 BROPHY, Andrew, Gananoque, #936, 1881  
 BROPHY, Andrew, Gananoque, #946, 1881  
 BROPHY, Ann, Brockville, #539, 1875  
 BROPHY, Denis, Gananoque, #1249, 1886  
 BROPHY, Margaret, Gananoque, #2703, 1897  
 BROPHY, Patrick, Gananoque, #42, 1860  
 BROUSE, Jacob Edwin, Brockville, #1437, 1888

BROWN, Albert, Bastard, #2592, 1896  
 BROWN, Alvah Case, Augusta, #2154, 1893  
 BROWN, Ann, N Crosby, #2934, 1899  
 BROWN, Archibald, Lansdowne, #600, 1876  
 BROWN, Benson Smith, Kitley, #2389, 1895  
 BROWN, Caroline, Kitley, #1894, 1891  
 BROWN, Catherine, Bastard, #1816, 1891  
 BROWN, Charles, Leeds, #2844, 1898  
 BROWN, Elizabeth, Escott, #121, 1863  
 BROWN, Elizabeth, Escott, #146, 1864  
 BROWN, George, Bastard, #974, 1881  
 BROWN, George, Gananoque, #977, 1881  
 BROWN, James, Elizabethtown, #1746, 1890  
 BROWN, James, Leeds, #2167, 1893  
 BROWN, James Henry, S Crosby, #2621, 1896  
 BROWN, Jane, Brockville, #3026, 1899  
 BROWN, Lewis, N Crosby, #2795, 1898  
 BROWN, Lewis Jr, N Crosby, #2796, 1898  
 BROWN, Livius, Wolford, #2702, 1897  
 BROWN, Mary E, Bastard, #2907, 1899  
 BROWN, Merton, Bastard, #2292, 1894  
 BROWN, Moses, Edwardsburgh, #1848, 1891  
 BROWN, Nicholas Edward, Elizabethtown, #2559, 1896  
 BROWN, Reuben, Gananoque, #1388, 1887  
 BROWN, Robert, N Crosby, #2466, 1895  
 BROWN, Rufus, Brockville, #2941, 1899  
 BROWN, Thompson, Bastard, #672, 1877  
 BROWN, Urania, Augusta, #2495, 1895  
 BROWN, William, Leeds, #2609, 1896  
 BROWNE, Anne, Brockville, #2185, 1893  
 BROWNLEE, Susan, Kemptville, #2848, 1898  
 BRUNDAGE, Roda, Augusta, #1760, 1890  
 BRUNNING, William George, Prescott, #2344, 1894  
 BRUTON, Clark A, Gananoque, #1367, 1887  
 BRYANT, Daniel, Leeds, #415, 1872  
 BRYCE, David, Elmsley, #655, 1877  
 BRYSON, Robert, Elizabethtown, #2504, 1896  
 BUCHANAN, Alexander, S Gower, #1566, 1889  
 BUCHANAN, Alfred Elgin, Kemptville, #2320, 1894  
 BUCHANAN, Charles, Kemptville, #2321, 1894  
 BUCHANAN, Matthie, Augusta, #1420, 1888  
 BUCHANAN, Matthie, Augusta, #1424, 1888  
 BUCK, Catherine, Oxford, #2554, 1896  
 BUCKLY, John, Prescott, #803, 1879  
 BUCKLY, Julia, Prescott, #677, 1877  
 BUCKLY, Timothy, Prescott, #195, 1866  
 BUELL, Alexander Norton, Brockville, #958, 1881  
 BUELL, Jacob Dockstader, Brockville, #2245, 1894

BUELL, John, Front of Yonge, #985, 1882  
 BUELL, Margaret Sophia, Brockville, #2919, 1899  
 BUELL, Sabina, Brockville, #15, 1859  
 BUELL, Sarah, Yonge, #2463, 1895  
 BUELL, Vincent, Yonge, #2558, 1896  
 BUELL, William, Brockville, #78, 1862  
 BUIST, Alexander, N Crosby, #256, 1868  
 BUKER, Taylor, Oxford, #1110, 1884  
 BULFORD, George Aquilla, Athens, #2141, 1893  
 BULGER, Augustus, Bastard, #2365, 1895  
 BULGER, James, Oswego NY, #715, 1878  
 BULLIS, Chloe, Athens, #2597, 1896  
 BULLIS, Mary Jane, Bastard, #1629, 1890  
 BURCHILL, Edward, Edwardsburgh, #2211, 1893  
 BURCHILL, John, Wolford, #1554, 1889  
 BURCHILL, John, Wolford, #2279, 1894  
 BURCHILL, John, Merrickville, #2573, 1896  
 BURCHILL, Michael, Merrickville, #1101, 1883  
 BURCHILL, Samuel, Wolford, #1224, 1885  
 BURKE, Alexander, Augusta, #1691, 1890  
 BURKE, Catherine, Augusta, #1549, 1889  
 BURKE, Mary, Elizabethtown, #2625, 1896  
 BURKE, Michael, Elizabethtown, #2599, 1896  
 BURKS, Thomas, Augusta, #3047, 1900  
 BURNETT, George, Elizabethtown, #401, 1871  
 BURNETT, Jacob, Wolford, #1028, 1882  
 BURNISTON, Bridget, Brockville, #2016, 1892  
 BURNS, Andrew, Carleton Place, Lanark Co, #304, 1869  
 BURNS, James, Oxford, #597, 1876  
 BURNS, James, Front of Leeds & Lansdowne, #1955, 1892  
 BURNS, John, Lansdowne, #2019, 1892  
 BURNS, John, Augusta, #2820, 1898  
 BURNS, Thomas, Elizabethtown, #354, 1870  
 BURNS, Thomas, Lansdowne, #2693, 1897  
 BURNS, Thomas, Lansdowne, #2811, 1898  
 BURNS, William, Lansdowne, #1575, 1889  
 BURNSIDE, John, Edwardsburgh, #471, 1873  
 BURRITT, Edmund, Wolford, #2992, 1899  
 BURRITT, Hamlet, Oxford, #2136, 1893  
 BURRITT, Henry, Prescott, #444, 1872  
 BURRITT, Maria, Burrirt's Rapids, #329, 1869  
 BURRITT, Remme, Oxford, #197, 1866  
 BURTCH, Alfred, Front of Escott, #351, 1870  
 BUSH, Emity Lois, Brockville, #1987, 1892  
 BUSH, William, Edwardsburgh, #1800, 1891  
 BUTTERFIELD, Thomas, Lansdowne, #125, 1864  
 BYERS, David Dixon, Gananoque, #1943, 1892  
 BYERS, Helen, Augusta, #73, 1862

