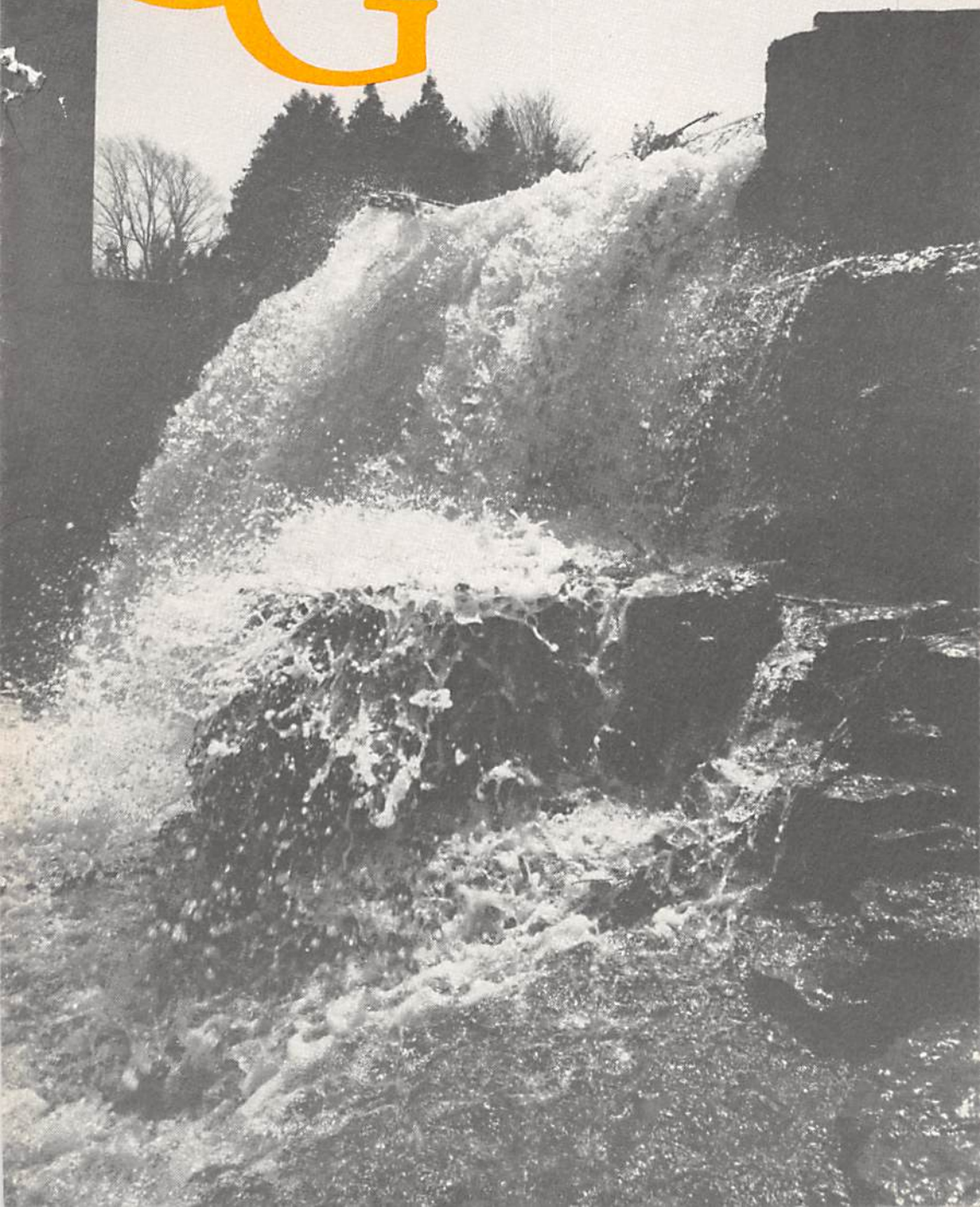
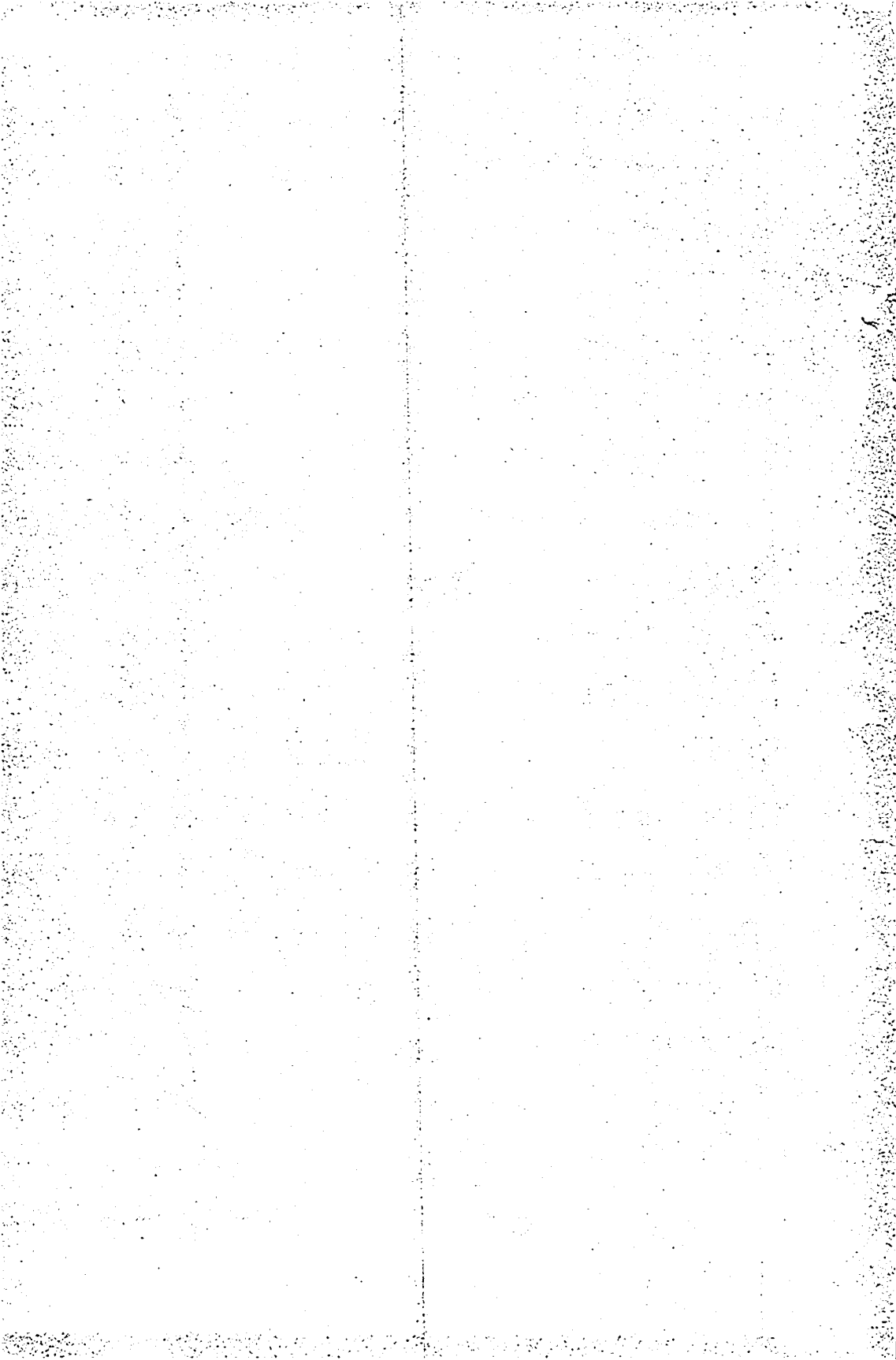


Canadian Genealogist

VOL. 8, NO. 1 MARCH 1986





Strickly by the Book, 55-61, 121-125, 184-189, 251-253
Suggestions for finding your German Ancestral home, 75-78

T, V, W, Y

Think! Genealogical Pitfalls, 143-148
Thoroughgood, Mrs Reuben, 222
Van Every, Hannah, Margaret, Samuel, William, 97
Vital records from the *Meaford Monitor*, 224-234 .
What's in a Name, 62-63, 126-127, 190-191, 254-255
You're a What? I'm an Archivist, 139-142

Index to CANADIAN GENEALOGIST Volume 7, Numbers 1-4, 1985

A, B, C

Amendments to Thomas Flewelling of Oak Point, King's County, New Brunswick, c1730-1809, 83-88
Ashman, Hannah, Robert, 22
Austin, Phoebe, 223
Autobiography of Mrs Emma Gertrude Brisbois, 1 May 1884-29 Dec 1973, 149-168
Barber, Ann, 222
Beasley, Benjamin, 98; Maurice, Richard, Samuel, Thomas, William, 96
Beasley, Joseph, a forgotten Loyalist, 95-100
Beckstead, Emma Gertrude, 150
Birth, Marriage, and Death Notices from Ontario's *Meaford Monitor*, 224-234
Brisbois, Mrs Emma, 149-168
Canadian Adoptions and discharges from Erie County, New York, records, 79-82
Casselman, Martin, Michael, Suffrenus, William, 149
Christie's Methodist Cemetery, 137-138
Classified, 64, 128, 192, 256
Computer Connection, 2-6, 66-69, 132-135, 194-197
Crackell, Mary, 223

D, E, F

Development and Distortion of Irish Surnames, 11-20
Erie County New York, records of Canadian adoptions and discharges, 79-82
Flewelling, Amendments to Thomas, 83-88
Flewelling, Thomas, of Oak Point, King's County, New Brunswick c1730-1809, 21-53
Flewelling, Abraham, John, Robert, Thomas, 23; Enos, 24; Ezekiel, 29
Frontenac County Wills, 53

G

Genealogical Resources in Scotland, 235-239
Genealogically Speaking, 8-10, 71-74, 130-131, 199-202
German Ancestral Home, suggestions for finding your, 75-78
Goodwin, Hugh, 11
Griffin, Benjamin, Elizabeth, 25

I, J

Irish Surnames, the development and distortion of, 11-20
Jeacockes, Catern, Francis, Grace, 22

L

Leeds and Grenville Counties Surrogate Court Index 1858-1900, 169-182, 240-250
LDS Church dedicates new genealogical library, 203-206
Lincoln Militia, 207-221
Lincoln Militia Muster Rolls, 210-221
Little family genealogy, 222-239
Little, John, of Peel & Norfolk Counties, Ontario, 222-239
Little, Eliza Ann, James, Jane, John, Robert, William, 222

M, Mc

Mallett, Bruce, Florence, Henry, James, 223
Marlowe, Albina, Ozziash, 153
Meaford Monitor, 224-234
Militia Act, 207
Militia, the Lincoln, 207-221
McGuigan, James, 11
McKenna, Margaret, 11

O, P

Outhouse, Nicholas, 25
Peatman, Fanny Susannah, 27
Peterson, Christopher, 53
Prescott and Russell Counties Surrogate Court Index, 1858-1900, 101-119
Publishing your work: a helping hand from CG, 89-94

R, S

Riesberry, Albert, Alice, Annie, Edith, Edmund, John, Mabel, Robert, William, 223
Rittenhouse family, 143
Sanderson, Elizabeth, 222
Scottish resources, 235-239
Smith, Elizabeth, Hannah, William, 23

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Contents

Vol. 8, No. 1, 1986

The Computer Connexion <i>Lynn Morgan</i>	2
Genealogically Speaking <i>News & notes for genealogists</i>	9
The unfinished genealogy of an ordinary family <i>Marla J. Hayes</i>	14
The McCracken family of Ireland & Ontario <i>Margaret McCracken</i>	19
The Bowermans of Hillier, Upper Canada <i>Lorna Flint Laughton</i>	29
Leeds & Grenville Surrogate Court Index 1858-1900, Part III <i>June Gibson</i>	43
Quest for gold: Canadians in California, 1900 <i>Mary E. Young</i>	51
Strictly By The Book <i>Reviews by the editors & contributors</i>	59
What's In A Name <i>Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.</i>	62

Coverline: There's nothing quite like the rush of water over a millrace in early spring. This one, near Elora, Ontario, may not be as famous as some, but its bubbling energy can be felt in every corruscating drop of water rushing endlessly to the sea. Small wonder such brooks and waterfalls prove constantly attractive to the endlessly young at heart. GH

THE COMPUTER CONNEXION

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

It has probably become apparent to faithful readers of past columns, that the three top-selling genealogy software packages are *Personal Ancestral File* developed by the LDS, the Roots family of programs (*Roots89*, *RootsM* and *Roots II*) by COMMSOFT and Quinsept's *Family Roots*. This does not mean that you should restrict yourself and evaluate only these three in your search for the "perfect" program. Remember, what is right for someone else (or even many others) may not be right for you.

This column contains a review of another genealogy program called *My Roots*. It is a simple program to set up and use. It is missing some of the bells and whistles of other programs but it does the basics very well. For someone who is just starting into computerized genealogy, who may be new to either computers or genealogy or both, it is a program worth consideration.

The instructions for getting started are clear and easy to follow. The software comes already set up for a standard system configuration, so that you could conceivably simply copy the original disks onto working disks and start using the program immediately. The customization process is clearly documented and the menus make it very easy to change the configuration if necessary. For those of you who are faint of heart, a "Ready to Run" service is available which offers to configure the disks to your exact requirements.

Options on the main menu offer three database maintenance choices (add, delete and update individuals); three report options (print a family group sheet, a pedigree chart or an index of the disk); a search option; and several housekeeping utilities (change system configuration, initialize a data disk, display space status of disk, and compress a disk).

The add function allows you to enter new individuals in the data base. The system allows for up to 250 separate data disks which are referred to as volumes, and each volume can hold up to 1,000 people. The actual number of people per volume depends on how much data is entered for each individual. As more data is entered for an individual, the total number of individuals is reduced. The documentation recommends placing five to seven generations on the first disk to size the number of generations per volume you personally will need. It depends on how much information per person you have and how much collateral data you store. The program assigns an ID number composed of the volume number and index number to each person added.

When you choose the add function, the program prompts you to enter the person's surname, given name(s), sex, your own identification code, birth date, birth place, death date and place and cause of death or current address and telephone number if the person is living, ID number of mother and father, a comment, and marriage data. Note that the program does not ask for children. It links children to parents by asking for parent ID numbers. This means that you should start entering your data with the oldest person in your file so that the

parents of children have been previously entered. The parent's data is updated when the child identifies the individual as a parent.

Dates and locations are broken down into elements and each element is entered separately, although they display on charts as a single unit. Each location (birth, death and marriage) consists of three parts. The documentation recommends that part 1 contain city/town/village, part 2 contain county or foreign state/region/duchy and part 3 contain a U.S. state or foreign country. This provides consistency and lets you easily see what location data you are missing. Dates are also highly structured into three parts: day, month and year. A zero value in day or year and ??? in month indicates that that part of the date is unknown. Unfortunately, the program would not let me put 186x or 186? if I knew the date was sometime in the 1860s. The program does, however, ask you to indicate if the date is questionable and if you answer yes, a "(?)" is displayed after the date on charts and sheets. Date validation is done. For example, if you enter 45 for day, the program will warn you that the input is invalid and will re-prompt you for the correct day. After each field is input, the program asks you to acknowledge that the data is correct.

The program has generous limits on the maximum length of each field. Both the surname and given name fields in a record can have a maximum of 127 characters, which is enough to accommodate alternate spellings. A maximum of 200 children and 32 marriages per individual are allowed. Each part of any location is allowed 127 characters. User defined fields are not allowed, but a fair bit of data may be put into the comment field which holds up to 909 characters.

The change function works in much the same way as the add function. The individual is selected by entering his/her ID number. Then a menu is displayed that lists the various elements of the record (eg. name and sex, birth data, death data, father, mother, comment, etc.) and you select which part of the record you want to update. The existing data is displayed and you may change it according to the same rules and procedures you followed in the add function. This function also allows you to delete marriage records. This is important because you cannot delete an individual if he/she is linked to a spouse. You must first erase the marriage link.

To delete an individual, you must specify the ID number of the person to be deleted. This causes the person's name to be displayed and the program asks you to verify that this is the correct person. If it is not correct, you may cancel the deletion. If a marriage record exists for the person, an explanatory message appears and the person will not be deleted. If this is the correct person and there is no marriage record, the program continues by displaying a number of warnings. It will tell you if the individual is linked to other records as a father or mother in the data base and how many children exist. Then it asks you to confirm again that you wish to delete the record. When the individual is deleted, all references to the individual as a father or mother will be deleted.

The two main print functions are print a family group sheet or a pedigree chart. Printing is, in fact, the only way to display all the information about an individual at once. The change function only allows you to display sections of the record at any one time and the add function does not display the full record when you have finished the input for one individual. There is no display to screen option in the print functions either. I found this frustrating and it could certainly cost you a lot of paper if you only want to look at a record and do not need hardcopy.

PEDIGREE CHART
MORGAN, KENNETH ARTHUR

```

+- (8) Unknown
:
+- (4) ID 1-0: MORGAN, JOHN HARPER
: Born Unknown Date at ENGLAND?
: DIED Unknown Date at
: Married Unknown Date at
:
: +- (9) Unknown
:
+- (2) ID 1-4: MORGAN, SAMUEL JAMES
: Born 20 Feb. 1985 at TYNEWDD, GLAMORGANSHIRE, WALES
: Died 30 June 1977 at TIMMONS, ONTARIO
: Married 02 Dec. 1924 at TIMMONS, ONTARIO
:
: +- (10) Unknown
:
: +- (5) ID 1-1: BRAIN (BRAINE) JANE AGNES
: Born Unknown Date at
: Died Unknown Date at
:
: +- (11) Unknown
:
(1) ID 1-6: MORGAN, KENNETH ARTHUR
Born 13 Oct. 1925 at TIMMONS, ONTARIO
Married 20 Dec. 1947 at AJAX, ONTARIO
:
: +- (12) Unknown
:
: +- (6) ID 1-2: WHITE, JOSEPH
: Born ?? ???? 1860 (?) at DERBYSHIRE, ENGLAND
: Died Unknown Date at
: Married Unknown Date at
:
: +- (13) Unknown
:
+- (3) ID 1-5: WHITE, NELLIE
Born 26 Apr. 1896 at WHITWOOD, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND
Died 09 Mar. 1960 at TIMMONS, ONTARIO
:
: +- (14) Unknown
:
+- (7) ID 1-3: WILSON, JANE HANNAH
Born ?? ???? 1870 at YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND
Died 01 Feb. 1925 at YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND
:
+- (15) Unknown

```

Sample pedigree chart. Four generations shown.

To print a family group sheet, the program asks you for the ID of the individual you wish to print. Children are listed in order when their birth dates exist in the file. If the individual's record is missing an ID number in the father or mother fields, "unknown" is printed on the family group sheet.

Similarly, to print a pedigree chart, you enter an individual's ID number. The number of generations to be printed on one chart is specified by you. The minimum allowed is three and the maximum is ten. If the information required to print the chart is stored on more than one disk, you will be asked to insert the appropriate disk at the time it is needed by the program. Samples of both types of printouts are provided.

The third print option is used to create a list of the people in your data base on a disk by disk basis. You may sort the disk index by ID number or by name. Women are only listed under their maiden name. This is because I entered maiden name in the surname field and did not indicate anywhere in the name fields a married name. To have women indexed by married name, you would have to enter that name in the surname field. This would then preclude women's maiden names being indexed.

The search option on the main menu allows you to search the database for individuals who meet certain requirements. You may search by name, sex, your identification code, birth data, death data, marriage data and comment. Any one or all of these options may be used in one search to build the selection criteria. The results are sent to the printer, not the screen.

Name and location searches allow you to search an alternate spelling. For example you may enter "Brillinger" as the surname to search and then the program will ask for an alternate spelling and you may enter "Bullinger". This would allow you to search the database for alternate spellings even though the program does not offer true "soundex" (sounds like) searching. It is an unusual feature to be able to search on alternate spellings of place. With names, it is also not necessary to enter the full search key. I could enter "Bril" or "Bul" and then the program would also find those who spelled their names with only one "l", such as "Brilinger". Another search option for names and places is the ability to search for portions of the field that are contained within and not necessarily starting the field. This is useful for searching on hyphenated names and places. For instance, the person whose surname is "Jones-Morgan" may be located by entering "Name contains: Morgan".

When you want to search by date, the program asks you to specify the date range in two parts: "on or before" and "on or after". To search for someone born between 1830 and 1835, for example, you would enter 1835 for "on or before" and 1830 for "on or after".

The search option appeared to work very well on the small database I had created. It searched quickly, but it is difficult to know how fast it would have been if my file had contained hundreds of records. The search capability offers some unusual and special features such as the ability to search on your own identification code and on portions of locations.

As mentioned earlier, there are several housekeeping utilities: change system configuration, initialize a data disk, display space status of disk, and compress a disk. The change system configuration utility allows you to customize keyboard, screen display, disk drive configuration, printer interface and setup and page layout for printouts. On the Apple version of the software I used to do this review, the keyboard option allows you to indicate any shift key modifications you might

MORGAN
FAMILY GROUP SHEET

Individual: ID: 1-4 is MORGAN, SAMUEL JAMES
Date of birth: 20 Feb. 1985
Place of birth: TYNEWDD, GLAMORGANSHIRE, WALES
Date of death: 30 June 1977
Place of death: TIMMONS, ONTARIO
Cause of death: EFFECTS OF SILICOSIS

CAME TO CANADA IN 1923. INTERRED AT TISDALE CEMTERY, SO. PORCUPINE,
ONT.

