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Peace

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Coverline:Fraktur artist Elizabeth Eby of Waterloo prepared three versions of a holiday cover that were so good it took us a month to decide which one to use. (You'll probably see the other two on the covers of future issues). We finally decided on this one because its message is universal and undying. So from us to you . . . the peace which passeth all understanding . . . be of good cheer, and in peace with those around you.   GH

THE COMPUTER CONNEXION

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

Since telecommunications is a quickly growing aspect of home computing, I am going to discuss it here by describing a new program from Quinsept called *TermExec*.

By telecommunications, I mean the science of using one computer to talk to another computer over a telephone line. To do this you need a computer, a telephone line, a device called a modem and a telecommunications program such as *TermExec* (for Apple) or PC-TALK (for IBM). You also need somewhere to call.

The modem is a device which converts the data in your computer into a form that may be transmitted on the telephone lines. The "host" computer you connect to at the other end also must have a modem which receives the data you send and converts it back into computer format. In fact, your modem must do both tasks (sending and receiving) since you not only send to but also receive signals from the host. This is why it is called a modem which stands for modulator/demodulator. Some modems are external to the computer and other modems are on cards that plug into a slot inside the computer. Modems that do not connect directly to the telephone line via a jack but require you to place the handset of your phone into cups on the device are called acoustic couplers. These were very common in the past but are less common now.

The telecommunications program interfaces with the modem, allows you to dial a telephone number and turns your computer into a terminal which may issue commands to a host.

Who can you connect to? At the moment there are a number possibilities: electronic bulletin boards, commercial data base systems, libraries and friends with computers. Electronic bulletin boards are like regular notice boards in that you may post and read messages of general interest. You may also leave mail for a specific person whom you know uses the board. There is usually an area on the bulletin board where free public domain software is stored which you may download to your computer for your own use as well. In Toronto, there are dozens of boards and each one appeals to a certain interest group or is run by an organization for a particular reason. For example, some radio stations run a bulletin board. The IBM and Apple user groups each run a board. Although there are none yet in Canada, there are also boards for genealogists. Some boards charge a fee but many are free.

There are also some commercial services that connect you to very large computer systems which allow you to do much more than simple messaging. They offer additional features such as at-home shopping, news and weather reports, and online encyclopedia access, to name but a few. Commercial database systems provide information for a fee. For example, the text of the *Globe and Mail* is available in computerized form through Infoglobe. There is usually a charge

based on the amount of "connect" time plus some annual fee for this type of service.

Many libraries have computerized their card catalogues and have built large bibliographic databases. Some of these libraries, particularly university libraries, are providing public remote access to their online catalogues.

Let's look at *TermExec* to illustrate what is involved in using a computer to communicate with another computer. Telecommunication is fairly technical because it involves two separate, and often different machines talking to each other. Certain protocols must be used to allow the equipment to understand each other. You must tell the communications software something about your machine and also something about the machine it will be accessing. *TermExec* provides a "profile" command to set up the program for your hardware configuration. The program does self-initialization to determine some information but it cannot figure out everything itself. The "profile-local" command causes a configuration menu to be displayed which allows you to indicate the type of modem, display screen and printer characteristics of your system.

The "profile-remote" command gives you a menu that specifies certain characteristics of the remote host with which you want to communicate. You may store the telephone number, baud rate (speed of communication) and other characteristics specific to one host in a remote profile. You would define a separate profile for each host system you want to access and these are stored on the disk for future use so that you only have to set up each profile once.

Once you have done this initial configuration, you are ready to go online. The "terminal" command allows you to dial up and connect to a remote host. If your modem has an autodial feature, typing the terminal command will automatically cause the modem to dial the number you stored in the specified remote profile; otherwise you must dial the number yourself. If the line is busy, you may use a redial feature that will continue to redial the number until a successful connection is made.

One option of the terminal command allows you to set up your computer as a host so that other computer friends may call you and log-on to your machine. You would use this feature if you wanted to "talk" to another friend/genealogist by computer. This can be fun and exciting if you've never donerd and/or pay a fee to use the board again and to have access to all parts of it. After you have completed the log-on procedure, you are free to wander through the bulletin board and issue commands known to the board to read messages, download files, etc. Most boards are menu driven so the commanp to 80 columns, and 80 column screens will display up to 160. Lateral scrolling, a fairly uncommon utility in communications software, is useful when you dial up a mainframe computer that uses 132 column width text files.

There are two features that allow you to store command sequences for future use. The "macro" command allows you to create a sequence of commands and assign it a name. This is stored in memory (for fast access). You would use this for short command sequences that are commonly used by either *TermExec* or the host computer. You may specify a general command sequence and fill in specific values each time you use the macro. If the command sequence is too long (eg. more than 80 characters) for the macro command, you may use the Exec file feature. This works in much the same way as the macro command but you can

save longer command sequences because the exec file is stored on disk. A "learn" command helps you to create an exec file. It will capture user keystrokes during command interaction to create a file with the sequence of commands you used.

TermExec provides a full screen editor to enable you to create and update text files. This is convenient if you want to edit a file you downloaded before you print it out. It saves you the trouble of leaving *TermExec* to start up your word processor for a few simple changes. It also is useful for creating/modifying exec files.

TermExec is one of the better communications programs for Apple computers. Unfortunately, it has a number of a disappointing problems. The documentation is not particularly good, although the online help serves to overcome part of this problem. *TermExec* does not work in a particularly intuitive way and it takes a while to learn it. The first section of the manual is a tutorial which is meant for people who have never used a communications package. However, it does not get into any basic explanation of baud rate, parity settings and other communications subjects that one needs to know a little about. The tutorial includes the important details on program set-up which everyone, regardless of experience, must wade through. A short reference for experienced computer communications users would have helped. The tutorial suggests you use the *TermExec* bulletin board to try out the program. This is fine if you live in the 617 area. Otherwise, it will cost you a fortune in long distance charges just to hack around learning to use the program and the bulletin board. I recommend you find a local board to practice on. There are times in the tutorial when it is not immediately clear if the instructions apply to the *TermExec* program or to the *TermExec* bulletin board. This made the tutorial a little more difficult to use. The profile menus were not easy to use either. For example, certain menu selections say "default" but do not indicate what the default is. The screen on my machine wavers madly while the program dials. Presumably this was caused because the program uses so much CPU time while dialing that the screen refresh rate suffers.

There are some good features. For example, you may initialize new disks from within *TermExec*. This is useful if you run out of disk space and need to quickly format a new one. The commands may be truncated to the first few unique characters which means you do not have to type long command names. Some commands are invoked using control or escape key sequences, making them short and sweet. The lateral scrolling ability is also a nice added touch. In general, the software is good for people who know a little about telecommunications. I would not recommend it for first time users.

TermExec is available for $95 US from Quinsept Inc., P.O. Box 216, Lexington, MA 02173. It runs on Apple and Apple-compatable computers under Diversi-Dos or ProDOS.

If you have never done computer telecommunications before, expect to take some time to figure it out. You will have to learn some technical jargon. You need to know something about the remote system you want to call, too. Learning with a friend who has called a bulletin board before might make it easier.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Personal Ancestral File version 2.0 has been released for the IBM, MS/DOS, and Apple II/II plus/e/c computers. The CP/M version of PAF will now run on

the Commodore 128 computer and the TRS-80 model IV. It does not run on Radio Shack CP/M. For an order form write to the Distribution Center, 1999 West 1700 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84104.

Roots II version 2.0 has been released. It contains major upgrades including faster screen accesses, new features to speed data entry, new printer options and print formats, new utilities, an improved manual, and more. It is available from COMMSOFT, 2257 Old Middlefield Way, Mountain View, CA 94043 415/967-1900.

Quinsept has released version 3.0 of *Family Roots* for the Apple and is about to release the IBM version. I have just received pre-release version to field test and will let you know about all the new features in a future column. The new version includes user-defined keys, a save-to-disk feature for output, and the ability to interface with your word processor.

Attention Macintosh users: there should finally be some genealogy software for you soon! Quinsept is about to release a Mac version of *Family Roots* (it mayhave been released by the time you read this). According to *Genealogical Computing*, two other programs are also on the drawing board. Dollarhide systems is planning a Macintosh release and the *Family Ties* Mac version is also to be available soon. For more information, write or call Quinsept Inc., Box 216, Lexington, MA 02713, 617/641-2930 ; Dollarhide Systems, P.O. Box 3110, Blaine, WA 98230, 206/332-6952; (Family Ties) Computer Services, 1050 East 800 South, Provo, UT 84801, 801/377-2100.

Editor's note: for information about *Family Roots* in Canada write or call Generation Press, 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, Ontario, M1T 2V6, 416/292-9845.

Genealogical Computing is now being published by Ancestry Inc., although editorial responsibility still lies with Paul Andereck. Subscriptions are available for $25 US/yr (add $5 US for Canada) from Ancestry Inc., P.O. Box 476 Salt Lake City, UT 84110.

A research tale:
Beamish in Ontario & New York

By Brenda Dougal Merriman

We all tailor our research procedures for individual lines and according to our initial family information, and then by the clues that develop, sources that are accessible. Sometimes the research trail undertaken by one genealogist can suggest new approaches or untried sources for another searcher, especially in trying to follow family movements and bringing their characters to life. Researcher Brenda Merriman presents one such odyssey here, rather than a standard, formal, and sometimes sterile, genealogy.

It is a very condensed version of a search for Ontario ancestors. No genealogy or family history is ever "finished", let alone this one. Family group sheets show what was eventually learned from many sources, although birth order and dates for William's children are estimates, due to variance in ages on census and death reports. This family is also an example of the many close ties between Canadian provinces and American states.

An American descendant of John C. Beamish had begun to explore this man's ancestry, but was unfamiliar with Ontario sources. All that was known was derived mainly from his marriage certificate: On 30 September 1884 John C. Beamish married Florence Edna Potter in Cherry Creek (Chautauqua County), New York. John's birth place is stated as the Town of Hope, Canada, on 9 June 1862; parents are named as George T. Beamish and Sarah Richardson.

On the same day in the double ceremony, John's sister Alice Anna Beamih married Herman Potter, her marriage certificate showing birth place as Alma, Canada; parents are named as George A. Beamish and Sarah Richards. Conflicting information on parents' names has already occurred; causes may have been genuine ignorance on the childrens' part, or an error in recording or later transcription. Perhaps the father George was deceased by this time, which could have caused the confusion.

U.S. Census returns for 1900 and 1910 (Chautauqua County, NY) had shown that John C. Beamish of Irish extraction had immigrated there in 1882, that his father had been born in English Canada ahd his mother in New York. The returns also have us rough birth dates for John (1862) and Alice Anna (1867).

Some family tradition held that the father of John C. Beamish had been a Methodist preacher. Also, since John had named two of his children William Clinton and Ethel Odessa, there was some speculation that these derived from Ontario place-names.

Neither John C. Beamish nor his sister or brother appeared in the 1881 Census for the Town of Port Hope, Ontario. The 1871 Census of Port Hope showed a five-year-old John Beamish, Wesleyan Methodist, born Ontario, living with a Catholic Mary Mooney and her two young daughters. "Our" John should have been nine years old at that time. But even allowing for discrepancies of ages often given in Census returns, where was his sister Alice Anna, and his parents? No

death certificates were found 1869-1884 in Ontario for George or Sarah Beamish.

Referring to the place name Alma circa 1867, a previous searcher had found in the *1871 Directory of Wellington County*, a George Beamish at the village of Alma, a householder (as opposed to a freeholder) on Lot 22, Concession 16, Peel Township. However, a search of the 1871 and 1881 Census for Peel showed no sign of him. The Peel Abstract Book for that property had no transactions by any Beamish.

At this point, what Ontario sources might advance the research? First, searches of the Surrogate Court Indexes for Wellington, Northumerland, and Durham Counties (Port Hope) from 1858, date of County Surrogate jurisdiction, did not show any estate files for a George Beamish. George's marriage did not appear in Wellington County nor in the Northumerland or Durham Counties Marriage Registers, 1858, 1869.

The name Beamish did occur in three Methodist families (heads Frances age 65, Margaret age 53, William age 26) in 1881 in Port Hope, and there were six Northumberland/Durham estate files (1858-1900) for the surname. Not having found a trace of George apart from a possible brief residence in Peel, it looked like more of a general search was in order to try to establish any Beamish relationships.

It was decided then to survey available indexes to find occurences of the surname and possibly find emigrant Beamishes in Crown lands records.

Many Beamishes appeared on the Ontario Land Records Index of original grants from the Crown, but there was no George. There were no listings for the Town of Port Hope nor the surrounding township of Hope. A William Beamish "resident in Ireland" had received a location ticket in 1818 for West ½, Lot 5, Concession 5, Cavan Township, immediately north of Hope Township. A William had also received a Location Ticket 1822 for Lot 6, Concession 6, Cavan.

A Francis and John Beamish were in Manvers Township, also in Durham County, on this Index in 1850 and 1853. A John and Thomas Beamish were located in Ops Township on the northern boundary of Durham County in 1831. And a William Beamish residing in Mariposa, 1820, received a Land Board grant, no location given. These were the closest areas to Port Hope geographically.

A search of indexes to published marriage and death notices from early newspapers[1] showed that a Capt. William Beamish, storekeeper in Port Hope, had a third daughter Ann who married Humphrey Dayman in 1845, and an eldest daughter Catherine who married Dr. Conningsford in 1850. A certain William Beamish was beginning to look like an etablished early resident of the Port Hope/Durham County area. However his name was not among those in the Surrogate Index.

Getting into more specific records, the Land Abstract Book for Cavan, Lot 5, Concession 5, showed that William Beamish received his patent to the West ½ in 1820, but that a year later he and his wife sold the property. Cavan Deed #498 in Durham Copybook C was the registration of the sale, and gives William's wife's name as *Nancy*. The first entry in the Cavan Abstract Book for Lot 6, Concession 6, showed that William Beamish sold the lot in 1826, same buyer as Lot 5, Concession 5, but he didn't receive the patent to it until ten years later in 1836.

The six Northumerland/Durham Surrogate Court files were searched; three occured in Hastings Village, one in Manvers and one in Percy. None of these

mentioned any George Beamish or John C. Beamish. However the last, for Sarah Alice Beamish, spinster in Port Hope, made a connection for us.

Sarah Alice Beamish died 11 November 1897, will dated 17 April 1894, executors nephew Francis M. Beamish of Manitoba, nephew William E. Beamish of Port Hope, and Albert Winslow, Port Hope. She left a will of detailed bequests to her relatives, which are summarized her with relationships when they were thus indicated:

> Francis M. Beamish (nephew) s/o Francis Beamish
> William E. Beamish (nephew) s/o Francis Beamish
> Frances Beamish (sister)
> Annie Smith d/o William Adderley Beamish
> **Alice Ann Potter d/o George T. Beamish**
> **John Cullingford Beamish s/o George T. Beamish**
> **George Clinton Beamish s/o George T. Beamish**
> Margaret Henderson d/o John Sweetman Beamish
> Catharine C. Burn d/o John Sweetman Beamish
> George Beamish (nephew), druggist Kansas City s/o Francis Beamish
> Katie Beamish d/o William E. Beamish
> --i-a (illegible) Henderson d/o Margaret Henderson
> Tina Beamish d/o George Beamish
> Sarah Bishop (niece), S. Dayton, New York, w/o George Bishop

There was no doubt that this was the George T. Beamish we were seeking, since here was John C. Beamish with his known sister and a "new" brother, George Clinton Beamish. We could only assume that George T. Beamish was a brother of Sarah Alice, but no addresses were given for most of these people in the estate papers, and no indication if the beneficiaries' parents were alive or dead.

An obituary in the *Port Hope Weekly Guide*, 19 November 1897, added to our information only that Sarah was the youngest sister of Francis Beamish of Port Hope, at whose home she died. They were reported as the only two left of their family at the time, and she is said to have been born in Cobourg, although had lived in Port Hope most ot her life. This is an indication that if George T. Beamish was her brother, he was deceased by 1897.

Later evidence from the will of Frances Beamish, dated 8 June 1902, and her death notice, produced a similar list of nieces, nephews, and third generation relatives. Here was reference to "the late George T. Beamish" and "the late George Clinton Beamish". As peripheral interest to our particular line, we found through this Surrogate file and that of Dr. John Cullingford, that the childless Cullingfords (nee Catherine Beamish) had adopted her niece Catherine Beamish, eldest d/o John Sweetman Beamish, some time after his death. Again it appears that a newpaper notice was in error when it called Sarah Alice and Francis Beamish the last family members. No doubt Francis was a misprint for Frances.

The personal schedules of the 1851 Census for Port Hope are all missing. In 1861, Francis, aged 40, is shown in Port Hope with what appear to be brother Samuel and Sisters Fanny (Frances) and Sarah (Alice). The four are still living together in Port Hope through 1871 and 1881 and are shown as Wesleyan Methodist. There is no George Beamish appearing in any of these returns.

In other general searching for the surname, we learned that John Sweetman Beamish of Cobourg had married Margaret Robertson, had several children, and

Head of Family	Name of Wife
WILLIAM BEAMISH	NANCY or ANN

His Parents   Her Parents

....

....

Birth date ....   Birth date ....

Place ...COUNTY...CORK,...IRELAND.........   Place ....

Residence ..CAVAN...TOWNSHIP,...PORT...HOPE   Marriage date ....

Date settled .....1817......................   Place ....IRELAND.....................

Occupation . SADLER,...STOREKEEPER ......   Clergy ....

Religion ....   Church ....

Death date .15..OCT. - 10..NOV..1857........   Death date .....PRIOR..TO.....15...OCT....1857

Place ..PORT..HOPE..........................   Place ....

Burial date .... Cemetery ....   Burial date .... Cemetery ....

Other Marriages   Their Family   Other Marriages

Birth Date	NAME (in full)	Death Date	Married to-
c 1808	WILLIAM MOORE	6 DEC 1869	1) ANN PURDY 1832 2) MARY MATILDA PURDY 1838
c 1809	CATHERINE	PRIOR TO 1884	DR. JOHN CULLINGFORD 1950
c 1811	JOHN SWEETMAN	9 JAN 1858	MARGARET ROBERTSON 1851
c 1813	GEORGE THOMAS	PRIOR TO 1902	SARAH RICHARDS 1951
c 1816	FRANCIS	PRIOR TO 1897 ?	ELIZA JANE ELLIOTT 1945
c 1818-1831	FRANCES (FANNY)	4 FEB 1906	SPINSTER
c 1823	SAMUEL RICHARD	PRIOR TO 1897	BACHELOR
c 1825	ANN	PRIOR TO 1857	1) HUMPHREY DAYMAN 1845 2) HORACE YOMANS 1849
c 1837-1840	SARAH ALICE	11 NOV 1897	SPINSTER

died prematurely and intestate 9 June 1858, according to his file in Probate Court Records. No obituary for him was located in Cobourg, Port Hope, or the *Christian Guardian* newspaper. His widow removed to Port Hope, with her children to keep house for the widowed brother.

Early assessment rolls for Port Hope showed a William Beamish in 1857 but not in 1860. The 1842 Census for Hamilton Township around Cobourg, where Sarah Alice Beamish was born c1837-1839, was negative for the Beamish name. This census was not available for Hope Township. Several local histories failed to shed any light on Beamish families in early days.