BYRNE, James, Kitley, #2011, 1892  
 BYRNE, Lawrence, Cardinal, #957, 1881  
 BYRNES, Thomas Joseph, Augusta, #2472, 1895  
 CADDIGAN, James, Augusta, #1812, 1891  
 CAHILL, Matthew, Augusta, #240, 1867  
 CAIRNS, Sarah, Kitley, #2930, 1899  
 COLDWELL, Mary, Oxford, #1723, 1890  
 CALLANDER, Andrew, N Gower, #2005, 1892  
 CAMERON, Harvey, Athens, #2449, 1895  
 CAMERON, Isabella, Brockville, #2964, 1899  
 CAMERON, Jane Penelope, Edwardsburgh, #2213, 1893  
 CAMERON, Luke, N Crosby, #2708, 1897  
 CAMERON, Susanna, Athens, #2892, 1899  
 CAMM, John, Newboro, #952, 1881  
 CAMM, Thomas, Newboro, #1076, 1883  
 CAMPBELL, Eliza, Brockville, #286, 1868  
 CAMPBELL, Eunice, S Gower, #328, 1869  
 CAMPBELL, Euphemia, Brockville, #3091, 1900  
 CAMPBELL, George, Kitley, #1697, 1890  
 CAMPBELL, George, Brockville, #2839, 1898  
 CAMPBELL, James, Elizabethtown, #1879, 1891  
 CAMPBELL, William, Oxford, #255, 1868  
 CAMPBELL, William, Elizabethtown, #1928, 1892  
 CANGLEY, Mary, Kemptville, #2205, 1893  
 CAMPBELL, William M, Bastard, #2773, 1898  
 CANNING, Thomas, N Crosby, #24, 1860  
 CAPSTON, William, Oxford, #904, 1881  
 CARBERRY, Patrick, Prescott, #39, 1860  
 CARLEY, Joseph Thomas, Leeds, #1093, 1883  
 CARLEY, William, Leeds, #11, 1859  
 CARLEY, William, #264, 1868  
 CARLETON, Hugh, Elizabethtown, #2710, 1897  
 CARMODY, Michael, Brockville, #175, 1890  
 CARNEGIE, Robert, Escott, #1293, 1886  
 CARNEGIE, Susan, Escott, #2588, 1896  
 CARNEY, Clara, Brockville, #2171, 1893  
 CARRINGTON, Elizabeth, Gananoque, #1024, 1882  
 CARRON, James, Brockville, #436, 1872  
 CARRUTHERS, Christopher, Brockville, #970, 1881  
 CARRUTHERS, James Delbert, Brockville, #2021, 1892  
 CARRUTHERS, John, Augusta, #149, 1864  
 CARRUTHERS, Samuel, Prescott, #2426, 1895  
 CARSON, Erastus, Athens, #2226, 1894  
 CARSON, James, Oxford, #1180, 1885  
 CARSS, Henry, Leeds, #2942, 1899  
 CASEY, William, Augusta, #1809, 1891  
 CASTLEMAN, William Albert, Cardinal, #2929, 1899  
 CAUGHEY, Robert, Augusta, #2713, 1897



CAVANAGH, Joseph, Kitley, #1066, 1883  
 CAVANAH, William, S Crosby, #69, 1862  
 CHADWICK, Charles Jordon, Augusta, #950, 1881  
 CHAFFEY, Benjamin, Elizabethtown, #259, 1868  
 CHAFFEY, John, S Crosby, #725, 1878  
 CHAFFEY, William, Newboro, #1818, 1891  
 CHALLIES, John, Kitley, #1327, 1887  
 CHALLIES, Mary, Kitley, #1332, 1887  
 CHAMBERLAIN, Nathan, Kitley, #887, 1880  
 CHAMBERLAIN, Theron Woolson, Prescott, #1638, 1890  
 CHANT, David, Bastard, #145, 1864  
 CHAPIN, Abner, Bastard, #263, 1868  
 CHAPIN, Ambrose, Yonge, #994, 1882  
 CHAPIN, John, S Crosby, #1637, 1890  
 CHAPMAN, Edward, Leeds, #1283, 1886  
 CHAPMAN, Jesse James, Elgin, #3095, 1900  
 CHAPMAN, John, Gananoque, #1140, 1884  
 CHARLTON, Laura, Bastard, #1542, 1889  
 CHATTERTON, John, Elizabethtown, #1944, 1892  
 CHECKLEY, Eliza, Elizabethtown, #2015, 1892  
 CHEEVERS, Matthew, Gananoque, #2272, 1894  
 CHEEVERS, Sarah Anne, Gananoque, #966, 1881  
 CHEEVERS, Thomas, Gananoque, #314, 1869  
 CHESTER, William Alfred, Wolford, #2176, 1893  
 CHICK, John James, Yonge, #2798, 1898  
 CHILDS, David, Newbury Vermont, #135, 1864  
 CHIPMAN, Angeline, Brockville, #1105, 1883  
 CHIPMAN, Ami, Bastard, #1923, 1892  
 CHIPMAN, Elma, Brockville, #1281, 1886  
 CHIPMAN, Lewis, Brockville, #1026, 1882  
 CHRISTIE, Duncan, Oxford, #58, 1861  
 CHRISTIE, Duncan the Elder, Oxford, #1383, 1887  
 CHRISTIE, Duncan, Oxford, #2720, 1897  
 CHRISTIE, John, Oxford, #1690, 1890  
 CHRISTIE, Rachael, Oxford, #917, 1881  
 CHRISTIE, Mary, Leeds, #3072, 1900  
 CHRISTIE, Robert, Oxford, #2294, 1894  
 CHRISTIE, William Joseph, Leeds, #2982, 1899  
 CHRISTIE, Hon. William Joseph, Leeds, #3018, 1899  
 CHRISTMAN, Rachael Ann, Wolford, #1711, 1890  
 CLAPPERTON, James, Augusta, #141, 1864  
 CLARE, John, Lansdowne, #2698, 1897  
 CLARK, Duncan, Edwardsburgh, #88, 1863  
 CLARK, Emily Jemima, Elizabethtown, #1342, 1887  
 CLARKE, George, Kemptville, #990, 1882  
 CLARK, Hiram, Elizabethtown, #1285, 1886  
 CLARK, John, N Crosby, #720, 1878  
 CLARK, Louisa, Newboro, #792, 1879

