Canadian Genealogist

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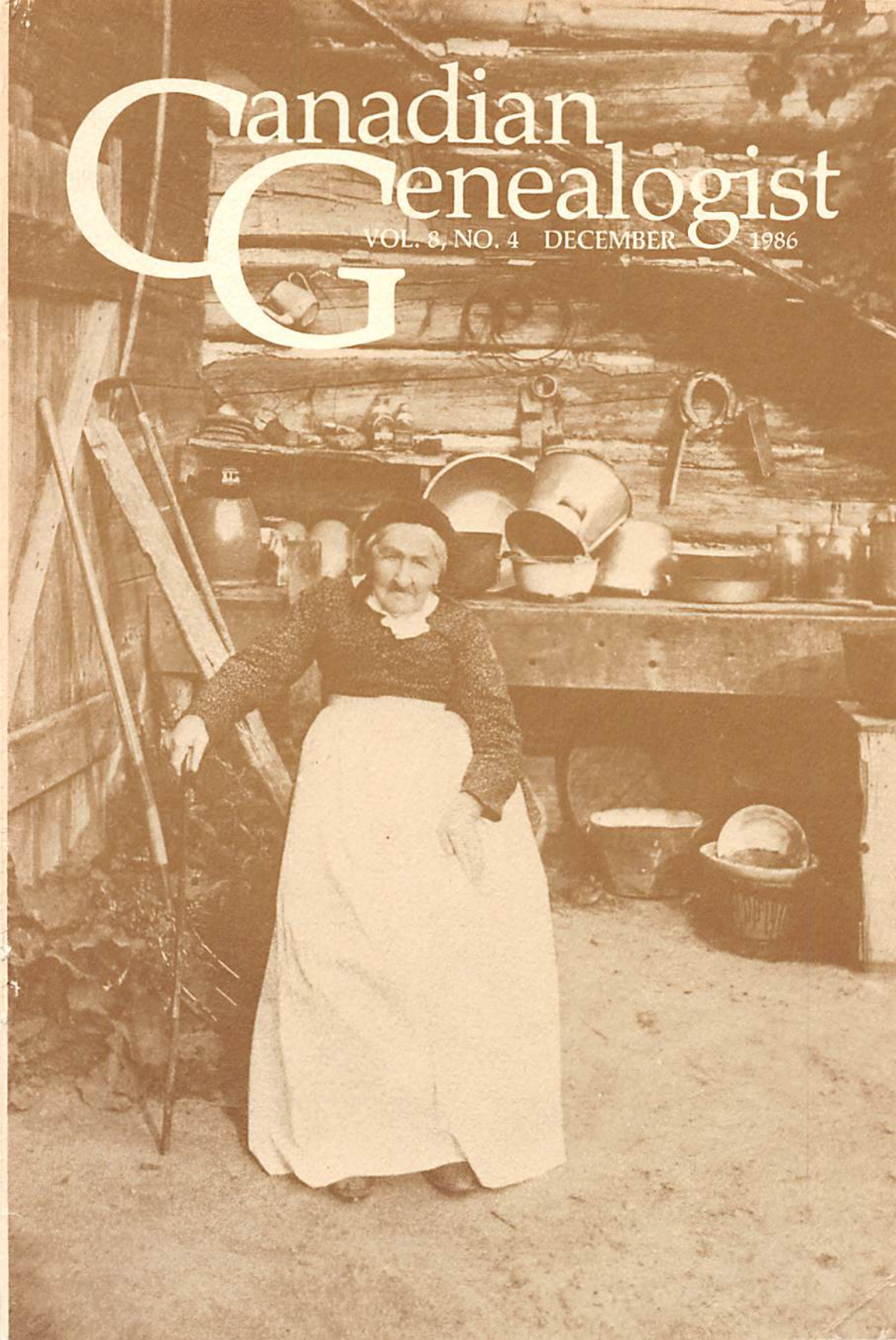