Since Surrogate *Registers* for Northumberland and Durham were available at

an earlier date than the indexed files from 1858, a newly prepared Ontario Archives index to all Ontario pre-1858 Surrogate files was then searched. Here we found, finally, a William Beamish in Northumberland/Durham Registers. The entry in Register F, #140, was the will of William Beamish of Port Hope, dated 15 October 1857. No death is given, as is common with most early Register entries, since they are copies only of the most relevant court documents. Probate was granted 10 November 1857, narrowing down his death date.

No wife is mentioned, which likely means she predeceased him. Children mentioned are daughters Frances Beamish, Sarah Alice Beamish, and Catherine Cullingford; sons William Moore Beamish, Francis Beamish, John Sweetman Beamish, **George Thomas Beamish** and Samuel Richard Beamish. The mention of Catherine Cullingford in two estate files seems to account for John C. Beamish's middle name. Her marriage reported in the newspaper notice of 1850 mistakenly named her husband "Conningsford".

An obituary for William Beamish was not found in the Methodist newspaper *The Christian Guardian*, nor in other extant local newspaper for 1857.

Most of the basic and obvious sources had now been covered, with George T. Beamish's relationship to father William established, but little evidence of George's existence in his own right.

Available cemetery transcriptions for the Port Hope area produced at St. Mark's (Anglican) cemetery this inscription which had been difficult to decipher:

> Sacred to the memory of ANNE BEAMISH who died _____
> wife of WILLIAM BEAMISH
> _____ aged 55 years
> Marta Beamish
> her daughter _____

Nancy is a known nickname for Anne, but we can't be certain that this is George T. Beamish' mother.

We were able to find out more about William the father than his elusive son George. The Upper Canada Land Petitions series produced two petitions for William Beamish. On 15 May 1818 (UCLP #B11/125) he stated that he was a native of County Cork, had left Ireland 17 June 1817 with his wife and five children, "bringing with him the most favourable recommendations", and asks for a land grant. This corresponds to the 1818 Location Ticket for Lot 5, Concession 5, in Cavan.

In the second petition dated 20 March 1822 (UCLP #B13/80), William Beamish, native of Ireland, who emigrated about five years ago, now a sadler in Cavan, thanks the Lieutenant Governor in Council for his first grant at Lot 5, Concession 5, Cavan, and petitions for an additional grant because he now has six children and has proven his ability to cultivate his property. This request was granted the next day and corresponds to the Location Ticket at Lot 6, Concession 6, Cavan, in 1822.

We now knew more of William's origins than most land petitions reveal. A search of Durham County Deeds (County Deeds Copybooks usually pre-date Township Copybooks) showed two more entries for William Beamish after he'd sold his second Cavan Property. In 1833 (Deed #2390) William Beamish, sadler in Amherst, bought part of the SE ½, Lot 12 Concession 5, Cavan. Witnesses to

the Deed were John Huston, Deputy Land Surveyor in Cavan, and **George Thomas Beamish**, sadler in Hamilton Township. At last this looked like evidence that William's son George T. Beamish was living in Hamilton in 1833, and we learn his occupation. Amherst was an early name for Cobourg.

The other Deed #5293, dated 1841, was the sale of W ½, Lot 9, Concession 4, Mariposa, from William Beamish to Francis Beamish. In the Copybook, the handwriting sometimes almost illegible, Francis also paid a token sum to **Ann** wife of William, which may have been related to her dower right. Witnesses were John S. Beamish and Catherine Beamish. So William used his children as witnesses more than once. Assuming that Francis and William are son and father, this is the only direct reference to our William's wife as "Ann", 21 years after the reference to "Nancy". The long gap between births of William's children Ann and Sarah Alice, and considering the possible age of a woman who first gave birth circa 1808, make us wonder if William had a second wife.

Many questions were raised at this point. Why was George's first known child not born until about 1862, almost 30 years after this Deed was executed, when he was then presumably an adult? Is this the same George Beamish in the 1871 Wellington Directory for Peel Township? Why hasn't his marriage record shown up in the Durham County area? Why doesn't he appear in the Census returns from 1842 for Hamilton Township or nearby?

Continuing with more uncommon sources, we found that census returns for Hamilton Township existed from 1820 to 1824, 1839 and 1840. William Beamish appeared in all from 1820 to 1823. His family, grouped by ages, consists of husband and wife, and initially five children are five males and two females. In the return for 1839, a numerical return is noted for "Captain Beamish' Company" of 63 men, which is probably a militia unit.

A few red herrings or tantalizing clues turned up during the course. There was more than one Francis Beamish to keep things complicated. In the 1861 Census Ops Township, in a "blanket" search for George, a younger William Beamish turned up with a wife Anne, age 40, and a daughter Martha. Possibly this could relate to the Anne wife of William and daughter Marta buried at Port Hope. However Anne, wife of "our" William, was likely deceased before her husband in 1857, and this Anne would not have been 55 years old until 1876.

Another interesting connection was found in Frontenac County. A William Beamish, doctor of medecine in Waterloo, Kingston Township, died 6 December 1869, according to his Surrogate Court file. Relationships mentioned in his will were widow Mary Matilda, daughter Ann wife of Isaac Detlor, and son **William Adderly Beamish.** Surely the same William Adderly also mentioned in the will of Sarah Alice Beamish, sister to George! Unfortuately her will hadn't specified *her* relationship to him.

Searches in the Kingston Township Abstract Books for this William's property description (as given in 1851 Census Agricultural Schedule) showed that he officially took possession as early as 1833, and that **George T. Beamish** bought part of it in 1841 and sold it back to William in 1854. The deed of sale in 1841 indentified George Thomas Beamish as a sadler in Kingston Township, and brother-in-law Horace Yeomans was a witness; the 1854 deed identified his as "of Port Hope" and wife Sarah barred her dower, with brother Francis Beamish of Port Hope as a witness. But again, George was not in the 1851 Census of Kingston.

Head of Family	Name of Wife
GEORGE THOMAS BEAMISH	SARAH RICHARDS
His Parents	Her Parents
WILLIAM . BEAMISH	PLATT RICHARDS
NANCY or ANN	LYDIA
Birth date ... c 1813 ?	Birth date ...... c 1830
Place .... IRELAND	Place CAMILLUS, SYRACUSE, NY
Residence .CAVAN, PT. HOPE, PEEL TWP, NY	Marriage date ... 7 FEB 1851
Date settled ... 1817 UPPER CANADA	Place ..CAMILLUS, SYRACUSE, NY
Occupation ..SADLER, LUMBER DEALER	Clergy ....REV. C. WHEDON
Religion ....METHODIST	Church
Death date ....PRIOR TO 1897	Death date
Place	Place
Burial date ...... Cemetery	Burial date .... Cemetery

Other Marriages   Their Family   Other Marriages

Birth Date	NAME (in full)	Death Date	Married to-
26 MAR 1852	SARAH JANET		GEORGE BISHOP 1974
c 1857	GEORGE CLINTON	PRIOR TO 1902	
9 JUNE 1862	JOHN CULLINGFORD		FLORENCE E. POTTER 1884
c 1867	ALICE ANNA		HERMAN J. POTTER 1884

Death notices and an obituary for William, now believed to be William Moore Beamish s/o William, revealed no additional family information. Even Frontenac County Marriage Registers were searched to see if George T. has married there, with no results. Records of the two marriages[2] of William Beamish, surgeon, showed that he lived in Ernestown Township were on the main road from Kingston westwards, but no evidence could be found of George T. Beamish in Ernestown of Odessa.

Wesleyan Methodist Baptismal Registers at the United Church Archives were searched for George and Sarah's children, in all the townships of Northumberland and Durham Counties, plus the towns of Port Hope and Cobourg; town-

ships of Mariposa, Ops; and Wellington County areas of Pilkington, Nichol, Peel, and Elora. Only in Peel did we find some direct evidence, but not what we expected, which would have been Alice Anna's birth. The entry was:

> Sarah daughter of George and Sarah Beamish of Peel was born 26 March 1852 at SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, baptized at Peel by N.F. English 25 Feb 1870.

Immediately we see that George and Sarah were married far earlier than our first speculation. And perhaps George and Sarah were not only resident in New York for some years, perhaps they were also married there. This coincides with the original information on John C. Beamish' marriage certificate that his mother Sarah was born in New York.

The descendant who started this investigation knew that he had a Bishop family connection, and this combined with the mention of Sarah w/o George Bishop, a niece in Sarah Alice Beamish' will, and George T. Beamish' newly "found" daughter Sarah, led us to speculation that they were one and the same girl. This was confirmed by applying for and obtaining a marriage certificate in the Wellington County area: Sarah Janet Beamish d/o George and Sarah Beamish, born Syracuse, age 22, married George Bishop 5 August 1874 at Palmerston, by a Bible Christian minister. Research on George Bishop showed that he was from an established Quaker family in Minto and Wallace townships, but that he and Sarah had left the area before the 1881 Census. Sarah, like her father, has not been found in an 1871 Census return.

Later extended searches in Wesleyan Methodist Baptismal Registers for most townships and villages in Wellington County did not turn up any more children of George and Sarah.

The next avenues of investigation went through many New York Census returns and other sources. Unfortunately the New York Census index (1850), Syracuse, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties (1860 and 1870) did not show the George Beamish family. Neither did the 1880 Soundex for the entire state. The first bit of information culled was in the *1851 Directory of Syracuse:*

> "George T. Beamish, lumber agent, b 103 E Water"

Finally a marriage record was found in Camillus, New York (now part of Syracuse): George T. Beamish of Camillus, formerly of Fort (sic) Hope, Canada West, married Miss Sarah Richards of Camillus 7 February 1851. The Onondaga Historical Society found this information in its collection, along with some interesting references to George T. Beamish, lumber dealer. He was charged with assault and battery against a fellow lumber dealer in the Syracuse area, but was acquitted 6 June 1850. On 28 September 1852 he charged Lyman C. King with embezzlement.

Cherry Creek, New York, where George's two children were married 1884 in a double ceremony, is in Chatauqua County, and their previous residence was stated as Cattaragus County, the centre of a flourishing lumber industry. Between 1850 and 1870, was George T. Beamish operating or working for a lumber company back and forth across the border?

Investigation at the Anglican Diocesan Archives in Toronto did not produce any evidence that the Beamish family may have been Church of Ireland at the time of emigration. The old Cavan church registers cover the towns of Port Hope and Cobourg as well as many surrounding townships from 1819. Early Wesleyan Methodist registers for the area are not housed at the United Church Archives.

Directing our research back to the Wellington County area, we found that there were other Beamishes in the *1871 Directory of Wellington County*. We actually found "another" George Bemish (sic) there as a freeholder in Maryborough Township, and a Dr. Beamish as a druggist in the village of Rothsay. Subsequent searches of census, land records, and wills did not turn up any documentary evidence for these men. It is possible that one may be George Clinton Beamish s/o George Thomas, or George Beamish s/o Francis, the latter a druggist in Kansas City by 1894 according to his aunt's will.

During the course of research, much was found on the other children of William Beamish the emigrant from Ireland which hasn't been fully documented in this article, but basics of which are shown on the family group sheets. When an ancestor is as elusive as George T. Beamish, this serves to show how information about his siblings can provide much needed clues and evidence.

A brief chonological or biographical outline for him, a useful aid in evluation and analysis of genealogical problems, would look like this:

C 1813 birth Ireland?
1833 witness land record Cavan, sadler in Hamilton
1841 bought property Kingston township, sadler there
1850 assault & battery Syracuse
1851 boarding in Syracuse
1851 marriage to Sarah Richards, New York
1852 birth daughter Sarah, Syracuse
1854 residence Port Hope, sold Kingston property
1857 father's will, no location for him
c1862 birth son John Cullingord, Port Hope
c1867 birth daughter Alice Anna, Alma
1870 baptism daughter Sarah Janet, Peel township
1871 residence Peel or Maryborough township?
1874 daughter Sarah married in Palmerston
1884 children John C. & Alice A. married New York
1897 death sister Sarah Alice, all siblings deceased
except sister Frances (or brother Francis?)

Some day the death record of George T. Beamish may be found, or his presence in a census, or baptisms of his other children, which would help to fill out his biography. Hopefully, William Beamish can be researched in Ireland, since there are clues to County Cork. His bringing "favorable recommendations" with him that reached Dr. Baldwin in the government of Upper Canada, may imply some influence in Ireland, or unexplored sources of government documents, correspondence, and Crown Lands papers here.

Acknowledgment is given to Robert V. Cordingley of Indianapolis for his kind permission to publish the results of this research.

NOTES

1. Wilson, Thomas, *Ontario Marriage Notices*. (New Jersey: Hunterdon House, 1982) pp 124, 190. *The Ontario Register* (New Jersey: Hunterdon House) Vol. 5, 1981, p 191.
2. *Upper Canada Marriage Bonds, 1803-1845*, microfilmed manuscript collection at Ontario Archives, #2662 and #6158.

Sample page from the will of William Beamish.

Night Riders:
William H. Merritt &
The Provincial Light Dragoons, 1813

By Albert Stray

In some ways, the War of 1812 is still making waves on life in Ontario. It is certainly a never-to-be-forgotten conflict, one which shaped the direction of the infant provice in ways still felt today. That Canada remained firm as a nation following that conflict is, in some ways, nothing short of miraculous. On the Niagara Frontier, the battles raged back and forth between Burlington and Fort Erie for nearly the whole of the war. In the midst of it rode William Hamilton Merritt, a young American-born Upper Canadian, whose squad of light dragoons might not have turned the tides of many battles, but who did yeoman service for the infant colony in the face of contempt and indifference from the British regulars who were fighting the country's battles. Albert Stray, using Merritt's own papers, has brought alive the realities of those agonizing early battles, and at the same time added material to the genealogical mill about the men (and women) who fought with and for Merritt's little band.

Myths aside, te Canadian militia during the War of 1812 performed such mundane duties as guarding prisoners and "forwarding. . .supplies. . .".[1] Fed up, William Hamilton Merritt retired from the militia on 25 February 1813 "with a strong desire never to re-enter it".[2] Merritt returned to his family home at Shipman's (near St. Catherines) with every intention of entering business. In fact he entered into a timber contract and earned more money in a week than he had made as a soldier. At about the same time, his father was approached about raising a troop of Provincial Dragoons (mounted soldiers). The elder Merritt turned the proposal down due in part to his experience with the recently disbanded Niagara Light Dragoons.

Twenty-year-old William Merritt wrote in his journal that he had been considering such a proposal himself. Regardless of whose idea it was, Merritt agreed to undertake the project when approached by Colonel Harvey. Visions of an active campaign "in the coming season" plus the encouragement of officers such as Brock's former ACD, Major Glegg, fired his imagination. "I was flattered with an idea of. . .having an opportunity of these distinguishing themselves."[3] Recruiting commenced on 18 March 1813.

Dragoons had to provide their own horses, received one shilling three pence per day, a bounty of twelve dollars plus breeches and a jacket. Enlistment was for eighteen months (or the duration) in the Canadas, and each man was subject to capital punishment. No wonder Merritt wrote he was "under every possible disadvantage" as far as recruiting went. The British Army allowed a certain number of men in each regiment to bring their families with them. An entry in Merritt's Journal (#5380) suggests five Dragoons did so: Timothy Downs, Elias Gillis, Robert Hindman, David MacDonald and David VanEvery. In return, wives were required to prepare officers' meals and do other "traditional" chores.

W. Hamilton Merritt

Charles Ingersoll and Amos McKenny, who had both served with Merritt in the Niagara Light Dragoons, were made lieutenant and coronet respectively. Ingersoll was sent to York to recruit and McKenny to Fort Erie, while Merritt remained at Niagara.[4] Twenty-five men enlisted in the first week. Nonetheless, Merritt complained "every obstacle was thrown in my way. . ." because older officers were "jealous of so young a man getting the command of a separate corps. . .". Some recruits, for instance, were placed in other corps, an action which nearly caused Merritt to quit again. It took the persuasive arguments of his remaining men and friends such as Col. Bishop's Adjutant, Lt. Bernard to change his mind.

Thanks mainly to the exertions of Coronet McKenny, Merritt was able to muster forty-four men at Fort George on 25 April. In addition to Merritt, Ingersoll, and McKenny, the Dragoons included a sergeant-major, three sergeants, two corporals, a trumpeter and thirty-five privates.[5]

Initially Merritt and his officers had to spend a lot of their time drilling the men and "getting them in order. . .". But they were no sooner trained than they were dispersed across the Niagara Peninsula to Chippewa, Fort Erie, 12-Mile Creek and the Head of the Lake. Merritt was made a volunteer aide to Colonel Harvey and "had the pleasure of riding every night up and down the river with him. . .". Those Dragoons remaining at Fort George also patrolled at night between the fort and Queenston.
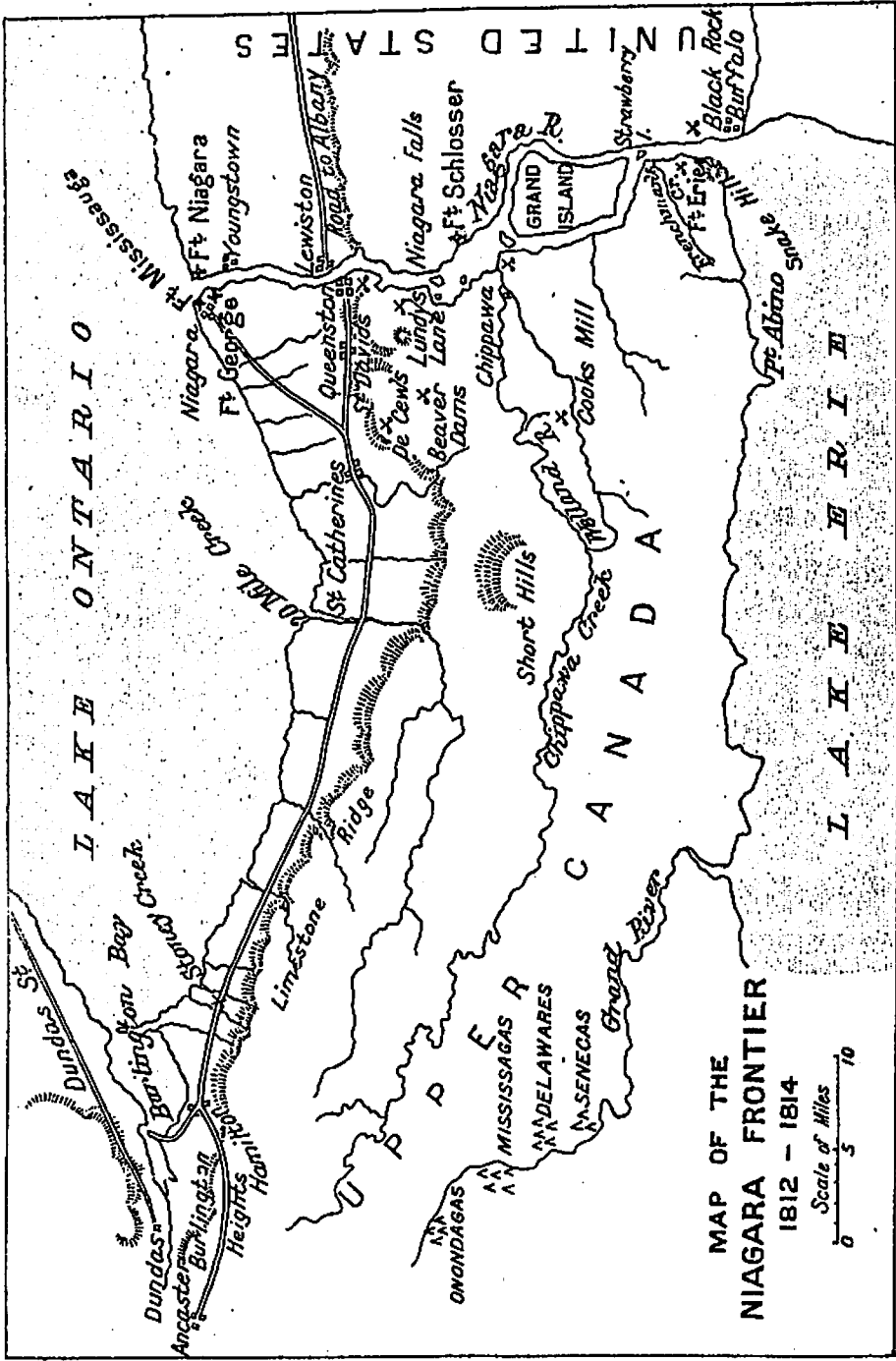
On one such ride an American invasion force was discovered above Newark on the lake side. In the ensuing battle of 27 May the outnumbered British and militia were forced to retreat:

> ". . .The Americans advance. Our troops after marching, countermarching, taking positions and abandoning them, advancing and retreating without any person knowing the design at last retreated and took up a position at Butler's Barrack. . ."[6]

Women and other non-combatants of Newark including some wounded gathered at Mr. Butlers, Balls and Servos's. "It was really distressing to see and hear the cries of women. . .". Merritt writes that he was stopped "every few yards to satisfy their enqueries as to the safety of some husband, father, brother. . .".[7] As the Army retreated, first to Decews, Coronet McKenny set fire to the stores in the fort in an unsuccessful attempt to destroy them. In the midst of this confusion, ten Dragoons were captured while four others, Jeremish York, David Van Every (?), Caleb Dance and James Morey deserted.