Father: ID 1-0 Name: MORGAN, JOHN HARPER
Mother: ID 1-1 Name: BRAIN (BRAINE), JANE AGNES

Marriage: 02 Dec. 1924 at TIMMONS, ONTARIO

Spouse: ID: 1-5 is WHITE, NELLIE
Date of birth: 26 Apr. 1896
Place of birth: WHITWOOD, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND
Date of death: 09 Mar. 1960
Place of death: TIMMONS, ONTARIO
Cause of death: COMPLICATIONS OF DIABETES

INTERRED AT TISDALE CEMETERY, SO. PORCUPINE, ONTARIO

Father: ID 1-2 Name: WHITE, JOSEPH
Mother: ID 1-3 Name: WILSON, JANE HANNAH

Children:

ID 1-6: MORGAN KENNETH ARTHUR
Born 13 Oct. 1925 at TIMMONS, ONTARIO
Marriage to ID 1-7 BODEN, ELFLEDA JEANETTE on 20 Dec. 1947 at
AJAX, ONTARIO

ID 1-8; MORGAN, IRIS WINIFRED
Born 15 Apr. 1931 at TIMMONS, ONTARIO
Marriage to ID 1-9 LANCASTER, WILLIAM ROGER on 03 June 1961 at
TIMMONS, ONTARIO

Sample family group sheet. I used uppercase to input data.

have installed on your machine since earlier Apple models could only do uppercase. The display option allows you to choose 40- or 80-column display. The disk drive configuration allows you to specify up to four drives. If your printer has unusual requirements, the printer interface requirements may be tailored. The page layout configuration allows you to set margin sizes, the maximum number of characters printed per line, page length, and the line number on which the page number is to be printed.

The initialize a data disk utility prepares each of your floppy disks to hold the family data you want to input. A unique volume number is assigned to each disk.

The space status utility allows you to determine how many individuals have been entered on one volume and how much space is available for new individuals. Each disk is divided into blocks, one block being 128 characters. The status program reports how many blocks have been used, how many are available, how many have been lost. The compress a disk utility is used to recover the lost blocks. It was not clear to me how or when you would lose blocks. The documentation recommends running the compress utility when the number of lost blocks exceeds

the number of blocks available. You should only compress a disk after you make a backup copy of it.

Overall, I found *My Roots* a pleasure to use. It was very straightforward to get started. The documentation was complete and clear. My major complaint was the lack of a display-to-screen facility. Since everything including the search function displayed only to printer, you could waste a lot of paper. Although the program was menu driven and every step of data entry required an acknowledge keystroke to indicate that the data just entered was correct, the program was quick. Default answers to these questions were well thought out by the program designer and they were usually correct so that it only required hitting the return key. The program did what the documentation said it would and there were no surprises.

My Roots is available from Mark Peters, 1513 Towhee Lane, Naperville, IL 60565 for \$49.95 US.

LINCOLN COUNTY, ONTARIO WILLS

Abstracted by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

William Pickard of Niagara twp, farmer

son Benjamin 100 acres in Niagara twp on Four-Mile Creek

daughter Rebecka

son John £15

daughter Margaret £9.7.6

daughter Elizabeth £9.7.6.

to the two youngest sons of James Pickard,

John & Elijah £12.10 when they reach 21 years

Will made 2 July 1804, registered 3 November 1804

John Brown, Thorold twp, yeoman

sons: Adam, David, John, Christian, Abraham

daughters: Sophia, Catherine, Eve, Magdalene

wife (was alive when he made will, but not named)

brother Joseph & son-in-law John Bowman, executors

Will made 8 March 1803, registered 14 May 1804

Conrad Jansen, Bertie twp

wife Mary

son Johsiacun, then to his son Conrad

if it appears to his father he is deserving

and will not make off with it

Will made 2 July 1804, registered 13 August 1804

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GENEALOGICALLY SPEAKING

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

1986 INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL CALENDAR

21-23 March: Ontario Historical Society 'Ontario Treasures: Our Heritage on Paper.' A three-day seminar sponsored by a number of cultural associations under the aegis of the OHS at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education. For more information write: The Ontario Historical Society, 5151 Yonge Street, Willowdale, ON M2N 5P5, or telephone 416/226-9011.

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.

19 April: Kingston Branch OGS Conversation III, Kingston, Ontario. A one-day display and seminar at McArthur College. Lunch will be available, but tickets must be purchased in advance (\$8). For more information write: Conversation III, c/o Kingston Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, Box 1394, Kingston, ON K7L 5C6.

27 April: Southern California Genealog-

ical Society Jamboree, Burbank, California. For any of you who might be headed to California's Pacific shores, the SCGS Jamboree will give you a good day's genealogical outing. SCGS is one of the largest genealogical societies in the U.S., with more than 2,000 members. Lots of Canadians settled in California, particularly from Ontario. The one-day event will feature more than 100 genealogical information booths, and a first-rate list of speakers. Entry is only \$3. For more information write the Southern California Genealogical Society, Box 4377, Burbank, CA 91503, USA, or telephone 818/843-7247.

28-31 May: Sixth Annual National Genealogical Society Conference, Columbus, Ohio. Theme is 'Ohio, the heart of it all.' Registration prior to 1 May is US \$75, and US \$90 thereafter. Headquarters for the conference is the Sheraton Columbus Plaza Hotel in downtown Columbus (telephone 614/228-6069). Reservations (US \$55 single/US \$60 double) can be made directly with the hotel. For a detailed conference agenda and prices, write: Ohio Genealogical Society, Box 2625, Mansfield, OH 44906, USA, or telephone 419/522-9077.

22-28 June, or 17-23 August: New England Historic Genealogical Society Seminar 'Come Home To New England.' Lectures of interest for New England research needs and plenty of time to use the NEHGS library. Tours of the Boston Public Library, Massachusetts Vital Records, State Archives and Massachusetts Historical Society also available. US \$610 each, accommodation included. For more information write: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116, USA.

11-13 August: Center for Family & Community History Genealogical Seminar, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. Four courses are being offered during this three-day event, each involving about 14 hours of instruction. Courses available include Professionalism in Genealogy, Genealogy as Literature, Southern U.S. Research, and Computer Applications. Faculty includes Dr. Raymond S. Wright; Dr. Arlene Eakle; and Johni Cerny. Enroll-

ment limited to the first 100 applicants. Cost is \$80. Because of the intensive nature of the instruction, applicants will be permitted to enroll in only two courses, and only experienced genealogists should contemplate enrollment. Housing for the seminar is available for an additional \$9 per night shared, or \$18 per couple. Meals are optional. Room and board are not included in the registration fee. All prices quoted are \$ US. For more information write Annual Genealogical Seminar, 147 Harman Building, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602, USA, or call 801/378-2568.

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

2-7 November: New England Historic Genealogical Society Institute for Advance Study in Genealogy. A six-day course designed to advance the genealogical knowledge of those who already familiar with family research in New England. Registration is US \$565, hotel accomodation not included. For more information write: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 101 Newbury St., Boston, MA 02116 USA.

PUBLICATIONS & RESOURCES

The Peterborough Historical Society has a useful range of occasional papers which may interest genealogists researching in the area. Its most recent release is entitled *Nineteenth Century Stencils in Ontario*, by Violet M. Scobie. The 12-page booklet contains examples of ornamental stencil patterns found on trays, boxes and furniture, mainly chairs. Price is \$3 plus \$1 postage. Another occasional papers from the society depicts Peterborough in the mid 1840s, and refers by name to many citizens engaged in trade or other activities. It also includes an appendix with a list of about 400 births attended by Dr. John Hutchison (whose home the society has restored and operates as a museum) during the years 1817 to 1847. Price is \$2.50 plus \$1 postage. For more information write the Peterborough Historical Society, Hutchison House, 270 Brock Street, Peterborough, ON K9H 2P9, or telephone 705/743-9710.

Scratch a genealogist and you'll likely find a collector. At least that's been our observation over the years. That's also why

we think those of you into collecting china plates will probably find the series offered by the Conservation Council of New Brunswick, 180 St. John Street, Fredericton, NB E3B 4A9 of interest. The plate on which we have information contains a rendering of Furbish's Lousewort by Canadian Artist Molly Bobak, nationally known for her oils and watercolors. It sells for \$30, and is available either with a plate hanger or easel (an extra \$1.50) plus \$2 postage.

People of Ontario has previously been reviewed in CG by a reader who has used the volume and found it worthwhile. We would be less than honest, however, if we did not record the fact that it appears to have received a mixed reaction from other researchers.

Gwen Patterson, a researcher with the Descendants of the Establishments organization in Penetang (a group researching the lines of Canadians descended from individuals who originally manned the historic Naval and Military establishments there) writes us as follows:

"Our copy of Volume 7, No. 3 arrived yesterday and several of us felt that a comment was necessary on one of your book reviews.

"We have access to a copy of *People of Ontario, 1600-1900*, but unlike your reviewer, found that it was very lacking in its information for Simcoe County.

"In appendix 'C' is listed the sources that were researched in the process, and only one is listed for Simcoe — the 1890 *Farmers' Directory for the County of Simcoe for 1890*. it does not take a family historian very long to realize that this is a very poor representation of our sources for genealogical data.

"One of the first rules of doing a family history are the Church Records, and the Registers of the Catholic Church in Penetang (from 1835) and of the Anglican Church in Penetang (from 1836) are not included. The second source of information would be the Census Records. There was a Census for 1841-42, but only the totals have been found for that one; the 1851 Census has never been located, but there are microfilmed copies of the 1861, the 1871, and the 1881 Census available to anyone.

"There are two early histories of Simcoe County — one by A.G. Hunter and the other by A.C. Osborne, and neither one of

them has been included. If one wishes to go back far enough, there is no mention of those priests and men who lived at Ste. Marie among the Hurons between 1639 and 1649!!! One cannot get much earlier than that in the history of Ontario.

"Our opinion of the book *People of Ontario* is that the researchers did not spend enough time properly researching their sources — it is as if they looked for one source per county and then called it quits. If they could not do a thorough research for their sources, then I wonder at their scholarship methods and their research skills.

"We tell our family histories that it is one source, but that it must be viewed with suspicion because of what has not been included for Simcoe County. We in Simcoe have had to deal with histories written from oral sources and we know the problems that they have created when subjected to modern research methods. Perhaps because of this we are more suspect of works which pertain to have the answers, and yet fall so short.

"Thank you for letting us have the time and the space to explain our concerns about this book."

Searching a Jewish ancestor? You should definitely make contact with the Toronto Jewish/Canadian Jewish Congress Ontario Region Archives. The collection includes manuscript and printed documents, pictorial material, tape recordings of interviews, and a whole host of material of value to genealogical and family research. For more information write: Dr. Stephen Speisman, Director, Toronto Jewish Congress/Canadian Jewish Congress, Ontario Region Archives, 4600 Bathurst Street, Willowdale, ON M2R 3V2, or telephone 416/635-2883.

Proceedings of the Niagara Peninsula History Conference, are still available in limited quantity from Brock University. The third (1981) conference proceedings deal with *Immigration and Settlement in the Niagara Peninsula*. The fourth (1982) conference was on *Religion and Churches in the Niagara Peninsula*. The fifth (1983) dealt with *Agriculture and Farm Life in the Niagara Peninsula*. Proceedings of the sixth (1984) conference were entitled: *United Empire Loyalists in the Niagara Peninsula*. The 1981 and 1982 proceedings are \$7.50 each, respectively, plus \$1 each postage. The 1983 and 1984 proceedings are \$8.50

each, plus \$1 each postage & handling. Make your cheque or money order payable to Niagara Peninsula History Conference, Acquisitions Department, Brock University Library, St. Catharines, ON L2S 3A1.

Ever heard of Sir John Thompson? He was prime minister of Canada for two years during the period between the death of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1891 and the advent to power of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896. If you enjoy biography, and want to know more about Thompson, probably our least known prime minister, you should get a copy of *The Man from Halifax, Sir John Thompson, Prime Minister*, by P.B. Waite. Thompson was born and raised in Halifax, and buried there. His rich correspondence with his wife is the source of much of the material in this book. It's published by the University of Toronto Press, and should be available through your local bookstore.

The Stratford-Perth Archives, established in 1972, is a haven for genealogists, and a regional record office we always recommend to searchers seeking ancestors in the area. It is now housed in the former registry office building at 24 St. Andrew Street, Stratford (519/273-0399). The archives board decided in recent years to place materials close to those who use them the most, and also opened a division in Listowel in 1982 (519/291-1598) and another in Mitchel in 1984 (519/348-8817).

The collection is principally related to Perth County and consists of municipal papers, school board records, family papers, photographs, scrapbooks, reference files, and a reference library which is well stock with genealogical works.

The staff is involved in public relations and public education in the areas of archival awareness and care, genealogy, and architecture. The photographic building register includes every building in Stratford, Listowel and most villages in Perth County. Rural buildings and next in line for registration.

The staff consists of an archivist, a professional researchers, a full-time clerk-secretary, and four part-time clerks.

Pennsylvania German Ancestry? You may want to ensure your local library or archive obtains a copy of *Pennsylvania German Church Records of Births, Baptisms, Marriages, Burials, Etc.* published by the Pennsylvania German Society from its proceedings and addresses, with an intro-

duction by Don Yoder. At US \$120 per set (when we last looked, about \$175 Canadian — but who can tell tomorrow . . .) the three-volume set contains 2,250 pages which contain virtually every important church record in the region.

From the very beginning, the Pennsylvania German Society showed interest in publishing the earliest-known records of the German Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania. It undertook the work as a project, and by 1893 has succeeded in publishing the records of a great many key churches in Southeastern Pennsylvania, notably in the counties of Bucks, Philadelphia, Lancaster, York, Lehigh, Montgomery, and Northampton. The new reprint, from the Genealogical Publishing Company of Baltimore, is available through Generation Press for \$175 plus \$5 shipping (insured, direct). This series is of as much importance to Canadian researchers as to Americans, since members of many of the families detailed in it eventually moved to this country.

A Dictionary of Immigrants to Nova Scotia a publication of Owl Books of Clearwater Florida, authored by Col. Leonard H. Smith Jr., sounds like it might be the answer for genealogists searching Nova Scotia roots. We must confess we haven't seen it, but its compiler says it was developed from manuscripts held in the Public Record Office at Kew, the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, the PAC, the New England Historic Genealogical Society at Boston, and other sources.

This is the first volume of a projected series, and it contains 7,500 names which have been abstracted and alphabetically arranged. Varying with the detail in the original manuscript, entries include the individual's name, sex, age, marital status, occupation, place of birth, origin or departure, and where pertinent and known the vessel on which the immigrant travelled as well as the location where he settled. By reference to a key, the searcher can identify the source of the entry, and consult the original record. The 264-page hardcover book is available from Owl Books, Box 6745, Clearwater, Florida 33518 for \$40 U.S. plus \$2 postage and handling, or \$55 Canadian.

Shetland and Community, 150 years, is the title of a book just off the press about this old Ontario centre. It contains 131

pages of pictures and articles about people and organization in the area, but alas, no photos earlier than the 1900s. The book is available for \$20, plus \$1.78 parcel post, or \$3.39 first-class from Thomas R. Elliott, R.R. 2, Florence, Ontario N0P 1R0.

Illustrated Historical Atlas of Erie County, has just been published by the Western New York Genealogical Society, Inc., for those of you researching this area of the state.

F.W. Beers' 1880 atlas, has been reprinted with the addition of a name index prepared by society members, which contains the names of everyone mentioned in the text, maps and biographical sketches. It is an indispensable research guide to the area, and is described by genealogists as by far the most useful of the 19th century atlases of Erie County. Among other advantages, the spelling of the individual surnames of lot owners is more accurate than the 1866 atlas, and individual property lines and the locations of houses and other important buildings are clearly indicated.

The volume has been reduced in size from its original 14" x 17" to 11" x 14" for easier handling and storage, but retains all its detail and clarity.

To order a copy send \$25 plus \$2.50 shipping and handling per copy, U.S. funds, to Western New York Genealogical Society, Inc., Dept. Atlas, Box 338, Hamburg, NY 14075, USA.

Museum and Archival Supplies Handbook is back in a revised (and much more expensive) version. But if you thought the old volume worthwhile, this one is even more extensive. Developed by the Ontario Museum Association in cooperation with the Toronto Area Archivists Group, the handbook lists more than 600 North American suppliers of some of the oddest supplies you ever needed. If you're an OMA or TAAG member, you can order your copy for \$15 (plus \$2 postage) from the Ontario Museum Association, 38 Charles Street East, Toronto, ON M4Y 1T1, or from TAAG, Box 97, Station F, Toronto, ON M4Y 2L4. If you're a non-member, the price is \$20 per copy, plus \$2 postage and handling for each copy ordered.

Philips' 19th Century County Atlas of Ireland with a new introduction by John D. Blackwell & Laurie C.C. Stanley Blackwell is not a publication we have seen, but any research document on Ireland is wel-

come to those who toil in Irish genealogical bogs. It's softcover, 72 pages, and available from Cluny Press, Box 2207, Kington, ON K7L 5J9. Price is \$10 or £5.50 postpaid.

CALLING ALL FAMILIES

Calling all Eadys. There will be an Eady reunion 9 August in the Legion Hall in Arnprior, Ontario. Descendants of Robert Eady (1785-1862) and Mary Hust/Hurst (c1791-1893) are invited. For more information contact Ernie Eady, 488 Stewart Street, Renfrew, Ontario, or Bud Eady, 122 Landrigan Stree, Arnprior, Ontario. Our thanks to Alma Upsdell of Vancouver, B.C., for this information. She is the great great granddaughter of Robert and Mary who came to Canada in 1814 with the 37th Regiment of Foot.

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 indicated 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 Johnsons. Descendants of Jeremiah Johnson (c1720-1749) and Rebecca Haines (1724-1798) and Henry Johnson (1749-1808) of Niagara area will hold their 76th family picnic and reunion 13 July 1986 at Welland, Ontario, Memorial Park. For more information contact President Donald Disher, R.R. 3, Puslinch, ON N0B 2J0, or Roy Johnson, R.R. 1, Ridgeville, ON L0S 1M0, telephone 416/892-2390.

Calling all O'Dochartaighs. The O'Dochartaigh/O'Doherty family held a world-wide 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 Wenger/Winger/Wingerts. The 64th annual reunion of the clan will be held 15-17 August in the Kitchener-Waterloo area — the first time the reunion has ever been held in Canada. If you ever married into a family line with one of these names, please contact W. Roger Harris, 239 Front Street, Stratford, ON N5A 4H8, or telephone him at 519/271-8955.

The unfinished genealogy of an ordinary family

By Marla J. Hayes

Marla Hayes has been a faithful reader and correspondent since she first began to subscribe to this magazine. Her Unfinished Genealogy is probably typical of the work many genealogists may feel is too incomplete or fragmentary to deserve publication. Yet, in our editorial experience, that is just the time when some publication should be done — because it often brings recognition from another reader who may happen to have similar problems, or even related ancestors. Publishing encourages research, and often brings to light information not found because it was not known that information existed.

Of course, it's not very useful to publish a lot of unconnected names and call it a genealogy. But when the material has been carefully researched, and the researcher realizes he has enough to hang together for a short article — as Marla did — publication is definitely worthwhile. We hope this Unfinished genealogy of an ordinary family will spur the rest of you to get such information into print where it can be accessed by others — who may have pieces of your puzzle in their possession without even recognizing them.

Who among us have not started out researching their ancestral background with the thought in mind of finding a buried family secret, a long-lost wealthy relative or even royalty. In return, you have been faced with reality when you discover 'only' farmers; family-oriented people; strong pioneers. Yet, disappointment will be a fleeting emotion as you dig further into those people's lives and what was 'only' a farmer or pioneer becomes a person, an individual, a dear relative who took what life offered him/her and helped you become who/what you are today.

Such was the case as I traced the Nott line of descent from Thomas Nott and wife Mary to Geraldine H. Nott, my mother.

* * *

Life in Nottingham, England around the turn of the 19th century was quite different from that of the modern day town. The first public and official census taken in 1801 showed the town had a population of some 29,000. On the surface it resembled a garden city with green areas much in prominence. The rural populace brought goods into the Market Square for sale and the lace industry was developing in the town proper. It was in this atmosphere that Thomas and Mary Nott began their family in 1801 with the birth of John. James Robert came along in 1815 to complete the family unit. For this farming family, followers of the Wesleyan Methodist faith, life in Nottinghamshire may have gotten caught up in the fast developing changes of the century.

The population of the town increased to more than 50,000 by 1831 as the lace industry grew in prominence, drawing large numbers of workers from the country and even further afield. Unfortunately, the actual size of the town did not expand accordingly. An excess of births over deaths in the three town parishes added to the

problem. Shopkeepers and country tradesmen often charged inflated prices for their goods in an attempt to improve their lot in society. Riots sometimes became the people's retaliation. Consequently, the increasing number of workers created problems; overcrowded housing, poor construction of dwellings, primitive sanitation and the inevitable disease outbreaks — 1809 smallpox and measles; 1832 and 1834 cholera.

Conditions such as these could not have been conducive to the Nott family's peace of mind as they looked to the future while their sons grew to adulthood. Thus it was that John and J. Robert picked up their lives and travelled across the ocean to find a better life. Both landed initially in Toronto Township.