CLARK, Mary, Augusta, #835, 1880  
 CLARKE, Mary Anne, Kitley, #3082, 1900  
 CLARKE, Macneil, Prescott, #422, 1872  
 CLAYES, Edwin D, Brockville, #1805, 1891  
 CLEARY, John, Edwardsburgh, #1425, 1888  
 CLEARY, John, Edwardsburgh, #1656, 1890  
 CLEARY, Mary, Edwardsburgh, #1426, 1888  
 CLELAND, Catherine, Brockville, #2444, 1895  
 CLIFFE, Elizabeth, Lansdowne, #2875, 1895  
 CLIFFE, John Thomas, Brockville, #962, 1881  
 CLIFFE, Thomas, Lansdowne, #2969, 1899  
 CLIFFORD, Andrew Sr, Edwardsburgh, #2192, 1893  
 CLIFFORD, Margaret, Brockville, #1104, 1883  
 CLINTON, Deborah, Brockville, #1131, 1884  
 CLINTON, James, Brockville, #2986, 1899  
 CLOSE, John, Kemptville, #854, 1880  
 CLOW, Ann Eliza, Elizabethtown, #1456, 1888  
 CLOW, Charles, Yonge, #2488, 1895  
 CLOW, Charles, Yonge, #2505, 1896  
 CLOW, David, Elizabethtown, #308, 1869  
 CLOW, John Frederick, Elizabethtown, #1442, 1888  
 CLOW, Duncan, Elizabethtown, #138, 1864  
 CLOW, Duncan, Elizabethtown, #310, 1869  
 CLOW, Laura, Elizabethtown, #1644, 1890  
 CLOW, Maria Jane, Elizabethtown, #1245, 1886  
 CLOW, William, Elizabethtown, #434, 1872  
 CLOW, William, Elizabethtown, #435, 1872  
 CLOW, William Keder, Brockville, #623, 1876  
 COAD, James, Kitley, #2490, 1895  
 COCHRANE, Joseph, Kitley, #1753, 1890  
 COCKRELL, William, Leeds, #158, 1865  
 CODE, David Edward, Kitley, #2835, 1898  
 COGHLAN, George, Kitley, #1382, 1887  
 COLE, Henry, Elizabethtown, #2400, 1895  
 COLE, James Starr, Elizabethtown, #2995, 1899  
 COLE, Jonas Jones, Brockville, #323, 1869  
 COLE, Leander, Augusta, #2174, 1893  
 COLE, Morden, Elizabethtown, #3002, 1899  
 COLE, Peter, Elizabethtown, #35, 1860  
 COLE, Peter, Elizabethtown, #46, 1861  
 COLE, Samuel, Oxford, #747, 1878  
 COLEMAN, Anson, Bastard, #2354, 1894  
 COLEMAN, Billa, Elizabethtown, #34, 1860  
 COLEMAN, James, Lyn village, #517, 1874  
 COLEMAN, John Sheridan, Yonge, #1930, 1892  
 COLEMAN, Norman, Elizabethtown, #1864, 1891  
 COLEMAN, Richard, Elizabethtown, #271, 1868  
 COLEMAN, Sara Eliza, Gananoque, #1614, 1890

COLEMAN, William, Elizabethtown, #1137, 1884  
 COLES, Charles, Lennox MA, #316, 1869  
 COLLARD, Margaret Eliza, Leeds, #1379, 1887  
 COLLINS, John, Edwardsburgh, #2330, 1894  
 COLLINS, Peter, Augusta, #1159, 1884  
 COLLINSON, David, Leeds, #1569, 1889  
 COLTON, Reuben Powers, Gananoque, #1876, 1891  
 COMMINS, William Henry, Augusta, #1389, 1888  
 COMSTOCK, Josephine, Brockville, #1627, 1890  
 CONDELL, Ebenezer, Edwardsburgh, #2884, 1898  
 CONLEY, Margaret J, Kemptville, #1063, 1883  
 CONNELL, Elizabeth, Edwardsburgh, #1302, 1886  
 CONNELL, James, Edwardsburgh, #1749, 1890  
 CONNELL, James, Edwardsburgh, #2561, 1896  
 CONNELL, Robert, Elizabethtown, #3061, 1900  
 CONNER, George H, Brockville, #2649, 1897  
 CONNOR, James, Wolford, #2760, 1898  
 CONNOR, Thomas, Yonge, #2222, 1894  
 CONNORS, Alice, Bastard, #2525, 1896  
 CONNORS, Matthew, Lansdowne, #4, 1859  
 CONOLLY, Richard, Edwardsburgh, #2648, 1897  
 CONWAY, Edward, Augusta, #112, 1863  
 CONWAY, James, Prescott, #689, 1877  
 CONWAY, Mary, Augusta, #2349, 1894  
 COOKE, Amelia, Brockville, #1562, 1889  
 COOK, Catherine, Brockville, #2854, 1898  
 COOK, Cosby, Kemptville, #2524, 1896  
 COOK, James Judson, Edwardsburgh, #2237, 1894  
 COOK, John Thurber, Edwardsburgh, #2689, 1897  
 COOKE, Joseph, Kemptville, #1373, 1887  
 COOK, Rebecca Ann, Edwardsburgh, #2465, 1895  
 COOKE, Richard, Augusta, #787, 1879  
 COOK, Sarah, Brockville, #2229, 1894  
 COOK, Thomas William, Augusta, #669, 1877  
 COOLICAN, Patrick, Bastard, #1123, 1884  
 COOLICAN, William, Bastard, #2945, 1899  
 COOLIDGE, Maria, Brockville, #1077, 1883  
 COOMBS, John the Elder, Brockville, #66, 1862  
 COON, Justus, S Crosby, #2746, 1897  
 COOPER, David, Augusta, #400, 1871  
 COOPER, Jane, Augusta, #1368, 1887  
 COOPER, Thomas, Augusta, #122, 1863  
 COPELAND, Edward Samuel, S Elmsley, #3067, 1900  
 COPELAND, Henry Johnston, Gananoque, #3094, 1900  
 COPELAND, Margaret, Brockville, #2590, 1896  
 COPELAND, Richard, Brockville, #1857, 1891  
 CORBITT, John, Lansdowne, #192, 1866  
 CORCORAN, James, Wolford, #2988, 1899