Militia men were treated with indifference by the British command; they were free to go home or tag along along with the retreating soldiers to Burlington. It appeared the upper part of the province was being abandoned. Merritt, however, was ordered on 29 May to stay back with eight or ten Dragoons to keep tabs on the Americans. Once it was certain they were not advancing in force, Merritt went home by the Lake Road to pick up the rest of his "kit" and returned to the Forty Mile Creek (Grimsby).[8]

American forays did come the next month but were beaten back at Stoney Creek (6 June) and later at Beaver Dam (24 June). Hostilities during the next five months were limited to ". . .men on horseback, often in disguise, riding through

UNITED STATES

Ft. Niagara
Youngstown
Lewiston
Road to Albany
Niagara Falls
Ft. Schlosser
Niagara R.
Strawberry I.
Black Rock
Buffalo
GRAND ISLAND
Frenchman's
Ft. Erie
Ft. Abino
Snake Hills

Mississauga
Niagara R.
Ft. George
Queenston
St. Davids
De Cews
Beaver Dams
Lund's
Lane
Chippewa
Cooks Mill
Chippewa Cr.
Welland R.

LAKE ONTARIO

St. Catherines
20 Mile Creek

Short Hills

Chippewa Creek

CANADA

Limestone Ridge

Grand River

Mississagas R.

Dundas St.
Burlington Bay
Stoney Creek
Dundas
Ancaster
Burlington
Heights
Hamilton

UPPER

ONONDAGAS
MISSISSAGAS
DELAWARES
SENECAS

LAKE ERIE

MAP OF THE
NIAGARA FRONTIER
1812 — 1814

Scale of Miles
0   5   10

Bartholomew, Edin.

the night, cutting and thrusting, taking prisoners, making hair breadth escapes. . .".[9]

No mention is made in Merritt's Journal of ever meeting Joseph Wilcox, the Canadian turn-coat. It was not for lack of trying on both parts:

"...Wilcox came out occassionally as far as the Fort always in the night. We had many a long ride as far as the Fort to see the Ladies and return at which attempt we were nearly taken one evening on about the 10th or 12th November, 1813. I was sent to Fort George with a flag of truce and if possible to get some information of their strength and establish a secret correspndence that would hear of their movements. . . On my arrival at the Fort heard of my fathers being made prisoner by Wilcox. I had three of four men with me, took the Lake Road. . .crossed by Patterson's, got home about 2 o'clock, freightened the good people out of their senses fearing I would be taken by Wilcox; he had been there the day before. I went to the crossroads, escaped Mr. Wilcox who had just passed on with a party to the Fort to make Capt. Nelles a prisoner. Got into Niagara about 6 o'clock, was conducted blindfolded to Ge. Harrison's quarters, supped with him and was treated with every attention. . ."[10]

Merritt left Fort George about midnight that night determined not to rest until Wilcox "was kidnapped or out of our reach". In an attempt to draw Wilcox out, Merritt "took many a dark, cold ride to near the 20 Mile Creek. . ." to no avail. Though he did make prisoners of a few of Wilcox's informants, another family friend was taken by Wilcox, a Mr. Adams.

Towards the end of November, General Vincent heard that the fleet on the Upper Lake had been driven ashore at Point Albino. Merritt together with Capt. Elliot, another officer and a Dragoon, were asked to investigate the report and if true to destroy the ships. They left Burlington in the early morning, "went through to. . .Nelles that day, the road almost impassable". It was then that they heard that Markle, Biggar, Grace, young Markle, Doc Crosby and Dagget had passed by the morning before to join the Americans. The next morning they went through to Canboro on the Chippewa Creek accompanied by young Nelles. Wet and tired, they stopped at Parks for the night. From here they sent a messenger forward to check the accuracy of the report which turned out to be false. Merritt was about to go down to the mouth of the creek to apprehend a couple of deserters when a new rumour reached him; the fleet on the Lower Lake had been driven ashore.

Merritt left the Chippewa Bridge at 4 o'clock, stopped at Streets where he took an American soldier prisoner. Markle had been there the day before on his way to Shipmans with an American advance party. To avoid them, Merritt's small group took the back roads. "Passed down the mountain near Lanes; very dark, lost the road, very near killing the horses. . .called at Campbells, was informed that King Joe was at Dettricks with 150 mounted men. . .".[11]

Later the Dragoon with Merritt called at Mrs. Philip Smith's, whose husband was being detained at Burlington on suspicion of being a spy. She told him four American Dragoons had passed a few hours earlier on their way to Burlington. Merritt "was determined to engage them or rather give them a shot and pass as we had no swords or holsters, our pistols were in a belt under our great coats which covered our Regimentals. . .".[12] Merritt wore a blue coat, not British red. A statement for a new blue coat and a pair of gaitors is included in his papers; cost £9 2s
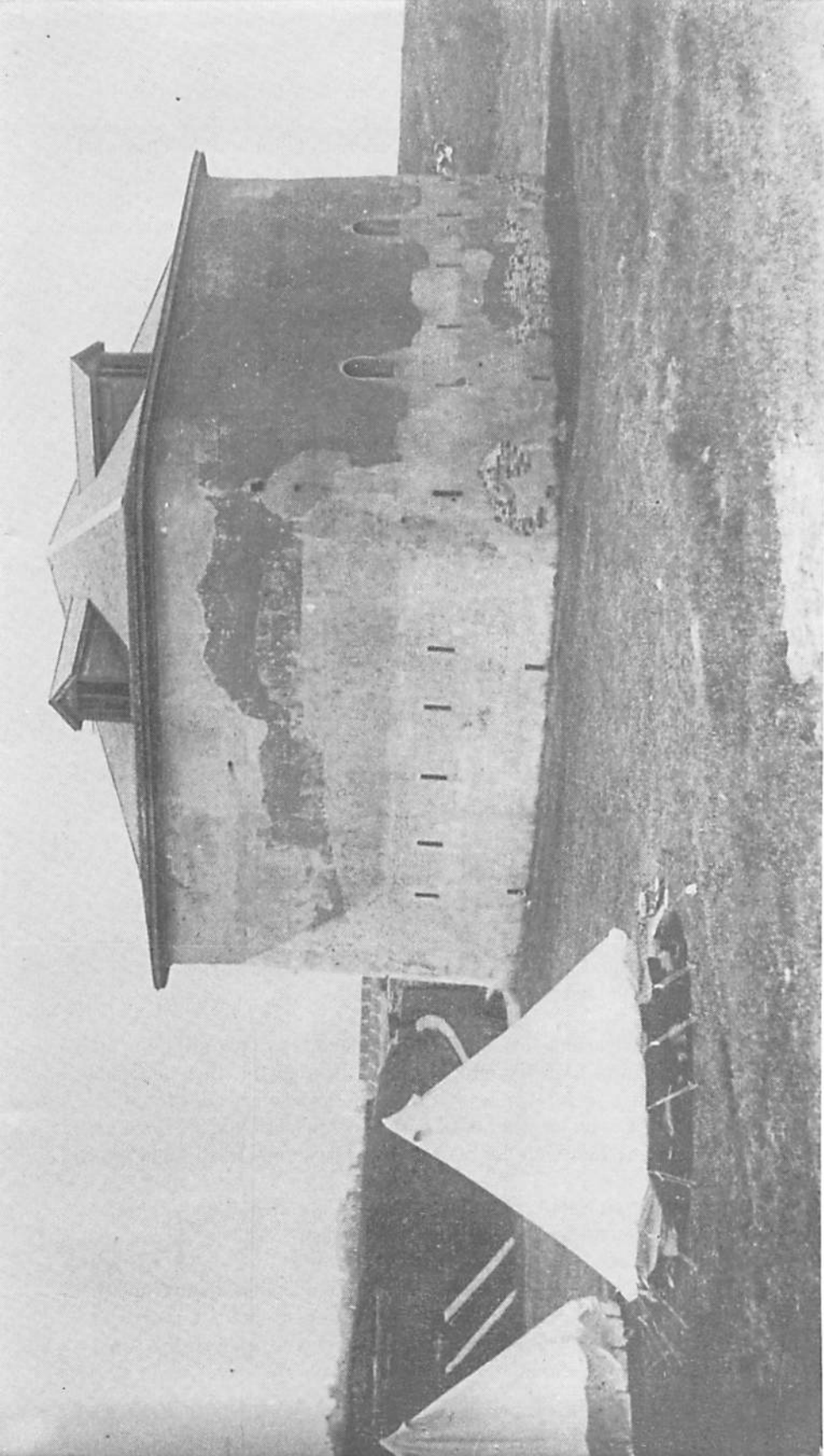
Fort Mississauga as it looked more than a century ago. Photography courtesy Archives of Ontario.

6p (20 August 1813). They expected to meet up with the American riders either at Birches or Runcheys "as those were the places they usually stopped. . .".[13] At the latter place an oft recounted mix-up occured. Merritt, Elliot and the Dragoon came upon two mounted men. Assuming they were two of the four Americans, shots were fired. Later Merritt learned from Doctor Sumners that the two riders had been his own men, Amos McKenny and Sgt. Major George Fields who had been after an American informer by the name of Force.

Merritt and his party rode as far as Lewises "took an hours sleep and proceeded to Stoney Creek, very much dejected". At this point he assumed he had possibly killed a friend. Fortunately none of them were accurate shots. From there he went to Dundas, "had a large party at Miss Cooleys on the evening of 1st December. . .".[14] The festivities were broken up at midnight when an order was received to proceed to the 40 Mile Creek and join Col. Murray. Wilcox, meanwhile, was up and about, taking prisoners: Mr. Lyons and Mr. Cosdel. General McClure (New York State Militia), who was now in charge of the American force at Fort George, had advanced as far as the 20 Mile Creek, stealing horses, beef and flour.

On the evening of 8 December, Merritt was ordered to proceed to Balls Mills to procure flour. It took him most of the night to find the 40 to 50 sleighs needed, and he was not able to leave Lewis's until the morning of the 9th. He persuaded Capt. Martin, who was in charge of the part, "to go in as far as" 12 Mile Creek so Merritt could bring his recently released father out of danger. George Ball joined them; the news he brought was not good. General McClure threatened to burn Newark if the British approached.

At Smith's house (between the 12 and 15 Mile Creeks) they apprehended "a scoundrel" by the name of Ferguson. ". . .Frightened nearly out of his senses, begged. . .me for the sake of old acquaintances to let him go. . ." He was killed later that night trying to escape; ". . .the ball took him in the back of the head. . ."[15]

> "Ball and myself went forward to reconnoitre" when they reached Shipmans. "Found no person, at Chisholms surprised a couple of sparks. John Dunn sent to Martin, who came on, took up the position, sent a party on the middle road. . .by Decews. . .Barons. . .I went with a third to my fathers. Brought him off and Chisholm. Left my mother and sisters by themselves. . .they did not mind. . .had become quite able soldiers. . .Capt. Martin returned by Holleys. I took my father to Balls and proceeded to the 40. . ."[16]

Colonel Murray, on learning of Merritt's excursion, reprimanded him and threatened to reduce Capt. Martin's rank for going beyond the 20 Mile Creek. Merritt ignored the order again, fearing that the Americans would destroy every house near the 12 Mile Creek. He went back with a few sleighs along the McGregor Road. Accompanying him were D. Servos, two Dragoons, three militia and young Housinger.[17]

Merritt encountered two New York militia officers, Capt. Benoit and Lt. Frazier carrying a flag of truce and a letter for General Vincent. Suspecting their real motive was spying, he detained them, forwarded the letter to Col. Murray and sent word for the "militia to assemble at Haynes and Clendenings. . ."[18] While the three men waited for an answer they "dined at my fathers, made ourselves as pleasant as the times allowed. . .". When Murray's reply was received the American officers were allowed to leave.

"They returned under the impression the whole Army was advancing, the greater part of which was at the 12 Mile Creek, where as only a few militia that had hastily assembled was there, and the advance at the 20 which was to proceed no further nor would not had the enemy of shown the least courage. . .I returned to Glendenings, took a comfortable bed with an intention of having a good sleep. . .This was near 2 o'clock. Had been very much fatigued, the third night up. . .in a dose when I received an order to proceed to the Beaver Dam and get off all the flour. . ."[19]

Twenty men of the 19th Light Dragoons and some of Merritt's Dragoons made up the party:

"Near Baron's got to-gether a number of sleighs, sent off all the flour to Balls Mills. On my return to the Beaver Dam took up young Force who had escaped from a party of ours the night before. . .On reaching Shipmans was very much surprised to meet Col. Murray with the advance. On hearing of their burning the town, he was determined to attack the Fort that night. After refreshing ourselves. . .and resting the men, we moved on, it being near 9 o'clock (Dec. 10th) the Provincial Dragoons one mile in advance. . .called at the Thompsons and McNabbs, found the enemy had left the town and the inhabitants in the utmost distress. At the Rev. Robert Addison's waited the arrival of Col. Murray who came on with part of the 19th Lt Dragoons. . .we proceeded on. . .nothing but heaps of coal and streets full of furniture. . .my old quarters Gordon's house was the only one standing. Made 3 or 4 prisoners and proceeded very cautiously in to the garrison which was abandoned. Many tents left. We were very apprehensive. . ."[20]

General McClure and Joseph Wilcox were safe behind the walls of Fort Niagara on the other side of the river. Retribution would come, but not this night. On their return to Newark, Col. Murray went up the Swamp Road to quarter his troops. Merritt returned home.

By Monday the 12th the whole army was on the move from Burlington. During the next week Merritt rode to Fort Erie to apprehend the two McIntoshes who had deserted his troop and wished to return, procured boats for Colonel Murray's attack of Fort Niagara and visited Lewiston (opposit Queenston) under a flag of truce to see several detained prisoners: Adams, Lyons, Nellis (es) and Cosdel. His real purpose, to observe "the strength and position of the enemy".

Fatigued, Merritt was unable to take part in the assault of Fort Niagara on the night of 18 December 1813. Instead he was confined to his rooms. Nonetheless, Murray allowed Merritt and his troop to share in the prize money in recognition of their service.[21] When well enough he travelled to Queenston where he found the horses and men in sad order ". . .totally neglicted. . ." as there was no immediate use for them. Ingersoll and McKenny were in Quebec, having escorted two prisoners there: Col. Chapin and Capt. Leonard. When they returned in February the Dragoons left behind were in better spirits. Merritt had put them into winter quarters at Twelve Mile Creek, found new recruits and horses.[22]

Idle for most of the winter, Dragoon labour helped built Fort Mississauga in May and later Fort Drummond at Queenston. The Muster Roll for the period 25 May-24 June 1814 lists forty-five name including Merritt. Four of that number were prisoners of war. Sixteen were sent to Long Point with Lt. Ingersoll to patrol between there and Burlington. McKenny replaced Ingersoll on 1 June.

At 4 o'clock on 3 July, William Merritt was about to sit down to his twenty-first birthday dinner at his parents' when a Dragoon interrupted with news of an American landing at Fort Erie. Merritt, together with as many of his men as could be spared, rushed to Chippewa, though he was recalled to Fort George. Two days later the British position at Chippewa was over-run. All the militia retired to Burlington, leaving their families behind. Merritt and fifteen Provincial Dragoons rode to Twelve Mile Creek to keep watch.

Thirty militia (including Merritt) embarked on a short-lived venture beginning 15 July. Their purpose was to "hang onto the skirts of the enemy, and annoy them by every possible means". Within a week their number had been reduced to eleven and the scheme abandoned.[24]

Merritt, needed for more conventional duties, arrived at Lundy's Lane with a part of his troop at 3 o'clock on 25 July. In the darkness of the battle that followed that night, Merritt was captured by members of the U.S. 28th Regiment: also taken was his favorite horse, Hyder Ally. After spending an uncomfortable night at Schlosser, N.Y., he and eighteen other prisoners were marched to Buffalo.

A few days later, Merritt was paroled to Greenbush, Massachusetts where he spent the next eight months. As a prisoner on parole, Merritt would have agreed not to take up arms again. Though uneventful, the time spent in Greenbush was comfortable and surely different from the experiences one associates with prisoners of war. A few entries from his diary attest to this: "Aug. 7th attended a party, the next afternoon played cricket and that evening celebrated the capture of Washington at a dinner party". However, he was not happy. On Sept. 9th Merritt wrote "took long ride, played billiards, and strolled about, read, and at last drowned my cares in the arms of Morpheus. . .".[25] It would be another five months before he returned to Shipmans.

Once back Merritt wasted little time exchanging "the bonds of war for the bonds of matrimony". On 15 March 1815 the American-born Merritt married Catharine Prendergast of Mayville, New York.[26]

A total of sixty different men served under William Hamilton Merritt between April 1813 and the end of hostilities in 1815. Of that number, sixteen were captured and another seven deserted. There is no mention of any being killed. Merritt's knowledge of the back roads and creek beds in the Niagara Peninsula served him and his adopted country well. Looking back, the twenty-one-year-old veteran should have been satisfied that both he and his Dragoons had distinguished themselves.