J. Robert purchased 100 acres in the Huron Tract from the Canada Company in 1833 (on London Rd., Tuckersmith Twp, Con 1, Lot 43 L.R.S.), but did not take up his claim until 10 May 1836. It was difficult for settlers to actually get into the area until more roads were carved out of the forests on the tracts, but J. Robert had another distraction that delayed his arrival in Tuckersmith Township. On 24 June 1835 he was joined in marriage with Mary Townsend (born Nottinghamshire, England) as Mary's sister Sarah and brother-in-law William Rattenbury looked on.

As the Notts made their way towards their holdings in 1836 they found that the township, the second smallest in Huron County, had very little waste land within its limits and was blessed with very fertile soil. They discovered that their lot ran in an east to west direction and in time their name was to become known among the prominent family names of the early settlers of the west end of Tuckersmith Township.

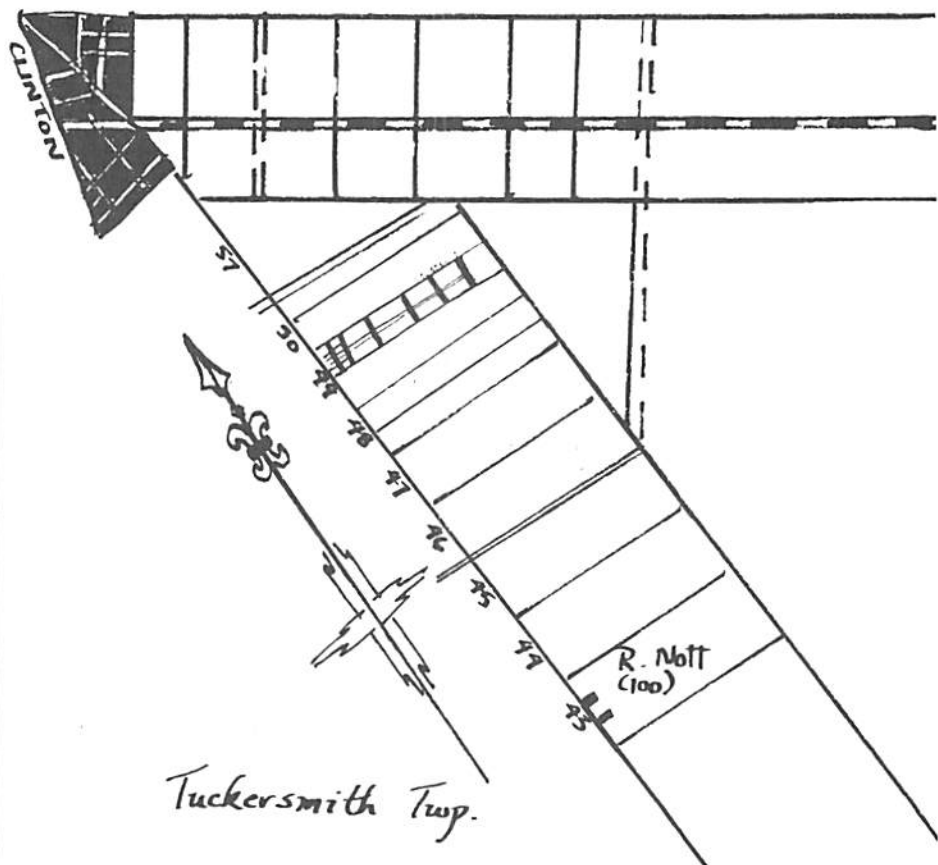
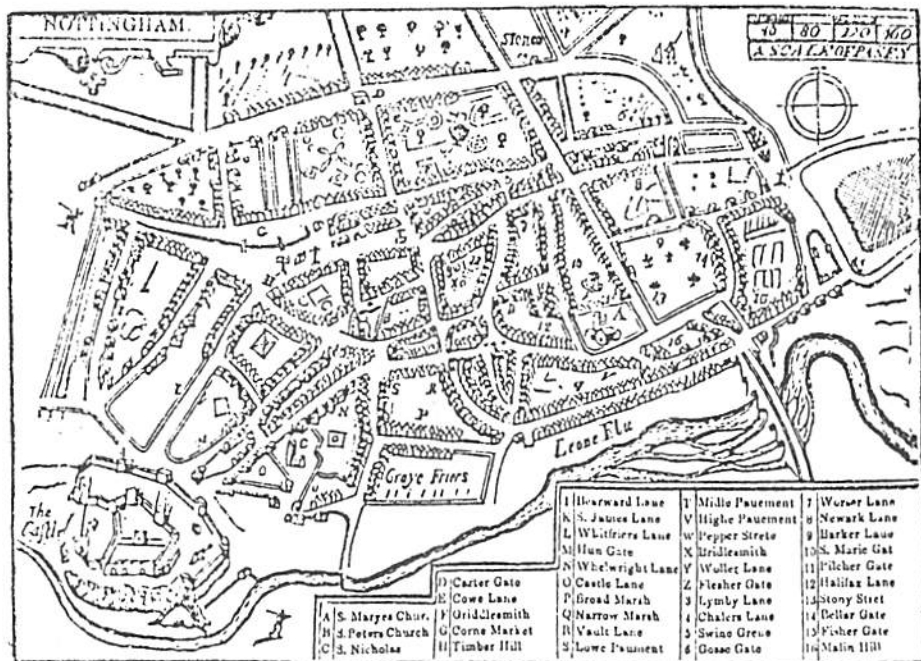
Mary was J. Robert's helpmate as they established the Nott holdings and she presented him with a bountiful family . . . Thomas b 21 Dec 1837; James b 1838; Ann b 1840; John b 1842 and Frances (Fanny) b 1843. Unfortunately, Mary did not live to see her children carry on their lives as adults. She died on 30 Mar 1860. J. Robert married for a second time on 19 Oct 1860 to Grace Goodwin in the presence of Emma Goodwin and Henry J. Nott (perhaps a relation?).

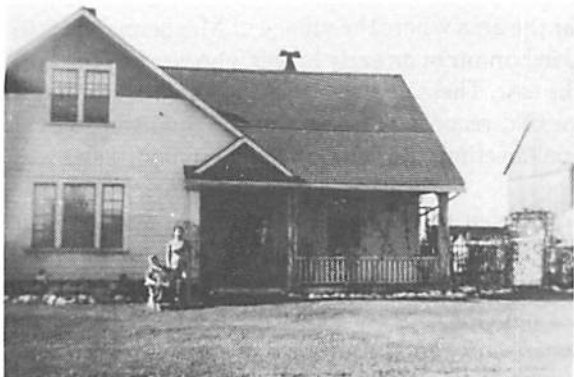
All the Nott siblings survived the hardships of pioneer life to marry and have families of their own. James' descendants live on the same parcel of land to this day.

Thomas took Martha Carter as his bride on 30 Jan 1859. Their life in Tuckersmith seemed to become settled when they expanded their family unit — Robert b 25 Feb 1860; Albert b 12 Feb 1862; Mary and Eliza (twins) b 21 Apr 1864; William John b 30 Sep 1866; Sara Elizabeth b 4 Mar 1869; Annie b 25 Feb 1872; George b 19 Aug 1874; Martha b 29 Oct 1878; and lastly James b 6 Apr 1882.

Thomas packed up his family and belongings and boarded a boat to sail to Port Findlay in Northern Ontario in 1884, leaving the farm to brother James' care and that of his children. In later year Thomas' son James was to tell his children of this northward trip. The length of the trip and the hardships experienced once they landed (ie. carrying all their belongings and even the farm animals upon their shoulders) so impressed two-year-old James that his daughter was to mistake it for an ocean voyage. It was on 15 June 1886 that Thomas was granted from the Crown 412 acres (Con 5, lot 7) in the Township of Tarbutt Additional in the District of Algoma. Not until 1891 did he finally build a permanent barn structure strong enough to survive the elements until today.

As the population of the farming area grew a one-room schoolhouse and even a





Opposite page, top: Map of Nottingham, England, c1610. This is the first plan of the city, produced by John Speed.

Opposite page, bottom: Sketch map of Tuckersmith Township showing the land granted to James Robert Nott by the Canada Company.

Top left: The farmhouse built by Thomas Nott when he moved to Lot 7, Con. 5, Tarbutt Additional Twp. The house and land were left to his youngest son James.

Top right: The Nott cornerstone in Thomas's plot in the now unused Stickney Cemetery, MacLennan, Ontario, in the Algoma District.

Bottom left: Part of the family of Thomas Nott and Martha Carter at Mary's home in MacLennan, Ontario, c1947. Left to right, at rear; James, John and Eliza. Seated, front; Mary.

Bottom right: The family of James Nott and Cassie Robinson at the party held in honor of their 35th anniversary. Left to right, rear; Beulah, Eunice, Ruth. Left to right, front; James, Cassie, Geraldine.



Methodist Church were built near the area where the village of MacLennan was to spring up. The village was named in honour of an early logger who worked the area out of a slightly larger centre to the east, Thessalon. Thomas took an active interest in the activities of the township. Old records preserved in the township offices reveal he attended many municipal meetings, served on the school board and was Reeve for a term.

The youngest son James adapted well to his new environment. As his older brothers and sisters before him, he married a local girl, Cassie Ann Maud Robinson. Her family had come to Tarbutt Township from Beachburg in the Ottawa Valley and settled on a farm on the shore of the Port Findlay Road. Cassie worked in MacLennan's only grocery store and it is there that she and James most likely grew to know each other better. Their wedding took place on 29 March 1905 in MacLennan.

Thomas left more than mere property to his youngest child. He instilled a high set of values within James that grew as he did and manifested themselves in his community duties. James became Reeve of Tarbutt in 1911 and continued in that position for many years. Cassie, too, had a strong, love-filled heart — often caring for children of larger families and taking in the district teacher as a boarder. James ran his farm well and, as years went by, acquired five helpmates as his daughters were born and grew — *Beulah Irene* b 12 August 1906; *Edith Iola* b 15 March 1907; *Eunice Maud* b 24 March 1909; *Ruth Audrey* b 24 December 1910 and *Geraldine (Gerry) Hattie* b 8 June 1914.

As old age crept upon the couple, the farm was sold and a smaller cottage built on a hill overlooking the farm. The cottage faced onto the same road and was situated between Cassie's parents' farmstead and James' parents' farmstead. James passed away peacefully in his sleep on 14 February 1953 while spending the winter months at the home of daughter Beulah and her husband George Albrough. Cassie continued living in their cottage until fire destroyed the building and all her treasured mementoes. For a while she lived in an apartment across the hall from her daughter Eunice and her husband Reginald *Harold* Barnes in a building owned by Harold. When a stroke reduced her degree of independence Cassie lived for a while with daughter Beulah and then with daughter Gerry and her husband Ignatius Bartholomew (Nate) Hayes.

It was during this time that Gerry's two daughters came to know their Grandmother better. Sharon b 18 November 1946, and Marla b 7 April 1953, were both adopted by Gerry and Nate in early infancy. Sharon came to them at the age of 10 days and Marla appeared at approximately one month old. Adoption never created a stigma for these girls. They were told the truth of their origins from the time they could remember. Cassie's stay with the family afforded them an opportunity to learn the ways of the older generation and perhaps instilled a desire to find out what even older generations were like.

* * *

This brings the ordinary family's genealogy up to modern times. The dates for the first Nott couple become fuzzy once I try to determine their birth and marriage dates and those of their parents or siblings. For all my work, the search continues . . .

The McCracken family of Ireland & Ontario

By Margaret McCracken

Although this family history was written in 1971, it has never been published until now, the unfortunate fate of much genealogical research. Probably the information on later generations will need some updating, but because this original version contains so much material of real value, we thought it deserved publication as it stands now. So here, for members of the family and related clans, and for genealogists everywhere, is the fascinating history of one Irish family that successfully established itself in Peel County, Ontario, and whose descendants still live in Peel and the surrounding area.

If there's an editorial moral to be made from the delayed publication, it's this: don't wait until your genealogy is a decade old to get it into print. This magazine always stands ready to consider your family history for publication, and we welcome any such for consideration.

The McCracken Families of Derry West, Meadowvale and the Streetsville areas of Ontario were descendants of Jacob McCracken and his wife, Jane Steen. According to the engraving taken from the tombstone slab in the Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Streetsville, in October 1970, Jacob McCracken died 11 January 1880, aged 81 years, 3 months, 21 days, a native of County Derry, Ireland. This would make his birth date 21 September 1798. His wife, Jane Steen, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, died 30 July 1876, aged 70 years, 9 months, ? days. Her birthday would be in September, 1805.

Jane Steen, the matriarch of the family, was the fifth child and third daughter of William and Rebecca Weylie Steen.

The names of McCracken, Steen and Weylie were interlocked in marriage on several occasions and as such will often appear in the following history.

Before pursuing further the history of Jacob McCracken, which it is felt, was closely related to that of the Steens, we should review some early Steen history. After all, McCracken-Steen descendants were on a fifty-fifty basis in this life partnership.

The name *Steen* seems to be of Scandinavian or Dutch origin and indicative of strength of force of character. It is closely allied to such names as *Steyn* in Dutch, *Stein* in German and *Stone* in English. All of which signify the same thing — rock or stone, which implies firmness.

In Holland the name has attracted greater attention from the fact that one of the most celebrated Dutch painters bore the name of Steen, the renowned Jan Steen.

The information concerning the Steens has been taken from the Steen Book compiled by Moses Steen in the 1900's. The Steen ancestors were refugees from persecution in Holland. They left all behind and went first into Scotland, where they remained for some time. Due to further persecution and to gain religious freedom, they crossed from Scotland to Ireland during the reign of James I, about 1620 or a little later and settled at Culmore, Donegal County, four miles from Londonderry on the banks of Loch Foyle.

In 1684 more families moved to Ireland and settled in Ulster. They possessed

the characteristics of their forefathers — firmness in Christian faith and fidelity to their principles in the midst of persecution and severe trials.

The McCrackens, too, are thought to have crossed from Scotland into Ireland. Some of these folk suffered in the terrible Siege of Derry in 1688-90, when King James II endeavoured to destroy by starvation this stronghold of Protestantism and Presbyterianism.

The siege had lasted for 105 days when, under the command of William of Orange, a man-of-war and two ships loaded with provisions arrived on the river. After some difficulty, William broke through the blockade and brought relief to the starving Protestants. The population of 7,000 men had dwindled to 3,000 but Londonderry was freed. (Two of the writer's forefathers, Colonel Matthew Sheard and his brother, helped to open the gates of Derry.)

The Steen coat of arms represents the fabled Phoenix, rising from its own ashes — an emblem of faith in God and hope of immortality which even the intolerance of fiery persecution could not destroy. This was the strength of their Presbyterian faith.

William Steen, son of another William Steen, was born in 1774. At the age of 21 years, in 1795, he married Rebecca Weylie, born 1774, at a homestead called *Lenemore* (Linmore), three miles from Londonderry in Ireland. After their marriage they lived in Culmore, Donegal County, Ireland, near Londonderry. To this marriage were born three boys and five girls. Two of these boys came to Canada and liked the new country so much they sent for the rest of the family. Thus, in 1822, after six weeks crossing the Atlantic by sailing ship, the family arrived in America and came by way of Niagara into Ontario and settled on Lot Seven east and west in third Concession, Toronto twp, Peel Co, south of Meadowvale and 2½ miles north of Streetsville. They purchased 200 acres of dense bush land from one "Joesh Bandt Clinch", an Indian who had the Crown deed.

There was about one acre of cleared land where the little stream entered into the Credit River. Here the Indians had grown a little Indian corn. There was a small log house by the river, where the family settled and commenced to clear the land.

Soon after they erected another log house on the east side of the river. The Credit in 1822 was a narrow stream with an abundance of fish. At any time they could go to the river and with a fork throw out a big salmon. A bridge was built over the river and a road made out to the third line. The east side was not surveyed and it was not until 1871 that a road was opened to the second line.

Return now to Jacob McCracken, this old patriarch, born near Londonderry in County Derry, Ireland. He was one of the earliest pioneers to settle in the New Survey which opened in 1819 in Toronto twp, Peel Co.

It may be conjecture, or a persistent rumour out of the past, but there is a story which tells that Jacob McCracken came into this country with other emigrants by way of Niagara Falls from America in 1822 and settled on Lot 9, Con. 3, W.H.S. on the Credit River. It took him six weeks to make the hazardous crossing by sailing ship. By 1971 there were only two grandchildren living — Gus McCauley and William Leslie McCracken.

It is thought that Jacob McCracken was the only one of his family to come to Canada. However, William Leslie McCracken, his grandson, is under the impression that a brother, Joseph, had come out but had moved on into the Chatsworth

District in Grey County. Trying to trace this information, the writer of this history, Margaret McCracken, contacted a former newspaper of the district for names of any McCrackens thereabouts. She was referred to a Russell McCracken at Owen Sound. His sister, Mrs. J. Thomson of Owen Sound answered to say that she, too, was tracing McCracken history. She maintained the family came from Belfast and settled near Huntingdon, Quebec, before coming into Ontario. No further tracing was done as it was felt that they were not of the same family.

Though Jacob McCracken lived near Londonderry, it is not known for certain whether he already knew the Steens who came from Culmore, Donegal County. At the time of meeting with the Steens after his arrival, he learned that they, too, were passengers on the same sailing ship.

For the benefit of any reader unfamiliar with the development of the early history of South Peel, the following information is included.

In August 1805, the Mississauga Indians surrendered a strip of their land along the north shore of Lake Ontario from the Etobicoke River to Burlington Bay, near Hamilton. This surrender of territory to the Crown included the lower part of what is Toronto twp (Mississauga) and four miles north from the Lake to what is known as Sandusky's Corners. This was known as the "Old Survey".

In 1818, the government undertook the "New Survey" and this opened in 1819 another 15 lots, or the balance of Toronto twp up to Steeles Avenue as of 1971. The Indians reserved, however, the rights to the fisheries on the Credit River and to the flats for one mile on each side where their encampments were situated. No white man could fish in the Credit River without the consent of the Indians.

The greater part of the New Survey was settled by a colony of Irish from New York but east of the Credit. It was into this New Survey that Jacob McCracken came and bought 100 acres of dense bushland, namely — Lot 9, Con. 3 W.H.S., Toronto twp, Peel County and four miles from Streetsville.

The early immigrants to Canada had to bring with them water and food to sustain them for their many weeks at sea. However, Jacob McCracken also brought with him a tall grandfather clock, which is today in the possession of William McCracken, his grandson, to be kept in the McCracken name. This old clock was repaired in 1847 by a Streetsville man, Mr. Thompson, and the bill was found in the clock. One other guarded possession brought by early pioneers was a family Bible. Being deeply religious and with little else in the way of reading matter, the Bible served a twofold purpose. Above all the Bible bolstered their faith in God and became a mainstay in times of adversity and stress.

According to the records at the Registry Office, Brampton Ontario, 3 January 1828, 200 acres or Lot 9, was registered to King's College. On 1 March 1843, it was registered to Jacob McCracken, S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ (100 acres running across the concession). Registration of Lots was often made a few years after the pioneer had settled on the property. On 10 May 1829, Jacob McCracken married his neighbour, Jane Steen, at her parents' home on Lot 7, Con. 3, W.H.S., where J.D. Steen lived at the time of his death. Jacob McCracken and Jane Steen had seven children:

1. **Rebecca:** The name Rebecca, seemed to be a favourite name of the McCrackens, Steens and Weylies. Rebecca was born 5 November 1832, and married Isaac E. Weylie, a cousin, in 1865. Isaac Weylie was born in 1817, the oldest in a family

of eight, who had lived in Donegal County, Northern Ireland on a homestead known as *Lenemore*, three miles from Derry. The Weylie family came to Canada in 1835, when Isaac was 18 years old. After living with friends, the Steens, on the Credit for a short time, they settled on Lot 9, Con. 6, W.H.S., Toronto twp. Rebecca's first cousin, Rebecca Steen, married her brother-in-law, John Weylie. Rebecca Weylie died 3 December 1916, aged 84 years. Her husband, Isaac, died 1 December 1909, aged 92 years. They had one son, John, who married Jane Glassford. They in turn had four children:

- a. Glassford, London, one son a policeman at Hamilton.
- b. John, married Jean Tisdale, lived on homestead, Streetsville, died 1965, had four sons, John, Donald, Robert and Douglas. Robert is married and has two girls.
- c. William, deceased.
- d. Rebecca (Rebie), unmarried, deceased.

2. **Thomas:** Born 1834, married Mary Hannah Steen, first cousin, on 29 October 1863, settled in Trafalgar, Halton Co, died 1930, aged 96, buried in Streetsville Cemetery. They had 12 children:

- a. Isabella, born 8 October 1864, died 11 February 1954, married Henry Campbell in 1893 and had two children: Mary, Mrs. Leslie, who had three sons, Gordon, Bert and Elliott; and Frank Campbell, unmarried and deceased.
- b. Jane, born 1866, died September 1946, married Thomas Wilson at double wedding with sister, Mame, in 1903. Jane had two children, Mary (Mrs. White) and George born 1907, works with Sun Life Insurance, Montreal. Thomas Wilson died July 1955.
- c. Lizetta Victoria, born 1868, married Mr. Elliott 1900, no children.
- d. Nathaniel Steen, born 1 July 1870, died February 1956, married Jennie McCauley in 1904 and had one son, Alfred, born in 1907. Alfred married Irene Bonham and had two children, John and Joan, married.
- e. Rebecca Augusta, born August 1874, teacher, married Ed McCauley 1908, no children. Gus still living in 1971.
- f. Mary Elvira, born 1875, died 1958, a teacher, married Fred Spratt in 1903 at double wedding with Jane. Lived at Minto, Manitoba, and had five children: Alfred, Ken, Thomas (deceased), Margaret, and Elva.
- g. Ephraim Weylie, born 1877, married Millie McCauley, 1906. Killed when his team of horses, frightened by a train whistle at the station in Streetsville, ran in front of the train. Had one daughter, Florence, born April 1907. She was three weeks old when her father was killed. Florence married John Moddison, Cheltenham, and had one son, Wilbur, born 9 September 1927. Wilbur Moddison married Kathleen Cox and had two girls: Donna Lee born June 1957, and Penny Ann born 9 September 1959.
- h. William Jacob Kennedy, born 1880, died 5 March 1955, unmarried, lived Minto, Manitoba, with sister Alice.
- i. Hannah Alice Murray, born 1884, died 25 July 1952, unmarried, lived Minto, Manitoba, with William.
- j. Thomas Mark Everett, born 19 January 1882, died 23 December 1952, married Miss McClintock in 1909. Had three daughters: Jean married Russell Hayward and had two boys, James born 1943 (married) and Billy born 1945;

Mary Cronkite had one son, John born 1936 and married Janet Haines and had three children, David born 1956, Peter and Susan; and Alice Cordingley, had three children, Shirley, Lloyd and Carol.