CORNELL, Seth Shaw, #1476, 1888  
 CORNETT, Mary Reynolds, Lansdowne, #1957, 1892  
 CORNETT, Thomas, Front of Leeds & Lansdowne, #566, 1875  
 CORNETT, Wesley Casson, Lansdowne, #2230, 1894  
 CORNETT, William James, Lansdowne, #2976, 1899  
 CORRIGAN, James, Augusta, #2311, 1894  
 COTTOM, Richard, Augusta, #2165, 1893  
 COUNTRYMAN, William, Edwardsburgh, #1564, 1889  
 COVILLE, William H, Augusta, #2161, 1893  
 COWAN, Anne Jane, Prescott, #226, 1867  
 COWAN, Annie Jane, Prescott, #70, 1862  
 COWAN, Charles Jr, Prescott, #745, 1878  
 COWAN, David Colin, Gananoque, #1232, 1886  
 COWAN, John, Brockville, #26, 1860  
 COWAN, Mary, Brockville, #2398, 1895  
 COWAN, Mary Catherine, Prescott, #92, 1863  
 COWAN, Oliver David, Gananoque, #2612, 1896  
 COX, William, Augusta, #1687, 1890  
 COYL, Hugh, Oxford, #496, 1874  
 COYL, Hugh, Oxford, #501, 1874  
 COYLE, Mary, Edwardsburgh, #1262, 1886  
 COYLE, Sarah, Oxford, #2373, 1895  
 CRAIG, Charles, Oxford, #1010, 1882  
 CRAIG, Phebe, Kemptville, #3059, 1900  
 CRAIG, Richard, Kemptville, #2631, 1896  
 CRAIG, William, Kitley, #1595, 1890  
 CRANSTON, John, Leeds, #2134, 1893  
 CRAWFORD, Ann Armstrong, Brockville, #2285, 1894  
 CRAWFORD, Charles Henry, N Crosby, #427, 1872  
 CRAWFORD, Hon. George, Elizabethtown, #363, 1870  
 CRAWFORD, James, Brockville, #760, 1878  
 CRAWFORD, John, Brockville, #1047, 1882  
 CRAWFORD, Samuel Keefer, Brockville, #2218, 1893  
 CREA, John, Lansdowne, #546, 1875  
 CRIPPEN, Hiram, Bastard, #1495, 1889  
 CRIPPEN, Lovina, Bastard, #1951, 1892  
 CRITCHLEY, Thomas, Brockville, #1940, 1892  
 CRON, John, Edwardsburgh, #261, 1867  
 CROSS, Cyrus, Lansdowne, #2654, 1897  
 CROSS, Hiram, Kitley, #2534, 1896  
 CROSS, James Carloss, Kemptville, #802, 1879  
 CROSS, Reuben, Lansdowne, #1012, 1882  
 CROWLEY, John, Brockville, #768, 1879  
 CROZIER, James, Brockville, #3087, 1900  
 CROZIER, Susannah, Merrickville, #2461, 1895  
 CRUMMY, George, Brockville, #2667, 1897  
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 CUGHAN, Thomas, Yonge, #1909, 1891



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**CANADIAN GENEALOGIST** welcomes review copies of all publications of a genealogical, biographical or local history nature, and will review all such material sent to it for consideration, whether by individual authors who have produced their own books, from regular publishing houses, archives, museums, or libraries. Our interest is not limited to Canadian works, but extends to American, British, Irish, Scottish, or European publications whose implications might also have a bearing on the study of Canadian genealogy.

**ORDERING** — Some publications reviewed here are available direct from **CANADIAN GENEALOGIST**, and are marked with an asterisk. A list of these appears in the Generation Press book catalogue.

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✓ **People of Ontario, 1600-1900: Alphabetized Directory of the People, Places and Vital Dates**, edited by Noel Montgomery Elliot. London, Ontario 1984. Genealogical Research Library, 520 Wellington Street North, London, Ontario N6A 3P9. Three-volume hardbound set, 1394 pages, postpaid to Canadian addresses \$195; to U.S. addresses \$195 in Canadian funds.

Canadian researchers who have had occasion to look for genealogical information in American state libraries or libraries of state historical associations are understandably envious. Not only is there a wealth of local histories with published vital records but usually the libraries have extensive card indexes which make it easy to find details in the massive published records. By comparison, those who have tried to find information on specific persons in old Ontario historical county atlases are familiar with the difficulty of estimating the likelihood of finding useful information in unindexed or partially indexed maps and descriptive text. Searching through many pages of fine print may take countless hours and produce nothing of value; on the other hand, there may be some real gems there for the finding. Until recently, it has been a gamble — but now the risk has been taken out of the decision with the publication of *People of Ontario, 1600-1900*.

This set of three volumes provides a master index to 150 Ontario sources such as directories, historical atlases, and some census records. It was compiled over a 10-year period by a team of 15 researchers under the direction of Noel Montgomery Elliot. With almost 1,200 double-column pages and roughly 250,000 name entries, it provides a quick and precise reference to documents and page numbers on which an individual is recorded as alive in a given year, or with year of birth, marriage or death. Given the page number of a map in an historical atlas, the lot and concession number of the residence in a township can be readily determined, thereby opening up the possibility of further research through land records. The editor has provided a useful means of distinguishing between people with the same name by often including a code to indicate the occupation of the individual recorded; for example, a Lewis Williams who was a clergyman is given a code REL to distinguish him from another Lewis Williams who was a settler in Nepean.

The editor of this excellent research aid has clearly had the user's needs in mind — for one thing he has included the meaning of the codes in each of the three volumes so that the user does not have to refer from one volume to another to decipher an entry. A further helpful feature is an extensive list in Volume 3 of place names, showing where they are located and name changes which have occurred over time. This list provides a link between place names that have disappeared and their present counterparts.

Two minor critical observations may be made. Firstly, there is a lack of identification on the cover of each volume showing the scope: such as Volume 1 Aair - Gooding. This can easily be fixed by the purchaser by simply putting a label on the spine of each volume: 1. Aair - Gooding; 2. Gooding - Myton; and 3. Nabanyijij - Zylar.