Provincial Light Dragoons: 25 April 1813-24 June 1814

Rank	Name	Remarks
Captain	William H. Merritt	Served earlier as capt. in Niagara Light Dragoons.
Lieutenant	Charles Ingersoll	Previous service as coronet in Niagara Light Dragoons.
Coronet	Amos McKenny	Was a sgt. in Niagara Lt. Dragoons
Sgt. Major	George Fields	Taken prisoner, Stoney Creek, 8 June 1813. Later paroled.
Sergeant	Robert Hindman	Promoted from corporal prior to 25 July 1813.

		Was a private, 1st Troop, Niagara Lt. Dragoons. Married, two children.
	Dail McKenny	Taken prisoner at Niagara 3 June 1813. Deserted 14 November 1813.
	Elijah McKenny	Detained in Niagara 30 May 1813. February 1814 listed as prisoner on parole.
	Richard Moon	Promoted from private prior to 25 January 1814.
	Benjamin Swayze	Taken prisoner at Stoney Creek 8 June 1813. Previously was a cpl. in Niagara Light Dragoons.
Corporal	Edward Lane	Promoted from private prior to 25 October 1813.
	Alexander McIntosh	Deserted 14 November 1813.
	David Nighton	Promoted from private prior to 25 May 1814.
	Francis Postle (Postell)	Taken prisoner 4 Mile Creek, 3 June 1813. Deserted prior to 24 November 1813.
Trumpeter	John Binder	Taken by enemy at 12 Mile Creek, 14 June 1813. Still a prisoner 25 June 1814.
Private	Western Allen (Allan)	Name first appears on roll of 25 April-24 May 1813.
	George Alsworth (Elsworth)	Name first appears on roll of 25 April-24 May 1813.
	John Brady	Taken at Beaver Dam, 19 June 1813. Escaped.
	James Carr	Name first appears on roll of 25 April-24 May 1813.
Private	Nasthan Caswell	Private, Niagara Lt. Dragoons. Taken prisoner DeCews 1 June 1813. Paroled.
	William Castleman (Casselman)	Name first appears on roll of 25 April-24 May 1813.
	Paul Clement	Name appears on roll of 25 January 1814.
	Henry Clute	Name appears on roll of 25 September 1813.
	C. Cox	On roll for 25 April-24 May 1813 only.
	Benjamin Done (Doan)	Taken prisoner at Niagara 27 May 1813. Sick at home November 1813.
	Amos Dakins	Name first appears on roll of 25 April-24 May 1813.
	Caleb Dence	Deserted 1 June 1813.
	Andrew Donaldson	Taken prisoner 12 Mile Creek, 12 June 1813.
	Timothy Downs	Served from 24 April 1813. Married two children.
	Hugh Ferguson (Furgason, Farguson)	Name first appears 25 April 1813.

	Elias Gillis	Name first appears on roll of 25 January-24 February 1814.
	Joseph Hitts	Name appears on first muster roll of April-May 1813.
	David Horton	First saw duty 25 January-24 February 1814.
	Godfrey Huffman	Taken prisoner Stoney Creek 3 June 1813.
	Peter Love	Served during Dragoons entire existence.
	David McDonald	Married with two children. Taken prisoner 12 Mile Creek, 12 June 1813.
	John McIntosh	Name first appears on roll of 25 July 1813. Taken prisoner at Lundy's Lane, October 1813.
	Stephen Meadough	Name first appears on roll of 25 May-24 June 1813.
	Peter Miller	Left at Niagara 27 May 1813. Later Paroled.
	(Millar)	
	Sepe Millard	Name first appears on roll, 25 September 1813.
Private	Edward Moon	Another of the original Dragoons.
	James Morey	Deserted 1 June 1813.
	William Osburn	Name appears on rolls starting 25 January-24 February 1814.
	Joseph A. Richardson	Taken Prisoner at Niagara 27 May 1813. Later paroled.
	John Rogers	Name first appears on roll of 25 January 1813. Served as private in Niagara Light Dragoons.
	Jacob Senebough	Joined prior to 24 May 1813. Sick at home 24 October 1813.
	Frederick Sense	Deserted 12 November 1813.
	Philip Shadwick	Name appears on first roll of
	(Shadawell, Shadawick)	25 April-24 May 1813.
	Francis Stiver	Name on rolls from April 1813.
	(Stivers, Stives)	Sick at home November 1813.
	John Stiver	Taken at Beaver Dam 19 June 1813. Sick at home November 1813.
	Lewis Stanley	Name appears beginning January 1814.
	Sepe Turrele	Name appears on rolls 25 January-25 February 1814.
	Uriah Turrele	Name appears of rolls 25 January-24 February 1814.
	David Van Every	Deserted 29 May 1813. Married with three children. Listed as being at Fort George February 1814.

William Westover	Appears on the muster rolls beginning January 1814.
George Yeocuson	A member from 25 April 1813.
Jeremiah Yorke	Name appears on first muster roll.
Henry Young	Name appears on first muster roll.

Compiled from Muster Rolls for 25 April-24 May 1813, 25 May-24 June 1813, 25 July-24 August 1813, 25 September-24 October 1813, 25 October-24 November 1813, 25 January-24 February 1814, & 25 May-24 June 1814 plus the Return for the summer of 1813. W.H. Merritt Papers, Vol. 28 (MG 24, E1, vol. 30 reel C-7065 PAC).

Descriptive list of horses
Merritt's troop Provincial Lt. Dragoons, Ft. George 24 May 1813

1.	George Fields	bay horse
2.	Benjamin Swayze	bay horse Blaze
3.	Elijah McKenny	Sorrell horse
4.	Dial McKenny	Bay horse
1.	Francis Postele	Bay mare dark
2.	Robert Hindman	Light Bay mare Star
1.	John Binder	Chesnut mare blaze
2.	John Stiver	Chesnut mare blaze
3.	Caleb Dence	Bay Mare light
4.	Western Allen	Chesnut
5.	Stephen Meadough	large bay horse
6.	David McDonald	brown mare star
7.	Francis Stiver	a roan mare
8.	William Casselman	large light bay
9.	Andrew Donaldson	black
10.	Edward Lane	bay horse
11.	Timothy Downs	dark bay horse
12.	Jacob Sencebough	large brown mare
13.	John Brady	large bay horse
14.	Philip Shadawell (Shadwick)	chesnut horse small
15.	George Yeocuson	a bay horse
16.	Henry Young	chesnut mare blaze
17.	James Carr	black horse blaze
18.	Peter Love	large chesnut horse
19.	David Van Every	brown
20.	Amos Dacon	a chesnut mare blaze
21.	Joseph A. Richardson	black mare
22.	Benjamin Done	brown
23.	Joseph Hitts	light bay horse blaze
24.	Godfrey Huffman	light bay horse blaze
25.	Jeremiah York	a roan mare
26.	John McIntosh	a roan mare
27.	Alexander McIntosh	a bay mare

28.	Nathan Caswell	large brown horse
29.	Hugh Ferguson	bay horse
30.	James Morey	chesnut horse blaze
31.	George Elsworth	chesnut horse large
32.	Edward Moon	brown horse

W.H. Merritt Papers, Vol. 28 (MG 24, E1, vol. 30 reel C-7065)

Return of Horse,
Company of Capt. Merritt's Troop Provincial Lt. Cavalry
on our retreat from Fort George, Forty Mile Creek, 22 June 1813:

Name	Horses, how accounted for
Edward Moon	Taken by Lt. Chisholm at Fort George by order Lt. Col. Glegg and never returned.
John Stiver	Left on Plains of Niagara. Fined. Taken by enemy
Peter Love	Left between Queenston and Niagara.
Henry Young	Left at Niagara.
James Carr	Left at Fort by order Capt. Crowthers.
Alexander McIntosh	Left at the Beaver Dam. Fined.
George Yeocuson	Left at the Beaver Dam. Fined.
Amos Dakins	Taken by Capt. Mills at the action at Stoney Creek and not returned.
Timothy Downs	Shot at Stoney Creek.
Hugh Ferguson	Stolen at Head of Lake.
Benjamin Done	Taken b enemy at Twelve Mile Creek.
Francis Postele	Taken with himself at 4 Mile Creek.
Godfrey Huffman	Taken at 50 Mile Creek by enemy with himself.
John Binder	
David McDonald	Taken with themselves at 12 Mile Creek,
Andrew Donaldson	12th June 1813.
John Brady	Taken at Beaver Dam 19th June
John Stiver	with themselves.

W.H. Merritt Papers, Vol 28 (MG 24, E1, vol. 30 reel C-7065)

Names of men who served,

Capt. Merritt's Troop of Provincial Dragoons 25 April 1813 to March 1815

Robert Hindman	Edward Lane
Alexander McIntosh	Timothy Downs
Frderick Sence	David Nighton
James Carr	Hugh Ferguson
Jacob Scencebough	Richard Moon
George Yeocuson	Edward Moon
Joseph Hitts	Westrn Allen
Phillip Shadwick	John Brady
William Castleman	Godfrey Huffman
George Elswort	John Stivers
Peter Love	Francis Stivrs
Amos Dakins	Benjamin Doan

W.H. Merritt Papers, Vol. 28 (MG 24, E1, vol. 30 reel C-7065)

NOTES

1. J. McKay Hitsman, *The Incredible War of 1812*, U of T Press, 1968, p.93.
2. *W.H. Merritt Papers, Vol 28* (MG 24, E1, vol. 30 Reel C-7065), p. 5805. This source will hereafter be referred to as Papers.
3. Ibid., p. 5807.
4. Ibid., p. 5807
5. "Muster Roll, Provincial Light Dragoons, Apr. 25-May 24, 1813", in Papers.
6. Papers, p. 5808.
7. Ibid., p. 5808.
8. Ibid., p. 5812.
9. Pierre Berton, *Flames Across The Border* 1813-1814, M&S, 1981, p. 82.
10. Ppers, p. 5835.
11. Ibid., p. 5837.
12. Ibid., p. 5838.
13. Ibid., p. 5838.
14. Ibid., p. 5840.
15. Ibid., p. 5842.
16. Ibid., p. 5843.
17. Ibid., p. 5843.
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19. Ibid., p. 5844.
20. Ibid., p. 5847.
21. J.P. Merritt, *Biography of the Hon. W.H. Merritt, M.P., of Lincoln District of Niagara*, St. Catherines, 1875, p. 32.
22. Papers, p. 32.
23. J.P. Merritt, *Biography of the Hon. W.H. Merritt. . . p. 33.*
24. Ibid., p. 33.
25. Ibid., p. 36.
26. Ibid., p. 37.

The Havens Family in Canada

By Keith Kelly U.E.

Is there a Haven in your background? Then you could do worse than check out the list at the end of this story. It shows which families have become related to the Haven clan by marriage since the family came to Canada in the aftermath of the American Revolution. Keith Kelly, the author of this article, has a great deal of information on his family, and is willing to share it with other researchers who might be connected with him. If you think you're related, or can provide any information on his missing links, write to him at: R.R. 2, Rodney, Ontario N0L 2C0, or telephone 519785-0247.

One of the early families who settled in the Niagara Peninsula following the American Revolution was that of William Havens. In the spring of 1783 Mr. Havens with his wife Lydia Masters, three sons, three daughters, four horses and fourteen cows left Jefferson in Gloucester County, New Jersey and made their way to Grantham Township, Lincoln County. It is the opinion of the writer who is a descendant that this trip took about six weeks. This is based on the fact that the Beamer family, also of the same area, took that length of time to make the journey and came by way of Oswego, New York and thence westward to Queenston where they crossed the Niagara River.

Before continuing however, some background material on the Havens family should be given.

In Henry Clay Havens' book *The Havens Family in New Jersey* it is related that William Havens of Cardiganshire, Wales emigrated from Aberystwith and settled among the followers of Roger Williams on the island of Conanticut, Rhode Island. This was about the year 1635. In 1638 he was officially admitted as a resident of Acquidneck village. On the 30th day of April 1639 William Havens, along with twenty-eight others, signed the following compact:

> "We whose names are underwritten do acknowledge ourselves the legal sub-
> jects of his Majesty King Charles and his name do hereby bind ourselves into a
> civil bodie politicke unto his laws according to matters of justice."

William Havens died in 1683, aged seventy-four, leaving his wife Dennis or Dionis and a large family. Many branches of this family have been traced but that of his son John, who removed to Monmouth County, New Jersey, is the one from which the Canadian branch stems.

If Henry Clay Havens is correct, and we have no reason to believe otherwise, William Havens, the great grandson of John Havens of Monmouth County, New Jersey was the progenitor of the Havens branch in Canada.

The name "Havens" is derived from the place-name "Haven" meaning harbor. This word has the same meaning and nearly the same form in other languages: Anglo-Saxon, Haefene; Dutch, Haven; German, Hafen; Danish, Havn; French, Havre. At times the surname appears as Haven and at other times an "S" is added which in Welsh means the son of Haven. It appears in early New Jersey history

that attempts were made to alter the spellings of the name Havens to distinguish various branches of the family. Thus we find: Heavens, Havan, Havans, Haven, Havince, Havins and Havine.

This writer has been fortunate to have inherited most of the family notes, including births, deaths and marriages as recorded by his great grandfather William V. Havens, who was the great grandson of William Havens who came from New Jersey and settled on Lots 7 and 8, Concession 7, Grantham Township, Lincoln Coutny.[1] Among these notes was a handwritten account by William V. Havens[2] relating the experiences of his great grandfather William Havens during the Revolution and the subsequent trek to Canada. Apparently this story was handed down by word of mouth and by direct conversation with Elijah Collard whose family accompanied the Havens group on their trip. The following is that story in part:

"However when the Colonists rose up against King George in 1776 there was in Jefferson County, Jersey State [this should be Gloucester County] one William Haven and his wife Lydia Masters, an English woman with a family of six children. They had a fine farm and grist mill. But as the Colonists were mustering they wanted Haven to go with them. Lydia met them at the door. She said that he was a King's man and would not go with them. They pushed her aside and drew him out and said they would hang him if he did not go along. Lydia said he was a King's man and you darren't hang. They put a chain about his neck, then over an apple limb and drew him up from the ground. She still shook her finger at them saying you darren't hang he is a King's man. Then they let him down and gave him twenty-four hours to leave. They gathered up their things and put their delft and pots into the mill pond and took their horses and cattle by night back about eight miles where they were protected by King George's flag. Some time afterwards when order was restored they came back. But the mill was burnt down, the dam destroyed and the delft and pots were taken away or broken up, so the family had to camp out. But William served as a King's man (i.e.) Militiaman N.B. a U.E.L. a man that was enlisted for three years during a war. Therin was a difference as to what bounty each one got after the war was over. The letters U.S.L.D. that I have seen on the saddles and muskets stand for United States Late Dragoons.

"In the spring of 1783 the war being over and their farm being confiscated they followed King George's flag to Canada.

"They packed all of their worlds goods on three pack horses viz. The plough irons (barr share and coulter) a wooden mouldboard being used, trace chains, axe and beetle rings. Their delft now consisted of one large pewter platter sixteen inches across and some small plates of pewter and some drinking mugs; and other bare necessities of life: and drove their cattle before them. The cattle were mostly black and white spotted built much like the Devon cattle of today".

Some fifty-four years ago one Elijah Collard, who settled on lots 176, 177 and 143 Niagara Township and who travelled with the Haven family from Jersey State to Canada, told me considerable about the trip. He said they forded many a stream. The spring freshlets raised some pretty high. They came to one that was pretty wide. He said, "Now Lydia how will you get over?" She said, "Lige you must cary me". "All right" said Lige. She put her hands on his shoulders and raised up. He grabbed her and forded the stream nearly up to his arm pits and set her down to the amusement of all.

Elijah was a small wiry-built man and Lydia was a good stout English woman. Hence it was a Herculean feat. At the same time he told me that Lydia was quite a

doctor and among other things she brought along were seeds. She had secreted some Burdock burrs in the old mare's mane and she valued them very much. And for years after settling in Canada Lydia attended the sick for miles around. (The writer Wm V. Havens states here that he knows too well the taste of Burdock root tea and that the family receipt (recipe) book had Burdock, Poke Root, Gensing, Mandrake, Boneset, Yarrow, Sarsaparilla, Cherry bark, and Poplar bark besides Dandelion, Deneroyds, Mints etc. in it).

If Lydia was skilled in medicine, her boys were equally skilful with tools. William the eldest, being a millwright, at once turned to be a wheelwright and made the little spinning wheels and looms for weaving, and spinning flax and wool on and the distaffs that go with them. (I know of one that is in good repair yet). William was also a local Methodist Preacher.

George, the third son, not only tanned leather but made shoes for his family. As a worker in wood he excelled in making waggons and sleighs. Yet agriculture in all its branches was well attended to, especially in stock raising. I well remember the old roan mare and the black cattle in the yard.

The account ends here but in a letter to a relative written in 1902 he adds additional information.

John Haven, the second son of Wm. and Lydia Haven married Charity Smith, daughter of father Abraham Smith (Loyalist) one of the pioneers in the Long Point Settlement along Lake Erie. After marriage, John Haven and wife settled near Turkey Point in Charlotteville Township. He was a nimrod and fond of the chase. Thus their table was often spread with what would be considered a grand Thanksgiving banquet. But a time came when there was a famine in the land, about 1801 or 1802. Vegetation was so scarce that deer were too poor to carry home and the turkeys likewise. There was a family of five children to feed and the struggle for existence was hard. On 9 May 1806 John Haven was called to rest.

William Havens, the oldest son of Wm. and Lydia Havens, married Elizabeth Schram, daughter of John Schram (Loyalist) and settled in Clinton Township, Lincoln County.[3] There he became prominent in the affairs of the community. In 1813 he was clerk of Clinton Township and in 1817 he was one of two school teachers in that municipality. It is not known when he and his wife died or where they are buried but very probably in Beamsville or nearby.

George Havens, the youngest son, married Elizabeth Rice, daughter of Thomas Rice (Loyalist) and remained on the original farm at Homer, now a suburb of St. Catharines.

The Havens family adhered mainly to the Baptist religion but occasionally associated themselves with the Quakers. This was true as the Rice family was of that faith.

George Havens was very active in the formation of the Grantham Baptist church at Homer which still remains as Queen St. Baptist in St. Catharines. He was also asked to assist in the formation of the Virgil Baptist congregation. It is not surprising then that he was referred to as Deacon George Havens. He died 2 February 1842 and is buried at Homer beside his wife.

The three daughters of Wm. and Lydia Havens were Hannah Havens who married Elias Sloat of Grantham. She died having her first child. Elizabeth Havens married Ebenezer Kelly who also lived in Grantham Township. Research indicates this couple had no children and that they may have returned to the United

States. Sarah Havens, the third daughter, married Wm. Jones and little or nothing is known about this couple. This writer believes descendants may remain in the Hamilton area.

Much more could be written on the Havens family as there are many other interesting stories. The writer has traced many of the lines of descent from Wm. Havens and wife Lydia to the present day with more information still being sought.

Readers of this article might be interested in knowing what family are connected to the Havens family by marriage. The following is a partial list.