3. **William:** Born 1836, married Mary Jane Leslie, born 1851, William died 1926 aged 90 years. Mary Jane died 12 August 1936, aged 85 years. They had four children:

- a. Weylie, born 29 October 1881, died 30 June 1961, unmarried.
- b. William Leslie, born 26 November 1886, living in 1971. Married Mary Thomson in 1915. She died 1969. They had three children: Frances, born 3 July 1916 (her twin died, unmarried); Mary (Mrs. J. Lyons) born 16 July 1919 has two sons, Thomas born 23 November 1943 and Robert born 27 October 1947; William born 1925, married Florence Tennant and had two girls, Janet (Mrs. Terry McRae) born 24 December 1947 and Jane born 4 September 1952.
- c. Ella, born 12 August 1887, unmarried, died 30 April 1957.
- d. Victoria, born 23 March 1895, unmarried, died 1947.

All the children of William McCracken and Mary Jane Leslie were born in the old log house on the Credit River, the original home of the original owner, Jacob McCracken and which was boarded over in later years.

Jacob McCracken built a one-and-a-half storey log house several hundred feet from the river on the east bank and built a bridge over the river to connect his lane out to the third line. At flood time the water would rise to lap at the edge of the porch. The fire-place took logs six feet in length. These logs would burn most of the night.

There was also a log milk house adjacent to the home. These log houses were well chinked and banked with earth to provide coolness in summer and warmth in winter. Milk-houses were a necessity to the early pioneer, his wife and family. The milk was set out in wide shallow pans to allow the cream to rise to the top. At a certain stage, the cream was skimmed off and when sufficient was ready, it was hand churned. Butter was packed in crocks for winter use. Meat, largely thick fat pork, was well salted and cured for year-round use. The early pioneer, with the heavy outdoor labour of clearing his land, tilling and reaping with handmade implements and tools, required much meat for his physical needs.

The late James McCracken, when reminiscing, mentioned how, when sitting outdoors on a summer evening, the stillness of the night would be broken by the rattle of the stage coach and the beat of horses' hooves over the plank road on its run from Port Credit to Edmonton (Snelgrove). He told, too, how he met his wife, Jemima Hunter, at an outdoor's religious camp meeting held at Derry West on her father's farm on Lot 11 E.H.S. (Corner where school sat).

According to the records at the Registry Office, Brampton, this Lot 9, (100 acres), lists Rebecca Weylie, daughter of Jacob McCracken, the elder, as owner when on 20 April 1880, it was turned over to William McCracken, her brother for \$1.00 et al.

May it be presumed here that the farm had been left to Rebecca when her father, Jacob, died 11 January 1880. Since 1865, Rebecca had been living on Lot 9, Con. 6, Toronto twp, Peel Co. Thomas McCracken, her brother, was the executor for the

estate, but in 1863 he had married and moved into Trafalgar twp, Halton Co.

James McCracken bought 100 acres at Derry West on 14 January 1875. His father, Jacob, loaned him money perhaps for a down payment, which was later released at time of his death and duly signed by Thomas, executor. Was this James' inheritance?

Copies from some old legal documents (deeds & mortgages) in the possession of Alfred McCracken, great grandson of Jacob McCracken, the elder, further revealed that Lot 3, Con. 2, Trafalgar twp, Halton Co, Province of Canada, and on which Alfred now resides, had been purchased on 17 November 1854 by Jacob McCracken, the elder, from John Skelly for £1,200. John Skelly had been granted 100 acres 25 April 1840.

John Skelly held a mortgage on it for £600 at 6% interest, the entire mortgage of four instalments to be paid in four years. On 5 December 1854, John Skelly assigned the mortgage to David Cordingly and it was fully discharged 18 October 1858.

The frugality of this early pioneer is now apparent and he is deserving of one's admiration and respect. His burning desire during his lifetime in this new country was to bequeath to each of his family a heritage of land or money.

On 13 February 1880, soon after the death of Jacob McCracken the elder on 11 January 1880, Rebecca Wylie, daughter, Thomas Williams and James, sons and their wives signed an Indenture conveying to Jacob McCracken, son, for the sum of one dollar Lot 3, Con. 2, Trafalgar twp.

Jacob McCracken, elder, did in his lifetime prepare a written paper, purporting to be his last Will and Testament, but which was not executed by him. In it he expressed his intention to devise the said land (Lot 3) to Jacob McCracken, his son. The other members of his family in due respect to him, carried out his last wishes.

On 31 March 1892, Jacob McCracken sold Lot 3 to his brother, Thomas McCracken for the sum of \$4,000. Jacob McCracken assumed a mortgage of \$2,000 at 5% to be paid off by 31 March 1894. On 14 June 1902, Jacob McCracken assigned that mortgage to Municipal Corporation of Township of Toronto, County of Peel. Receipts showed the interest had been paid up to date, 31 March 1902.

Previous to 1900, Jacob McCracken had bought Lot 11, Con. 4, W.H.S. Toronto twp, Peel Co.

Nathaniel Steen McCracken, son of Thomas, married Jennie McCauley in 1904 and lived on this farm. They had one son, Alfred. He had two children: Margaret Joan, born 19 May 1947, graduate of McMaster, Hamilton and married E. Dottori; and John Allen McCracken, born 21 September 1948, graduate of McMaster.

4. Jacob McCracken: Born 1840, unmarried, and died 1911, aged 71 years.

Jacob, the elder, after the death of his wife, Jane, in 1876, lived with his sons, William and Jacob, on the old homestead until his death on 11 January 1880. Within the year William married Mary Jane Leslie. The brother, Jacob, continued to live with them until death.

Sometime before 1900, Jacob bought Lot 11, Con. 4 W.H.S. Toronto twp, Peel Co, from Mr. Birdsall. In 1900, William bought it from Jacob and built the large brick house into which he and his family moved. (West of Meadowvale.) The entire building of the large brick house was done by Mr. Wm. B. McCulloch, Brampton, at a cost of \$2,800.

On 16 May 1922, William sold part of Lot 9, the old homestead (68.25 acres) to Goldwyn L. Smith. This excluded 30.75 acres of bush. The old log house was demolished. It had stood for almost a century, but the place thereon is no more. There are few to remember the childish joys and laughter of a once happy but humble home.

5. James McCracken: Born 23 September 1841, married Jemima Hunter in 1875. Jemima died 3 August 1908, aged 60. James died 18 February 1932, aged 90½.

6. Jane McCracken: Born July 1843, died 4 March 1862, aged 18 years.

7. John: Died in infancy.

Lot 12, Concession 1 W.H.S. Toronto twp, Peel County

The following deals with the historical record of that parcel of land that forms the southern part of Lot 12, Con. 1, west in Toronto twp, Peel Co, running from Hurontario Street and containing approximately 100 acres of land.

Up until 1960, this property has been under four surnames since passing from the Crown, namely: David Wiggins, Thomas Sutcliffe, James and Russell McCracken and Charles Hemstead.

The bargain and sale date of the transaction between the Crown and David Wiggins was 28 June 1856, but it was not duly registered until 16 April 1870, 14 years later. The sale price was £200.

David Wiggins sold to Thomas Sutcliffe 16 April 1870 for the sum of \$1,916.04. Mr. Sutcliffe sold to James McCracken 14 January 1875 for \$5,800, which was a decided increase in sales value. In 1882, James McCracken bought from his father-in-law, James Hunter, 50 acres to the south of the 100 acres for the sum of \$3,000 making 150 acres all told.

In 1935, equal parts of the farm, 75 acres each, were given to Russell and Howard McCracken. In February 1956, Russell sold his land to Charles Hemstead and moved into Brampton. In 1965, Lillian McCracken sold her farm to Mr. Hunter. In 1971, it is not known who owns Russell's farm.

At this point in the narrative, the writer, when perusing some old documents relevant to the sale of Lot 12, S.E. ½, Toronto twp, Peel Co, Con. 1 W.H.S. from the Crown to David Wiggins, dated 28 June 1856, discovered an indenture (contract) of mortgage made on 28 January 1856, between David Wiggins and Elizabeth Wiggins, his wife and Hugh Bell of Toronto twp, Yeoman (farmer) for sum of £750 and interest payable £250 on 20 January 1857, balance in yearly annual instalments of £100 each until paid in full with interest thereon at rate of 6 per cent per annum. Registered 28 January 1856. This mortgage was registered five months previous to the date shown on the Deed.

The exact year in which David Wiggins settled on this Lot 12, is not known. In conversation with Mrs. David Wiggins, nee Bertha Burns, re the family, it is thought the Wiggins came from Enniskillin, Ireland and settled at Derry West. His father, Captain John Wiggins, was founder of Derry West, Orange Lodge L.O.L. No. 10, and his four sons were members of the Lodge.

No doubt a contract of intent had been entered into between David Wiggins and the Commissioner for sale of Crown lands at Toronto. In the early days the pioneer

was required to clear some land and do some building before he could receive a Deed from the Crown. Means of transportation was very limited and oftentimes a number of years had elapsed before the pioneer brought his document to be registered.

The buildings were set on the east bank of the river, midway in the concession. The reason for building beside a river, where possible, was the dire need of water by the early pioneer for his family and stock. This one-and-a-half storey house was built of heavy *clear* pine logs 14" x 16" x 40' long, hand squared on all sides and laid one log above the other, then lathed and plastered both inside and outside giving the impression of a rough-cast building. The dense bush provided the logs and materials for the home as well as an abundance of fire-wood. In later years James McCracken added a large kitchen with upstairs to the back of the log house. He also built one of the barns.

It may be of further interest to note that on 19 October 1858, Hugh Bell assigned the unpaid mortgage and interest to William Cawthra, Toronto, to the sum of £479.7.2 (479 pounds, 7 shillings, 2 pence). The initial mortgage of £750 held by Hugh Bell was used in all likelihood by David Wiggins to help pay for the farm and build the house and barn. In 1859, the currency changed from pounds to dollars.

Mrs. William Graham, formerly Mary Elizabeth Wiggins, daughter of David Wiggins, first owner, was born in November 1865 on Lot 12. She did not know who built the house but she did remember vividly Hugh Bell, who lived on Lot 11, Con. 2 W.H.S. and who held the mortgage on her father's farm. She recalled that in the family of Hugh Bell were three sets of twins whose resemblance was so great they had to wear ribbons of different colors by which to be distinguished. The Bells are mentioned in Bull's Book, *From Boyne to Brampton*, as having taken up arms during the Mackenzie Rebellion of 1837.

The Wiggins and Bells were Presbyterian and attended the Presbyterian Church at Derry West, which was built in 1840 on the south side of the road opposite the Anglican or Hurontario Church (log) built in 1827 and replaced in 1843 by a mud brick one. The Bell family moved into the Walkerton District. Mrs. Graham remembered, too, the fire that swept through Derry West about 1865, when little of the villiage was left standing.

David Wiggins and his wife had 14 children, most of whom were born of this farm. The children attended the second school with the rods running across to help hold it together.

David Wiggins sold to Thomas Sutcliffe 16 April 1870 for the sum of \$1,916.04. It is believed that one or two children were born to the Sutcliffes while they lived on this farm. Sutcliffe is credited with having planted a large apple orchard, which yielded heavily until about 1930. Age and a severe winter in 1934 practically ruined it.

William Cawthra continued to hold the mortgage on the property after it had been sold to Sutcliffe. The amount was \$1,823 from 14 April 1870 at 8% until discharged 17 November 1874, quite a high rate of interest for those early days. Sutcliffe sold to James McCracken on 14 January 1875 for the sum of \$5,800 which was a decided increase in sales value. James McCracken's father, Jacob McCracken, the elder, held a mortgage on the farm for \$1,800.

James McCracken and his wife Jemima Hunter, lie buried in Brampton Cemetery. They had eight children:

1. Jane Steen McCracken, born 18 February 1877, died 29 May 1894 from an abscessed tooth, aged 17.

2. Eveline Jemima McCracken, born Sunday, 1 September 1878, married Samuel Switzer in 1912, had one daughter, Hazel Muriel Switzer born 17 August 1913, unmarried. Samuel died in 1926 and Eveline died 22 May 1937 aged 59 years, both buried in Streetsville Cemetery.

3. James Hunter McCracken, born Monday 15 March 1880, married Nell Johnstone in 1920, no children, died 24 February 1944, aged 64 years. Nell died 19 May 1966, both buried in Brampton Cemetery.

4. William Jacob McCracken, born Saturday 24 Jun 1882, married Chriss Bain and had four children: Hazel, Garry, Shirley and Ivan. William died 28 January 1970 at Evansburgh, Alberta, aged 88 years.

5. Thomas Weylie McCracken, born Monday 21 April 1884, married Elizabeth Perlotta (Dot) McClure born 3 March 1884. Weylie died 21 February 1937, aged 53. Dot died 29 November. Both buried at Churchville Cemetery. Had one son, James Edward, born 20 March 1918, married Elva Woods. They had one son, Bryan, born 30 March 1947.

6. John Russell McCracken, born Thursday 25 February 1886, married Margaret Sheard on 6 October 1926 at Presbyterian Church, Brampton by Dr. James Wilson. Russell died suddenly 8 February 1958, at 72. Russell had two sons, Joseph Hunter McCracken, born Sunday 11 September 1927 in Peel Memorial Hospital, and William Russell McCracken, born Friday morning 10 July 1931 in Peel Memorial Hospital. Hunter baptized by Dr. James Wilson on Mothers' Day, 1928. William baptized by Rev. J Anderson on 6 December 1931 both in Presbyterian Church, Brampton.

7. Hazel Rebecca McCracken, born Thursday 6 June 1888, married Thomas Whitehead Thomson in 1924. No heirs. Hazel died 11 September 1944, aged 56. Thomas died April 1959.

8. Howard Glassford McCracken, born Saturday 23 March 1890, married Lillian Martin, December 1927. No children. Howard died Saturday, 19 (?), 1942, aged 52. One adopted son, George, married Audrey Murphy and had five children: Wayne, Garry, Glen, Janice and Kenneth.

Only to those direct descendants of the late James McCracken, may the following items be of interest.

James McCracken's wife, Jemima Hunter lived on Lot 11, Con. 1 E.H.S., on the north-east farm adjacent to the school or on the same farm whence his son Russell, got his wife, Margaret Steard. When Jemima McCracken died 3 August 1908, she was borne to her grave by her five sons and one nephew, Horace Hunter.

James McCracken, for seven years was superintendant of the Sunday School at Derry West. He was an elder in Brampton Presbyterian Church at the time of his death. His son, Russell, too, was an elder and his grandson, Dr. Hunter McCracken, became an elder of the same church in 1956.

Several years after his death and through legal transactions, an Indenture (Quit Claim Deed) made on 7 April 1934 and registered 4 July 1935, assigned equal parts of Lot 12 (75 acres each) to Russell McCracken and Howard McCracken. They in turn were to assume payment of mortgage thereon together with other specific liabilities.

On 29 June 1935, a mortgage was registered for \$4,300 between Russell McCracken and Margaret McCracken and The Agricultural Development Board, Toronto, Ontario

"Be it mansion of cot, 'tis a treasured spot, the spot I have made my own." These words may aptly be applied in the case of Russell and Margaret McCracken. When the new brick house was erected near the Highway in 1926, there was not so much as a tree or shrub on the bare field. On it were planted during the following years, trees numbering into the hundreds. Many of the little cedars died, others smothered, but some grew to provide shade and coolness.

It may be nostalgia, but only those who have found themselves set down without so much as a little shrub can appreciate the beauty, shade, yes even the silent companionship of trees.

In 1926 when the old log-house was demolished, out of its structure were salvaged six clear pine logs 40 feet long. In 1934 three of these logs together with some timbers from one of the old barns were utilized in erecting a new bank barn close to the highway and brick house. Mr. William Kitchen and his men did the building. The day of the raising was very hot. Some 25 to 30 men helped and were served dinner and supper. The Women's Institute held a big barn dance.

Children of Joseph Hunter McCracken

Joseph Hunter McCracken, Dentist, married Allison Wells of Regina, Saskatchewan, on 5 July 1952, in Regina and had four children.

1. David Hunter McCracken, born 17 May 1953.
2. Allison Ann McCracken, born 29 August 1954.
3. Harold Douglas McCracken, born 2 June 1959.
4. Donald Wells McCracken, born 12 July 1964.

Children of William Russell McCracken

William Russell McCracken, garage owner and operator, married Ruth Kee of Orangeville, on 15 December 1951, in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Brampton, Rev. William Weir presiding. The couple have seven children.

1. William Brian McCracken, born 9 February 1954.
2. Bruce Everett Russell McCracken, born 21 August 1957.
3. Allan Scott McCracken, born 16 December 1958.
4. Helen Ann McCracken, born Sunday 27 September 1959 (triplet).
5. Grant Sheard McCracken, born Sunday 27 September 1959 (triplet).
6. Stewart Kee McCracken, born Sunday 27 September 1959 (triplet).
7. Cameron Leonard McCracken, born 31 March 1962.

All grandchildren were born in Peel Memorial Hospital, Brampton and baptized in St. Andrew's Church, Brampton, by Rev. William Weir and Rev. John McBride.

Hazel McCracken, of Evansburgh Alberta, married Steve Tenzer and had two children, William and Elaine.

Shirley McCracken, of Evansburgh Alberta, married Frank Tenzer and had two children, Connie born November 1957 and Blaine born December 1961.

Garry, unmarried.

Ivan, married with one child, Gene.

Friends, Family and Farming: The Bowermans of Hillier, Upper Canada, in 1831

By Lorna Flint Laughton

This remarkable article is not a work of historical fact in the strictest sense; yet in another, it is as factual as devoted genealogical and historical research can make it. It is an attempt by its author to recapture the feeling of life in pioneer days in what is now Prince Edward County, using a technique sometimes known as 'faction', a blend of fact and fiction. It is based on years of solid genealogical research, an intimate knowledge of the many families involved, an understanding and appreciation of Quaker ways, and a fascination with the everyday things that concern us whatever our era. Clothing, food, equipment, bedding, the creature comforts that make a home--as well as all the activities that still to this very day centre around a home--all are grist for the writer's mill, even if today they have changed in nature, and are no longer rural in nature. This article was originally written as an assignment for a history class, but it so caught the imagination of the editors of this publication that we persuaded its author to share it with you. It illustrates yet another way in which genealogists can bring their families to life, and we believe it is not an exaggeration of 'things as they were'. There is always the danger of distortion in 'recreating' anything, of course, but Lorna has so steeped herself both in the facts and lore of the day that her effort to put some life into her ancestral tree has truly made it bloom for all to appreciate.

We commend the technique of "historical recreation" used by Lorna in this piece, and recommend it to other genealogists who would like to put flesh on ancestral bones. After all, if museum curators can recreate the historical and period environment based on research and archeological sleuthing, might not genealogists also find the technique useful without distorting the family picture? We might also suggest to its original author that a historical romance based on the same kind of evidence she has used to create this article might be well received in what inhabitants of Prince Edward County today simply refer to as 'The County'.

"Ma, Ma, we're home!" came a loud childish voice from outside.

Susanna walked to the back door to greet her three children, all tired, but still exuberant from their day at school.

"Ichabod Bowerman, look at your boots!"

There was mud up to the top of his rough home-made boots. Ichabod meekly took them off at the step, leaving them under the cover of the back door stoop, near the pile of wood for the kitchen fire.

"Well," thought Susanna, "he is just seven, and it is fourth month. How could he help but get dirty with the roads as soft and muddy as they are this spring. Every spring and fall it is the same. The roads are impassible for wagons until they dry up."

Eliza Ann and Rebecca had hung up their wool capes on hooks near the back

door, and had gone to play with Betsey, who was just four, and little Lydia Jane, the baby at one and a half. Soon Susanna would need the older girls to help get supper.

Susanna looked out of the front kitchen window, past the front door-yard, the road and the field to Lake Ontario. It looked cold and grey, with a slight wind stirring the waves. The view of the lake always reassured her. It was so open to the sky. Not like looking out the back where the trees filled the skyline. When she had moved here as a new bride eleven years ago, the trees were much nearer the house. Jonathan had cleared a lot of land since 1820. "Where have the years gone?" she reflected. "It is 1831, the first year of the reign of King William the Fourth. I am thirty now; Jonathan is thirty-two and we have five children."