Secondly, the term 'extracts' needs clarification when used to describe census reports of certain townships, mainly in northern Ontario. For example, source code AG1 means "extracts from the 1871 census of Killarney Township, Algoma District". The reader does not know whether only selected families have been indexed, whether only certain portions

of the township have been indexed, or whether just the heads of families have been indexed. If a researcher is looking for a specific surname in Killarney, but does not find it in the index, he does not know whether it has not been included, because of the definition of 'extracts' or because no one of that name was in Killarney at the time of the census. The confusion might be resolved by putting a note in each volume at the explanation of source codes to the effect that where a township census is cited, the entire township has been indexed for heads of families and for persons with a different surname in a family grouping, e.g. if a Sam Jones lives as a hired labourer with a family named Smith, then both Sam Jones and the head of the family will be indexed.

The indexing of additional sources of Ontario materials is still continuing beyond the 150 sources in the initial publication, but plans for publishing supplementary information are indefinite at present. Quite possibly one or more supplements will be issued along the lines of P. William Filby's 1982 and 1983 supplements to *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index*.

With a price-tag of \$195, *People of Ontario, 1600-1900* is not an inexpensive research aid and may be beyond the budgets of small libraries and local genealogical societies. Nevertheless, it is a good investment for those that can find the funds and it will be welcomed by researchers in Ontario local and family history.

Norman K. Crowder

*Place Names of Ontario*, by Floreen Ellen Carter, UE. London, Ontario, 1984. Phelps Publishing Company, 87 Bruce Street, London, Ontario, N6C 1G7. Hardbound, vol. 1, 1-815; vol. 2, 816-1531, \$195. Microfiche edition \$45 (or \$30 if ordered with the hardbound volumes).

Genealogists, especially those who do not reside in Ontario, should have cause for rejoicing at the publication of this book. Recently, we came across a review of it in *Onomastica Canadiana* which we think is worth republishing here because it comes from a source whose knowledge of Canadian place names is itself encyclopedic and dependable. Alan Rayburn of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names is well known to genealogists in this country, and we couldn't hope to see our own feelings about the new book more succinctly and precisely expressed.

"There has long been a need in Ontario for a good, comprehensive reference on changed and superseded names of populated places. This need has finally been fulfilled by Floreen Ellen Carter's two-volume tome, *Place Names of Ontario*. This work is really several books rolled into one: it deals not only with changes and obsolete names, it also provides relevant details on every current populated place in the province, on every post office with opening and closing dates, on every named township and county, and, as well, on a few physical feature names. With elaborate details on over 13,000 names, the steep price for the two hardbound volumes does not seem too exorbitant. For the voluminous information provided, the microfiche at \$45 is a bargain.

"In all, historians and genealogists will find this book to be an excellent source for information on Ontario names, as long as they are willing to doublecheck the data. As well as learning that there are five places called Salem still official out of eleven given that name, they can discover that Durhamville is now Blair, Bridgetown is now Campbellford and names like Victoria and Waterford were once used in the Almonte area.

"Most who consult this publication will agree that Mrs. Carter is to be congratulated for having undertaken the herculean task of producing this massive study of Ontario's places, past and present."

Alan Rayburn

*Newport, Nova Scotia: A Rhode Island Township*, by John V. Duncanson. Mika Publishing Company, Belleville, 1984. ISBN 0-919303-92-7. Hardbound, maps, illustrations, xviii plus 494 pp., \$35 plus \$1.50 postage.\*

With apologies to Queen Victoria, I exclaim that "it is not every day that one has a brand new township history in hand!" When that history has an author of John Duncanson's persistence, experience and expertise, the reader expects a treat. When you see that John has recruited Bob Chambers (yes, that's *the* Bob Chambers!) to do the cover, and

Walter Morrison to do the cartography, you look forward to a feast . . . and you will not be disappointed.

Thomas Felt's book *Researching, Writing and Publishing Local History*, has been observed here, whether the author was conscious of the fact or not. Duncanson does not say that this is the last word; importantly, I believe, he offers this substantial research as part of the story of Newport, a Rhode Island township in Nova Scotia. The book is factual, interesting, widely based upon many sources, yet the author does not attempt to gloss over research problems on what has been, despite a scattering of attempts, a relatively neglected geographical area in central Nova Scotia.

Duncanson's work on Falmouth has been reprinted and enlarged. Now he has crossed the river and given us a work that will rank in the years to come with Eaton, Calnek, Patterson and DesBrisay. That is no mean achievement, and stands as a tribute to a man who spends so much time on his research that one would not dare to estimate the hours of effort that this book has distilled.

Sixty families have their genealogies for the earlier period well and truly taken in hand. Some, such as the Albros and Wiers came to be well known elsewhere; others such as Harvies and Cards, did pretty well on the home turf. Any book that gives 372 pages of family history (often with vivid details) and 41 pages of index must be a happy hunting ground for the genealogist. When you wrap it with a Bob Chambers cartoon (1884 vintage!) and a Morrison fold-out map, you have a collector's item. Believe it and order your copy while they last.

Terrence M. Punch

**Early Cobourg**, by Percy L. Climo, Box 299, Colborne, Ontario, K0K 1S0. ISBN 0-9692131-0-7. Softcover, 162 pages, maps, index, \$8.50 plus \$1.50 postage.

Percy Climo has always been interested in the world around him, and it always fascinates us to learn what he will turn to next. He was born and spent his early years in the town he writes about in this crisp volume, and having retired to the area is well equipped to the task of outlining its early history. In between his work on this book, he has written countless newspaper articles about the history and the people of the area, and for many years has been considered the expert on the area's activities.

Cobourg is situated in Hamilton Township, Northumberland County, Ontario, on the shores of Lake Ontario, about halfway between Toronto and Belleville. The book contains chapters on the first settlers, how the community developed, the structure of local government, the first newspaper and so on — following the traditional pattern of a family history. But Percy has always been interested in people, and it is always from the human viewpoint that he develops his story of Cobourg's development. Much material is taken from newspaper articles, advertisements, notices and other historical items which lend authenticity to his historical outline. The book also includes a great deal of material of value to genealogists, naming names and families, and providing maps of early settlements. Finally, the book has a first-rate index, a factor which makes it a useful research tool. Cobourg is one of the older towns in Ontario, and in a county about which not much has been written of general currency. Percy Climo's anecdotal history will repay its readers with interesting highlights on the town, and in particular is well worth a look if you have ancestors from the area. EH

**Redcoats & Patriots**, by Elinor Kyte Senior. Co-published by the National Museums of Canada and Canada's Wings Inc., 1985. ISBN 0-920002-28-5. Hardcover, 220 pages, illustrations, maps, index, \$29.95 plus \$1.50 postage.\*

*Redcoats & Patriots*, unlike some of Elinor Senior's earlier books, is one that can be read on several levels. I must confess I began lackadaisically thumbing through it, then was totally seduced into reading it by the remarkable illustrations that accompany it.