Awrey, Bessey, Casselman, Chamberlain, Daniels, Dean, Ferris, Fish, Fralick, Freas, Gilbert, (Goodenow), Goodenough, Hastings, Hellems, Hiscott, Hitchcock, Hopkins, Howey, Johnson, Jones, Kelley, Kenney, Leach, Myers, McPherson, Reece, Rice, Ripenburgh, Rogers, Roszell, Sanderson, Schram, Shaw, Sloat, Smith, Swindlehurst, Teetzel, Thomas, Thompson, Travers, Vannatter, Westover and Yemen.

NOTES

1. Wm. Havens Sr. was granted land in Grantham but he and his sons were also granted land in Clinton twp. Wm. Havens does not appear on Loyalist lists and his petition for land does not indicate that he truly qualified as a Loyalist although he was loyal to the Crown.

2. Wm. V. Havens to whom we owe a great deal for recording the Havens family history was born 7 March 1829 and died 11 June 1910 in St. Thomas, Ontario. He is buried in Victoria Lawn Cemetery, St. Catharines, beside his two wives Julia Bessey and Mary Hiscott.

3. John, George and Robert Havens, Loyalists, who settled in Ernestown and Adolphustown Townships in the Bay of Quinte area were distant relatives of the Lincoln County Havens family.

Genetics for genealogists:
Part I: Basics

By John R. Tkach, M.S., M.D.

We have long wanted to run some basic information on genetics for genealogists, and thanks to the medical skills of Dr. John R. Tkach of Montana, at last are now able to do so. This is the first of a series on genetics for genealogists which will present those key concepts that would be of use to family researchers in trying to verify lineage. Additional information will be forthcoming in future issues.

Have you ever wondered why some people in your family have blue eyes and others have brown? Perhaps you have assembled old family photos and been startled by the incredible similarity between ancestors and relatives you know. Grandmother may say, "John is the spittin' image of his great-grandfather so and so." Then you compare the photos, and she's right. He *is* the spittin' image of his great-grandfather. Why is that? Why do certain diseases run in the family? How is it that they can skip generations?

In fact, these are very difficult questions. Answers can be given for some. Scientists who study the mechanisms of inheritance are called geneticists. As genealogists, genetics is of some interest to us. In this and the next few issues of *Canadian Genealogist*, we will examine some of the concepts of genetics as they prove useful to genealogists.

Genetics, the scientific study of heredity, is a new field slightly over 100 years old. It began with the work of the Augustinian monk Gregor Mendel in Brno, Czechoslovakia. Mendel grew peas for the monks. He kept meticulous records of the characteristics of the peas he grew. He pollinated the peas in various combinations. Over a period of eight years, he collected data on his peas. As a result of examining this data, he saw certain patterns of dominance of some characteristics over others. He published his results in 1866, and the scientific community immediatly ignored them. In fact, it wasn't until 35 years later that anyone seriously read his paper.

The principles established by Mendel are fundamental to all genetics and describe at least 80% of inheritance or more. Mendel described an hypothetical unit of inheritance called the "gene." Some genes give characteristics to the organism that dominate over other characteristics. Genes occur in pairs. That is, you tend to get two genes for a particular type of characteristic. The gene that has dominance is called the dominant gene. The non-dominant gene is called recessive. Frankly, Mendel's work is boring. Let me explain Mendelian inheritance to you but using the human characteristics of eye color. It's a little more interesting.

Eye color was the first normal Mendelian character recognized in man back around 1907-1908. I must warn you that we still do not fully understand eye color. I made a thorough search of the medical literature a year ago and found that little progress has been made in understanding the inheritance of eye color since 1946. But there are a few useful things that have been learned.

The brown color in our hair, eyes, and skin is a complex chemical called

melanin. In order to have color in your skin, your body must have enzymes that change a chemical called tyrosine into melanoprotein. People who do not inherit the genes to make these enzymes have perfectly white skin and hair. There is no pigment to the iris of the eye, the area around the pupil. Thus, when you look into their eyes, you can see the blood vessels of the retina. Their eyes look pink. We call these people albinos.

Assuming a person can make pigment, other genes modify the way the pigment is packaged and distributed. The only difference between the skin of a white person and the skin of a black person is that the melanin in black people is packaged in slightly larger clumps. That's it; that's the only difference. Some geneticists believe that originally all people had brown eyes. Blue eyes may be a mutation, a change, from brown eyes.

The eyes undergo color changes throughout life. When eye color is recorded on the medical family group sheets, it should be with respect to the age of the individual. It is not sufficient to just write blue or green or brown. All white babies have blue eyes at birth. Between birth and the age of six to eight years, the color may change. Some babies' eyes become brown. Some become lighter blue. Pure-blood American Indian babies, on the other hand, never have blue eyes. They have intensifier genes that make their eyes a dark brown. Pure-blood American Indian babies are born with brown eyes. In Japanese babies, the brown eye color is established in the baby by the fourth month of fetal life.

The color of the eyes changes with aging. Women age more rapidly than men in this respect. The eye color of a woman is 14 to 29 years more advanced than that of a man of the same age. The eye colors of relatively young women thus correspond to the eye colors of older men. I feel eye color used in genealogical research should be specified for about age 18-21. **Otherwise eye color can mislead the genealogist.** Be careful about making paternity statements based on eye color. Most of the time, your conclusions will be right. But you can make an unjustly and unfairly wrong conclusion about paternity based on eye color.

Dominant and recessive genes in eye color

Let us consider the inheritance of brown and blue eyes. Brown is dominant to blue. In this respect, each person inherits two genes for this one character. This pair of genes is called alleles. The dominant gene is labeled "B" for Brown. A person inheriting this gene will have brown eyes. The recessive gene is "b". A person having two "b's" will have blue eyes. You can think of "b" as meaning blue. A person will have one of the three following sets of genes: "BB", "Bb", or "bb". "BB" and "Bb" will produce brown eyes.

Suppose a mother and father have blue eyes. Their genetic constitution is called their "genotype". If they have blue eyes, their genotype is "bb". They lack the genes for brown eyes. When they produce gametes, sperms and eggs, all the sperm and eggs will have one "b" gene each. When the sperm and egg combine to produce the baby, the sperm contributes one "b" and the egg contributes one "b". The genotype of the baby will be "bb". Blue eyed parents of the genotype "bb" cannot produce brown eyed children.

Geneticists like to chart this sort of thing. Figure 1 shows how this is done. The left column shows the possible combinations of genes for this character in the eggs of the mother. The top row shows the possible combination of genes for this character in the sperm of the father. The four additional boxes show the possible
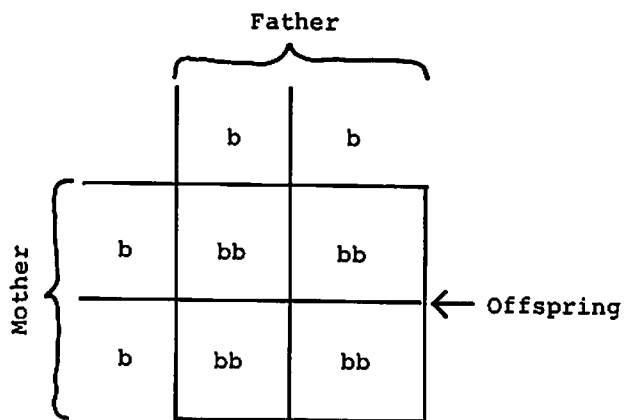
Father

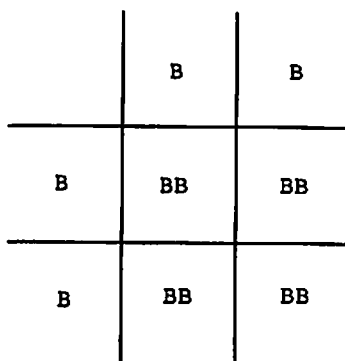b   b

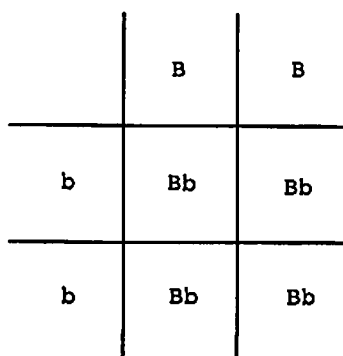Mother

b | bb | bb

← Offspring

b | bb | bb

FIGURE 1

B   B

B | BB | BB

B | BB | BB

FIGURE 2

B   b

B | BB | Bb

b | Bb | bb

FIGURE 3

B   B

b | Bb | Bb

b | Bb | Bb

FIGURE 4

B   b

b | Bb | bb

b | Bb | bb
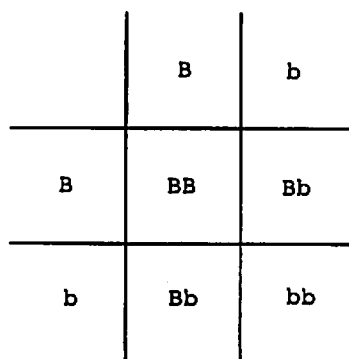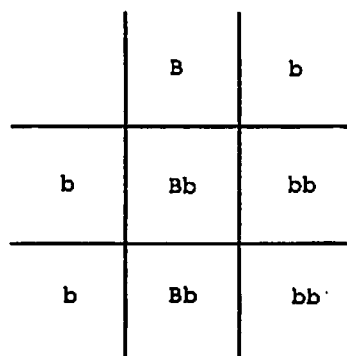
FIGURE 5

combinations of genes when the sperm and egg combine. In this case the only possible combination is "bb" or blue eyes.

If a parent has one of each of the two types of genes for a character, say "B" and "b", we say he is heterozygous for that character. With respect to eye color, genotype "Bb" is heterozygous. If the parent has both genes for eye color of the same type, we say he is homozygous. The genotype "BB" or "bb" would be homozygous. If both parents are homozygous for brown eyes, all their offspring will have brown eyes as shown in Figure 2.

If both parents are heterozygous for eye color, the combinations favor off-spring with brown eyes over blue eyes three to one. Another way of saying this is that the probability for each child to that couple is 75% of having brown eyes and 25% of having blue eyes. This is shown in Figure 3.

If one parent is homozygous for brown eyes and the other homozygous for blue, all their children will have brown eyes as shown in Figure 4. If one parent is heterozygous for brown and the other has blue eyes, the probability is 50% that each child will have brown eyes and 50% each child will have blue eyes as shown in Figure 5.

You cannot tell by looking at a brown-eyed parent if that person is heterozygous or homozygous for the brown eye color gene. You can only figure that out by working backward from the eye color of that person's children. If two brown eyed parents produce just one blue-eyed child, it means that both parents are heterozygous for brown as in Figure 3. If a blue-eyed woman and a brown-eyed man produce one child with blue eyes, it means that the man was heterozygous for brown as in Figure 5. Understanding these principles is occasionally helpful when trying to understand lineages in which an ancestor remarried after a spouse's death. This was a very common situation between 1300 and 1800. It has been my impression that such second and third marriages became much less common after 1800.

What about green or hazel eyes? We doctors do not understand the genetics of these eye colors. It seems that at least one "B" (dominant brown) gene is needed. In addition, there is a second set of genes called modifier genes. Green eyes are sort of blue eyes with the brown pigment packaged in little yellow or brown specks instead of being evenly dispersed through the iris of the eye. Until the genetics of green and hazel eye colors is well worked out, I advise against offering conclusions and interpretations based on those two colors.

to be continued

Those elusive immigrants: Part I

By Orlo Jones and Douglas Fraser

Every time the matter of ships' lists is raised in Canadian genealogical circles, a chorus of groans can be heard as new researchers learn, perhaps for the first time, that there are no compendious passenger lists of immigrants on vessels that landed on our shores as there are for passengers who immigrated to the United States. Yet that is not quite the truth. Some information does exist. It has just not been collated yet.

That is why we are sincerely grateful both to The Island Magazine, *a publication of the Price Edward Museum and heritage Foundation, its editor Dr. Edward MacDonald, and genealogists Orlo Jones and Douglas Fraser for allowing us to republish here the results of their research.* The Island Magazine, *for those of you who may not be familiar with it, is a beautifully designed publication of P.E.I. history, genealogy, and folk lore, a mine of well researched information on Canada's garden province.*

The series we begin here can not be called "passenger lists" in the strict sense of the word. They are, rather, records of incoming ships to Prince Edward Island, beginning in 1790. Not all of them contain information about passengers, but many do. What information they do contain is published in here.

We hope that these lists will not only inspire other genealogists to "do likewise", but also that you may find an ancestor listed here. If you do, the place to write is The Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation, 2 Kent Street, Charlottetown, PEI C1A 1M6. While you're at it, subscribe to The Island Magazine. *It's only $7 a year (two issues), and you may place an automatic renewal so you won't miss a page of this fascinating publication.*

Many researchers feel that some of their genealogical problems would be solved if only they could find their ancestors' names on passenger lists. Spurred on by this hope, they continue a search which often proves frustrating due to a lack of records. "Those Elusive Immigrants" represents the first-ever attempt to assist these researchers by publishing a complete aggregate list of vessels arriving here with passengers. In the present article, the years 1790-1829 are covered. Ships arriving in 1830 and later will be included in a subsequent issue of *The Island Magazine.*

Nominal Lists

Passenger lists are of two main types: the aggregate record, which gives little more than the total number who booked passage on a given ship, and the so-eagerly-sought nominal passenger list. this latter gives passengers' names, ages, and other pertinent data. Sometimes families are grouped together with the children names, other times no relationships are obvious. Some lists give the place of residence and the reason for leaving, as well as the port of embarkation; a few give the passengers' occupations; other give none of this information.

We have been told that the stated ages of children may not be accurate. since space, water, and staples were allotted to children on the basis of age, a child who

was rather big might be listed as being older than he really was. This meant his share of necessities would be a little larger, resulting in a more comfortable passage for the family.

Bureaucracy of that era did not require the endless ofrms that we have grown to expect today. Until the late nineteenth century Canada had a "Free Entry" policy which meant no records of passengers was required at the port of entry. In all likelihood, many ships' masters and captains may never have made passengers lists; in other cases, the registers may have become lost.

Issues One to Three of *The Island Magazine* contained the published passengers lists for the *Lovely Nelly* (1775), the *Lucy* and the *Jane* (1790), the *Lovely Nelly* (undated), the *Rambler* and the *Humphreys* (1806), the *Spenser* (1806), the *Clarendon* (1808), the *Lulan* (1848), the *Isle of Skye* (1806), and the *Lively* (1775).

Issue Ten of *The Island Magazine* featured a reconstructed passenger list for the *Falmouth*, which sailed from Greenock in 1770. to piece together this list, genealogist andrew B.W. MacEwen researched family histories, Nova Scotian newspapers, papers from the Ira Brown Collection in the Public Archives of P.E.I., Reverend George Patterson's *Memoirs of the Rev. James MacGregor, D.D.*, a journal kept by Reverend William Drummond, a passenger on the *Falmouth* in 1770.

An apocryphal list for the *Valiant's* crossing in 1817 was published in the Charlottetown *Guardian*, January 24, 1898, and reprinted by Mrs. Mary Brehaut in *Pioneers of the Island*, Part 1. As far as can be ascertained, the original passenger list for this crossing of the *Valiant* has been lost.

Aggregate

The research basis for the present article was provided by the work of three students, Bonnie Jean Glover Woodside, Lauchlan MacQuarrie, and Douglas Fraser. They were hired through the Summer Canada Student Employment Program for the summers of 21982 and 1983 to complile the records of incoming ships to Prince Edward Island.

Records were made of any passengers mentioned, as well as other pertinent data. For this project the researchers used the following newspapers: *Royal Gazette* (1791-93), *Royal Herald* (1805-January 1806), *Weekly Recorder* (September 1810-May 1813), *Prince Edward Island Gazette* (April 1814-May 1822), and *Prince Edward Island Register* (1823 to mid-August, 1830). In addition, Custom House Records from the Public Archives of Prince Edward Island were used for the periods of 1790 to July 1809, and from October 1819 to May 1, 1827. The gaps in the material are due to missing records.

Some discrepancies occurred in the various sources. For the present compilation, the records of the Customs House have been given priority on the assumption that these would be more accurate than newspaper reports.

Most of the entries found were for ships arriving at Charlottetown Harbour, although in some cases there is a notation that the ship arrived at another local port. Probably a number of vessels reached the Island at outside areas but were not reported since the Custom House and newspaper publishers were all located in Charlottetown. this is but one instance of the partial nature of the arriving records.

According to our research, the decade beginning in 1790 averaged about four

passenger ships per year, with approximately 860 passengers in all. A total of 12 vessels were reported from overseas during this period. Most of these immigrants arrived early in the decade as we not a sharp reduction in passenger arrivals after the beginning of hostilities between Britain and France in 1793.

The next decade brought at least 33 passengers ships, and we know 20 or more of these came from the United Kingdom. These vessels carried approximately 2000 passengers, including the Selkirk settlers.

Between 1810 and 1819 there was an increase in both the number of vessels and passengers, but with the gap in records between June 1813 and November 1817 no accurate count can be made. However, we learn that at least 950 people arrived on 27 or more vessels, with 16 or these coming from Quebec where the people had emigrated from Scotland.

The decade ending in 1829 saw almost 3000 people arrive on more that 205 vessels.

The following chart notes only those ships which sailed from the United Kingdom prior to 1830. Other vessels from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland brought settlers, too, and it appears quite probable that some of these may have beerants who landed in thos colonies first, later coming to Prince Edward Island as the second stage of their journey; hence the term "two-boaters." For the sake of consistency these have not been included here.