Canadian Genealogist

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Contents

Vol. 8, No. 4, 1986

The Computer Connexion 194
Lynn Morgan
Quest for Gold: Canadians in Dakota, 1880 203
Mary E. Young
They Went West 2: The Switzers of Carberry, Manitoba 208
Velma Rinn Beyette and Willard H. Switzer
They Went West 3: The founding of a family in Canada 214
Stephen C. Young
Genetics for genealogists: Part II: Blood groups 227
John R. Tkach, M.S., M.D.
Those elusive immigrants: Part II 231
Orlo Jones and Douglas Fraser
Leeds and Grenville Surrogate Court Index 1858-1900, Part VI 243
June Gibson
Strictly By The Book 250
Reviews by the editors & contributors
What's In A Name 254
Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

Coverline: Mary (Young) Young, born 11 September 1811, died 13 April 1905, is the subject of "They Went West 3. The founding of a family in Canada." This photograph was taken beside the Young home in West Wawanosh Township, Huron County, in 1903, and her descendants are fortunate that it records something of the feeling of what life was like at the turn of the century in rural Ontario. Mary and her husband Samuel emigrated from Yorkshire in the mid 1830s to seek a new life in British North America. GH

THE COMPUTER CONNEXION

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

PART OF OUR COLUMN WENT MISSING!

Readers of CANADIAN GENEALOGIST may be pardoned for thinking the magazine had taken leave of its senses in last issue's (Vol. 8, No. 3) *Computer Connexion* column. Lynn's careful review of Quinsept's *TermExec* program omitted a key part of the explanation on how the communications package works. Lynn and this editor do all our work by computer disk exchange. Lynn inputs material using her CP/M-based system. I take her disk, and using a conversion program belonging to my program, convert it to my system, clean it up after the conversion, edit it as necessary, insert typesetting codes, and ship it off to be typeset. Because the whole process has worked so beautifully ever since the column began, we have gotten a bit lazy, and neither of us really proof the final type. It just gets pasted up and away the magazine goes.

Last issue the inevitable happened. A computer glitch (it really was an electronic hiccup!) dropped a couple of key paragraphs from the fifth paragraph on page 131 of the column, and we didn't spot it until after the issue was printed. So herewith, with the editor's apologies, the missing key paragraphs.

> 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 done it before.
>
> Once you are successfully connected to the host, you must logon (sign on). This is usually done by typing in your name and a password. Some bulletin boards allow you to call as a guest to try out the board. Then you must set up a password 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, and so on. Most boards are menu driven so the commands are displayed for the novice user.
>
> Although the *TermExec* program is handling the communications, it is invisible to you as you move around the board. You may, however, return to the local command processor to issue *TermExec* commands by typing ‹ESC›-1. You might want to do this, for example, to turn on the echo print feature. This causes everything that appears on the display screen to print so that you may keep a record of your call. Other local commands that may be executed include doing a catalog (equivalent to DIR for CP/M or MS/DOS users), deleting a file, entering scrolling mode, renaming a file, locking and unlocking files (Apple-specific commands), and sending or receiving files.
>
> The receive command enables you to capture characters sent from the host. In other words, you may transfer files from the host to your computer and store them on disk. To do this, you return control to *TermExec* while you are connected to the host, you enter the receive command and the name you want to call the file and then return control to the host to issue the start transmission command. When the transfer is finished, you return to *TermExec* to complete the file received. Using the send command, you may do the reverse

of receive to transfer characters from a local file to the host. There is a special file transfer protocol called XMODEM which does error checking during transmission of files. This protocol is supported by *TermExec*. *TermExec* also supports the XON/XOFF protocol so that you may send or receive files up to the maximum size of an Apple diskette.

TermExec offers a scrolling feature to enable you to view text that is off the screen. The scrolling buffer can capture up to 7000 characters. The vertical scrolling option lets you view text that has disappeared off the top of the screen. The lateral option enables you to examine text that is up to double the width of the Apple screen. For 40 column screens it allows up 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.