Susanna was brought back to reality as Ichabod raced out the door to the barn to help his father. Jonathan was checking his equipment in hopes of ploughing as soon as the fields were dry.

"Eliza Ann, time for your chores," she called. Eliza Ann, almost ten, was off to milk the two cows. Rebecca helped her mother get the flour and milk from the tall red-painted pine cupboard, and mixed these with some lard in the large wooden 'knot' bowl to make biscuit dough. Soon these shortcakes would be cooking on the griddle, suspended over the fire by its rounded handle on a hook from the fireplace crane. They would taste so good with the stew that was cooking in the pot.

Jonathan, Ichabod and Eliza Ann came in from the barn. Supper was getting later these days as the days lengthened. As in the summer, the family waiting almost until sunset for supper, rather than eating around six as they did in the winter. There was a period of silent family prayer, then the recounting of school activities with the older children during and after the meal.

Susanna loved to hear the children read, while she skimmed the milk that had been brought in. She sent the covered crock of skimmed-off cream down to the cellar to await enough to churn, and put the milk in the cupboard. She had learned to read, too, as a child. Despite living in the virtual wilderness of Upper Canada, her parents had thought schooling important. "How I wish I could have gone to the Friends Boarding School at Nine Partners in Dutchess County, New York, like Philip," she thought. But she had learned a little reading at the local school and learned even more at home trying to read the heavy Quaker works that her Pa had on the shelf in the parlour. Now, very rarely, she had time to try to read the similar lengthy doctrinal tomes that Jonathan had brought from his home, and that now rested in their parlour cupboard. Somehow, the volumes like *Barclay on Church Government* and *Memorials: Deceased Friends* could not keep her attention when there was always work to do. It was important for the children to learn their lessons, so that they would eventually be able to read these books to strengthen their faith and understand the thinking of the Religious Society of Friends.

Two tallow candles in their tin candle holders sat on the pine scrubbed-top kitchen table. It was getting darker. The supper dishes had been washed and carefully put away in the cupboard. Eliza Ann and Rebecca were practising sewing. Their stitches were still a bit large and loose, but they were improving. Susanna lit a candle to take with her as she took Lydia Jane into their bed-chamber off the back of the kitchen. The baby still slept in the cradle near their

high post bedstead, but soon she would have to go upstairs with the children. In order of age, all the children were tucked into their beds. It was still very cool in the unheated bedchambers away from the kitchen fire, so the blankets were piled on them.

Susanna sank wearily into the rocker by the kitchen fire.

"What is the news this week, Jonathan?" she asked her husband, who was trying to read the *Hallowell Free Press* by the flickering light of the fire on one side and a candle on the other.

"Now that the bill has passed in the Legislature at York to separate our County of Prince Edward into its own District, rather than part of the Midland District, there is a committee being formed to choose a site for the new District Court-house and Jail," he said. "A site was set in Picton, but the people of Hallowell want the Court-house and Jail in their village."

"It was certainly time for Prince Edward County to be a District. Why, There are over ten thousand people here. That letter thee read in the paper a month ago said that this area contributed fifty thousand bushels of wheat, two thousand barrels of pork, two thousand barrels of flour and other produce to the Midland District last year. Yet the District office is over seventy miles away, at Kingston, and the Court sessions are at Adolphustown," replied Susanna. "Let us pray that this controversy over the Court-house and Jail is settled peacefully."

Jonathan added, "It does seem that all the world is involved in controversy and rebellion. France has had a rebellion. Russia is fighting Poland. The Netherlands are unsettled. Germany, Hanseatic and Spain are in a state of fermentation. We must pray that all people will seek the Inner Light in themselves and find peace for their countries."

It was late to worry over the state of the world. They banked the fire carefully so that there would still be some hot coals at the bottom in the morning. Taking a tallow candle, they checked their sleeping children upstairs, then went to bed as noiselessly as they could, so as not to waken the baby in her cradle.

* * *

Ichabod's birthday occurred on Saturday the sixteenth of the fourth month. Although only seven, he was growing straight and strong. His hair was fair and curly, his eyes blue. Susanna and Jonathan were proud of their only son. He was named after the grandfather he would never know. Jonathan's father, Ichabod, had died sixteen years ago, when Jonathan himself was only seventeen. Although Ichabod's death was accepted in the Quaker custom, it caused a change in the family's business.

Jonathan had been the eldest boy, with three older sisters and five younger brothers. A sister had been born just before his father's death. He could not keep the family's saw mill and farm operating on his own. His uncle, Jonathan Bowerman, who ran a grist mill two lots east on the second concession military tract of Hallowell Township, had helped all he could. Then, in ninth month 1818 his mother had remarried. She went to Sophiasburg Township with her husband, Richard Morden, taking the younger children.

"If the mill had not needed to be sold, Jonathan," said Susanna, "I might not have met thee."

"I had noticed thee in Meeting," Jonathan replied. He had indeed noticed the round-faced girl under the scooped bonnet. She had seen the blue-eyed, curly-

haired, tall youth under the broad-brimmed hat. She had been surprised when Jonathan had come to her house to discuss business with her father. Her Pa, Jonathan Clark, was considering buying the Bowerman mill and farm. However, when the friendship between her and Jonathan had progressed, and they had informed the West Lake Preparative Meeting that they proposed marriage with each other, her father thought of trading a two-hundred-acre lot he owned in Hillier Township for Jonathan's mill and farm in Hallowell Township. Pa and Jonathan had built this house on Lot eleven, Concession one Lakeside, Hillier Township. It was finally finished late in 1819 and they were married the twenty sixth day of first month in 1820. They had lived here ever since, busily cutting back the forest and adding children to the family.

* * *

"Eliza Ann, bring me that box of seeds from the barn."

"Yes, Ma," said Eliza Ann, who had been trained, like other Quaker children, not to say 'Yes, ma'am' or 'Yes, sir', since the Quakers believed in plain speech with no titles that made one person more important than another.

"What kind of flowers are they, Ma?" she asked when she returned with the box.

"There are a few day lily seeds from Mrs. Hubbs, and some violas and morning glory seeds saved from last year," Susanna said. They were out in the front door-yard of the house on a sunny, almost warm, day in fifth month. It was a small enclosure surrounded by a rail fence to keep out any stray cattle. There were no trees, just a few shrubs and plantings. Near the clumps of shrubs, Susanna planted the flower seeds.

"Perhaps," she thought, "Jonathan will buy a few more flower seeds when he is in town at the store. They are expensive when there are other things we need, but they make the door-yard look bright."

She and Eliza Ann turned to go inside the front door. Susanna admired their house. It was a frame house, painted dark yellow. Despite the weathering of eleven years, it still looked bright compared to the dull log houses around the country, which were still being built by new settlers moving in. She loved the front door-way, a style her Pa had said was popular in the United States. There was a transom of four small panes of glass over the doorway, then two regular sized windows right on either side of the door. A wooden decorated board went across the top of the windows and doorway, with four flat columns coming down against the house. Besides the doorway-hall windows, there were two other windows on the front, one on either side of the centre door, the left was the parlour, the right was the kitchen. Going inside, Susanna stood in the hall a moment to enjoy the bright room. The stairs were ahead and under them a door to their bedroom at the back of the house. The doors to the parlour and kitchen opened off the hall. Susanna turned right into the kitchen.

There was always work to do. Ichabod was taking a turn at the churn dasher, making it go up and down, but not very quickly. Susanna took over while he brought in some fireplace wood. Finally, the cream turned to butter, and the children helped pack it into crocks. She sent them outside to the slanted cellar doors, and down the stone steps to the dug-out, cool cellar. She knew that there was not much food left from their winter store. At least there was still a few

barrels of pork and beef, some pumpkins, apple preserves and cider.

* * *

A few days later when Jonathan came in he was silent for a while. "We need a new plough," he said. "The wooden one cannot be fixed any more. I have a mind to buy a plough with a cast mould board. Stewart Wilson has expanded his foundry and has some. I will go to Hallowell tomorrow."

"Will he take wheat in exchange?" asked Susanna.

"Yes, I believe so. Most people do." Jonathan replied. "I will take some potash with me too and sell it to your father while going through Bull's Mills. Then I will have some cash too. What dost thou need at the store?"

Susanna answered, "We need some cotton to make a new dress for Eliza Ann. She is ten on the twelfth of this month and growing quickly. Her flannel clothes are getting warm for the weather and worn too. I can remake some of them for Rebecca."

"I will see what Charles Bockus has in his store," said Jonathan.

It was late the next afternoon when little Betsey yelled "Here comes Pa!" as she looked down to the road where the wagon was turning into their long lane.

"What did thee buy, Pa?" asked Rebecca, crowding around with the other children when he stopped in the barn-yard. Jonathan was tired from the three hour drive back from Hallowell, but he showed them the new plough. Then he fetched a done-up parcel, saying "This is for Ma."

Susanna opened it to find the dress length of fabric and, to her surprise, some real china tea and some raisins. This was a treat indeed. After thanking Jonathan, she asked, "Did thee see my Ma and Pa? Were they well?"

"Yes, they bid me bring thee and the children for a visit now that the roads are better. I did not see brother Philip or Ellie or the new baby. Your Ma said they are well. The baby is named Sarah after your Ma. Now, I must take the new plough out of the wagon to put in the second wagon seat. For tomorrow is First Day and we must go to Meeting for Worship."

The next morning the Bowerman family set off for Meeting. It was a rough ride on the wagon seats, since the roads were heavily rutted. The littlest children had to be wedged in tightly between the older children. After ten minutes of driving, they passed the Methodist Chapel where they saw many people gathering this Sunday morning.

"There is such a crowd. Mr. Case must be coming this way today on his circuit," said Susanna.

Soon they were near the village of Wellington, but turned north away from the Lane's Mills on the lake, up the road to the Meeting House of the Ameliasburgh Preparative Meeting of the Society of Friends. Jonathan turned the horses to the right and tied them up in the yard. The family entered the Meeting House through separate doors, one for man and one for women. Susanna and the girls sat on one side while Jonathan and Ichabod sat on the other. Up three steps was a bench for the ministers, the man and women who showed a special gift of insight and unusual powers of speech. By ten o'clock the Meeting House was full with twenty families. All sat in silence, believing that God could be found that way, that each could experience the Inner Light by private prayer and contemplation. Susanna was a Birthright Quaker and had been brought up to expect that a private encounter with God would at first bring turmoil and anguish as she measured her

life by the divine standard, but eventually, as the Holy Spirit came to dominate her will, she would enjoy peace, consolation and assurance. The silence of the Quaker meeting was to help her and the others nurture the seed of the Inner Light in themselves. She hoped that little Lydia Jane would not fall asleep, as old Arnold Dorland had. The elders frowned at such behavior, and at going to the 'necessary' too often. William Garratt rose, took off his hat and began a speech softly. It grew louder, the words more audible, becoming a sing-song rhythmical prayer. His inspiration at an end, he put on his hat and sat down. Silence once more, until Polly Terry stood up and exhorted each to search for the Spirit of God in themselves. More silence until two men in the ministers' seats rose and shook hands. Everyone else began to shake hands and the Meeting for Worship was over. Susanna gathered up her shawl and her children to go outside to speak to friends and neighbours.

The children had already disappeared into the cemetery behind the Meeting House. It was difficult for young bodies to sit so long, even though the pine benches had backs. Susanna glanced at the plain white grave markers lined up in rows. There were quite a few for a Meeting that had been established only fourteen years ago in 1817. Many young children were among the deceased. There were no family plots or fancy grave stones, just burials in rows, in order of death. Jonathan walked over to collect his family for the ride home.

* * *

Fifth month was always busy. Jonathan had finally finished ploughing and was now seeding oats, barley, corn and peas. He had been to Hubb's Grist Mill, two lots west, several times. The water was still running well in Hubbs Creek to keep the mill wheel going, so he had more of last year's wheat and oats ground into flour. Robert Hubbs kept some of the grain as his payment, but the rest came home to be used for baking.

"Susanna, dost thou need another work table for the kitchen? The turning lathe that Daniel Miller works at Hubbs Creek could make legs from the maple and a top from the pine that I cut in the fall."

"Yes, I would use a table under the side kitchen window. There is always something, food or pans, to bring out and use from the corner cupboard," replied Susanna.

A few days later, Jonathan returned with the new table and the local gossip.

"I hear that Isaac Smith's ewe had a lamb with two heads. The lamb died but the bones of the head are at Doctor Cory's in Wellington. Both heads were perfectly formed," Jonathan said.

Susanna was not listening intently, as she was moving the table near the side window, handy to the huge corner cupboard and the long kitchen fireplace. She moved some empty crocks under the table and set the wooden knife box on it. She could cut meat on this table or mix bread or puddings.

"Oh, and there was an attempted robbery of the Kingston to York mail," he continued. "The mail courier was on horseback instead of using a stage because of the muddy roads, when a man jumped out at him near the Trent River. The courier got away, but now they will be armed." Seeing that his wife was preoccupied arranging the room, Jonathan went out to the barn.

* * *

It was a warm day in sixth month, while opening the side window in the

parlour, that Susanna first noticed the scent of the apple blossoms. At first, she felt delighted, then the sweet odour made her feel weak. She sat down on a chair. She knew the feeling. It meant that another Bowerman baby was to be expected. Susanna felt thankful that they were all healthy and that they had a prosperous farm. The new baby would be welcomed. Her life seemed easy in comparison to her parents' life or Jonathan's parents life. Her parents had only had three children; Jonathan's parents, ten.

Her Pa, at twenty-two, had left his Rhode Island home to come to Upper Canada in 1798. His family had been wealthy Quaker merchants, so he brought money to start a new life. He soon had married Sarah, and Susanna had been born in 1800. Her brother, Philip, was born in 1805. It had been hard work for the family, cutting out a homestead in the bush. Susanna remembered the log house, then the frame second house. Now, Pa and Ma lived in a large new brick house, built in the rapidly growing area between the mills of the Clarks, Bulls and Bowermans. The people there were even considering becoming a village.

Then, when she and Jonathan were married in 1820, her youngest brother, Jacob, had been born. This late baby was not well in his mind. Now eleven, he was really still a baby. Ma was constantly busy with his care. Pa successfully oversaw the running of the saw mill and ran an ashery too. He sent his potash to Kingston, and then had it shipped to Montreal. Two Montreal merchants had visited him this past winter to see if he would open a store and take goods from them as payment for potash. He could trade the goods to those who brought in their house and field ash.

Susanna considered the Bowerman family. They were a large Quaker family. Jonathan was one of ten children; his father, Ichabod, one of eighteen. Ichabod had come from Dutchess County, New York, to Hallowell Township in Prince Edward County in 1791 with his mother and twelve brothers and sister after their father died. Jonathan had so many cousins, probably over one hundred, that he hardly knew them all. With all the intermarriage among the Quaker families, there was hardly a family in Dutchess County or Prince Edward County that was not related to the Bowermans. Now, likely in the first month of next year, Susanna and Jonathan would add another baby to the family.

She sighed and turned from the view of the white blossoms on the older apple trees and the green shoots on the new apple trees that Jonathan had just bought from David Aldrich's Nursery at West Lake. Susanna liked to come into the parlour. It was a peaceful, friendly room, with happy memories of family and friends sitting, talking and eating here. The parlour was on the opposite side of the house from the kitchen. A small bed chamber for company opened off the back of the parlour. A box stove warmed this room in cooler weather. There were six black arrow-back chairs and a rocker. The floor was painted grey and had been shellacked. The walls were washed with white paint, and the chair rail was the best wood trim in the house. Two small, coloured engravings decorated the walls, while light muslin curtains were strung along the lower sash of the twelve-pane windows. A cherry fall-leaf table sat against the inside wall, but was moved out for company dinners. Jonathan had a desk with pigeon-holed spaces locked underneath the sloping writing surface. On the flat ledge at the top rear of the desk was his pewter inkwell, quill pen, sander and sealing wax, used when he wrote accounts or infrequent letters. In the drawers of her sewing table were her

few letters and some devotional pamphlets besides her sewing supplies. Even the large, blue-painted, closed cupboard with linen, books, and some good china in it, did not make the room less light and spacious. How peaceful it felt to rock here by the Three Rivers stove in winter or by the windows in summer while the children played and Jonathan read.

"The times for leisure are scarce indeed," Susanna thought, as she went back to the kitchen.

* * *

It was a few days later when Jonathan asked Susanna if she wanted to go into the village.

"I want to call at the post office and buy powder for the gun. I have seen a black bear in the woods and I do not want to meet him unprepared," Jonathan said.

Leaving Eliza Ann and Rebecca to look after Ichabod, Betsey, and Lydia Jane, Susanna climbed up to the wagon seat. The ride to Wellington was short, only twenty minutes, and the road was smoother now.

The village of Wellington was growing rapidly since it had gotten a Post Office a year ago and changed its name from Smokeville. It was to Archibald McFaul's store that they went for their goods and for mail, since he was the Postmaster too. Susanna chose a few buttons to decorate a soft stuffed doll that she was making from scraps for Lydia Jane who would be two on the seventh. Jonathan bought the gunpowder, then listened to the talk of the rowdy Militia Day that had been held on the fourth. This annual drill, for all men aged sixteen to forty, involved marching around a field rather conveniently near Allen Munro's Tavern in Hallowell. The Officers of the Militia had soon given up trying to train the oddly-dressed, variously-equipped and undisciplined farmers. The activities for the rest of the day had involved carousing, drinking, games, fights and horse-racing.

As they were riding home, Susanna thought, "I am glad Jonathan does not need to be involved. Quakers here are not pressed for the ten shilling fine for not answering the militia roll call."

Jonathan guessed her thoughts and said, "It is difficult not to remember the war. Our families suffered during the revolution, even without taking part. People who are at war cannot understand or tolerate the Friends Testimony of Peace. My family in Dutchess County was pressed to pay war taxes instead of service, yet the New York Yearly Meeting advised Friends that paying war taxes, building field fortifications or using continental currency was contributing to the war. In all conscience, they could not co-operate with either side. Many neighbours were bitter about our neutrality. We did not lose our lands, although some Friends who were tenants on confiscated estates were not permitted to purchase their land, since buying forfeited land contributed to the war effort. It was a sad time. Grandma, Pa and my Aunts and Uncles welcomed the change in coming to Upper Canada. The bitterness in New York did not last long, though, and the family has travelled back and forth a great deal since then. Here is our lane. I have talked us all the way home!"

* * *

The days of sixth month grew warmer. Jonathan had moved some logs that had bees in them near to the crops to pollinate. He began to hoe the weeds, too. Susanna and the children helped weed, especially in the vegetable and herb

garden in the back. The children loved their first days of going barefoot while weeding the flax, but the excitement wore off, as the work seemed endless. The flax was planted very thickly so that it would grow tall and straight. It bounced back when lightly trampled by the children's bare feet in the weeding process.

Jonathan announced: "It is time to wash the sheep. The lake is still cool, but the air is warm enough. Ichabod, thee can help me make the pen down by the shore. We will load the wood on the wagon today."

When the pen was done, they herded the twelve sheep down to it. One at a time, Jonathan put a rope around their necks and led them into the lake. Ichabod helped scrub and rinse them. Soon a whole penfull of clean sheep were ready to be led to a clean pasture where they would dry off for a few days. Ichabod's legs were cold from standing in the lake. There would need to be another several weeks of warm water before he could go swimming. He rolled down his pant legs and, for a change, enjoyed the warm feeling of his thick knit socks and heavy boots.

Their neighbour, Paul Trumpour, rode up the lane a few days later to help shear the sheep. It was hard work holding and cutting the sheep, but soon there was a pile of fleece. The whole family was needed to spread it out, pull it apart and pick out the twigs, burrs and devils.

Susanna said, "Since there is so much fleece this year, let us send most to the carding mill. We can afford the amount that the mill will keep as payment. I will keep some to card at home."

"Thee is right," said Jonathan, "I will load this fleece into the wagon to go to Morgan's carding mill at West Lake tomorrow. I will go early and then go to the Meeting House for the Meeting for Business."

* * *

Jonathan sat in the Ameliasburgh Preparative Meeting House the next day as the Meeting Clerk, Daniel D. Haight, led a discussion on fixing the fence around the Meeting House. Finally, when all possibilities were aired, he drew up a 'minute' stating that the Meeting appointed William Garratt and Samuel Hutchinson to be a committee to get the fence fixed. Since there was no opposition expressed, or further amendments or discussion, the Clerk wrote the Minute into the Meeting records. Business was always conducted this way, with the Clerk taking the sense of the Meeting or stating the wish of the group. Discussion and amendments continued until general agreement was reached. There was no vote with the majority winning, since the object was to convince rather than force agreement. Other business transacted included the appointment of Benjamin Terry and Jonathan I. Bowerman as representatives to the West Lake Monthly Meeting.

As Jonathan drove home, he reflected on how peaceful the Meetings were now. The years 1828 and 1829 had been divisive, a trauma for peace-loving Friends. Two influential local Quakers, James Noxon and Jacob Cronk, had attended the New York Yearly Meeting in 1828 that had been divided by the teachings of Elias Hicks. They had come home and used all their influence by preaching and talking to prepare the minds of the local Quakers for the same separation at the West Lake Half Yearly Meeting.