One final note: in most cases, those few passengers who are mentioned by name in these aggregate lists are not first-time settlers, but the officials and merchants of the Island travelling on public and private business. They are identified here exactly as in the original sources, so an occasional misspelling may occur (for example, Peeke for Peake).
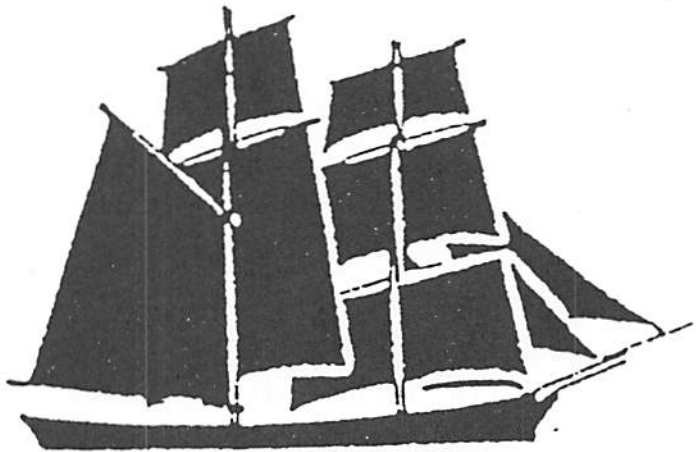
YEAR	DATE	VESSEL	FROM	PASSENGERS
1790	August 28	Jane	Greenock, Scotland	150 passengers
1790	August 28	Lucy	Greenock, Scotland	103 passengers
1791	July 14	Charlotte	London, England	Mr. Patterson, J. Webster, Sr., and others.
1791	before August 12	Speedwell	London, England	1 doz. passengers
1791	before September 9	Queen	Greenock, Scotland	240 passengers[1]
1791	September 3	Mally	Greenock, Scotland	174 passengers[1]
1791	October 10	Minerva	Cowes, England	Capt Alexander Fletcher of the Island
1792	May 28	Prosperity	London, England	–
1792	September 14	Speedwell	London, England	Mr. Cambridge, Mr. Curtis and Mr. Hennessie.
1793	June 8	Union	Cork, Ireland	–
1793	November 2	Argyle	Greenock, Scotland	150 passengers
1793	May 31	Lewis	London, England	–
1802	August 25	Meme	Glasgow, Scotland	passengers (number not given)
1803	August 8	Polly	Greenock, Scotland	passengers
1803	August 10	Dykes	Liverpool, England	passengers
1803	August 29	Oughton	Greenock, Scotland	passengers
1805	June 11	Nancy	Tobermory, Scotland	32 passengers
1805	October 3	Northern Friend	Stornaway, Scotland	91 passengers
1806	May 16	Neptune	Guernsey, Channel Islands	80 passengers
1806	June 20	Rambler	Tobermory, Scotland	130 passengers
1806	July 14	Humphreys	Tobermory, Scotland	97 passengers
1806	September 22	Spencer	Oban, Scotland	114 passengers
1806	September 23	Isle of Skye	Tobermory, Scotland	–
1807	May 19	Elizabeth and Ann	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	–
1807	July 1	Hope	Liverpool, England	–
1808	June 16	Devonshire	Liverpool, England	23 passengers

YEAR	DATE	VESSEL	FROM	PASSENGERS
1808	August 17	*Elizabeth*	Oban, Scotland	96 passengers
1808	September 5	*Mars*	Oban, Scotland	94 passengers
1808	September 21	*Clarendon*	Oban, Scotland	188 passengers
1809	June 14	*Albion*	Dundee, Scotland	39 passengers
1811	June	*Triton*	London, England	Mr. and Mrs. Cambridge of P.E.I.
1811	June 3	*Neptune*	Greenock, Scotland	Major Drummond 104th Regt.
1811	August	*Stag*	Madeira & England	Mrs. Tailor, Mr. Jones
1811	September 23	*Sally*	Portsmouth, England	Mr. Robert Stewart, & Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Macdonald & daughter
1812	June 24	*Nancy*	London, England	Charles Wright, Mr. Inns, William Hollet & family
1817	July 25	*Sarah*	Limerick, Ireland	18 passengers[2]
1817	August 22	*Harriot*	Dublin, Ireland	John Large and passengers[3]
1818	May 12	*Dixon*	Hull, England	28 passengers
1818	May 15	*John*	Plymouth, England	50 passengers
1818	June 8	*Valiant*	Hull, England	passengers
1818	June 15	*Nelson*	Cork, Ireland	3 passengers
1818	June 23	*Horsely*	Sunderland, England	passengers
1818	September 18	*John*	London, England	Mrs. Fanning and daughters
1818	October 18	*Britannia*	Plymouth, England	Mr. Smith, Duncan McKay
1819	before June 10	2 vessels	Ireland	upwards of 600 passengers arrived at St. Andrews
1819	September 2	*Morning Field*	Scotland	200 passengers
1819	November 1	*Jane*	Bristol, England	Charles Wright, Esq., Mrs. Wright, T.H., Haviland, Esq., and others
1820	May 9	*Carron*	Cork, Ireland	Lt. Samuel Holland plus 10 other passengers
1820	May 10	*Plymouth Dock Hero*	Plymouth, England	26 passengers

YEAR	DATE	VESSEL	FROM	PASSENGERS
1820	May 11	*Nautilus*	Plymouth, England	14 passengers
1820	May 16	*Eagle*	Portsmouth, England	parson Griffiths and his sisters plus 14 passengers
1820	May 16	*George*	Liverpool, England	9 passengers
1820	May 18	*Jane*	Waterford, Ireland	57 passengers
1820	May 20	*Mary*	Bristol, England	21 passengers
1820	May 22	*Alexander*	Greenock, Scotland	85 passengers
1820	May 22	*Britannia*	Dumbries, Scotland	31 passengers
1820	May 23	*Indefatigable*	London, England	26 passengers
1820	May 25	*Angelina*	Whitehaven, England	48 passengers
1820	May 29	*Diana*	Dumfries, Scotland	43 passengers
1820	June 5	*Alexander*	Limerick, Ireland	93 passengers
1820	July 10	*Caldicott Castle*	Newcastle, England	12 passengers
1820	August 14	*Fame*	London, England	17 passengers
1820	August 18	*Anglia*	London, England	10 passengers
1820	October 2	*Lord Exmouth*	Plymouth, England	11 passengers
1820	October 7	*Mary*	Bristol, England	8 passengers
1820	October 7	*Speculation*	Plymouth, England	2 passengers
1820	October 9	*Jane*	Bristol, England	2 passengers
1820	October 9	*Cammera*	Bristol, England	8 passengers
1821	May 10	*Margaret*	Plymouth, England	Mr. J.N. LePage and 20 passengers
1821	May 12	*Caldicott Castle*	Newcastle, England	16 passengers
1821	May 14	*Diana*	Dumfries, Scotland	53 passengers
1821	May 18	*Nautilus*	Plymouth, England	Mr. Pope
1821	May 18	*Sarah*	Falmouth, England	Mr. Seymour
1821	May 18	*Carron*	London, England	Mrs. Short, Hon. Wm. Pleace
1821	May 19	*Pitt*	Liverpool, England	Mr. & Mrs. McKay, Mr. r. Brecken plus 90 steerage passengers

YEAR	DATE	VESSEL	FROM	PASSENGERS
1821	May 21	*Lord Exmouth*	Fowey, England	Francis Bullin
1821	May 28	*Speculation*	Plymouth, England	6 passengers
1821	June 21	*Hope*	Whitehaven, England	16 passengers
1821	July 14	*Rose*	Whitehaven, England	10 passengers
1821	July 17	*Friendship*	Whitehave, England	33 passengers
1821	September 18	*Pallas*	Tobermory, Scotland	27 passengers
1821	September 21	*Nautilus*	Plymouth, England	9 passengers
1821	November 16	*Relief*	Liverpool, England	Alex. Campbell, Esq., of Bedeque, Dr. Meckieson plus 3 other passengers
1822	May 3	*John*	Bristol, England	Mr. Blatch and 8 passengers
1822	May 7	*Carron*	London, England	Mrs. Short, Mr. J. Brecken Jr., Mr. J. Brecken Sr., Mr. Gates and his son
1822	May 9	*Relief*	Liverpool, England	James Reily and 1 passenger
1822	May 22	*Margaret*	Plymouth, England	22 passengers
1822	May 28	*Diana*	Dumfries, Scotland	16 passengers
1822	May 31	*Elizabeth*	Plymouth, England	19 passengers
1822	June 3	*Mary*	Bristol, England	31 passengers
1822	June 20	*San Domingo*	Ross, Ireland	87 passengers
1822	July 13	*Devonshire*	Waterford, Ireland	42 passengers
1822	August 31	*John*	Bristol, England	11 passengers
1822	October 12	*Mary*	Bristol, England	9 passengers
1823	May 14	*Eliza*	Thurso, Scotland	8 passengers
1823	May 28	*Bideford*	Plymouth, England	10 passengers
1823	June 12	*General Elliot*	Cork, Ireland	113 passengers
1823	September 24	*Eliza*	Liverpool, England	Rev. Mr. Adin & daughters
1823	October 1	*Eclipse*	Plymouth, England	4 passengers
1823	October 3	*Speculation*	Plymouth, England	17 passengers
1823	November 15	*Amity*	Bristol, England	William Pope

YEAR	DATE	VESSEL	FROM	PASSENGERS
1824	May 18	Madusa	London, England	—
1824	May 22	King David	Bristol, England	Capts Young & Pearce, Mr. Douse, Lamuel Cambridge, Esq., plus 30 workmen for ship-building (to Souris)
1824	May 22	Carron	London, England	44 from London—passengers the Hon. Thomas Haviland, Miss Haviland, & John Brecken, Esq.
1824	May 26	Amity	Bristol, England	Mr. Lewellin and family plus 10 carpenters and sawyers
1824	May 28	Relief	Liverpool, England	Alex. Campbell, Esq., Mr. Polleck, Joseph Higgins, Capt James and wife, Mr. Martin, Mr. Cooksey, Capt Crowther plus 26 workmen
1824	May 31	Speculation	Plymouth, England	—
1824	May 31	Bideford	Plymouth, England	8 passengers
1824	June 3	Rover	Bideford, U.K.	T.B. Chanter plus 20 shipwrights & mariners
1824	June 25	Douglas	Liverpool, England	Charles Worrell
1824	June 26	Eddystone	London, England	Samuel Hill, Theophilus Stewart, Mr. & Mrs. Slade, Miss Slade, Mr. Johnston, for Mirimichie
1824	August 6	Liberty	Plymouth, England	Mr. Peeke
1824	September 29	Brisk	Liverpool, England	Messrs. Kempts
1824	October 21	Jane Halton	Liverpool, England	Duncona MacKay Esq.
1824	October 21	John	Bristol, England	Mrs. L. Cambridge & family, Miss McDonald, Capt John Stewart, John Hurdis, Esq., private secretary and a number in the steerage

YEAR	DATE	VESSEL	FROM	PASSENGERS
1825	May 4	Amity	Bristol, England	11 passengers—to Three Rivers
1825	May 7	John	Bristol, England	Hon. George Wright
1825	May 7	Sovereign	Dartmouth, England	Mr. Curtis
1825	May 16	Carron	London, England	Samuel Welsford, Esq., Capt Spencer
1825	May 19	Idas	Liverpool, England	Angus Macdonald, Esq., Mrs. Macdonald, Lt. Colin MacDonald
1825	June 16	Speculation	Plymouth, England	Thomas Peake, Mr. Walker, plus 14 passengers
1825	September 16	Loyalist	London, England	Theo. Stewart
1825	October 27	Amity	Bristol, England	Charles Wright, Esq. surveyor general
1826	May 17	Carron	London, England	Miss Brecken, Mr. Brecken, Mr. Dodd, Mr. C.D. Rankin Capt Blake
1826	May 17	Mary	Plymouth, England	Frederick LePage
1826	May 19	Amity	Bristol, England	Mr. Lewelin, Mr. Dause
1826	May 20	Hannah	Liverpool, England	Mr. J. McGregor Samuel Braddock, James Jackson, Miss Jackson & several passengers in steerage
1826	May 20	Argus	Plymouth, England	William Pope, Johnathan Pope, Capt Lash
1826	June 7	Restitution	Plymouth, England	Mr. Billings
1826	June 12	Bellona	Bideford, U.K.	Mr. Chanter
1826	June 21	Catherine McDonald	Liverpool, England	Mr. & Mrs. Hugh McDonald
1826	June 26	William	Liverpool, England	Ewen Cameron, Esq., Capt Thomson, Mr. Morrison & several in steerage
1826	August 21	Pretty Lass	Plymouth, England	Mr. Peake, Mr. Hodge, George Winslow

YEAR	DATE	VESSEL	FROM	PASSENGERS
1826	December 11	Mary	London, England	Lt. Gov. Ready & two daughters, Donald MacDonald, Esq., of Glenaladale, Mr. Lewis Mr. & Mrs. Dunk and five servants, Lieut Ridge, a sergeant and two privates of the Royal Staff Corps on their way to Canada
1827	May 14	Dungallon	Liverpool, England	Colin McDonald
1827	May 19	John Thomas	Liverpool, England	Messrs. Frederick and Elisha LePage, Henry Palmer and Mrs. Smith
1827	May 23	Carron	London, England	Mr. Stone & son, Mr. Davies, Mr. Mawley, Spalding, Coates, Mills, Cooper and four others
1827	May 25	Felicity	Bristol, England	Mr. Owen, Mr. Lewellin and son, Mr. Were, Mr. Sargent—arrived at Murray Harbour
1827	June 9	New London	Plymouth, England	80 passengers
1827	June 18	Bellona	Bideford, England	Mr. Chanter—arrived at Richmond Bay
1827	June 19	New Bideford	Plymouth, England	Mr. Nicholls—arrived at New London
1827	July 2	Hannah	Ross, Ireland and Newfoundland	43 passengers
1828	May 20	Benjamin Shaw	Waterford, U.K.	John Morris plus 180 steerage passengers
1828	May 28	New Bideford	Plymouth, England	—
1828	June 2	Thorntons	Liverpool, England	Angus McDonald, Esq., of Three Rivers, P.E.I.
1828	June 19	Hannah	Wexford, and Newfoundland	45 passengers
1828	June 23	Elizabeth	Liverpool, England	entered at Cascumpec

YEAR	DATE	VESSEL	FROM	PASSENGERS
1828	September 4	Speculation	Plymouth, England	—
1828	October 1	James	Liverpool, England	—
1828	October 1	Amity	Bristol, England	—
1829	May 5	Felicity	Bristol, England	John Campbell, Capt Younger, plus several in steerge—arrived in Murray Harbour
1829	May 15	Benjamin Shaw	England and Waterford, Ireland	John Morris and settlers
1829	May 17	James	Plymouth, England	Messrs. Peake, Sharpe, Duchemin and Davies
1829	May 19	Pandora	Waterford, Ireland	Mr. R. Goff & settlers
1829	May 22	New Bideford	Plymouth, England	
1829	May 26	Argo	Liverpool, England	entered at Georgetown
1829	May 31	Mary	Isle of Skye	"84 immigrants from isle of Skye—came from Cape Breton of the Mary. They planned to settle in the Belfast area of P.E.I. where all but one family had relations already living."
1829	June 6	New London	Plymouth, England	—
1829	June 9	Calypso	Liverpool & Bideford, England	Charles Ready, son of His Excellency the Lt. Gov., Mr. & Mrs. Chanter, Miss Hodgson and Miss Griffiths
1829	June	Minerva	Yarmouth, England	12 settlers
1829	June 11	Amelia	Liverpool, England	—
1829	June 22	Nancy	Liverpool, England	32 settlers from Kent County
1829	June 28	Collina	London, England	Edward Holland, Mr. Hele
1829	August 7	Vestal	Tobermorey, Scotland	301 passengers, arrived here August 7th. Seventy of the number have since sailed for Cape Breton; the remainder plan to settle in this country

YEAR	DATE	VESSEL	FROM	PASSENGERS
1829	August 8	Thomas	London, England	–
1829	September	Three Sons	Liverpool, England	Mr. Cavendish, John & Abercrombie Willock, Mrs. Willock and servant plus two steerage passengers
1829	before September 16	Felicity	Bristol, England	Hon. George Wright, William Hodges, Esq., Miss Folkstone plus 16 in steerage
1829	before November 18	Collina	Dublin, Ireland	Henry Cowley
1829	before December 9	Brothers	Liverpool, England	–
1829	before December 9	Isabella	Liverpool, England	–

NOTES
1. The *Royal Gazette* of September 23, 1791, reported 300 and 230 passengers on these two vessels. Out figures of 240 and 174 are based on the Shipping In wards records.
2. Letter written by C.W. Townshend, PAPEI CO 226 B-1249, Vol. 32, p. 92.
3. From an affidavit signed by John large before John Plaw, J.P., on August 29, 1817. PAPEI CO 226 B-1249, Vol. 32, p. 183.

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

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.

MORAN, Peter, Augusta, #1238, 1886
MORDEN, John Howell, Brockville, #806, 1879
MOREY, Rufus Charles, Augusta, #1631, 1890
MORRIS, Catherine, Bastard, #1521, 1889
MORRIS, Henry, Bastard, #954, 1881
MORRIS, Hon James, Brockville, #180, 1865
MORRIS, Thomas, Bastard, #1040, 1882
MORRIS, Thomas, S Crosby, #2221, 1893
MORRIS, Thomas Graham, Bastard, #2864, 1898
MORRIS, William, S Crosby, #447, 1872
MORRISON, Alexander, Kitley, #169, 1865
MORRISON, Francis, Bastard, #2187, 1893
MORRISON, Hugh, Elizabethtown, #746, 1878
MORRISON, James, Brockville, #418, 1872
MORRISON, Lily Rose, Bastard, #2905, 1899
MORRISON, Mary Ann, Kemptville, #2801, 1898
MORRISON, William, Elizabethtown, #403, 1871
MORRISON, William, Oxford, #1623, 1890
MORROW, Mary, Brockville, #1719, 1890
MOSES, William, S Gower, #481, 1873
MOSHER, Jane Anne, Wolford, #2714, 1897
MOSS, Samuel Henry, Prescott, #2660, 1897
MOTT, Morton Nathan, Brockville, #2664, 1897
MOULTON, Joseph, Rear of Yonge, #160, 1865
MOULTON, Robert, Escott, #3104, 1900
MOYLAN, Roger, Edwardsburgh, #2329, 1894
MUIR, Hugh, Gananoque, #989, 1882
MULDOON, John, Elizabethtown, #2278, 1894
MULLANEY, Patrick, Brockville, #617, 1876
MULLEN, Henry, Elizabethtown, #818, 1879
MULOCK, Martha Catherine, Brockville, #799, 1879
MULVAGH, William, Kitley, #2436, 1895

MULVEAN, Hugh, Yonge, #1452, 1888
MULVENA, Hugh, Farmersville, #101, 1863
MULVENA, John, Yonge, #626, 1876
MUNDLE, Mary, Kemptville, #1350, 1887
MUNDLE, Mary, Prescott, #2966, 1899
MUNRO, James, Yonge, #2494, 1895
MUNRO, John, Front of Yonge, #277, 1868
MUNRO, Simon, Front of Yonge, #318, 1869
MUNSELL, Alpheus, Elizabethtown, #110, 1863
MURDOCK, Ellen M, Prescott, #2977, 1899
MURDOCK, George Sr, Edwardsburgh, #1483, 1888
MURDOCK, Patrick Connor, Augusta, #86, 1862
MURPHY, James, Oxford, #816, 1879
MURPHY, Jane, Oxford, #1223, 1885
MURPHY, John, Kitley, #208, 1866
MURPHY, John, Prescott, #524, 1874
MURPHY, John, Elizabethtown, #1155, 1884
MURPHY, John the Elder, N Crosby, #2263, 1894
MURPHY, John Joseph, S Crosby, #1777, 1891
MURPHY, Patrick, S Crosby, #2198, 1893
MURPHY, Patrick, Yonge, #2623, 1896
MURPHY, Robert, Oxford, #1438, 1888
MURRAY, John, Brockville, #3076, 1900
MURRAY, John R, Edwardsburgh, #2618, 1896
MURRAY, Thomas, Edwardsburgh, #249, 1867
MURRAY, William Gourlay, Brockville, #2754, 1897
MURRY, Ellen, Paterson NJ, #2962, 1899
MUSSELL, Thomas, Wolford, #1030, 1882
MUSSELL, William, Wolford, #107, 1863
MUTTON, Richard, Oxford, #1396, 1888
MYERS, Cecil Franklin, Bastard, #2700, 1897
MYERS, Jabez, S Crosby, #1088, 1883
MYERS, John, Augusta, #2160, 1893
MYERS, Thomas the Elder, Bastard, #375, 1870
McALLISTER, Jane, N Crosby, #2364, 1895
McARDLE, Sarah, Leeds, #1008, 1882
McARTHUR, James, Cardinal, #2143, 1893
McARTHUR, Thomas, Gananoque, #3016, 1899
McAULAY, Jane, Augusta, #332, 1870
McCABE, Andrew, N Crosby, #1087, 1883
McCAFFERY, J B, Brockville, #2455, 1895
McCAIG, James, Antrim IRE, #2553, 1896
McCALL, John, Kitley, #111, 1863
McCALLUM, James, Brockville, #2256, 1894
McCALLUM, James, Brockville, #2579, 1896
McCALPIN, Henry, Leeds, #928, 1881
McCAMMOND, James, Oxford, #1880, 1891
McCANN, Arthur Francis, N Crosby, #1679, 1890