Through a brilliant series of sketches (they are from the Jean-Joseph Girouard collection in the Public Archives of Canada, and this must be the first time they have ever seen the light of day in print), as well as by the skill of Mrs. Senior's writing, the participants in the Rebellions in Lower Canada in 1837 and 1838 assumed the status of living people in a way they have never done before in all my historical reading. Certainly every school child



learns the name of Louis Joseph Papineau. Even in English Canada he is as well known as William Lyon Mackenzie. But of the details of the Lower Canadian revolt I literally knew nothing, and therefore I consider it particularly fortunate that I came to understand it through Elinor Kyte's excellent book--since it not only clearly outlines the reasons for the disaffection, but its direction and results. At the same time it brings to life the participants in what was truly a very serious Canadian revolution, one which has left lasting marks on the country.

Mrs. Senior recounts the entire history of the rebellion, from its pre-rebellion roots to the final capitulation. She chronicles the extent of the preparations for armed revolt, the buildup of armed factions in the City of Montreal, the uneasy relationship between the militant reformers of Upper and Lower Canada. She also presents an analysis of the Loyalist forces that emerged in Lower Canada, swelling the ranks of the volunteer organization which was so swiftly and effectively mobilized to quell the insurgency. She describes in crisp detail the street clashes, skirmishes, forced marches, sieges and pitched battles in which the participants never cease to be human and visible--vividly brought to life whether politician, soldier, or farmer.

Scarcely a page passes without an illustration to add impact to the human drama, and I for one wish every Canadian historian would take note of her techniques. Politics is people, and seeing them front and centre on every page makes them believable. I looked in vain, however, for an explanation of the Girouard sketches and can only say that portrait art that adds such a dimension to a written history deserves an explanation in print beyond the meagre caption in a sketch of Dr. Wolfred Nelson that he and Girouard were in jail together in Montreal. Who was this sharp-eyed artist who seemed to be at the very centre of things, and who captured the personalities of the patriotes in sketch after revealing sketch?

That is, however, the biggest nit I can pick with this remarkable history. We can always depend on Elinor Senior to supply that "little bit of sugar to make the medicine go down." With this book, however, she has transformed what has come to be regarded as a 'boring' incident in Canadian history into what it was -- a vivid, exciting, relevant revolution whose outcome, at the time, was by no means certain.

In passing, we note that this volume is described as "No. 1 of the new Illustrated Military History of Canada Series from Canada's Wings ... also No. 20 of the Canadian War Museum's Historical Publications." Designer Heather Ebbs deserves top marks for the first-rate design pattern she developed for the book -- one that facilitates easy reading on several levels, as well as for her unique method of paginating (which I found very handy) in the outside margins of the book, halfway between top and bottom. We can only hope that future Wings publications will be as successful as this one, and look forward to the appearance of other volumes. GH/EH

**Tracing Your Ancestors in the Public Record Office**, by Jane Cox and Timothy Padfield. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1984. ISBN 0-11-440186-1. Third edition, softbound, 115 pp., illustrated, \$10.50 plus \$1.50 postage.\*

The Public Records Office houses one of the most complete archives in Europe, comprising the records of the central government and low court from the Domesday Book to the present century. It is a mine of information for the family historian although, we understand, not the place to begin research in Britain since the census and vital records are housed elsewhere.

In seven succinct chapters and a useful appendix, the work is truly a complete guide on how to use the facility and its remarkable collection of documents. Chapter I begins with advice to the beginner on preparations to work most effectively in the PRO, and continues on to outline useful groups of records worth searching, including vital records, census, wills, apprenticeship and tax lists, for instance. The PRO also houses records about special groups of people, such as the army, navy and air force, people in specific jobs, by land of birth and religion.

Chapter V is especially useful on pre parish-register genealogy prior to the mid 16th century, and lists both books and published finding aids which will help in this search area. A final appendix lists 85 possible steps to follow for finding a birth or baptism record. In

question-and-answer form it leads you by the hand through the labyrinth of official records, answering 'yes' or 'no' to specific questions that eventually lead to the records you need to consult. It is a very different approach to a very difficult subject, and one which could usefully be adapted by other archives in assisting patrons to deal with their holdings. A final couple of pages listing other PRO publications, leaflets and reference guides completes this extremely useful book. As a researcher, I would recommend its purchase to anyone planning a genealogical safari to the PRO, or even for conducting successful correspondence with a researcher you might be employing to assist your enquiries. EH

**History of the Huguenot Emigration to America**, by Charles W. Baird. Originally published New York, 1885, reprinted 1966, 1973. Reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1985. ISBN 0-8063-0554-1. Hardbound, 6 x 9, 2 vols. in 1, 354 and 448 pp., illustrations, maps, index, \$48.75 plus \$1.50 postage.

An old friend has found its way back into print again for the fourth time in more than a century — surely a unique record for a unique book.

Baird's *Huguenot Emigration to America*, after 100 years in print, is still the standard work on the subject. The bulk of it is devoted to the emigration of French Protestants, via the Netherlands and Great Britain, in the last quarter of the 17th century to the time of the American Revolutionary War. The book contains a mass of genealogical detail on the early Huguenot families of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia — many of whose members later found their way to Canada. Baird also provides extensive genealogical notices in footnotes, with references to sources, a factor for which generations of genealogists have given thanks over the years.

Some key material is provided in the appendices, which contain an important list of "Walloon and French Petitioners" (1621) who asked permission to settle in Virginia, and who may have emigrated to New Netherland (New York) instead. "Notes from the Walloon Records of Leyden," 1797-1627, further identifies these same settlers.

It is no exaggeration to say that the names alone of such a large number of emigrants, recorded with painstaking care in text, notes, and appendices, are sufficient testimony to the book's long-standing appeal, and the reason it remains the basic sourcebook for research into Huguenot origins. Indeed, an 1885 review of the book in the *Atlantic Monthly* says it all. "Dr. Baird apologizes in his preface for printing so many lists of names; but the apology is needless, for the names of the Huguenot refugees are of the very essence of his subject." GH

**The Palatine Families of New York 1710, a study of the German immigrants who arrived in colonial New York in 1710**, by Henry Z. Jones, Jr. Universal City, California, 1985. ISBN 0-9613888-2-X. Available from Henry Z. Jones, Jr., Universal City, CA 91608, USA. Hardbound, 2 volumes, 1298 pages, every-name index, illustrations, maps, lists, \$85 US plus \$4.50 postage.