"Until then," he thought, "we all met in the same House and at the same hour and got along pretty well in Meetings for Worship. But at Meeting for Business, our party waited until those that followed the teachings of Elias Hicks had done

their business and went away. At the Half Yearly Meeting at West Lake that fall, our party sat there all while the Hicksites done their business. That took all day. At close, they set another meeting at eleven o'clock the next day. Our party adjourned to ten o'clock next day. When the others came at eleven, we kept the doors closed and locked. They got a court order that said that the doors could not be locked against them. This happened at Monthly Meeting too. We had to adjourn to the next day for the following three months, until the Hicksites altered their day of holding Business Meeting in the middle of the week, and held their First Day Meetings at two o'clock. The Meeting House at West Lake stood without a lock since neither party could lock against the other. Finally, the Hicksites built their own House in Bull's Mills."

It had been sad for the overseers of the Ameliasburgh Preparative Meeting to have to send complaints to West Lake Monthly, the parent Meeting, about three local Friends, Samuel Noxon, Philip Haight and James Noxon Jr. The Monthly Meeting had set up committees to labour with each man to try to reclaim them, but all reported no satisfaction. They were to be disowned and the testifications of denial were written into the records. Committees visited each again to inform them of the testifications and their right to appeal. But they had all declined and had been disowned.

"Oh, those dreaded words," thought Jonathan. "Whereas _____ has so far deviated from our Christian testimony and from the order of the Society as to neglect our Meetings to attend those set up by Elias Hicks and others . . . we are compelled to testify against and deny _____ to be any longer a member of our religious society.'" Jonathan shuddered. The disownments had divided many families.

* * *

Susanna was at home in the spare bedchamber off the parlour. She was airing it out and preparing for Jonathan's mother, Rebecca Morden, who was coming for a visit soon. The room was small with a high-post cherry bedstead dominating it. The bed had been difficult to assemble in the small room, since a person was needed to hold the frame on each side while Jonathan had tightened the ropes that held the bed together lengthwise and crosswise, with a bed wrench. The tick and been renewed with straw the past fall. The bolster, made of precious feathers, extended across the bed with two pillows over it. The linen twill sheets were the only boughten ones in the house. The other beds had home-made linsey-woolsey sheets. Susanna replaced the blue and white counterpane after taking off several blankets. Seventh month was hot this year. A small chest, a candlestand and a chair were all that could fit in the small room, besides the bedstand.

The children raced into the kitchen, each with an indian basket full of berries. Susanna returned from the bedchamber to help them pick over the wild strawberries and raspberries that they had gathered from along the rail fence rows and in the woods. Judging from Ichabod's rosy mouth, not all the berries had made it to the basket.

A week later, Rebecca Morden arrived. Jonathan was just finishing ploughing the summer fallow and did not see his mother or his step-father, Richard Morden, who had brought her over from Sophiasburgh, until supper time. Susanna was glad that her mother-in-law had come for a visit. Although she felt better now, she would be glad of help with the spinning and the meals for hay time. No doubt

Rebecca was glad of the chance to visit her oldest son and his family. Her youngest child, Sarah, had married a year ago, and her husband's eleven children were all grown too. The oldest Morden boy, Joseph, his wife Margaret and their five children lived in the big house with Richard and Rebecca.

Susanna had carded most of the fleece that had not gone to the mill, using the sharp wool cards to straighten the fibres. Rebecca Morden finished this, while Susanna put the wool on the distaff and keeping it under her left arm, pulled out the straightened fibres. The end of the fibres was attached to the hand spindle which was wood, heavy at one end and grooved at the other to hold the yarn. When she dropped and twirled the spindle, it pulled and twisted the fibres at the same time, thus forming a thread.

When the carded wool came back from the mill, Susanna had Jonathan bring the large walking spinning wheel out of their bedchamber. It would be cooler to spin in the kitchen where there were more doors and windows to open, and where she and her mother-in-law could talk as they took turns spinning. Neither could keep at it long in the hot weather, but the walking wheel made thread much faster than the hand spindle. Susanna attached some carded wool to the tip of the spindle on the spinning wheel, and turned the wheel with her hand. The motion twisted and straightened the fibres into a thread. She stepped backwards and turned the wheel in the opposite direction to wind the thread onto the centre of the spindle. She stepped forward again, turning the wheel forward, adding more wool, and repeated the process until the spindle was full of thread. After that spindle were many more. Susanna felt that she walked miles with the back and forth rhythmical motion, and she certainly did.

"Jonathan," Susanna said at dinner the next day, "will thou bring the reel in from the barn this afternoon? We have filled all the spindles and need to wind the yarn off to use the spindles again."

The reel, an awkward wooden device for measuring lengths of thread or yarn into skeins, was duly brought in. Susanna allowed her daughter, Rebecca, to work it. She attached the thread from a spindle around the four wooden spokes to form a circle of yarn. As little Rebecca tured the arms around, the yarn wound on. Each full turn wound on seventy-seven inches of yarn, and the rotation moved one tooth of a forty tooth wooden 'clock' device on the reel. The children all waited expectantly for the 'snap' as the peg in the fortieth tooth of the 'clock' hit the post. Rebecca cut the yarn then and proudly showed the first skein she had wound. It was the first of many that she did that day and the following days.

"The logwood chips make a nice red colour," said Rebecca Morden, as she and Susanna looked through the box of dyes.

"I do not have much left and they are expensive at the store, but I will use the logwood chips and this lump of blue indigo for dyeing some wool skeins," said Susanna. "With most of the wool its natural colour, a stripe of blue or red does brighten up the fabric I weave."

"There is lots of tansy in the herb garden. It makes a nice yellow. Thee could use that, too," Rebecca suggested.

"Yes, perhaps I will dye three or four skeins in the yellow and then wind them together to make yarn that is thick enough to knit with. I will knit mittens and socks," replied Susanna.

* * *

Susanna was even more thankful for her mother-in-law's help a few days later when Jonathan announced that the hay was ready to be cut, and that he was going to ask the neighbours for help and hire a man for a week. Rebecca, Susanna, Eliza Ann and young Rebecca busied themselves making pies of pumpkin and apple preserves. They made bread, buns and shortcake. Beef and pork were cooked up. Even the whitefishes that Ichabod had caught on the lakeshore, while trying to stay out of the way, contributed to the meals for the haying crew.

The men in the fields cut the hay with their scythes, then men came behind with forks to spread out the swathes to dry. It was hot work. They were all glad to hear the tin dinner-horn at noon. The cool jugs of cider on the kitchen table, a sign of hospitality, were quickly gone. Soon gone, too, was the women's cooking. The men went back to the fields to rake the hay into winnows and then to cock it up to dry. A late supper at sundown ended the haying day. Jonathan and the hired man would draw the hay into the barn the following days.

* * *

"Before your Ma returns home, Jonathan, we must have a trip to the sandbanks," Susanna said at supper a week later.

"Yes, thee is right," he said. "I have finished helping the neighbours hay. Tomorrow would be a good day."

"The lake is warm now," said Ichabod, revealing that his feet as well as his fishing line had been in the water on his fishing excursions to the lake edge of their lot.

"We will take our fishing poles to the sandbanks too," said his father.

The next day was hot and dry. The drive through Wellington, past Bull's Mills, and to West Lake and the sandbanks involved over three hours of hot dusty driving. The sight of the sparkling dunes of sand revived everyone especially the children who scampered off, already in their bare feet. The adults found some shade for themselves near the edge where the very fine sand was gradually encroaching on fields. Scrubby shrubs were in the sand on this inner edge. Other people were busy picking wild cherries off some bushes. Jonathan went down to the shore with the fishing poles. The fishing was always good in this sheltered bay, called West Lake and really almost a lake except for the small outlet that cut through the sand into Lake Ontario. The family enjoyed their picnic dinner. Then the adults rested in the shade, where Betsey and little Lydia Jane fell asleep. Eliza Ann, little Rebecca and Ichabod were still running in the warm sand and walking out in the shallow warm water. Finally it was time to pack up for the dusty ride home. A refreshing, relaxing summer day at the sandbanks was a tradition for the Bowerman family as it seemed to be for most other Prince Edward County families.

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Leeds and Grenville Counties Surrogate Court Index 1858-1900 Part III

By June Gibson

Continued from Volume 7, No. 4, pp. 240-250

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, township of residence, the number of the instrument, the date of probate and the reference to the self-serve microfilm reel in the Reading Room of the Archives of Ontario.

HANTON, William Sr, Kitley, #2678, 1897
HARDING, George, Prescott, #346, 1870
HARDING, John, Kemptville, #1348, 1887
HARDING, Thomas John Best, Brockville, #3000, 1899
HARDING, Wilson Emmanuel, Montreal PQ, #1853, 1891
HARGRADON, Mary, Montreal PQ, #2450, 1895
HARGRAVE, James, Augusta, #166, 1865
HARPER, Alonzo C, Brockville, #1867, 1891
HARPER, Benjamin, Brockville, #1868, 1891
HARPER, Ira, Elizabethtown, #1649, 1890
HARRIS, Henry, Oxford, #1692, 1890
HARRIS, Richard Joseph, Oxford, #2673, 1897
HARRIS, Richard Joseph, Oxford, #2677, 1897
HARRIS, Thomas, Oxford, #2570, 1896
HARRISON, Edward, Brockville, #268, 1868
HARRISON, Melissa, S Crosby, #735, 1878
HARRISON, Melissa, S Crosby, #737, 1878
HARRISON, Thomas, Kitley, #61, 1861
HART, George Christopher, Prescott, #1344, 1887
HART, Thomas, Toledo OH, #1240, 1886
HARTWELL, Sidney Albert, Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne, #621, 1876
HARTLY, Rev William, Kemptville, #574, 1875
HARVEY, Edward, Gananoque, #1220, 1885
HASKINS, Norman Gordon, Oxford, #1003, 1882
HASTINGS, Eleazar, N Crosby, #2401, 1895
HATCH, Mary Ann, Brockville, #1070, 1883
HAUSE, John, Kitley, #1390, 1888
HAWKINS, John, Elizabethtown, #379, 1871
HAWLEY, Charlotte, Brockville, #274, 1868
HAWLEY, Emily Eliza Ann, Brockville, #557, 1875
HAYDEN, Patrick, Prescott, #245, 1867
HAYES, James, Brockville, #1469, 1888

HAYES, Martin, Brockville, #1671, 1890
HAYES, Thomas, Athens, #1918, 1892
HAYES, Thomas, Brockville, #932, 1881
HAYWARD, Margaret E, Gananoque, #2668, 1897
HAZELTON, James, N Crosby, #2555, 1896
HAZELTON, John, Bastard, #2334, 1894
HAZELTON, Sarah Jane, N Crosby, #2557, 1896
HAZELWOOD, Sgt Robert, Gibraltar, #114, 1863
HEADLANE, William Columbus, Prescott, #718, 1878
HEALEY, Owen, Bastard, #1098, 1883
HEALY, William, Bastard, #2347, 1894
HEATHER, William, Elizabethtown, #1135, 1884
HECK, Catharine, Augusta, #884, 1880
HECK, Frances Elizabeth, Augusta, #756, 1878
HECK, Jacob, Augusta, #1807, 1891
HEENAN, Margaret, Cardinal, #1775, 1891
HEENEY, Jonas Jones, Brockville, #312, 1869
HEFFRON, Owen, Yonge, #1568, 1889
HENDRY, John, Yonge, #2228, 1894
HENDRY, John Sr, Front of Yonge, #826, 1879
HENDRY, Mary Ann, Yonge, #1415, 1888
HENRY, James, Wolford, #1929, 1892
HENRY, John, Brockville, #1376, 1887
HENRY, Robert, S Gower, #1788, 1891
HENRY, Ursula Eviza, Prescott, #2881, 1898
HEPBURN, Abigail S, Plainfield NJ, #2939, 1899
HEPBURN, Henry S, Prescott, #1875, 1891
HERLEHY, Ellen, N Crosby, #1829, 1891
HERLEY, Richard, N Crosby, #1029, 1882
HERON, William, Prescott, #516, 1874
HERVEY, Robert, Brockville, #384, 1871
HEWITT, Erskine Payson, Yonge, #2675, 1897
HEWITT, Joseph, S Burgess, #1791, 1891
HIBBARD, James, Prescott, #1392, 1888
HICKEY, John, Yonge, #1081, 1883
HICKEY, Patrick, Brockville, #1099, 1883
HICKEY, Patrick, Yonge, #2868, 1898
HICKLEY, William, Athens, #2604, 1896
HICOCK, Philo, Bastard, #1508, 1889
HIGGINS, Anthony, Oxford, #544, 1875
HIGGINS, Jeremiah Patrick, Prescott, #981, 1882
HIGGINS, Lawrence, Chicago IL, #1406, 1888
HILL, John, Leeds, #711, 1878
HILL, Richard, Elizabethtown, #1216, 1885
HILLIS, James, Augusta, #1783, 1891
HIRAM, Thomas, Bastard, #2348, 1894
HISLOP, John, Kitley, #823, 1879
HISLOP, Walter, Kitley, #2031, 1892

HITCHCOCK, Zina Bradley, Elizabethtown, #174, 1865
 HOBAN, Thomas, N Crosby, #1921, 1892
 HOBSON, Ann, Oxford, #1591, 1889
 HODGINS, Mary, Prescott, #739, 1878
 HODGINS, Mary, Prescott, #926, 1881
 HODGSON, Thomas, Augusta, #1630, 1890
 HOGAN, Bartholomew Edward, Elizabethtown, #554, 1875
 HOGAN, Christina Halliday, Augusta, #325, 1869
 HOGAN, Michael, Edwardsburgh, #755, 1878
 HOLDEN, Charles, Merrickville, #472, 1873
 HOLDEN, James, Augusta, #130, 1864
 HOLDEN, John, Prescott, #100, 1863
 HOLDEN, Tamar Sabrina, Merrickville, #871, 1880
 HOLLINGSWORTH, Deborah Ann, Elizabethtown, #1169, 1885
 HOLLINGSWORTH, Thomas, Elizabethtown, #1056, 1883
 HOLMES, Alfred, Oxford, #424, 1872
 HOLMES, Ann, Prescott, #2617, 1896
 HOLMES, Edward, Kitley, #206, 1866
 HOLMES, Eli, Bastard, #1393, 1888
 HOLMES, George, Edwardsburgh, #1577, 1889
 HOLMES, Hugh P, Yonge, #1643, 1890
 HOLMES, Martha, Kemptville, #781, 1879
 HOLMES, Richard, Kitley, #1584, 1889
 HOLMES, Rosey, Oxford, #2695, 1897
 HOLMES, Sophia Caroline, Yonge, #2955, 1899
 HOLMES, Sophia Maria, Elizabethtown, #1689, 1890
 HOPE, William, S Elmsley, #1167, 1885
 HOPE, William Ward, Brockville, #425, 1872
 HOPKINS, Robert, Newboro, #1165, 1885
 HOPPER, Samuel, Cardinal, #1291, 1886
 HORNE, Duncan Cameron, Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne, #703, 1877
 HORTON, George, Augusta, #1669, 1890
 HORTON, Henry, Elizabethtown, #2181, 1893
 HORTON, John, Elizabethtown, #1640, 1890
 HORTON, Mary Ann, Augusta, #1663, 1890
 HORTON, Nicholas, Elizabethtown, #80, 1862
 HORTON, William, Lansdowne, #971, 1881
 HORTON, William, Elizabethtown, #1670, 1890
 HOSKINS, Jane, N Crosby, #961, 1881
 HOTTON, William, Augusta, #1613, 1890
 HOUGH, John Walton, Elizabethtown, #632, 1876
 HOUGH, John William, Elizabethtown, #2897, 1899
 HOURIGAN, James, Elmsley, #1067, 1883
 HOUSTON, George Kyle, Brockville, #1011, 1882
 HOWARD, Albert, Elizabethtown, #1474, 1888
 HOWARD, James, Maitland, #580, 1875
 HOWARD, William Henry, Elizabethtown, #1969, 1892
 HOWARD, William Wilkie MD, Lansdowne, #102, 1863

HOWE, Clara, Elizabethtown, #2017, 1892
 HOWEY, Sarah, Oxford, #2374, 1895
 HUBBELL, Henry Sherwood, Brockville, #90, 1863
 HUGHES, Thomas, S Elmsley, #2010, 1892
 HUGILL, Joseph, Yonge, #289, 1868
 HULL, Herbert John Bartlett, Yonge, #3053, 1900
 HULLBURT, Rebecca, Prescott, #1650, 1890
 HUMPHREY, Hugh, Edwardsburgh, #383, 1873
 HUMPHRIES, Ann, Brockville, #1803, 1891
 HUMPHRIES, John, Prescott, #949, 1881
 HUMPHRIES, Mary, Augusta, #300, 1869
 HUMPHRIES, William, Augusta, #281, 1868
 HUNT, Absalom, Kitley, #430, 1872
 HUNT, Andrew, Bastard, #584, 1875
 HUNT, Harriet Almira, Kitley, #2412, 1895
 HUNT, John A, Gananoque, #918, 1881
 HUNT, Martin, Elizabethtown, #1794, 1891
 HUNT, Robert, Kitley, #1031, 1882
 HUNTER, Andrew, Edwardsburgh, #2445, 1895
 HUNTER, Ellen, Cardinal, #2949, 1899
 HUNTER, James, Brockville, #690, 1877
 HUNTER, John, Elmsley, #848, 1880
 HUNTER, Maria, Edwardsburgh, #1841, 1891
 HUNTER, Mary, Kemptville, #2959, 1899
 HUNTER, Peter, S Elmsley, #1153, 1884
 HUNTER, Robert, S Elmsley, #2887, 1899
 HURD, Alanson, Augusta, #643, 1876
 HURD, Charlotte, Oxford, #667, 1877
 HURD, Lucretia, Oxford, #907, 1881
 HURD, Stephen, Oxford, #1352, 1887
 HURD, Tyrus, Oxford, #408, 1872
 HURD, Tyrus, Oxford, #678, 1877
 HURLBURT, Lucy, Prescott, #3050, 1900
 HURLBURT, Silvester, Augusta, #673, 1877
 HUSSEY, Michael, Brockville, #2885, 1899
 HUTCHCROFT, Robert, Edwardsburgh, #2659, 1897
 HUTCHCROFT, Sarah Jane, Cardinal, #1531, 1889
 HUTCHESON, Agnes, Brockville, #189, 1866
 HUTCHINGS, Stephen, N Crosby, #1845, 1891
 HUTCHINS, Horace, Oxford, #1480, 1888
 HUTCHINS, John, S Gower, #2997, 1899
 HUTCHINS, Levi, Oxford, #942, 1881
 HUTCHINSON, Wellington, Escott, #64, 1861
 HUTTON, James, Kitley, #1797, 1891
 HYSLOP, Walter, Elmsley, #874, 1880
 IMRIE, Mary, Edwardsburgh, #1740, 1890
 IMRIE, William Beck, Edwardsburgh, #250, 1867
 INKSTER, Mary, Kildonan MAN, #2238, 1894

IRELAND, Ezra Franklin, Kitley, #2372, 1895
 IRELAND, Fanny, Kitley, #2741, 1897
 IRVING, Grace Ann, Cardinal, #2690, 1897
 IRVINE, Gerrard, Brockville, #2987, 1899
 IRWIN, James, Prescott, #2223, 1894
 IVES, Caroline, Prescott, #681, 1877
 IVES, Robert, Prescott, #482, 1873
 JACKSON, Alice, Brockville, #2473, 1895
 JACKSON, Annie Medora, Brockville, #1560, 1889
 JACKSON, Asher Thompson, Dinah NY, #1596, 1890
 JACKSON, David, Kemptville, #593, 1876
 JACKSON, Henry Fletcher Joseph, Brockville, #2430, 1895
 JACKSON, Isabella, Brockville, #1683, 1890
 JACKSON, John Lewis, Gananoque, #1878, 1891
 JACKSON, Joshua, Brockville, #997, 1882
 JACKSON, Maria, Brockville, #2142, 1893
 JACKSON, Samuel, Bastard, #1552, 1884
 JACKSON, William, Edwardsburgh, #438, 1872
 JACKSON, William, Prescott, #1662, 1890
 JACKSON, William, Brockville, #2273, 1894
 JACOB, John, S Crosby, #538, 1875
 JACOB, Thomas, Yonge, #2580, 1896
 JACQUES, Ellen Letitia Ryland, Merrickville, #2787, 1898
 JAMES, John, Brockville, #207, 1866
 JELLY, John, Elizabethtown, #645, 1876
 JELLYMAN, Mary Jane, Cardinal, #847, 1880
 JENKINSON, Joseph, Edwardsburgh, #1986, 1892
 JESSUP, Elizabeth Rebecca, Prescott, #270, 1868
 JOBLING, Edward, Brockville, #2768, 1898
 JOHNS, Alden, Elizabethtown, #537, 1875
 JOHNS, Alonzo C, Elizabethtown, #2150, 1893
 JOHNSON, Helen Cordelia, Yonge, #1248, 1886
 JOHNSON, John, Lansdowne, #1817, 1891
 JOHNSON, John Tindall, Augusta, #2200, 1893
 JOHNSON, Mary Ann, Athens, #2810, 1898
 JOHNSON, Peter Richardson, Farmersville, #1413, 1888
 JOHNSON, Rebecca, Kitley, #2692, 1897
 JOHNSTON, Ann Jane, Kitley, #614, 1876
 JOHNSTON, Charles, Gananoque, #891, 1880
 JOHNSTON, David, Lansdowne, #1947, 1892
 JOHNSTON, George, Lansdowne, #841, 1880
 JOHNSTON, George, Bastard, #2359, 1895
 JOHNSTON, Henry, Lansdowne, #1974, 1892
 JOHNSTON, Henry, Escott, #1983, 1892
 JOHNSTON, Jemima, Spring Valley MN, #2476, 1895
 JOHNSTON, John, Augusta, #865, 1880
 JOHNSTON, John, Lansdowne, #1684, 1890
 JOHNSTON, Jonathan, Athens, #1588, 1889