Personal Ancestral File

The *Personal Ancestral File* (PAF) program is published by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Since the Church is well known for its many services to family researchers, genealogists waited with great anticipation for the development of PAF. In May 1984, an IBM version was released. The program was so popular that by September of the same year, over 3200 copies had been sold![1] Soon the Church was receiving requests for versions of the program that would run on many different computer brands. To deal with the overwhelming response, selected individuals received licences to create modified versions for a variety of machines including the Commodore 64, Dec Rainbow, TRS80 MOD III and Tandy 2000, Kaypro, and many others.[2] The Church did not warrant or support these versions in any direct way, however; and it continued to work on developing supported versions for other brands of computers. Finally, in mid-1986 an updated and improved IBM version was released which also supported other MS-DOS computers. At the same time, a separate version for Apple computers became available.

I purchased a copy of Release 2.0 and took a close look at the program. It comes in a slick package with seven program diskettes and a beautiful manual. At first glance, seven disks may seem overwhelming. It's not really that bad. The first disk controls the main Family Records program. A different program handles each of the seven functions appearing on the main menu (data entry, modify data, delete data, pedigree search, notes, print forms and reports, and system utilities). Since not all of these programs will fit on one floppy disk, PAF prompts you to insert another program disk when appropriate. The programs are distributed over four disks in a way that minimizes floppy flipping.

The remaining three disks contain separate programs that stand on their own.

The Research Data Filer and GEDCOM, explained in more detail below, are two of these. The third disk contains the configuration programs which you use to set up PAF to run on your particular machine and printer. I found the installation procedure well-documented, straightforward and simple.

Family Records Program

The first option on the main menu is data entry. You may choose to enter a single individual or an entire family. The data entry screen for an individual includes sex, name, birth place and date, christening place and date, death place and date, burial place and date, id number and several LDS ordinance fields (baptism, endowment, seal-to-parents and temple codes). If you choose to enter a family rather than an individual, the program will prompt first for husband, then wife, then children. In each case, a blank individual template appears on the screen but invisible links are created between the records to maintain relationships for pedigree charts and other reports. Once the wife has been input, a new screen appears for recording the marriage date and place. When all of the children have been entered, a family record is displayed showing a list of the parents and children with their birth/christening dates. A maximum of 20 children per set of parents is allowed. Any person may appear as a husband or wife more than once. You enter an additional spouse by creating a new family.

Every individual is assigned a record identification number (RIN). In addition, each marriage is assigned a separate MRIN and family groups are assigned a family number. You may use these numbers to search for individuals, or to specify whom to use when printing reports, and so on. The ID number field found in an individual record may be used to store a 10-character identifier of your choice. While you may not search on these numbers, you can use them to print out a sorted list.

Personal names consist of five parts: surname, three given names and a title. Each one may contain up to 16 characters. Place names consist of four 16-character parts called levels. Presumably you would enter city, parish or township names at level 1, county names at level 2, province/state names at level 3 and country names at level 4. According to the manual, pedigree charts give priority to level 4 and levels 1, 2, and 3 are abbreviated or dropped if there is not enough room to print all the locality data. Place names are printed in full on family group record forms. On reports, localities are separated by commas, so if you consistently enter your place names according to level of jurisdiction, it will be obvious when a middle level is missing. This is useful when a county and a city have the same name.

Dates may be entered in a number of ways but PAF always converts them so they appear in the same format. For example, 24 Mar 1917 may be entered as 3/24/1917 or 3 24 1917 or March 24, 1917 or 24 mar 1917 but it will always appear as 24 MAR 1917. Dual dates may be entered using a slash; for example, 1917/1918. Certain abbreviations are allowed to indicate approximate dates. These include abt (about), bef (before), aft (after), inf (infant), and sti (stillborn).