At long last it is out! This must surely be one of the most awaited books in the history of modern genealogy. I have been hearing about the Hank Jones associated with Palatine research since I can't remember when, although I have not, as far as I know any Palatine ancestors. Thus, I have never had the occasion to be in correspondence with him which must be, in itself, somewhat unique, considering the number of his correspondants which are listed in this book.

George and I were fortunate enough to meet Hank at the Salt Lake City Conference of the National Genealogical Society this August, where we were able to preview copies of the book, and discuss aspects of it with him. (Considering the size of this work, you don't tend to carry too many copies around at one time). Being one of the first people to actually see the results of this incredible research was certainly one of the highlights of the conference for me.

It is truly a masterpiece — both in size and amount of completely sourced genealogical research. It will be of incredible interest to anyone with Palatine ancestors — especially to those in Canada with Loyalist ancestors and Palatine connections, and there are many of them included in these volumes.

Hank follows most families for three generations, which takes them up to the middle

and late 1700s so that the Loyalist connection, if there was one, is made in these records.

Almost 850 families are traced in these carefully written pages. They have been located in original German records, and are followed to New York in the first Palatine emigration, and through the next two generations while they remained in the province.

Also included are excellent photos of some of the German towns, churches and residences in which these Palatines lived and worshipped. There is a complete list of Palatine reference sources for further study, if you are so inclined.

But this is really only the bare bones outline of the work. To get a feeling for it you have to understand that Hank and his tireless German genealogical assistant Carla Mittelstaedt-Kubaseck have been working on it since 1969. Jones and Mittelstaedt-Kubaseck under Jones' supervision have painstakingly traced all 847 families described in Governor Hunter's original 'Palatine' lists.

In Volume 1 there is a 'must read' section entitled "My Palatine Project" which describes how it all began. Says Jones: "Early on in our efforts, some scholars said an investigation of this scope 'couldn't be done'; they have happily been proved wrong — in no small part thanks to the skills and dedication of my friend, Carla Mittelstaedt-Kubasek." One must also add . . . "and thanks to the determination of Hank Jones."

What distinguishes this genealogical work from others is the fact that absolutely nothing is claimed that is not documented. There is some speculation — very little — but it is carefully labelled as such. When a statement is made about a family or individual, it is backed by solid source material.

The investigation was guided by the 'rules for investigation' that Hank is at some pains to spell out for genealogical researchers in his project section. Seldom have they ever been stated so succinctly, in my opinion, nor backed with such excellent and specific examples. If you want a 'code' for genealogical research you could do worse than paste up on the wall of your study the eight rules Hank has formulated. Every genealogist should know them, but they bear repeating here. (1) Study the neighbors. (2) Study the sponsors. (3) Use original sources. (4) Remember even original sources may be wrong. (5) Study naming and spelling patterns. (6) Use indices with caution. (7) Use family traditions as guides, never gospel. (8) Follow your intuition as well as your intellect in genealogical searches. With guidelines like that you can't go wrong.

Hank Jones must be tremendously proud of this finished product of his more than 15 years' research. For me, it stands as a monument to the modern 'scientific' genealogical approach, and must be ranked with the classics. It is certainly an invaluable addition to the genealogical literature, and provides access to material which almost certainly could never be found by the ordinary researcher. I can hardly wait to hear of Hank Jones' next project! EH

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# WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.



**BASKERVILLE - PHILLIPS - TONKIN:** Miss D Mitchell, 124 Divadale Dr, Toronto, ONT M4G 2P4. Seeking desc of Louisa Baskerville (? Phillips); Clare Baskerville (? Tonkin); George Baskerville (Mabel ?) who emigrated from the West Country of England during the early 20th century to Etobicoke, York Co, ONT.

**BLAIR - SAYLOR:** Peter Johnson, 259 Chine Dr, Scarborough, ONT M1M 2L6. John Burris Blair 1823-1897 b Prescott, ONT; lived Trenton, ONT; m Caroline Saylor 1827-1890. Want prts of John Blair.

**BROWN:** Mrs Jean E Rhiness, Box 981, Haileybury, ONT P0J 1K0. John & Margaret Brown (nee Coulter), to Sinclair twp, near Huntsville, Muskoka, c1877, from Oakville, Halton Co. Possibly married Montreal c1854. Children: Henry m Florence; Richard "Dick"; Joseph m Mary Jane Keeney; Mary Jane m Oliver; William m Emma Jane Saddington; James; Martha m Rhiness; Margaret m Pells; Anthony; Charles m Kate Saddington; Annie m Mitchell. John was from Dorset, ENG; Margaret from IRE. Will exchange info.

**CASTLE:** Mark W Gallop, 563 Grosvenor Ave, Westmount, QUE H3Y 2S6. The 1871 Montreal census lists the four eldest children - Anne; William; Thomas; Harry; John Olford - of Thomas & Ellen Castle, as Ontario born (possibly Toronto). Has anyone come across this family c1856-67 between their emigration from England and their arrival in Montreal?

**COLLIN:** Mrs Joanne Peterson, 8113 - 96 Street, Peace River, ALTA T0H 2X0. Rosalie Collin, b c1842 Red River Settlement, d/o Jean-Baptiste and Betsy (Allary); m Joseph Charette. Require info on Collin and Allary fams. Will share mine.

**DAWE - SHARPE:** Sandra Dobbie, 15 Ballymena Court, Don Mills, ONT M3C 2B8. Seek desc, anc, of John Dawe b c1829 ENG, d 1904 Toronto, ONT, m 1852 Quebec City to Ellen Sharpe. Children: William James m Margaret Craig; Elizabeth; Robert Thomas m2 Dorothea Olivia Morton; John Arthur; Edward Henry m Sophia Wilhelmina Baller; Ellen Matilda m Louis Frederick Baller; Harriet m Fred Ruthven. Need help, glad to share.