JOHNSTON, Martha Adelaide, Lansdowne, #2728, 1897
 JOHNSTON, Mary Ann, Brockville, #2498, 1895
 JOHNSTON, Matthew, Oxford, #2616, 1896
 JOHNSTON, Ransom, Elizabethtown, #437, 1872
 JOHNSTON, Robert, Augusta, #1335, 1888
 JOHNSTON, Robert, Kitley, #440, 1872
 JOHNSTON, Samuel, Oxford, #2248, 1894
 JOHNSTON, Samuel John, Lansdowne, #2425, 1895
 JOHNSTON, Simon, Oxford, #2972, 1899
 JOHNSTON, Thomas, Kemptville, #9, 1859
 JOHNSTON, Thomas, Brockville, #1042, 1882
 JOHNSTON, Thomas, Manchester NH, #1050, 1883
 JOHNSTON, Thomas, Augusta, #1899, 1891
 JOHNSTON, William, Kitley, #327, 1869
 JOHNSTON, William, Kitley, #1375, 1887
 JOHNSTON, William, Gananoque, #1667, 1890
 JOHNSTON, William, Wolford, #2284, 1894
 JONES, Alpheus, Prescott, #133, 1864
 JONES, Catherine, Brockville, #1085, 1883
 JONES, Catherine Eliza, Elizabethtown, #525, 1874
 JONES, Charles Edward, Brockville, #89, 1863
 JONES, Charles Edward, Brockville, #91, 1863
 JONES, David, Brockville, #357, 1870
 JONES, David Ford, Gananoque, #1323, 1887
 JONES, Dunham, Augusta, #631, 1876
 JONES, Edwin, Gananoque, #2295, 1894
 JONES, Florella, Brockville, #657, 1877
 JONES, Frances Anne, Augusta, #893, 1881
 JONES, Henry, Brockville, #21, 1860
 JONES, John Joseph Birkett, Elizabethtown, #599, 1876
 JONES, Justus Sherwood, Prescott, #2220, 1893
 JONES, Susan Isabella, Brockville, #921, 1881
 JONES, Thomas, Augusta, #2896, 1899
 JONES, William, Kitley, #2777, 1898
 JONES, William, Augusta, #2792, 1898
 JORDAN, Arthur, Saranac Lake NY, #3035, 1899
 JOURDAN, Andrew, S Elmsley, #244, 1867
 JOYCE, Elizabeth, Brockville, #2186, 1893
 JOYNT, Henry, S Elmsley, #1888, 1891
 JUDD, Amos Gile, S Crosby, #1333, 1887
 JUDD, Henrietta, Yonge, #1971, 1892
 JUDD, Henry Shaler, Yonge, #2968, 1899
 JUDGE, Denis, Kitley, #2135, 1893
 JUDGE, Patrick, Burgess, #1090, 1883
 JUDSON, Ira, Athens, #1882, 1891
 JUNE, Levi, Front of Yonge, #356, 1870
 JUSTICE, James, Elizabethtown, #1883, 1891
 JUSTUS, James, Elizabethtown, #1911, 1891

KANE, Samuel, Gananoque, #2804, 1898
KARLEY, George, Farmersville, #1317, 1887
KAVANAGH, Mary, Escott, #1705, 1890
KAVANAGH, Robert, Yonge, #833, 1880
KAVANAGH, Thomas, Prescott, #2758, 1897
KEARNEY, Rose, N Crosby, #443, 1872
KEARNEY, William, N Crosby, #439, 1872
KEARNS, Thomas, Brockville, #3068, 1900
KEARNS, Thomas Sr, Edwardsburgh, #2551, 1896
KEATING, George, Kemptville, #2209, 1893
KEELER, James, Edwardsburgh, #880, 1880
KEELER, John Whitney, Elizabethtown, #231, 1867
KEEFER, Samuel, Brockville, #1625, 1890
KEEFER, Samuel, Brockville, #1651, 1890
KEELER, William, Augusta, #490, 1873
KEENAHAM, Margaret, Oxford, #161, 1865
KEHOE, James, N Crosby, #855, 1880
KELLEY, John Ramage, Prescott, #587, 1875
KELLY, Edward, Brockville, #1908, 1891
KELLY, Elizabeth, Brockville, #2352, 1894
KELLY, Henry, N Crosby, #2550, 1896
KELLY, John, Elizabethtown, #404, 1871
KELLY, John, Wolford, #2291, 1894
KELLY, Mary, Brockville, #3098, 1900
KELLY, Mary Cullen, Edwardsburgh, #2600, 1896
KELLY, Richard, Yonge, #2170, 1893
KELLY, Lawrence, Elmsley, #429, 1872
KELLY, Robert Warren, Brockville, #341, 1870
KELLY, Thomas James, Augusta, #766, 1879
KELSEY, Uriah, Gananoque, #2633, 1896
KELSO, Matthew, Augusta, #734, 1878
KENDRICK, Nathaniel, Lansdowne, #1065, 1883
KENDRICK, Wellington Percival, Elizabethtown, #1304, 1887
KENNEDY, Annie B, Kemptville, #2166, 1893
KENNEDY, Catherine, Prescott, #562, 1875
KENNEDY, David, Maitland, #193, 1866
KENNEDY, David, N Crosby, #1814, 1891
KENNEDY, John, Kemptville, #2240, 1894
KENNEDY, Joseph Daniel, Brockville, #2319, 1894
KENNEDY, Mary Jane, Kitley, #2644, 1897
KENNEY, Thomas, S Crosby, #1467, 1888
KENNY, Alexander, Leeds, #996, 1882
KENNY, James, Wolford, #1218, 1885
KENNY, Michael, Leeds, #120, 1863
KERR, Alecta Ann, Merrickville, #758, 1878
KERR, James, Prescott, #611, 1876
KERR, Matthew, Lansdowne, #3015, 1899
KERR, Michael, Wolford, #1139, 1884

KETCHUM, Hester Ann, Elizabethtown, #1229, 1886
 KETCHUM, John, Elizabethtown, #246, 1867
 KEYS, George, Brockville, #2650, 1897
 KIELTY, Johanna, Edwardsburgh, #859, 1880
 KILBORN, Charles, Kitley, #864, 1880
 KILBORN, Charles Wallace, Elizabethtown, #1150, 1884
 KILBORN, Henrietta, Elizabethtown, #1849, 1891
 KILBORN, James, Elizabethtown, #1826, 1891
 KILBORN, Levi Stone, Kitley, #948, 1881
 KILBORN, Noah, Kitley, #478, 1873
 KILBORN, Samuel White, Kitley, #254, 1867
 KILBORN, Trueman, Kitley, #873, 1880
 KILBOURN, Remmington, Kitley, #1432, 1888
 KILPATRICK, James, Oxford, #982, 1882
 KILSIE, Benedict, Leeds, #2018, 1892
 KINCAID, Archibald, Athens, #3019, 1899
 KINCAID, Charles H, Yonge, #1541, 1889
 KINCAID, James, Brockville, #1269, 1886
 KINCAID, James E, Brockville, #2771, 1898
 KINCH, Edward, Kitley, #1707, 1890
 KINCHLER, Thomas, Augusta, #1253, 1886
 KING, Fred Anderson, Brockville, #1598, 1890
 KING, Hannah, Brockville, #2883, 1898
 KING, John, Edwardsburgh, #1903, 1891
 KING, John Brockville, #2315, 1894
 KING, Richard, Prescott, #2159, 1893
 KING, Smith, Brockville, #492, 1873
 KING, Smith, Brockville, #2873, 1898
 KING, William James, Wolford, #1512, 1889
 KING, William Wallace, Brockville, #150, 1864
 KINGSTON, Francis, Edwardsburgh, #2216, 1893
 KINGSTON, Timothy James, Prescott, #2231, 1894
 KIPPEN, Christina, Brockville, #2437, 1895
 KIRKER, Benjamin, Escott, #2182, 1893
 KIRKER, David, Elizabethtown, #1856, 1891
 KIRKLAND, William Thomas, Wolford, #1519, 1889
 KIRKWOOD, Alivilda, S Gower, #2928, 1899
 KIRKWOOD, Robert, S Gower, #565, 1875
 KLYNE, Joseph, S Elmsley, #3029, 1899
 KNAPP, Abraham, Augusta, #258, 1868
 KNAPP, Abraham, S Gower, #2483, 1895
 KNAPP, Carey, Newboro, #2821, 1898
 KNAPP, Charles O, Elizabethtown, #2458, 1895
 KNAPP, Hiram Adams, Brockville, #2013, 1892
 KNAPP, Ithamar, Bastard, #2622, 1896
 KNAPP, Orve, Bastard, #1972, 1892
 KNAPP, William, Bastard, #1762, 1890
 KNOWLES, Henry Edwin, Brockville, #446, 1872

Quest for gold: Canadians in California, 1900 Part I

By Mary E. Young

With the publication of this article, we begin an intermittent series on Canadians who "vanished" in California, and were probably "never heard from again" — that most common of genealogical dead ends. Imagine our surprise and delight, then, when the first of Mary Young's articles arrived in the mail, with the promise of more to come. It has taken us a while to slot this information into our publication schedule, not least because of the fact that what is easy to do on a typewriter is considerably more difficult to do with type. Along with each article we will also publish a map of California so readers unfamiliar with the state can appreciate just where everything is located.

"You may wonder about the curious shapes of the counties," writes Mary. "Gold was found from the 1000 to the 2700-foot level in the mountainous areas. Probably most of the boundaries of the counties were determined by mountain streams. The very northern counties are in high mountainous areas, and the lower part of the state is chiefly desert — hence the large counties found there."

Mary is also working on a book — Descendants of Josiah Bull (1783-1813) of Dutchess County, N.Y. and advises that a member of the Canadian-born Bowerman family (a descendant of Josiah Bull) lived for 45 years in Siskiyou County (No. 47, at the top of the map) and worked as a gold miner near the tiny town of Black Bear. She is actively seeking information on her own Canadian lines (see query for Garrett-Bowerman in this issue), and would gladly exchange information. Her address is 2470 Plata Drive, Santa Rosa, CA 95401, USA. Incidentally, anyone wishing the balance of the information on any of the entries listed here may obtain it by sending \$1 (U.S.) to Mary for the transcription.

Have you ever wondered what happened to Great-grandfather's brother when he left Ontario?

Did he disappear from the face of the earth, or did he go to California to seek gold? Or did he first enter the United States, perhaps working as a lumberman in Michigan, then wander down to Ohio, perhaps fighting in the Civil War?

Or did he go to the States, having been attracted by the Homestead Act of 1862 whereby he might obtain 160 acres of free land on which to raise his growing family?

Did he get to California by overland, or did he have enough money to buy passage on a sailing ship around the Horn?

Did he, or his children, attracted by the first transcontinental trains, take the train across the country in 1869? Perhaps he stopped in Nevada to work in the silver mines? Or perhaps he was attracted by the rich farming land in California, or the rising real estate values in California?

There are all these possibilities, particularly when Manitoba had not yet opened up for settlement and young husbands found arable land in Ontario in short supply

and were attracted to the States.

With this in mind as I worked on a large family history of my gr-gr-gr-grandfather's descendants, I searched the 1900 census of California for the elusive members of the family. The 1900 census of the United States has proved to be a gold mine of information on those people who left Canada when younger and were still alive in 1900.

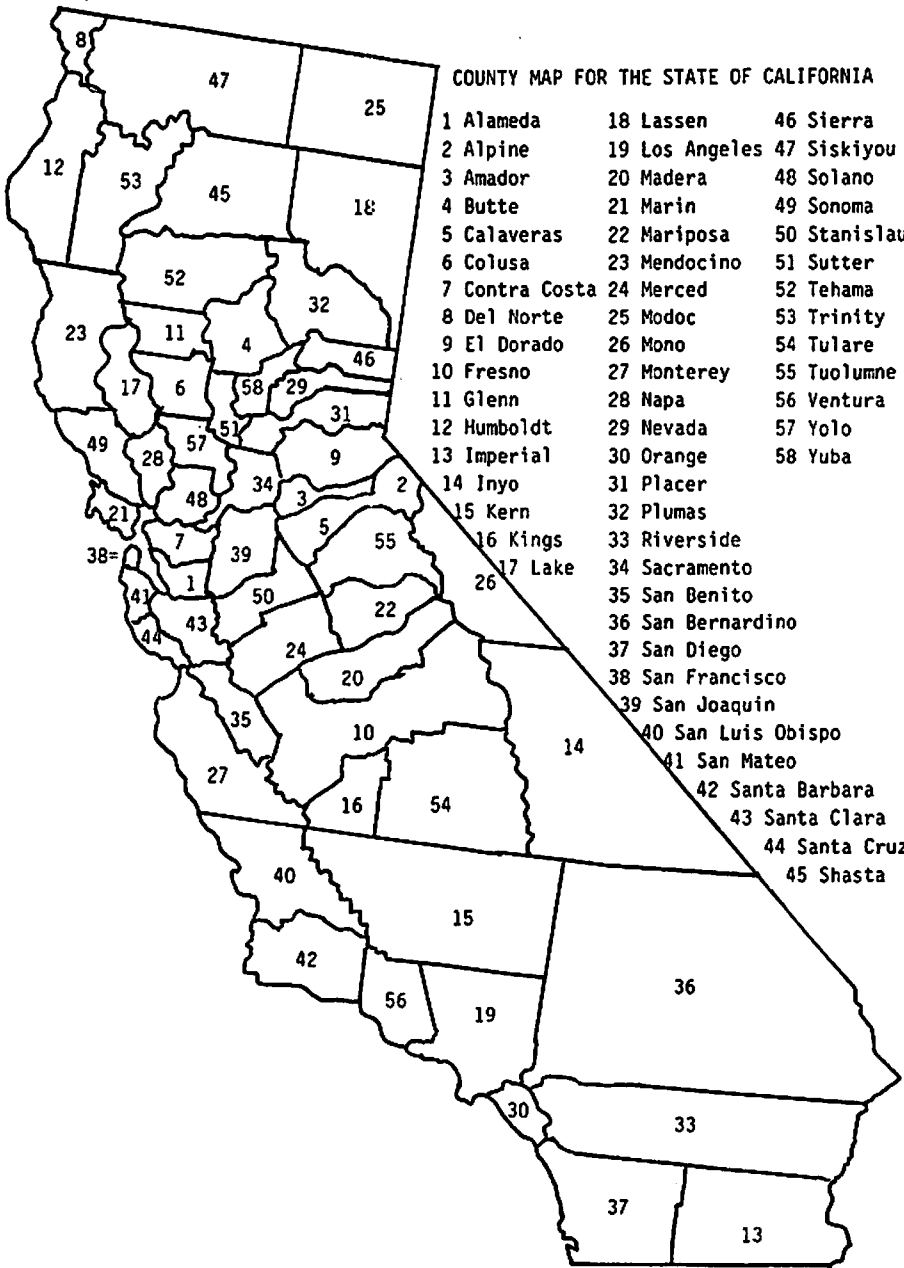
Recognizing the problems of the Canadian searcher, I have extracted the most valuable information from the Censuses of California — for those whose place of birth was "Canada-English", as opposed to "Canada-French" (I found very few French-Canadians).

I have not listed all the information found there, for it could not all appear on a one-line entry. I have omitted the Street, the House Number, the Dwelling Number, the Family Number, the relation to the head of the family, the color, the sex, the number of months not employed, the months attended school, whether he could read, write or speak English and whether his home was owned free or mortgaged — if owned at all.

What I have extracted is information on the **male heads of families** or the **single men**. Their country of birth precludes that they are white; that they can speak English; and their age would indicate that they do not attend school. (Also, at least one parent was born in Canada.)

Because of space, I have not listed the names of the spouse or their children but that information will be easily obtainable, given all the other information. I did not list single women for their names were usually changed shortly. Nor did I list whether they could read or write, but it can be found there.

I trust you will find the information here as valuable as I have found it.



Last Name	First Name	Birth Date Mon. Year	Married or Single	# Years of Marriage	# children born to spouse	# children still living	Country of Birth Self	Country of Birth Father	Mother	Arr. in U.S.	Status of Citizenship	Occupation	Owner or Renter Farm or House	Boarder/Lodger
ALPINE COUNTY														
Alexander	Edward	Nov 1858	S				Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1890 ?	?	Carpenter	R H	B
Fairfield	W.H.	Apr 1840	Wd				Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1848 ?	?	Stage Driver	?	H
Stuart	James	Mar 1854	M	24	2	2	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E					
AMADOR COUNTY														
Armstrong	Edward	Aug 1840	M	16			Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1860	Na	Miner		B
Bailey	Joseph	Jun 1870	S				Can-E	Can-E	Can-Fr	1888	Na	Day laborer		B
Banks	James E.	Aug 1853	S				Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1873	Na	Timberman		B
Blanchette	Joseph	Apr 1837	M	30	3	3	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1860	Na	Farmer	O F	B
Cook	Henry	Jul 1847	S				Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1850	Na	Teamster		B
Corley	Thomas	Mar 1876	S				Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1893	Na	Laborer		B
Corley	William	Jan 1858	M	05	1	1	Can-E	Can-E	NY	1871	Na	Millman	R H	
Gunsalves	William H.	Feb 1839	M	28	1	1	Can-E	Can-E	NY	1860	Na	Millwright	O H	
Hamilton	James	Nov 1861	M	09	4	4	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E					
Jardiner	B.C.	Nov 1872	S				Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1895	Al	Miner		B
Leach	Oliver T.	Feb 1839	S				Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1852	Al	Day laborer	O H	
Lereaux	Joseph	1830	M				Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1882	Al	Farm labor	O F	
Morrow	Francis A.	Dec 1852	M	17	0	0	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1885	Pa	Minister		Church home
Nixon	Malachi D.	May 1860	M	08	1	1	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1880	Na	Hotel keeper	R H	
Post	John	Jan 1833	M	41	5	5	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1855	Na	Farmer	O F	
Sequin	Ferdinand	Jan 1844	M	26	5	4	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1862	Na	Barber	O H	
Silcox	Grey W.	Jun 1870	S				Can-E	Can-E	MI	1878	Al	Farm Hand		B

Last Name	First Name	Birth Date		Married or Single	# Years of Marriage	# children born to spouse	# children still living	Country of Birth		Mother	Arr. in U.S.	Status of Citizenship	Occupation	Owner or Renter	Farm or House	Boarder/Lodger
		Mon.	Year					Self	Father							
Talbot	Eli C.	May	1870	M	07			Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1871	Na	Teamster	R		
Tallon	Patrick	Mar	1846	S				Can-E	Ire	Can-E	1875	Na	Carpenter	R		
Taylor	Thomas	Feb	1860	S				Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1881	Na	Day laborer	R		
Wylie	William	Jul	1864	S				Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1871	Na	Day laborer	R		
BUTTE COUNTY																
Bean	Henry T.	Aug	1869	M	05	2	2	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1896	Al	Carpenter	R	H	
Bean	William R.	May	1865	M	10			Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1890	Pa	Carpenter	R	H	
Boyd	James F.	Nov	1866	M	09	4	4	Can-E	Can-E	Ire	1879	Na	Miner	O	H	
Brown	Almon	Oct	1872	M	03	1	1	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1891	Al	Sawmill Operator	R	H	
Cameron	Hugh	Jan	1842	S				Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1868	Na	Woodchopper	R	H	
Camp	Albert	Mar	1861	M	11	0	0	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1886	Na	Schoolteacher	R	H	
Carman	William	Sep	1860	M	09	5	5	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1879	Al	Farmer	O	F	
Cleaveland	Mayo	Jan	1872	M	03	2	2	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1878	Na	Forman-Drill	R	H	
Corwin	Arthur J.	May	1863	M	17	6	6	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1889	Na	Farmer	R	H	
Crabb	William	Oct	1852	M	23	5	5	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1882	Na	Mining	R	H	
Goloway	Robert	May	1861	M	13	3	3	Can-E	Can-E	Scot	1880	Na	Laborer-Whs	R	H	
Graham	George J.	Sep	1854	M	19	2	2	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1870	Na	Clerk-Grocery	O	H	
Harris	John H.	Apr	1850	M	14	2	2	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E			Farmer	O	F	
Henderson	Judson C.	Jun	1861	M	17	0	0	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1887	Na	Farmer	O	F	
Henderson	William H.	Feb	1865	M	10	3	3	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1888	Pa	Horticulturist	O	F	
Hoover	Menno	Nov	1863	S				Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1884	Na	Laborer	O	F	
Hubbs	Benjamin	Sep	1843	S				Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1862	Na	Grocery Sales	R	H	B
Johnson	Nicholas	Nov	1842	M	25			Can-E	Can-E	MA	1875	Na	Carpenter	R	H	