The program does extensive data verification to help you avoid making typing errors. All dates are validated. Dates such as 30 Feb are rejected. You may not enter a day and month (eg. 24 Jul) without a year. Dates within a record must be realistic relative to other dates, i.e. birth date must occur before christening,

Name Sorted List

The Grey Family Lines
NAME SORTED LIST

3/20/1986 Page 1

Name	RIN	Br/Ch Year	Death Year	Parent MRIN	Spouse or *Father Name
Andre,Etienne Robert	16	1891	1930		Preston,Eloise Maude-17
Andre,Suzanne	12	1914		8	Grey,Earl Glen-4
Cronin,Elizabeth	21	1842			Grey,Robert Geoffrey-20
Draper,Joseph Raymond	11	1909	1976	9	*Draper,Thomas Joseph-18
Draper,Thomas Joseph	18	1885	1942		Taylor,Edna Geraldine-19
Fox,Joseph Henry	23	1840			Peters,Debra Ruth-24
Fox,Mary Lynn	1	1888	1980	3	Grey,John Jay-2
Fox,Peter James	9	1865	1925	12	Snow,Katharine Eleanor-10
Green,George Byron II	14	1888	1950		McPherson,Lila-15
Green,Lydia Helene	13	1919		7	Grey,Charles James-7
Grey,Abbie Louise	28	1843	1845	14	*Grey,Albert O.-27
Grey,Albert O.	27				Robinson,Lettitia-29
Grey,Charles James	7	1917		1	Green,Lydia Helene-13
Grey,Christina Emily	3	1912		1	*Grey,John Jay-2
Grey,Earl Glen	4	1914	1982	1	Andre,Suzanne-12
Grey,Grace Faith	8	1922	1934	1	*Grey,John Jay-2
Grey,John Jay	2	1887	1956	2	Fox,Mary Lynn-1
Grey,Kenneth Robert Jr	5	1865	1899	10	O'Brien,Mary Jane-6
Grey,Robert Geoffrey	20	1840	1899	14	Cronin,Elizabeth-21
Lackeon,Mary	31	1823	1871		O'Brien,John William-30
McPherson,Lila	15	1890	1971		Green,George Byron II-14
O'Brien,John William	30		1881		Lackeon,Mary-31
O'Brien,Patrick Sean	22			15	Shaarp,Lula-34
O'Brien,Mary Jane	6	1867	1924	11	Grey,Kenneth Robert Jr-5
Peters,Debra Ruth	24				Fox,Joseph Henry-23
Preston,Eloise Maude	17	1893	1971		Andre,Etienne Robert-16
Robinson,Lettitia	29				Grey,Albert O.-27
Rogers,Eleanor	26	1844	1901		Snow,Jonathan Joseph-25
Shaarp,Jefferson Randolph	32	1827	1911		Watts,Nancy Annette-33
Shaarp,Lula	34			16	O'Brien,Patrick Sean-22
Snow,Jonathan Joseph	25	1842	1872		Rogers,Eleanor-26
Snow,Katharine Eleanor	10	1867	1930	13	Fox,Peter James-9
Taylor,Edna Geraldine	19	1890	1955		Draper,Thomas Joseph-18
Watts,Nancy Annette	33	1818	1897		Shaarp,Jefferson R-32

before death date, before burial date. The only values accepted in the sex field are M, F or blank. Names are also verified. The first time a name is input, you are asked to enter it again. Once it has been entered two consecutive times with the same spelling, it is entered in a name list that is transparent to the user. That is, you may not display or print out this list to see what it contains. Each time a name is entered, it must match a name on the list or you are asked to verify it (i.e. re-type it). This is true of all parts of both personal and place names. Since we are all familiar with the annoyance of finding incorrect data during the course of our research and we certainly do not want to initiate and propigate errors in our own data, there are many advantages to this amount of data verification. The verification process does significantly slow down the data entry procedure. On the other hand, it helps speed up the search process since the name list is checked immediately when a name is entered for a search. If the name does not exist, the program notifies you quickly. I felt it was unnecessary, though, to have to verify the title