McCANN, Edward, N Crosby, #2619, 1896
McCANN, Hugh Chase, S Gower, #2687, 1897
McCARNEY, William, Merrickville, #2511, 1896
McCARTER, Elvira, Brockville, #1414, 1888
McCARTER, Thomas, Merrickville, #275, 1868
McCARTHY, John, Augusta, #2144, 1893
McCARTHY, John Joseph, Prescott, #2974, 1899
McCARTIN, Daniel, Edwardsburgh, #267, 1868
McCARTIN, Margaret, Prescott, #1212, 1885
McCARTIN, Rose Ann, Edwardsburgh, #1261, 1886
McCARTNEY, Elizabeth, Brockville, #1171, 1885
McCARTNEY, John, Brockville, #397, 1871
McCAUGHEY, David, Oxford, #1199, 1885
McCAULEY, William, Prescott, #2743, 1897
McCLEAN, Arthur Stephen, Brockville, #980, 1881
McCLEAN, George Bell, Brockville, #2138, 1893
McCLEAN, George Samuel, Brockville, #529, 1874
McCLENAGHAN, William, Oxford, #860, 1880
McCLURE, James, Kitley, #459, 1873
McCONNELL, David, Oxford, #217, 1866
McCONNELL, James Andrew, Leeds, #1535, 1889
McCONNELL, Mary, Oxford, #940, 1881
McCORD, Elizabeth, Elizabethtown, #49, 1861
McCORD, James, Elizabethtown, #1074, 1883
McCORMACK, Catharine, Gananoque, #2989, 1899
McCORMACK, John, Lansdowne, #784, 1879
McCORMACK, Robert, Brockville, #2549, 1896
McCORMICK, George, N Crosby, #1897, 1891
McCORMICK, Hugh, Edwardsburgh, #888, 1880
McCRADY, Alexander Grant, Brockville, #1394, 1888
McCRADY, Annis, Elizabethtown, #1255, 1886
McCRADY, Jonathan, Brockville, #2410, 1895
McCREA, Colonel, Wolford, #62, 1861
McCREA, Edward, Merrickville, #2380, 1895
McCREA, Felix, Augusta, #532, 1874
McCREA, Francis Hill, San Bernardino CA, #2318, 1894
McCREADY, James, Lansdowne, #2722, 1897
McCREATH, John, Augusta, #225, 1867
McCRONE, Hugh, Gananoque, #2149, 1893
McCRUM, Edward, Oxford, #2670, 1897
McCRUM, Robert, Gananoque, #393, 1871
McCRUM, Samuel, Oxford, #702, 1877
McCULLAGH, John, Brockville, #1082, 1883
McCULLOUGH, Albert Andrew, Pincher Creek NWT, #1981, 1892
McCULLOUGH, William, Brockville, #1230, 1886
McCURRY, William, Marysville CA, #1145, 1884
McDERMOTT, Charles, Brockville, #586, 1875
McDIARMID, Mary, Kemptville, #1429, 1888

McDONAGH, Rev William Patrick, Kitley, #129, 1864
McDONAGH, Rev William Patrick, Kitley, #377, 1870
McDONAGH, Rev William Patrick, Kitley, RG 22 Series 180 Box 1, 1872
McDONALD, Alexander, Elmsley, #612, 1876
McDONALD, Alexander, N Crosby, #1250, 1886
McDONALD, Daniel, Newboro, #1585, 1889
McDONALD, Elizabeth Susannah, N Crosby, #644, 1876
McDONALD, George Wellington, Wolford, #1733, 1890
McDONALD, Henrietta, Gananoque, #3096, 1900
McDONALD, James, Newboro, #213, 1866
McDONALD, James, Oxford, #821, 1879
McDONALD, John, Elmsley, #505, 1874
McDONALD, Hon John, Gananoque, #3090, 1900
McDONALD, Michael, Lansdowne, #2257, 1894
McDONALD, Sarah, N Crosby, #1714, 1890
McDONALD, Sarah Ann, Elizabethtown, #2219, 1893
McDONALD, William, Elmsley, #1235, 1886
McDONALD, William, Gananoque, #3100, 1900
McDONELL, Isabella Penelope, Brockville, #1175, 1885
McDONELL, Sarah Ann, Prescott, #2147, 1893
McDONELL, Sarah Maria, Brockville, #1330, 1887
McDOUGALD, Finley, Gananoque, #938, 1881
McDOUGALL, Archibald, Brockville, #1889, 1891
McDOUGALL, George, Brockville, #1148, 1884
McDOUGALL, Mary Ann, Brockville, #625, 1876
McDOWELL, Rev John Vincent, Elizabethtown, #2259, 1894
McEBERTS, Anna Maria, Wolford, #1529, 1889
McELLINNEY, John, Brockville, #1407, 1888
McElroy, George, S Gower, #2996, 1899
McEWAN or McEVAN, Sarah, Oxford, #933, 1881
McEWEN, Alexander, Edwardsburgh, #2993, 1899
McGAHEY, Patrick, S Gower, #2724, 1897
McGANNON, Edward A, Brockville, #2333, 1894
McGANNON, Harriet, Brockville, #2694, 1897
McGANNON, John, Edwardsburgh, #1338, 1887
McGANNON, Mary, Edwardsburgh, #1225, 1885
McGANNON, William Louis, Edwardsburgh, #2583, 1896
McGARRY, William, Edwardsburgh, #319, 1869
McGEE, Marion, Oxford, #831, 1880
McGEERY, Abraham, Edwardsburgh, #2404, 1895
McGEERY, Henry, Edwardsburgh, #813, 1879
McGERRY, James, Edwardsburgh, #601, 1876
McGILL, Patrick, Merrickville, #2680, 1897
McGILLIVRAY, Alexander, Kitley, #1530, 1889
McGILLIVRAY, Peter, Elmsley, #754, 1878
McGIVERN, Roderick, Brockville, #704, 1877
McGOUGH, James, N Crosby, #2725, 1897
McGOVERN, Andrew, San Lorenzo CA, #1079, 1883

McGOVERN, Stephen, Kemptville, #559, 1875
McGRATH, Patrick, Augusta, #2735, 1897
McGRATH, Thomas, Lansdowne, #2809, 1898
McGREEVY, John, Kitley, #770, 1878
McGREGOR, Hugh, N Elmsley, #72, 1862
McGREGOR, James, Brockville, #362, 1870
McGREGOR, Julia, Brockville, #1952, 1892
McGREGOR, Rachael, S Crosby, #1628, 1890
McGREGOR, William, Kemptville, #591, 1876
McGRORY, Edward, Prescott, #1465, 1888
McGUCKIN, Hugh the Elder, Oxford, #334, 1870
McGUIGGAN, Philip, Edwardsburgh, #1386, 1887
McGUIRE, John, N Crosby, #2280, 1894
McGUIRE, Thomas, S Crosby, #983, 1882
McINTOSH, Hugh, Wolford, #1858, 1891
McINTYRE, Bridget, Merrickville, #493, 1873
McINTYRE, Daniel the Elder, Wolford, #2270, 1894
McINTYRE, Donald, S Gower, #1161, 1885
McINTYRE, Elizabeth, Wolford, #2026, 1892
McINTYRE, William, Wolford, #1590, 1889
McKAY, Hugh, Lansdowne, #2614, 1896
McKEE, Henry, Belleville, #247, 1867
McKEE, Robert, Prescott, #1796, 1891
McKEE, Samuel, Lansdowne, #3065, 1900
McKEE, Sarah Annie, Brockville, #1053, 1883
McKENNEY, George, S Burgess, #1718, 1890
McKENNY, John, Burgess, #1490, 1889
McKENNY, William, S Elmsley, #1727, 1890
McKENZIE, Elizabeth Jane, Brockville, #1808, 1891
McKENZIE, James Stewart, S Gower, #2214, 1893
McKENZIE, Margaret, Prescott, #113, 1863
McKEON, Edward, Prescott, #349, 1870
McKEON, Rosanna, Prescott, #3041, 1900
McKEON, William, Prescott, #1377, 1887
McKIBBON, Esther, Brockville, #3038, 1900
McKIBBON, Margaret, Brockville, #2666, 1897
McKIM, Andrew, Wolford, #1294, 1886
McKIM, Esther, Wolford, #1668, 1890
McKIM, Samuel J, Wolford, #2462, 1895
McKIM, William, Wolford, #671, 1877
McKINLEY, David Aaron, Leeds, #1290, 1886
McLAREN, James, Elizabethtown, #1989, 1892
McLAREN, Peter, Elizabethtown, #1514, 1889
McLAREN, William, Elizabethtown, #1993, 1892
McLEAN, Albe, Elizabethtown, #2865, 1898
McLEAN, Ann, Elizabethtown, #2912, 1899
McLEAN, Archibald the Younger, Front of Yonge, #190, 1866
McLEAN, Harriet Victoria, Brockville, #1308, 1887

McLEAN, James Breckenridge, Elizabethtown, #838, 1880
McLEAN, William, Brockville, #1525, 1889
McLEAN, Worship Booker, Brockville, #56, 1861
McLENNAN, Mary, Edwardsburgh, #2210, 1893
McMAHON, Sarah, Augusta, #352, 1870
McMAHON, Thomas, Augusta, #83, 1862
McMILLAN, Patrick, Edwardsburgh, #1813, 1891
McMULLEN, James A, Lansdowne, #3006, 1899
McMULLEN, Mary Jane, Lansdowne, #235, 1867
McMULLEN, Robert Turner, Front of Leeds and Lansdowne, #965, 1881
McMURRAY, John, Edwardsburgh, #503, 1874
McNAB, William, Augusta, #1345, 1887
McNAMEE, Bernard W, Lansdowne, #2510, 1896
McNAMARA, Ellen, Elizabethtown, #1926, 1892
McNEIL, Abraham D, Lansdowne, #2366, 1895
McNEIL, William H, Lansdowne, #717, 1878
McNEIL, William Henry, Lansdowne, #1850, 1891
McNICKLE, John, Escott, #1657, 1890
McNIGHT, Thomas, Edwardsburgh, RG 22 Series 180 Box 1
McNIGHT, William, Edwardsburgh, #221, 1867
McNISH, Andrew, Augusta, #1756, 1890
McNISH, James, Elizabethtown, #2742, 1897
McNISH, John, Elizabethtown, #1075, 1883
McPHERSON, Dr William Arthur Alexander, Prescott, #2500, 1895
McSOARLEY, Thomas, Augusta, #2913, 1899
McSORLEY, Michael, Augusta, #2435, 1895
McSWEEN, Ellen, Brockville, #1509, 1889
McTAVISH, Lydia Catherine, Brockville, #1313, 1887
McVAGH, Sarah, Elizabethtown, #1572, 1889
McWILLIAMS, David, Front of Leeds and Lansdowne, #273, 1868
NEIL, Ellen, Escott, #1968, 1892
NEIL, John, Escott, #829, 1880
NELSON, George, Gananoque, #1902, 1891
NEWMAN, Abraham, Edwardsburgh, #1268, 1886
NEWMAN, Esther, Oxford, #1341, 1887
NEWMAN, John, Wolford, #522, 1874
NEWMAN, Joseph, Edwardsburgh, #1423, 1888
NEWMAN, Parthena, S Crosby, #2328, 1894
NEWMAN, Sarah, Edwardsburgh, #2189, 1893
NEWMARCH, Richard Trapand, Brockville, #1300, 1886
NEWSOM, Thomas Little, Kitley, #119, 1863
NIBLOCK, John, Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne, #222, 1867
NIBLOCK, Absalom, Athens, #1720, 1890
NIBLOCK, William, Elizabethtown, #63, 1861
NICHOLS, David, Bastard, #94, 1863
NICHOLS, George Sr, Elmsley, #1696, 1890
NICHOLS, Hugh, Bastard, #700, 1877
NIXON, Jane, Leeds, #2979, 1899

NOWLAN or NOLAN, Essa, S Elmsley, #1546, 1889
NOWLAND, Johanna, Gananoque, #2797, 1898
NOWLAY, John, Brockville, #877, 1880
NUNN, Albert Edward, Yonge, #2775, 1898
NUNN, Frank Allard, Prescott, #2636, 1896
NUTALL, Susan, Gananoque, #3092, 1900
NUTHALL, Catherine, Brockville, #3014, 1899
NUTTALL, John, Gananoque, #1823, 1891
OAKS, Rachael, Wolford, #2851, 1898
OAKS, William, Yonge, #452, 1873
OAKES, William, Wolford, #1580, 1889
OATES, Edward, Bastard, #74, 1862
O'BRIEN, Daniel, Brockville, #269, 1868
O'BRIEN, Edward, S Crosby, #417, 1872
O'BRIEN, John, Merrickville, #2783, 1898
O'BRIEN, Margaret, Brockville, #801, 1879
O'BRIEN, Margaret, Leeds, #2759, 1897
O'BRIEN, Mary, Leeds, #1592, 1889
O'BRIEN, Michael Edward, Prescott, #1337, 1887
O'BRIEN, Rev Morgan Charles, Merrickville, #2234, 1894
O'BRIEN, Rev Patrick J, Escott, #1741, 1890
O'BRIEN, Terence, Leeds, #1626, 1890
O'BRIEN, Terence, Leeds, #1819, 1891
O'BRYAN, James, Brockville, #252, 1867
O'BRYAN, James, Brockville, #696, 1877
O'CONNELL, Dennis, Prescott, #2158, 1893
O'CONNELL, James, Prescott, #215, 1866
O'CONNOR, James, Kitley, #428, 1872
O'CONNOR, Jane, Kitley, #629, 1876
O'CONNOR, Margaret, N Crosby, #1905, 1891
O'DAIR, Edward, Kemptville, #2701, 1897
O'DAIR, William Sr, Oxford, #1228, 1886
O'DOHERTY, Jane, Rochester NY, #1033, 1882
O'DONNELL, John, Prescott, #914, 1881
O'DONNELL, Joseph, Wolford, #2628, 1896
O'DONNELL, Mary Ann, Wolford, #2545, 1896
O'DONNELL, Mary Anne, Wolford, #2661, 1897
O'DONNELL, Patrick, N Crosby, #1020, 1882
O'GREADY, Michael, N Crosby, #2422, 1895
O'HORAH, Patrick, N Crosby, #1772, 1891
O'HORO, Thomas, Kitley, #45, 1861
OLD, William, Brockville, #1371, 1887
OLDS, James, Canton NY, #38, 1860
O'LEARY, Francis George, Prescott, #3102, 1900
OLIVER, Mary, Oxford, #1064, 1883
OLMSTEAD, Gideon, Kitley, #2392, 1895
O'MAHONY, Ellen, Prescott, #2970, 1899
O'MAHONY, Florence, Edwardsburgh, #2157, 1893

O'MALLEY, John, Toronto, #152, 1864
O'NEILL, Bernard, S Crosby, #296, 1869
O'NEILL, Bernard, S Crosby, #298, 1869
O'NEILL, Bernard, S Crosby, #311, 1869
O'NEILL, John Clarence, Kemptville, #3063, 1900
O'REILLY, John, Brockville, #846, 1880
O'REILLY, Terence, Augusta, #665, 1877
ORMISTON, Elizabeth, Gananoque, #463, 1873
ORMISTON, Elizabeth, Gananoque, #594, 1876
ORMISTON, Isabella Melissa, Gananoque, #2751, 1897
ORR, William J, Augusta, #2420, 1895
ORTON, Alvan, Elizabethtown, #619, 1876
ORTON, Alvin, Elizabethtown, #3036, 1899
OSTERHOUT, Louis Albert, Gananoque, #2878, 1898
OSTLER, William, Elizabethtown, #1462, 1888
OXBY, Luke, Elizabethtown, #895, 1881
OXBY, Thomas D, Brockville, #2414, 1895
PAGE, John, Elizabethtown, #1694, 1890
PALMER, Henry the Elder, Bastard, #1574, 1889
PARISH, Arza, Athen, #1534, 1889
PARKER, Amelia, N Crosby, #1444, 1888
PARKER, Andrew, Yonge, #807, 1879
PARKER, Eleanor Amelia, Yonge, #866, 1880
PARKER, Jane, Kitley, #2269, 1894
PARKER, Robert, Kitley, 1481, 1888
PARKS, Julia Anne, Camden E, #1568, 1892
PARMENTER, Charles Leopold, Gananoque, #1561, 1889
PARMENTER, Frederick L, Gananoque, #3045, 1900
PARSLOW, John, Elizabethtown, #2691, 1897
PATIENCE, William, Lansdowne, #2843, 1898
PATRICK, William, Brockville, #1092, 1883
PATRICK, William, Brockville, #1141, 1884
PATTEMORE, John, Bastard, #2242, 1894
PATTERSON, Adeline, Brockville, #1611, 1890
PATTERSON, Chauncy, Lansdowne, #1900, 1891
PATTERSON, Peter, Kitley, #3020, 1899
PATTERSON, Samuel the Elder, Oxford, #1362, 1887
PATTON, Alice, Oxford, #1312, 1887
PATTON, David, Oxford, #633, 1876
PATTON, John, Prescott, #41, 1860
PATTON, Samuel, Oxford, #2155, 1893
PATTON, William, Oxford, #1016, 1882
PAYNE, Josiah, Merrickville, #2909, 1899
PAYNE, Loftus, Wolford, #2513, 1896
PEARSON, Sarah, Augusta, #236, 1867
PEARSON, Thomas Mack, Wolford, #1103, 1883
PEARSON, Samuel, Merrickville, #1233, 1886
PECK, Chauncey Harper, Prescott, #460, 1873

PECK, Noah, Gananoque, #1314, 1887
PEDEN, Elizabeth, Brockville, #1086, 1883
PEDEN, Graham Robertson, Brockville, #455, 1873
PEDEN, Robert, Brockville, #96, 1863
PEER, Reuben, Elizabethtown, #2994, 1899
PELTON, David, Wolford, #2301, 1894
PELTON, Margaret, Oxford, #960, 1881
PELTON, Melburn Dewey, S Gower, #1758, 1890
PELTON, Nancy Mahala, S Gower, #3037, 1899
PENNOCK, Charles, Augusta, #2778, 1898
PENNOCK, John N, Brockville, #2730, 1897
PEPPER, John the Elder, Elizabethtown, #1619, 1890
PERCIVAL, Ann, Oxford, #1177, 1885
PERCIVAL, Elizabeth, Oxford, #2917, 1899
PERCIVAL, George, Bastard, #340, 1870
PERCIVAL, George, Kitley, #1146, 1884
PERCIVAL, Harry Moorehouse, Kitley, #1887, 1891
PERCIVAL, Isaac, Oxford, #2367, 1895
PERCIVAL, Richard, Elizabethtown, #1895, 1891
PERCIVAL, Robert, Oxford, #22, 1860
PERCIVAL, Samuel, Oxford, #6, 1859
PERCIVAL, Samuel Levi, Oxford, #2973, 1899
PERCIVAL, Walter the 2nd, Oxford, #1665, 1890
PERCIVAL, William Wesley, Elizabethtown, #2980, 1899
PERGAN, Harriet Ethel Cordelia, Brockville, #2336, 1894
PERGAN, Isabella, Brockville, #1839, 1891
PERGAN, Paul, Brockville, #1547, 1889
PERRIN, Catherine, Augusta, #1583, 1889
PERRIN, Ebenezer, Augusta, #1002, 1882
PERRIN, William Porter, Augusta, #922, 1881
PERRY, Thompson, Elmsley, #1779, 1891
PETEPIECE, George Edward, Oxford, #1196, 1885
PETEPIECE, William, Oxford, #1195, 1885
PETERSON, Samuel, Elizabethtown, #57, 1861
PETTIPIECE, Alexander, Oxford, #445, 1872
PETTIPEICE, Alexander, Oxford, #1109, 1883
PHILLIPS, Ann, Wolford, #1747, 1890
PHILLIPS, Anne, Oxford, #535, 1874
PHILLIPS, Charita, Yonge, #1453, 1888
PHILLIPS, Christopher, Wolford, #131, 1864
PHILLIPS, Daniel, Yonge, #476, 1873
PHILLIPS, Lorenzo Dow, Farmersville, #305, 1869
PICKUP, John George Wallwork, Brockville, #1475, 1888
PIELOW, William, Newboro, #1925, 1892
PIMPERTON, Charles, Elizabethtown, #2191, 1893
PIRDY, James, Wolford, #1354, 1887
PITMAN, William, Edwardsburgh, #2587, 1896

STRICTLY BY THE BOOK

CANADIAN GENEALOGIST welcomes review copies of all publications of a genealogical, biographical or local history nature, and will review all such material sent to it for consideration, whether by individual authors who have produced their own books, from regular publishing houses, archives, museums, or libraries. Our interest is not limited to Canadian works, but extends to American, British, Irish, Scottish, or European publications whose implications might also have a bearing on the study of Canadian genealogy. ORDERING — Some publications reviewed here are available direct from CANADIAN GENEALOGIST, and are marked with an asterisk. A list of these appears in the Generation Press book catalogue.