Last Name	First Name	Birth Date		Married or Single	# Years of Marriage	# children born to spouse	# children still living	Country of Birth		Mother	Arr. in U.S.	Status of Citizenship	Occupation	Owner or Renter	Farm or House	Boarder/Lodger
		Mon. Year						Self	Father							
Johnson	Thomas	Oct 1851		M	25 4	4	4	Can-E	OH	Can-E	1864	Na	Photographer	O	H	
Jones	Boone	May 1834		M	22 0	0	0	Can-E	Can-E	Eng	1852	Na	Farmer	O	F	
Lathrop	Matthew	May 1855		M	16 4	3	3	Can-E	Can-E	Eng	1877	Na	Carpenter	R	H	
Legger	Leon J.	Apr 1837		S				Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1863	Na	Laborer	R	H	B
Le Rossignal	George F.	Mar 1855		M	25			Can-E	MA	Can-E	1855	Na	Upholsterer	R	H	B
Le Rossignal	George O.	Jan 1822		S		3	3	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1840	Na	Miner-Gold	O	H	B
Lynds	Deanver M.	Aug 1858		M	13 3			Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1870	Na	Teamster	O	H	B
MacPhee	Douglas	Apr 1826		S				Can-E	Can-E	Can-E		Na				B
Marshall	Freeman	Dec 1848		M	03 1	1	1	Can-E	Can-Fr	Can-E	1849	Na	Farmer	R	F	
Matheson	Donald A.	Feb 1861		M	12 5	3	3	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1884	Na	Gold Miner	O	H	
McCarger	Harmon	Sep 1854		M	22 2	2	2	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E		Na	Hay Baler	R	H	
McCray	Daniel	Aug 1851		S				Can-E	Scot	Can-E	1870	Na	Farmer	R	F	
McDougall	Campbell	Mar 1838		M	29 4	2	2	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1853	Na	Farmer	O	F	
McElroy	Colin	Dec 1837		M	18 2	2	2	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1876	Na	Woodworker	O	H	
McFarlane	Donald	Aug 1856		M	15 2	2	2	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1872	Na	Farmer	O	F	
McKenzie	William	Mar 1846		Wd				Can-E	Scot	Can-E	1890	Al	Carpenter	R	H	
McLaren	William	May 1841		M	25 7	4	4	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1870	Na	Wheelwright	O	F	
McNair	George M.	Oct 1861		M	12 2	2	2	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1881	Na	Farmer	O	F	
Plaskett	William	Aug 1824		Wd				Can-E	Eng	Can-E	1875	Na	Lumberman	O	F	
Powers	Harris	May 1861		S				Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1891	Pa	Hostler	R	H	
Pratt	J.W.	Aug 1860		Wd				Can-E	Eng	Can-E	1865	Na	Woodchopper	R	H	
Rath	Murdock	Nov 1841		M	30 0	0	0	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E		Na	Logger	R	H	
Roper	John	Mar 1854		M	17 2	2	2	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1857	Na	Insurance Agent	O	H	
Servis	Uriah	Dec 1847		M	17 1	1	1	Can-E	Can-Fr	Can-E	1860	Na	Farmer	O	F	

Last Name	First Name	Birth Date		Married or Single	# Years of Marriage	# children born to spouse	# children still living	Country of Birth			Arr. in U.S.	Status of Citizenship	Occupation	Owner or Renter	Farm or House	Boarder/Lodger
		Mon.	Year					Self	Father	Mother						
Simpson	John W.	Nov	1823	M	40			Can-E	Can-E	Eng	1848	Na	Farmer	R	F	
Smith	E.D.	Jan	1837	M	27	6	4	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1840	Na	Farmer	R	F	
St. Clair	Edward	Jun	1857	S				Can-E	MI	Can-E	1870	Na	Laborer	R	H	
Turner	Odby	Jan	1846	M	10	2	2	Can-E	Can-E	ME	1864	Na	Teamster	R	H	
Wallace	John	Apr	1845	M	25	7	7	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E			Farmer	R	F	
Waterman	Charles M.	Aug	1824	Wd				Can-E	Eng	Can-E	1835	Na	Superintendent	O	F	
White	Thomas	Mar	1862	M	06	4	3	Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1884	Pa	Farmer	R	H	
Wilcox	Isaac	Oct	1833	Wd				Can-E	Can-E	Can-E	1869		Farmer	R	F	
Witters	Robert H.	Feb	1866	Wd				Can-E	Can-E	Can-E			Lumberman	R	H	
Wylie	Henry	May	1845	S				Can-E	Can-E	Scot	1874	Na	Gold Miner	O	H	

to be continued

Abbreviations

Under 'status of citizenship', the following codes are used:

Na for Naturalized

Pa for Papers have been taken out (five-year wait)

Al for Alien (no papers applied for as yet)

A query indicates uncertainty; a blank indicates the census-taker failed to get the information.



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A Genealogist's Bibliography, by Cecil R. Humphery-Smith. Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore MD, 1985. ISBN 0-8063-1130-4. Hardbound, 128 pp., \$24.50.*

No question is more asked by beginners than "What books can I consult to help me in my genealogical research?"

If the area of research is Canada, I can quickly suggest several useful texts which are specifically Canadian in content. If the research goes farther afield in North America, or perhaps even overseas, my answer is always to start by buying a copy of Milton Rubincam's *Genealogy: A Selected Bibliography*. For British Isles research my answer shall henceforth be: 'Buy a copy of Cecil Humphery-Smith's *A Genealogist's Bibliography*.

But why a bibliography in the first place? Simple. It tells you what books are available in your research area. If you're persistent (and what genealogist isn't) you can preview these books in your nearest research library if you want, and then order your own copy for personal research (if it's still for sale). Humphery-Smith's bibliography is certainly both the most concise, yet the most detailed of any bibliography I have seen directed to English research.

The new volume completely supercedes H.G. Harrison's *Select Bibliography of English Genealogy (1937)*, and is designed expressly to guide researchers to printed aids which focus on records amassed before the advent of civil registration in England in 1837. As such, it is both a finding aid and time-saving research tool.

The volume is organized first by locality, then by subject, which makes it very easy to consult. It also includes a glossary which can save a lot of head-scratching over archaic or difficult English genealogical terminology, much of it legal or ecclesiastical in origin, and rarely encountered in North America. It will very quickly tell you, for instance, that 'Feet of Fines' is a record of transfer of land, or that 'First Fruits' are the profits of a benefice (an ecclesiastical preferment held for life) for the first year after a voidancy (vacancy). Canadians may be pardoned for wondering if they may not be the first apples of the fall harvest!

The author of this useful bibliography of English research is an experienced teacher of genealogy and family history in Britain, and in 1961 the founder of the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies in Canterbury. The current work is based on his first-hand assessment of the needs of both the student and the researcher. GH

East Georgian Bay Historical Journal, Vol. 4, produced by the East Georgian Bay Historical Foundation, 1985. ISSN 0710-1279. Softbound, 201 pp., photos, drawings, \$13.95, plus \$1.50 postage.*

The fourth volume of this very popular series contains eight chapters of material relating to the Muskoka, Parry Sound, and Simcoe County areas. The volume includes information on the Ditchburns, Muskoka pioneers; the Robert Simpson house, Barrie; the Drury barn; the Duntroon town hall; ice sports in Parry Sound; the Road through Simcoe's County; and the second part of the story of Seymour Pension and his Muskoka neighbours. As if that weren't enough, there's an article on maple tables for antique buffs.

The chapter on the five Ditchburn brothers who gave up promising careers in England to settle in Ontario is yet another example of the courageous people who settled Ontario's frontiers, as Muskoka certainly was in those days. There is a complete architectural

rendering of the Simpson house in Barrie--built about 1855 and demolished in 1984 "to make room for a municipal parking lot." It is hard to escape the feeling that if historical information of this sort had been available years before, this demolition might not have taken place.

The 'Road through Simcoe's County' is, of course, the Penetanguishene Road, first envisioned by Gov. John Graves Simcoe as part of a defence route connecting Toronto to the natural harbor in Penetanguishene in case of attack by the U.S. The story of its conception and building is one of the more interesting sidelights of Ontario history. It strikes a responsive chord with us since we were among the members of W.W. Jury's archaeological team when he was tracing its remains through the county--then just university students.

The Drury barn was thought to have been built in 1832 by Richard Drury, grandfather of Ernest Charles Drury, a former premier of Ontario. It is one of the earliest barns in the county still in existence.

The Duntroon Town hall, Nottawasaga township's first municipal structure, was built in 1857 and destroyed by fire in 1900. The article about it is a useful illustration of how much material can be gleaned from remembrances, archaeological surveys and newspaper articles--even though a photo or drawing of the structure is not available.

Finally, there is the second part of the autobiography of Seymour Penson. The first part you will have found in Volume 3--which if you have not purchased, you'd better hurry and do so. Volumes 1 and 2 are already out of print.

Volume 4 lives up to every expectation we have come to have of the members of the EGB Historical Foundation. The information they are producing is helping to fill an information gap in an area from which there has not been a great deal of genealogical and historical material published for decades. Keep up the good work. EH

Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Vol. 8, 1851-1860, Frances G. Halpenny, General editor. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1985. ISBN 0-8020-3422-5. Hardbound, 1129 pages, nominal and geographic indexes, plus an index of identifications (mainly by occupation), bibliography, \$60, plus \$2 postage.*

By now, the DCB must be almost a household word among genealogists, so I won't waste time by explaining what the project is all about, except to say that Volume 8 contains biographies of people who died between 1851 and 1860 -- a preconfederation period of great importance to Canada.

The year 1851 should be familiar to most genealogists, since it marks the date of Canada's first national census. The period was a critical one in Canada's move toward nationhood, and the lives of the 521 people described in this volume illustrate Canadian society in the making. Education, religion, law and the experiments of settlement all played important roles.

Biographies include those of colonizers Archibald McNab and Thomas Talbot in Upper Canada; chief justices Ward Chipman and Sir Branton Halliburton in the Maritimes; governors Sir John Harvey, Sir George Arthur, and Sir Peregrine Maitland; educators Jerome Demers and John Holmes in Lower Canada; newspaper editors Henry David Winton of St. John's and Ludger Duvernay of Montreal; religious leaders Archbishop William Walsh and Joseph-Norbert Provencher; writers Anna Jameson and John Richardson. As always, however, the volume contains the biographies of many people formerly little known, as intriguing in their variety as often in their eccentricity. EH

Harvest of Stones: The German Settlement in Renfrew County, by Brenda Lee-Whiting. ISBN 0-8020-6580-5. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1985. Softcover, 323 pp., photos, notes, maps, index, \$9.95.

In 1854, the Ottawa and Opeongo Road was begun from Farrell's Landing at the head of steamboat navigation on the Ottawa River. It was to drive westward for 99 miles through Renfrew County to Bark Lake, one of the so-called 'colonization' roads built by the provincial government in the hope it would stimulate settlement.

Right from the start, however, the Opeongo road proved more of a transportation route for lumber camps than a help to settlement. Yet in spite of the poor agricultural prospects

for the area, pamphlets outlining the glories of settlement along its route were spread through England, Germany and Norway. By 1856 the emigrants began arriving, the majority of them German farmers forced to emigrate due to the lack of farmland at home.

Ms. Lee-Whiting has done an excellent job describing the pattern of settlement in the area. She covers all aspects of pioneer life from clearing the land, building homes, spinning and weaving, to furniture-making and other crafts. The book will be of major interest to anyone whose ancestors pioneered and experienced the same difficulties, and is especially interesting because it is filled with pictures of houses, people and furniture.

One appendix lists the German surnames found in Renfrew County cemeteries. Not only is the name listed, but the cemetery in which each name can be found. There is also a list of Wendish surnames from the county (the Wends came from an area about 50 miles northwest of Berlin, on the Czechoslovak border).

All in all, this is an excellent documentation of an ethnic settlement in Ontario, and will prove a goldmine to anyone with ancestors in the area. EH

1854-1917: Vital Statistics from Harris Jenk's Journal, compiled by Jack F. Layton. ISBN 0-9692114-0-6. Available from J.F. Layton, Box 95, Innisfail, AB T0M 1A0, \$8 pospaid.

For anyone with ancestors in the Diligent River, Nova Scotia area, this book is a goldmine. It details 2,000 births, marriages and deaths in Diligent River and around the Minas Basin in Nova Scotia for a 63-year period. The records were transcribed by Jack Layton from a daily journal kept by David Harris Jenks, who had been born in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, in 1827. Jenks kept the journal through the whole latter part of his life, up until just a few days before his death. Following his death his wife and son kept it going for years, abandoning it only in 1917. Mr. Layton is a collateral descendant of Mrs. Jenks.

The journal itself is of the laconic variety, with not much detail about each entry. But there is a first-rate every-name index to go along with it which Mr. Layton has compiled.

This is a remarkable private record, and one which we think was well worth publishing. Mr. Layton is to be commended for his persistence, and for the fact that he recognized the value of the record — now far from its homeland in the possession of James. A. Jenks of Edmonton — as something that would be of value to others. GH

WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

BAKER - LIVINGSTON - CUMMING - TAYLOR: Mrs Sheila Child, Box 270, Killam, ALTA T0B 2L0. Henry George Baker b c1860 ONT, m 1883 Eliza Hanna Livingston. Children: Nellie, Charles (moved to SASK and ALTA early 1900s). Seeking Betty, d/o Frank Baker b c1930. Robert Cumming m Kate Taylor c1930. Children: Nancy; Mary; David. Need info re fam. Postage refunded.

CORBY - MAYBEE - STONEBERG: Mrs Velma Rinn Beyette, 105 Parkdale Rd, Dryden, ONT P8N 1S1. Was Eliza Jane (Maybee) Stoneberg, the mother or step-mother of Alfred Corby of Brighton? Josepg Stoneberg died in 1879 and Eliza m Mr Corby (when). I have the rest of Eliza's family names and dates to share with anyone interested.

CROMBIE/CRUMBIE: Brenda MacDonald, 319 Montgomery Ave, Winnipeg, MAN R3L 1T6. Seeking any info on families of Samuel Combie and Margaret Hood and Samuel's bro James, all of Amaranth twp, Dufferin Co, ONT.

EASSON: Lester J Wilker, 139 William St, Stratford, ONT N5A 4X9. Am tracing the lines of William and Andrew Easson from Strathmore, Perthshire, SCOT, who left in 1844 and settled in Stratford, ONT, to establish the Easson Planing Mill and were Stratford's earliest manufacturer. Built the historic Burnside Guest Home and several large homes on Lake Victoria in Stratford.

EVERALL: Mervyn S Everall, 4 Stargell Dr, Whitby, ONT L1N 7M2. Edgar Thomas Everall b 24 Sept 1903 at Knowl, Solihull, Warwick, ENG, s/o John and Fanny (Moseley) of Common Balsall. Wish to contact desc or anyone who knows the origin of the name Everall.

FAIR - WIGGINS: (no name with query). Thomas Worthington Fair b IRE c1820, to Toronto 1855, to Collingwood 1857, m there 26 June 1860 to Elizabeth Wiggins b Toronto 1840, d/o John. Children: Arthur; Winnifred; Charles; Thomas Worthington; George; William Stanley; Elizabeth.

GARRETT - BOWERMAN: Mary E. Young, 2470 Plata Drive, Santa Rosa, CA 95401, USA. Desire to correspond with descendants of Townsend Garrett and Sarah Bowerman who were m 13 September 1818 in Prince Edward County. Their children: Adeline m Richard Van Horn; Freeman Garrett m Sara M.; Melissa m Richard Noxon; Amanda m James Pettit (?); Edna m George Raynor. They also had daughters Almira, Jane, Maturah and Patience, about whom no information.

HARRINGTON: Mrs Joanne Peterson, 8113 - 96 Street, Peace River, ALTA T0H 2X0. Maria Elizabeth Harrington b 12 Nov 1830 (where), d 24 Feb 1916 (where) possibly Nova Scotia, d/o Aaron DeWolf and Rebecca (Purcell), m Alexander Mortimer Cummingham. Need info on Harrington fams. Will share mine.

HOLLOWAY: Sandra Dobbie, 15 Ballymena Court, Don Mills, ONT M3C 2B8. James Holloway m Mary Eliza Harvey. Children: William b 1837; Eleanor b 1840; John James 1842; Henry Daniel 1844 m 1st Isabella Lottie Yeadon, 2nd Esther (?); Joseph Charles 1848 m Maggie Wetmore; Elizabeth 1849 m George Rent;

Samuel 1851-1869; Robert 1854; Alfred 1861-1882. Seek desc of this Halifax, Nova Scotia fam. Glad to share info.

JOHNSON: Dave Johnson, 181 Locke St N, Hamilton, ONT L8R 3B1. Elizabeth, wife of James Johnson of Louth twp, Lincoln Co, ONT, b c1775, d 7 Oct 1851. Children: Jabez; Jacob; Elizabeth m Elijah Burtch; Mary Ann m Hiram Baldrige; Sarah Ann m Philip Gregory; Caroline m Andrew N Phillips; John Teeter; Julia Ann m George Havens; Hannah m John Rason and William Tate. Seek info re maiden name of Elizabeth.

KANE - WHELAN - IRWIN - COOK: Patricia Robinson, Box 563, Elora, ONT N0B 1S0. Cornelius Kane b USA m Matilda Whelan b ONT. Son Alexander Kane b c1874 Chaffey's Lock, Leeds, ONT, m Grace Irwin b 6 Sept 1882 Lansdowne, ONT. Her prts were Montrose H Irwin d 13 Oct 1905, bd Morton cem, S Crosby twp, and Margery Cook. Would like to contact anyone searching these surnames.

MCCAW: Dorothy Milne, 57 Treadgold Cres, Don Mills, ONT M3A 1X1. John McCaw 1799-1871 from Co Antrim, IRE, m Eliza Thompson 1805-1873, settled lot 9, Conc 12, Arthur twp, Wellington Co, ONT. Family also farmed lot 2, Con 10, Egremont twp, Grey Co. Robert, one of the fam was a blacksmith in Elora. Will exchange info.

MITCHELL - WINDECKER: Stephen C Young, 4560 Wallace Lane, Salt Lake City, UT 84117 USA. David Mitchell d 4 Oct 1854, aged 48y, 6m, 17d; moved to Seneca village (near Caledonia) ONT c1840, is bd there. Married (when and where) Elizabeth Windecker. Who were their prts? When and where did she die? Children: Nelson b 1835 m Jane Lewis; Frederick 28 Feb 1837 m Eliza Corner. What wre the names of the other five children?

NOBLE: Mrs Lana Fox, RR 4, Box 18, Shaver Rd, Quesnel, BC V2J 3H8. Margaret Jane Noble b Dec 1824 Haldimand twp, Northumberland Co, ONT, m Thomas Stewart in 1846. Her pa was Alex, who was her ma? Was William Noble of lot 25 Conc 4 Haldimand twp her brother? Any info would be greatly appreciated.

NORRIS: Mark W Gallop, 563 Grosvenor Ave, Westmount, QUE H3Y 2S6. C Henry Norris b 1834 IRE, d 1917 at New York, and his two unmarried daus, Ada d 1934, and Emma Deane, d 1955, leaving an unexpected \$1.2 million to the New York Public Library. Is there any connection between this fam and the Eastern Townships families of Dickson, Trenholm, Stevens, or Lyster?

PICKEL: Dorothy Milne, 57 Treadgold Cres, Don Mills, ONT M3A 1X1. Matthew Pickel d c1833 ONT, possibly s/o John. Cannot locate into on Matthew. His only sone and heir David Pickel settled Nissouri twp, c1833. I have info on David which I will exchange.

SIMONS - LAWRENCE: Mrs Joan Hooks, 137 Stewart St, Oakville, ONT L6K 1X8. Mary Lizzie Simons m Richard Lawrence in Trafalgar twp, Halton Co, ONT, 1830. Mary was d/o Bildad. Who were Richard's prts? Where did they settle? Any info appreciated.

SUTHERLAND - GOUGER: Marilyn J Cramer, Box

7052, Silver Spring, MD 20907 USA. Seek any info on Joseph Sutherland b c1793 PA or DE, m Sophia G Gouger b c1802 Canada; lived VT 1820s and 30s; St Lawrence Co, NY 1850-60. Sophia d 1868 W Stockholm, NY. Joseph was living in 1883 — where?

VAN BUSKIRK: (no name). Desire info on all Van Buskirks living in Pennsylvania 1750-1808, especially Katharine b c1774 who m c1794 John Puterbaugh. Lived Somerset Co, PA, and came to ONT c1808. Children: William; John; Mary Ann; Elizabeth; Peter; Isaac; Catharine; Henry; Solomon; Susannah; Sarah; Sophia; Margaret.

VAN VALKENBURG - PHOENIX: Jessie M Belcher, Box 424, Duncan, BC V9L 3K8. John Van Valkenburg m Catherine Phoenix (when). Who are their prts? My g gdma was Amanda Jane Van Valkenburg, wife of Duncan Reagh — is she d/o John and Catherine? All info appreciated, postage refunded. Need proof of above.

WILLETT: Mrs Kenneth Allen, 1156 Maybank St, Ottawa, ONT K2C 2W6. In our Dec 1982 issue Albert J Willett, HHC 223rd Ave. Bn., APO 09359 USA, requested info on the Willett fam of New Richmond, QUE. Mrs Allen wrote to him but letter returned address unknown. She would like to contact him.

WILSON - BYCE: Ken Thiede, 415 Fraine Rd, #303, Bismarck, ND 58501 USA. John Wilson m 23 Dec 1856 Roxa Landon, lived Ross twp, Renfrew Co, ONT 1851-81, had eight children. Henry Byce m Malen Landon?, had ten children, lived Westmeath twp, Renfrew Co 1851-81. Seek info and desc of both fams. **YEAGER - MAIN**: Lydia Hokkanen, 5004 SE Franklin, Portland, OR 97206 USA. Henry Yeager, supposedly b Hesse, Germand, m Hattie (Harriet) Main, b Allsace Lorraine, France. Children: William; Henry Main b 1848 (in Dundas, ONT, according to US military records) m Mary Pollock b 1860; Joseph; Hattie m Dobbs; Louis. Any info appreciated.

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