Family Group Record — Completed

FAMILY GROUP RECORD-1

3/20/1986 Page 1

HUSBAND John Jay Grey-2 — LDS ORDINANCE DATA

BORN: 16 DEC 1887 PLACE: Akron,Summit,Ohio — BAP.: 15 AUG 1982 LA
CHR.: PLACE: — END.: 15 AUG 1982 LA
MARR: 16 JUN 1910 PLACE: Akron,Summit,Ohio — SEAL.:
DIED: 4 APR 1956 PLACE: Cuyahoga Falls,Summit,Ohio — SP: 15 AUG 1982 LA
BUR.: PLACE:
Father: Kenneth Robert Grey Jr-5
Mother: Mary Jane O'Brien-6
OTHER WIVES:

WIFE Mary Lynn Fox-1

BORN: 3 NOV 1888 PLACE: Akron,Summit,Ohio — BAP.: 15 AUG 1982 LA
CHR.: PLACE: — END.: 15 AUG 1982 LA
DIED: 30 MAY 1980 PLACE: Akron,Summit,Ohio — SP: 15 AUG 1982 LA
BUR.: PLACE:
Father: Peter James Fox-9
Mother: Katharine Eleanor Snow-10
OTHER HUSBANDS:

SEX M/F	CHILDREN LIST EACH CHILD (LIVING OR DEAD) IN ORDER OF BIRTH		SPOUSE	LDS ORDINANCE DATA FOR CHILDREN
1. F	NAME: Christina Emily Grey-3 BORN: 19 JUL 1912 MARR: DIED:	PLACE: Akron,Summit,Ohio PLACE: PLACE:	SPOUSE:	BAP.: END.: SP:
2. M	NAME: Earl Glen Grey-4 BORN: 18 NOV 1914 MARR: 3 MAY 1936 DIED: 2 DEC 1982	PLACE: Akron,Summit,Ohio PLACE: PLACE:	SPOUSE: Suzanne Andre-12	BAP.: END.: SP:
3. M	NAME: Charles James Grey-7 BORN: 25 APR 1917 MARR: 29 SEP 1942 DIED:	PLACE: Akron,Summit,Ohio PLACE: St. George,Washington,Utah PLACE:	SPOUSE: Lydia Helene Green-13	BAP.: 23 MAY 1935 END.: 25 APR 1937 SP: 15 AUG 1982 LA
4. F	NAME: Grace Faith Grey-8 BORN: 5 SEP 1922 MARR: DIED: 15 NOV 1934	PLACE: Akron,Summit,Ohio PLACE: PLACE: Akron,Summit,Ohio	SPOUSE:	BAP.: 14 AUG 1982 LA END.: 15 AUG 1982 LA SP: 15 AUG 1982 LA
5.	NAME: BORN: MARR: DIED:	PLACE: PLACE: PLACE:	SPOUSE:	BAP.: END.: SP:

Name and Address of Submitter:
Michael Lee Grey
345 Main St.
Rocklin, Maryland
20206

PHONE:902-467-0628
STAKE:1511944
Silver Spring Maryland

Check one option for all individuals on this form:
[ ] A. Please provide all proxies at any temple.
[ ] B. I will provide proxies for []Bap []End []Seal at the _____ temple.

Relationship of Submitter to Husband _____ Wife _____

field of personal names. It was also a nuisance to have all punctuation within a name checked (eg. Twp. versus Twp).

There are no user defined fields in PAF. Instead, the notes function is used to record data not represented in the standard individual record. Three types of notes are defined. Family group notes are those that will print on family group record forms. These notes start with an exclamation mark. Tagged notes have labels that may be any length up to 25 characters long. If you use the same tag on

similar notes (eg. 'Occupation:') in separate records you may print out all the notes that have the same label. The other type of comments entered into a record are regular notes. Notes are not numbered. Each note is separated from the next by a blank line. It is possible to add, copy, move or delete notes within the screen. A print option allows you to print the family group notes, the tagged notes or all the notes for any individual.