**DONOVAN - FITZGIBBON:** Mrs Edward Connelly, 7935 Greylock Dr, Cincinnati, OH 45243 USA. Bridget Agnes (O'Donovan b IRE 6 Jan 1839, arrived Canada c1847, m Patrick J Fitzgibbon in Guelph, Wellington Co, ONT, 23 Jan 1863. Only known sibling Dennis (O'Donovan b c1830 m Ellen Morrissey. Who were her prts. (Note: From Wellington County Marriage Register 1858-69, John Fitzgibbons, 24, of Fergus, b Ireland, s/o Pat & Mary (Foley) m 23 Jan 1865, Bridget Donovan, 23, of Guelph, b Cork Ire, d/o William & Mary (O' Keefer) EH.)

**HARE:** Mrs Dorothy Milne, 57 Treadgold Cr, Don Mills, ONT M3A 1X1. I have a postcard dated Jan 1909 from Cooperstorn, ND, to "Dear Mother" addressed to Mrs Jane Hare, Midland, ONT. The card is signed "George". Jane (Strong) Hare, widow of James, d 16 May 1909, bd Lakeview cem, Midland. James d 1901, bd Beaverton. Can anyone help?

**HOFFMAN:** Patricia M Saylor, 10902 Edgewater Dr, Cleveland, OH 44102 USA. Samuel Hoffman, b c1787, and wife Louisa, b c1793, lived in Merrickville and

Moulton Station, ONT, and Buffalo, NY. They were both in Upper Canada (Ontario). A son, John Maurice, was b 1815 in Kingston, ONT, one of eight children. What was Louisa's maiden name? Would like to correspond with any desc.

**HUNTER:** Desire info re David Hunter, s/o John & Helen (Schaw), b 11 Feb 1807 in South Leith, Midlothian, SCOT. He emigrated to Huntingdon, QUE. 1851 census shows him a widower with four children: Louisa; John; Helen S; Amelia. He is not listed on later census for Huntingdon. Where did he go? (No name on this query. Please let me know who sent it and I will print it in the next issue)

**McCAY:** Mrs Dorothy Milne, 57 Treadgold Cr, Don Mills, M3A 1X1. Robert, John & Archibald McCay from Ireland, via USA, to Arthur twp, Wellington Co, Egremont twp, Grey Co, ONT. Will exchange info.

**MEYERS - SMITH:** Angela Johnson, 259 Chine Dr, Scarborough, ONT M1M 2L6. John Smith b 1793, m Peggy Meyers, b 1797, lived Sidney twp, Hastings Co, ONT. Want proof Peggy is d/o Leonard Meyers, S.U.E. and Peggy Ackerman. Also seeking prts of John Smith **MURRAY - BLENKHORN/BLINKHORN:** Mrs K R Bowley, 374 Hunter St W, Peterborough, ONT K9H 2M5. Seek desc of Jane Murray, b Uxbridge twp, Ontario Co, ONT, c1861; m 25 Mar 1885 William Blenkhorn of Whitby c1860-1941; and d Toronto 1925. Any children? Also William C Murray b Uxbridge twp c1865, m Evelina ?. Living Toronto in 1912 and Vancouver c1939-1950. Any children? Any info appreciated and will exchange.

**PURDON - HUNTER:** Mrs Janet Gosier, 8215 - 185 Street, Edmonton, ALTA T5T 1G9. Robert Purdon b c1781 SCOT, m in SCOT c1810 Jeane Hunter b c1788. Where were they born? Who were their prts? Emigrated to Dalhousie twp, Lanark Co, ONT, c1820. Children: William; Jane; Janet; Robert; Margaret; James; Marion; John. Would like any early info on this fam. Will exchange.

**REEVE - COOLIDGE:** Margaret Amey, 23434 River Rd, RR 1, Maple Ridge, BC V2X 7E6. Keturah Reeve b 1792 Long Island, NY, m 1808 probably in Nelson, Madison Co, NY, John Coolidge b 1777 Mass. Who were their prts? Children: Caroline; Johiel; Laura; Permillia; Harriet; John; Harrison; Maria; Amy. In 1823 family moved to Wolford twp, Grenville Co, ONT.

**RHINESS/RINESS/RHYNESS/RYNES:** Mrs Jean E Rhiness, Box 981, Haileybury, ONT P0J 1K0. Will correspond with anyone researching this name (or other related spellings) in Canada or USA. My husband's forebears are believed to have been Pennsylvania Dutch, having emigrated to the USA sometime in the early 1700s. Some other early spellings include Rindress, Rhindress, Ryndress, Theyniess, Rinness, Rhinus, Rhinos, Rhynders, Raynes, Rines, sometimes as many as five spellings for the same person.

**RIGGIN:** Lester J Wilker, 139 William St, Stratford, ONT N5A 4X9. Family members are N.H.L. hockey goalies, pharmacists, educators, and greenhouse growers. Am tracing fam of Jane Rigglin 1841-1941 b Saint John, NB, m Robert Jackson, and had 13 children which I have researched. Jane's prts were William Rigglin of

Charlton, Somerset, ENG. and Elizabeth REESE of Cardiff, Wales. Further inquiries appreciated.

**SCHERMERHORN - LEWIS:** Mrs Inez M Robinson, 16414 - 105A Ave, Edmonton, ALTA T5P 0V7. Jacob Schermerhorn (b when, where) m 7 Nov 1831 Elizabeth Lewis (b when, where); lived Wallace twp, Perth Co, ONT in 1800s. They had ten children. According to 1881 census Thomas Schermerhorn moved to Eastnor twp, Bruce Co, along with Mary, Sarah Ann, and their pa Jacob. Any info appreciated.

(Note: According to Wellington Co Marriage Register 1858-69, Sarah Ann Schermahornm 17, of Wallace, b Canada, d/o Jacob & Elizabeth, m 28 Jan 1863 Thomas Waugh, 19, of Wallace, b Ire, s/o Francis & Ann. EH)

**THOMAS:** Myrtle Salter, Rt 5, Box 489, Ft Pierce, FL 33451 USA. James Thomas, loyalist, was in Niagara by 1786 with wife, son & daughter. Desire info on any member of this family.

**WRIGHT:** Linda Lowrey, 222 Concession St, #406, Hamilton, ONT L9A 1B1. Peter Spettigue Wright b 1 July 1824 Stamford, ONT; d 17 July 1895 Niagara Falls, ONT. Married 1. Jane (?) 1847, she d 1873?; m2. Ellenor Orr c1878, she d 1884; m3. Caroline (?) before 1890. Who were his prts? Any info appreciated; postage refunded.

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## CLASSIFIED

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**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.

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**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.

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