Write the Story of Your Life, by Ruth Kanin. Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, MD, 1986. ISBN 0-8063-1147-9. Softbound, 6 x 9, 219 pp. plus xvii, indexed, $14.95 plus $1.50 postage.*

As a writer and editor who is frequently asked: "How do I write a book?" and whose answer is frequently: "Pick up a pencil, make an outline, then write" I approached Ruth Kanin's book with more than a little cynicism. I have looked at 'How To Write' books before, and put them in the same category as 'How To Paint' or 'How to Write Music' books — interesting, but on the whole, useless. I have learned through experience that the only way to do something is, as a Zen master might say, to *do* it. By doing, trying, failing, and doing again, you eventually learn the skill. All else is illusion.

But Ruth Kanin changed my mind. Her book *Write the Story of Your Life* is not a book for the faint-hearted — because right from page one she engages you in a series of exercises which, if you honestly persue them, will result in you actually writing the story of your life. As a professional who earns much of his living from the pen I can honestly say that I mean to follow some of her advice myself.

In short, I approached this book a Doubter, and came away a Believer. And that is no mean accomplishment for a writer to achieve with another writer!

Kanin approaches the writing of your life story as journey in self-discovery. In fact, this book is as much a short course on how to discover yourself as it is a course in writing — although, in the end, it is both. Kanin has been able to put down on paper in the form of advice on how to go about the project the essential core of the writing experience — its aloneness, and the necessity to understand oneself as a starting point. Actual writing talent is really very secondary if self-knowledge is present.

Certainly, for autobiography, getting to the heart of inner beliefs is essential if the story is to be believed. Yet Kanin does not leave readers floundering in well meant advice that still begs the question of how to do it. Right from the start she involves readers in exercises designed to help them plot the outline, and ultimately put flesh on the bones of their inner-directed research.

Four exercises at the end of the first chapter ram the point home. If you want to write the story of your life, you have to work at it. Working at it means writing it down. Writing it down means putting together some sort of plan. Creating a plan depends on knowing something about yourself. Accordingly, you begin the process with what Kanin calls 'The Wheel of Life.' In it, you diagram the major events of your life to gain a panoramic view of it. Quickly now — which of you can tell me the major events of your life?

Get the message? If you embark on Kanin's course, you will have set yourself on the track that T.S. Eliot, the great English poet, describes in *Four Quartets:*

We shall not cease from exploration
And the end of all our exploring
Will be to arrive where we started   And know the place for the first time.

That's why I liken Kanin's book to a course in psychotherapy. Once you start the course, you're fated to follow it to the end.

Ruth Kanin's life story sounds, in her own words, "like nine soap operas tangled together." She has endured the grief of widowhood, a divorce, a crippling accident, and a long list of obstacles and frustrations.

She gave up a successful career as a costume designer to marry and had two daughters. Three years later her husband left her for a younger woman. She considered returning to college to study psychology, but felt too old, sick, and brain-rusty.

"I'll be 60 by the time I get my degree," she told a friend. "You'll be 60 anyway so you might as well be it with the degree," the friend said.

Seven years later, armed with a B.A. (*summa cum laude*), an M.A. (with honors) and a license in psychotherapy, she began a job search. A career counselor told her: "All this and 60 cents will get you a cup of coffee. . . 85% of the job market is closed to you because of age."

Near despair, she felt the need to write her story and to record, simultaneously, her inner process of self-understanding. As a therapist, she was committed to hanging onto a positive point of view. The project was accepted for her doctoral dissertation. The result was the present book.

Ruth Kanin is now a practicing psychotherapist and writing teacher in both Montreal (she teaches students at McGill) and New York, and is completing her own autobiographical novel.

I picked up this book with diffidence, and in the end, I could not put it down. I could not help but try some of the exercises — and could not fail to realize how little I knew about myself where I thought I knew a great deal.

As a result, I am buying a dozen copies of it, and apart from following its advice in my own writing, the next time someone asks me how to write a book, I'll simply hand out a copy, and request the seeker, if he or she is really serious, to follow the exercises right to the end. It may *not* actually result in an autobiography, but, by god, it will certainly result in that person learning firsthand what authorship is all about. Try it yourself. You might find it painful at first, but then, you might come to like it!   GH

Burke's Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England, Ireland and Scotland. Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc., Baltimore, MD, 1985. Reprint of 1841 edition. ISBN 0-8063-0739-0. Hardbound, 644 pages, illustrated, US $35 postpaid, Can $50 plus $1.50 postage.*

The order of Baronet was established by King James I in 1611. In the 130 years until 1841, when the second edition of this work was originally published, nearly 1000 Baronetcies became extinct or dormant. Numerous connections remain today. Some retain the name; some the land. Each left probably tens of thousands of progeny.

This work sets out, in alphabetical sequence, the lineage of each of these 1000 Baronets, up to the extinction of the royal patent. The genealogy is claimed to be exact and meticulous, the materials in all cases being found in public archives, private record collections, or in the hands of competent authorities.

The family name and armorial bearings heads each article. Beginning with the first known person of the line, the genealogy is carried through successive generations up to the time of extinction. A wealth of incremental detail adds interest to each line, enough to make its reading both stimulating and informative. About 35,000 persons are referred to in the text, but unfortunately, the book does not have an every-name index.   EH

Burke's Dormant and Extinct Peerages of the British Empire. Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc., Baltimore, MD, 1985. Reprint of 1883 edition. ISBN 0-8063-0789-7. Hardbound, 642 pp., illustrated, indexed, US $35 postpaid; Can $50 plus $1.50 postage.*

At the time of the original publication of this work in 1883, nearly 2000 Peerages had succumbed to extinction or dormancy. This cast of nobility — dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons — though no longer able to claim title through legitimate descent in the male line, is nonetheless presented in numerous and widespread connections, some of whom retain the family name to this day.

This volume, like the previous one, sets forth the families alphabetically, from primary source material. Many records were examined to create the genealogies, including herald's

visitations, Patent Rolls, Lord's Entries, printed books, and other documentation. Anyone who claims descent from any of these families will find both books of great interest.   EH

Falaise Roll: Recording Prominent Companions of William Duke of Normandy at the Conquest of England, by M. Jackson Crispin and Leonce Macary. Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc., Baltimore, MD, 1985. Reprint of 1938 edition. ISBN 0-8063-0080-9. Hardbound, 158 pp., charts, illustrations, indexed, US $25 postpaid; Can $35 plus $1.50 postage.*

Anyone wishing to understand the tangled web of English/Norman relationships resulting from William's conquest of England will find this book fascinating. The so-called "Falaise Roll" is a list of the companions of William the Conqueror which was engraved on a bronze tablet in the chapel of the castle of Falaise in Normandy. The table, erected in honor of the 900th anniversary of the birth of Duke William, memorializes the 315 men who, in the judgement of the authors of this roll, took part in the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

Unquestionably a work of remarkable genealogical scholarship, the book focuses on the lives of William's companions, and contains biographies of an additional 91 men for whom participation at Hastings has been claimed but not verified. Developed from both French and English sources, the biographies contain a wealth of genealogical detail.

The identity of William's companions has long been a matter of some controversy. The authors, therefore, made stringent attempts to demonstrate the utmost impartiality, and along with their own lists have included copies of *all* known lists of the companions, from the Bayeux Tapestry and Wace's *Roman Du Rou*, describing the Battle of Hastings, to the famous Roll of Battle Abbey.

One of the most fascinating features of the book is the pocket of genealogical charts and tables included inside the back cover. These outline the descent of the rulers of France and England, and the Dukes of Normandy. This reprint edition also contains additions and corrections by the late G. Andrews Moriarity.   EH

The Roll of Battle Abbey, by John Bernard Burke. Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc., Baltimore, MD, 1985. Reprint of 1848 edition. ISBN 0-8063-0807-0. Hardbound, 127 pp., indexed, US $10 postpaid, Can $14 plus $1.50 postage.

The Abbey of Battle was erected on the site of the Battle of Hastings by William the Conqueror to commemorate his victory over Harold. Its first community, a society of Benedictines, was to pray for those who died in the battle, and to preserve a faithful record of all who shared in the victory.

The Roll of Battle Abbey thus is a cornerstone of feudal English genealogy, as well as an extremely interesting and controversial record. In fact, the original 'Roll' is no longer in existence, but copies, some possibly authentic, have come down through the ages from various sources. Four or five different copies of the Roll are generally thought to constitute the basis for the Roll as we now know it.

This work, an interesting companion volume to the *Falaise Roll*, is a compilation of the various copies of the original Roll, and is a heavily annotated list of the companions of William. The annotations provide an account of the origins of each companion and his relationship to William, a description of his estates, an assessment of his position in the feudal hierarchy, a concise history of his life and times, with special attention to successive generations of his desdendants.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

BALLER: Sandra Dobbie, 15 Ballymena Court, Don Mills, ONT M3C 2B8. Seek contact with anyone interested in Baller Bros & Sons Pork Butchers, 304 St John St, Quebec City, 1870-1920. Related families: Buhler, Careau, Chevanel, Cummings, Dawe, De Rouin, Gordon, Hesse, Heltzinger, Husband, Kingsland, Ridlington, St Rice, Silk, Van Riper, Walker, Wyse. Need help, glad to share what I have.

BOUCHER: T A Boucher, #205, 3223-83 St NW, Calgary, ALTA T3B 2P9. Peter Boucher b 1800 m c1825 Julie Denis (Laronde) possibly in Penetanguishene, Simcoe Co, ONT. Children: Michel; Jean-Baptiste; Toussaint; Joseph; Francois; Louise; Henri; Edouard. Am seeking info re Peter's prts and where they originated. Any info appreciated.

CLARK - WATSON: W E English, 1841 Pinegrove Dr, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 USA. (805) 543-0543. Sydney Clark m Mary Jane (Ann) Watson. One of several children Mary Hetta, b Feb 1878 Portland, Leeds Co, ONT. Other children? Parents of Sydney and Mary Jane? Can trade info on Mary Hetta after her marriage.

CLARKE: Deborah Clarke, 38 Dennett Dr, Agincourt, ONT M1S 2E7. Alban Clarke b c1847 Broadclyst, Devonshire, ENG; d Lobo, ONT 1918; m Celia Alice Elsworthy, d/o Thomas & Mary, b Exeter, ENG; d St Thomas, 1914; emigrated 1883 to join cousins in St Thomas, ONT. Children: Rev Charles Elsworthy; Frank; Alice; Edgar; Ernest. Any info appreciated.

DANIELS - QUANCE: Dorothy Reid, 65 Lake Ave Dr, Stoney Creek, ONT L8G 1X7. George Daniels c1808-1892, farmer of Binbrook, ONT. m Rebecca Quance c1825-1888. Children: John Q, carpenter in Toronto, m Elizabeth; George T, 1850-1932 farmer in Binbrook m Barbara Young; William Francis 1852-1929, teamster in Hamilton, m Sarah Ann Barrett; Richard, engine driver of Armstrong, BC; Wesley, carpenter in Stockton, CA, m Jessie; Frederick, miller in Teeterville, ONT; Susannah m Daniel Stirling of Binbrook; Rebecca 1867-1931 m Edmund Young. Seeking desc and info on all.

FINDLAY/FINLAY: Jean Rickard, 3755 Mystic Lane, Victoria, BC V8P 5E7. Gavin and Robert Findlay b Wigonshire or Aryshire, SCOT, to Canada probably in 1860s, sons of Thomas and Elizabeth (McLeod, b Isle of Skye) m in Stranraer, Wigton. There were four other sons: Thomas b 1832 and Alexander, both emigrated to New Zealand c1862/3; John b Stranraer c1841, and Samuel b 1847, both emigrated to Australia 1862/3. Also two daus: Mary and Ellen who remained in SCOT.

GETTY: Robert Gettys, Box 4068, Falls Church, VA 22044 USA. Seeking Getty information pre-1830 with special interest in confirmed Irish place names.

GREENWOOD: Gary R Cooper, 32 Ridgewood Place, Cambridge, ONT N1S 4B4. Need info on Laura Greenwood, d/o David & Susan Cooper; w/o William Greenwood, ma of Gage W Greenwood. Was Laura Greenwood Ann Cooper b c1838 Niagara twp, Lincoln Co, ONT, or Bethsheba Cooper, b c1840 same location? Also looking for desc of Laura Greenwood, who at time of her sis death, Georgina Ellison (nee Cooper) 6 Nov 1920, was listed as living on 182 Annette St, Toronto.

Would like all info on Gage W Greenwood listed in 1922 Toronto City Directory living at same address until 1933, when he moved to 3 Traymore Cres, Toronto, until 1948. He was salesman for Copeland-Chatterson. I would like to establish contact with any person who might remember him or who might have info on him.

HARTWELL: Mrs Wilfred Lewis, R.R. 1, Simcoe, ONT N3Y 4J9. Thomas Hartwell b c1780s believe in Hope Twp, Durham 1808 assessment. Moved to Wentworth or Waterloo Co., m who, where, died where. Daughter Sarah Ann Hartwell m Thomas Smith Jr., 1834, m2 John Burley c1844.

McAUGHEY (McGAGEY/McAULEY/McGAHEY/MEGAHY/MAGETTIE): Mrs Mary Edith Wegener, 3181 Maple Rd, Newfane, NY 14108 USA. Need all info on relationship of this family in Quebec with those in Ontario (along the Ottawa River). They immigrated from Ireland by 1830. Was Samuel (pa of James) pa of Mary and bro (name unknown) in Quebec.

McCAMMON - MURPHY - WHALEY: Mrs Judy Parker, Box 99, Kitscoty, ALTA, T0B 2P0. David Whaley m Elizabeth McCammon. Children: Thomas b 5 Oct 1847; William J; Samuel; David; Matthew; James (adopted?). Thomas m 25 Nov 1872 Martha Murphy (at least two bros). Children: Elizabeth Jane; Rachel (both b CA); Louetta; William; Ida; Addie; Lula. Fam moved back to ONT after Rachel born.

NELLES - NELLIS: William B Jackson, 124 Wilson Ave, Simcoe, ONT N3Y 2E7. Andrew Nelles b c1740 Mohawk Valley, NY, emigrated to ONT c1800, settled at Mt Pleasant, Brant Co (see Chadwick's Ontario Families Vol 2, p 169) Need proof of births, prts, place and date of death. Will exchange family data.

RICHARDSON: Dorothy Milne, 57 Treadgold Cres, Don Mills, ONT M3A 1X1. Agnes Jane, d/o Matthew Richardson and Mary Lyon, was b 1878 Hamilton, ONT, d 1949, bd Hamilton cem; m Frank Rohmer b 1875 Stratford, ONT. Will exchange info.

ROSE: Mrs N R Wilson, 1403 Sutton Court, Vernon Hills, IL 60061 USA. Seeking info or desc of Alexander Rose, b SCOT 1838, emigrated to Montreal 1851, may have been in the printing business.

WATSON: Mary Ann Cooper, Verbana Court, #213, Oshawa, ONT L1G 3E8. Mary Ann Watson, b c1838 probably Stirling, SCOT, d/o John and Elizabeth; m Joseph Stevenson, poss St Ninian's parish, SCOT. Emigrated to Australia c1861, then to Canada c1871, settled in Huntingdon twp, Hastings Co, bd there. Children: Margaret Elizabeth (Lizzie); Christina (Tina); Alison; Mary Ann; Isabella (Belle); Blanche; Joseph Milford; Arthur. Mary Ann, Belle, Blanche later settled in ALTA & BC. She had sis Alison and bros Alexander, Andrew, Jimmie (who settled MAN). Relatives: George, Cecil, Clarence, Robert F, Stanley lived Havelock vicinity.

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Abbreviations most ofen used

county	co	born	b
township	twp	married	m
Order-in-Council	OC	died	d
information	info	baptized	bpt
about (in time)	c	buried	bd
descendants	desc	cemetery	cem
ancestors	anc	family	fam
daughter	dau	genealogy	gen
son	s	Upper Canada	UC
daughter of	d/o	Lower Canada	LC
son of	s/o	Methodist	M
wife of	w/o	Wes. Meth	WM
father	pa	Anglican	CE
mother	ma	Presbyterian	Pres
parents	prts	Rom. Catholic	RC
grandfather	gdpa	Baptist	Bapt
grt-grt	gg	sister	sis
grt-grt-grt	ggg	brother	bro
cousin	cuz	mother-in-law	ma/law
children	sib	stepfather	step/pa
brother-in-law	bro/law	grandchild(ren)	g/ch
sister-in-law	sis/law	grandson	g/s
father-in-law	paw/law	grandaughter	g/dau