PAF offers a variety of printed forms and reports. Blank or filled in pedigree charts print up to four generations. Descendants charts print up to 10 generations. Certain forms are available for submitting names and marriages to the Church for ordinance work. Another report prints a summary of information about an individual in the same format as it was entered on the screen. Both the pedigree charts and family group sheets may be printed in 14 x 8½-inch or 8½ x 11-inch format assuming your printer can handle the requirements. One of the worst features of PAF is that it does not span disks when printing reports. Each individual must have a record on the same disk in order for all of the generations to appear on one chart or report. The number of individuals that fit on one disk is dependent upon the number of notes you create.

The sorted lists were one of the best features of PAF. You may list every person on a disk in alphabetical order or by RIN. Unlike some programs that only list the person's name and record number, PAF includes name, RIN, birth year, death year, and spouse's or father's name on both of these reports. A list of marriages sorted by MRIN displays MRIN, husband's name, wife's name and marriage date. Other reports list all individuals with notes, individuals with incomplete ordinances and individuals with ID numbers that you assigned to them.

A fun and useful function is the pedigree search. This option displays family members in a small pedigree chart on the screen. You may search up and down the pedigree lines by selecting a husband, wife, or child currently displayed on the screen. The pedigree chart is then redrawn using your choice as the principal person.

The system utilities offer three options. The first is used to prepare a data disk to store your family records. The second stores your name and address so that it will automatically appear at the top of pedigree charts, family group record forms and entry forms. The third option lets you change the heading that will appear as the title on all sorted lists. It is also possible to assign your data disks a number and specify the number you want to use as the first RIN and MRIN on a disk.

Research Data Filer

The Research Data Filer (RDF) is an exciting aspect of PAF. It is a separate program that helps you record and manipulate the results of your research. It creates two types of files. Document files store details about the source documents in which you found information. Each record in the file contains two fields: a document number and a source description. The document number may be up to 15 characters long and is a number you assign to each document when you obtain/use it. If you do not already have a numbering system for your documents, the manual suggests ways to start one. The source field is three lines long, each line containing up to 74 characters. Using document files, you may then generate a bibliography of sources, sorted by either document number or first line of the source field.

These document numbers are referenced by the second type of file, the data file. Data files allow you to record information you find in source documents. Each record stores name, sex, ID number, event, date, place, relationship to other people, three relationship id numbers, a short comment, a document number corresponding to the source recorded in the document file, and the page number in the source document where the information was found. By using the name and ID fields carefully, it is possible to sort, extract and print lists focussing on one particular person.

The RDF is command driven. The commands are easy to learn, but offer powerful capabilities. For example, the FOCUS command allows you to select from a file a smaller group of entries that have something in common. You may use names, dates, places, ID numbers, sex, relationships, comments and document numbers to create a new file. Entries may be sorted in a variety of ways as well. Using these features, you might better organize and analyze your information to determine how people fit into your family. It can also help you keep track of which sources you have consulted and where you found them.

The RDF does not replace your paper files. It is a tool used to organize the information you have found and analyze it. It will not actually organize your research records. You still must adopt some system of filing your paper notes.

GEDCOM

Every genealogy program uses a slightly different method to store the family data. Programs such as PAF use a compaction technique to conserve disk space. In order to share your data with another researcher who uses a different genealogy software package, the data must be converted into a standard format that the other program can understand. GEDCOM, a GEnealogy Data COMmunications format, is designed to do this. The GEDCOM function within PAF converts PAF files into the GEDCOM format. It will also read files that are in the GEDCOM format and add the information to your family data file. PAF includes a communication capability in case you do not have another communications program needed to send or receive the information from one machine to another.

The create GEDCOM file option gives you the opportunity to select the individuals or families to convert and allows you to choose whether to include all notes, include only tagged notes or exclude all notes. It then prompts you to write a special comment file that will preface the data. It also automatically includes your name and address in the file created. When loading in someone else's data, you have the option of adding the data to the end of an existing file, or loading it onto a new data disk. A special listing file is created during the process that contains information that does not fit into one of the PAF fields. You may add this data later in notes fields.

I was able to successfully transfer PAF data files from my Apple to my IBM using the create file and communications options. I also successfully converted it back into PAF format using a new data disk. The data looked good and was manipulated properly by the various functions such as pedigree search and notes. Unfortunately, I was unable to read the error listing file to cross-check how my test conversion worked. I found one 'bug' or undesirable trait in the communications program. The program did not allow me to resume command mode after it encountered a transmission problem. The keyboard locked up and I had to boot

the computer and start again.

This GEDCOM utility will become much more useful once other programs also provide the same capability. Then data swapping between programs will be possible. For the moment, it is useful for splitting up data onto different disks when you start running out of disk space.

I ran into a number of bugs and problems while using the Apple version of PAF. Some screen displays were jumbled up and the tabs and line feeds on the printouts did not work properly. However, the people I spoke to at the PAF hotline support desk were helpful and a new set of disks are on the way to me. I'll report in a future column the final result.

It would have been helpful if a keyboard template accompanied PAF. There is a large key assignments card found at the front of the manual, but it is a bit large to rest handily in front of the computer and both sides of the card are used. The cursor movement keys defied logic at times. For example, CTL-U scrolls up one screen (logical enough) but CTL-H is used to scroll downward. Worse still, CTL-L is used to move the cursor right while CTL-J moves it left. If they were going to assign letters randomly rather than use mnemonic key assignments, then why didn't they consider using the Apple convention of CTL-K for right, J for left, I for up and M for down, which at least forms a logical pattern on the keyboard to remind you of the direction. There was also some inconsistency in use of the keys. Usually CTL-S means save changes and exit, but during a search sequence it means begin search and in the GEDCOM program it meant continue to next screen. CTL-Q can mean quit without searching, quit without saving or stop printing depending on where you are.

The manual is excellent. It includes a table of contents for each section, an index and lots of illustrations. There is a tutorial section as well as a reference section for both the family records program and the research data filer. The tutorials were easy to follow aand contained the right amount of detail. Some sample files come with RDF so you may work through the tutorial without having to first create test data.

Once the bugs are ironed out in the Apple version, PAF will be a nice program. The Research Data Filer is unique and quite an exciting concept. Considering the bargain basement price of PAF, it is worth purchasing just for the RDF module. The GEDCOM program is the first to reach the market, with other major software developers soon to follow suit. PAF is living proof that it will work.

Personal Ancestral File is available for $35 US from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake Distribution Center, 1999 West 1700 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84104.

NOTES

1. *Genealogical Computing* Nov. 1984, p. 15.
2. Ibid., March 1985, p. 15.

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Quest for gold
Canadians in the Black Hills
Lawrence County, Dakota Territory, June 1880

By Mary E. Young

Canadian ties with the United States go back a long way into our history, when crossing borders in search of work and fortune wasn't nearly as difficult as it is today. This extract of Canadians from the June 1880 census of Lawrence County, Dakota Territory, shows Canadian-born men with at least one parent also born in Canada. Unfortunately, the census was not specific as to place of origin — simply showing Canada, or Canada West, or in one instance, Nova Scotia — but you may recognize a long-lost ancestor anyway.

Martin Alworth, shown left with a friend in Deadwood, Dakota Territory in 1877, was one of those who tried his hand at making a fortune and found a family instead. In 1878 the Winona & St. Peter Railway (later known as the Chicago & Northwestern) plotted the town which was to become Watertown, and by 1881 the Dakota Territory opened up to claim settlers and homesteaders.

At that time, the townsite was barren prairie, but settlement soon began in earnest, and when three more railroads made the town their terminus, it became a thriving community, just a few miles from spring-fed, sand-bottomed Lake Kampeska.

For about a year, Martin was a clerk in the all-night grocery store known as 'Baldwin's' in Watertown, and met his Canadian fate there. Trains were arriving constantly, and eager settlers went directly to the grocery to stock up on provisions in anticipation of getting an early start for their claims further west.

There, Martin met his future wife, Matura Haight. Matura's parents had followed their son 'Mac' to Dakota Territory from Elgin County, Ontario, in 1881. Matura was a tailoress and, with her sister Phebe who was a dressmaker, opened a shop upstairs in a building which stood where a jewellery store was later built.

The evening Matura and Martin met she had gone to buy groceries and asked Martin for 'soda biscuits'. He insisted they had none. She led him to the cracker barrel and told him 'soda biscuits' were what they were called in Canada. It was love at first bite. Next Sunday Martin hired a team and buggy from the livery stable and asked her for a ride . . .

Matura's father had been raised in a Quaker home, and her mother as a Mennonite. She and her siblings had been brought up as Baptists, but when Matura married Martin she joined the Catholic Church, and brought her family up in that faith.

Soon after their marriage, Martin opened a cigar store and candy shop which he was to continue until early 1904 when he took his family to Mankato, Minnesota.

Name	Age in 1880	Marital Status	Occupation	Location	Place of Birth Self	Mother	Father
Aller, Fred L.	36	Widowed	Harness Maker	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Barnard, Ulric	45	Married	Carpenter	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Barney, Peter	35	Single	Bar Tender	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Barrett, G.	38	Married	Stonecutter	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Beckerdike, J.R.	38	Widowed	Miner	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Benjamin, Albert	30	Single	Laborer	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Benway, Alfred	19	Single	Cook	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Bullock, Seth	31	Married	Hardware Store	Deadwood City	Can	Eng	Can
Byce, William	36	Married	Stonemason	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Campbell, James	87	?	Woodcutter	Wood Camp	Can-W	Can-W	Can-W*
Catchinall, Godfrey	25	Single	Liquor Dealer	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Chinequey, Charles	35	Married	Printer	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Christie, Henry	33	Single	Miner	Bobtail Gulch	Can	Can	Can
Coswell, William R.	41	Single	Miner	Elizabethtown	Can	Can	Can
Cotton, William S.	28	Single	Miner	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Crowe, Richard	30	Married	Carpenter	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Cunningham, John	20	Single	Dishwasher in Hotel	Lead City	Can-W	Can	Can
Cunninton, John	20	Single	Teamster	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Cushing, George	23	Single	Clothing House	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Dennee, W.M.	44	Married	Grocer	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Dennis, J.O.	27	Single	Carpenter	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Dexter, Lewis	30	Single	Stone Mason	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Dolan, John	32	Single	Laborer	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Donnel, Stewart	25	Married	Carpenter	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Dugnan, G.	24	Single	Farmer	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Elliott, J.M.	40	Married	Carpenter	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Finch, Samuel	22	Single	Teamster	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Forrest, Isaac	44	Married	Liquor Dealer	Deadwood City	Ca	Can	Can
Fortier, Joseph	41	Single	M.D.	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Fox, Albine	34	Married	Banker	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Francis, J.E.	42	Single	Miner	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Gasselin, Charles	26	Single	Laborer	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can

Name	Age in 1880	Marital Status	Occupation	Location	Place of Birth Self	Mother	Father
Gibson, Henry R.	33	Single	Miner	Anchor City	Can	Can	Can
Gibson, John	30	Single	Miner	Golden Gate	Can	Can	Can
Glenn, William H.	46	Single	Laborer	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Goganson, E.	38	Single	Carpenter	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Hall, James H.	49	Widowed	Painter	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Hooper, Thomas	29	Single	Stenographer	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Hovery, Tom	39	Widowed	Iron Moulder	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Hughes, Frank E.	23	Single	Laborer	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Hunter, John	36	Married	Laborer	Deadwood City	Can	Scot	Can
Jackson, Frank	28	Single	Carpenter	Deadwood City	N.S.*	Can	Can
Johnson, Alexander	51	Married	Tailor	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Johnson, Charles	36	Married	Miner	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Johnston, W.J.	30	Married	Wholesale Grocer	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Kelley, Samuel	32	Single	Telegraph Operator	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Ketcham, Joseph	32	Single	?	South Bend	Can	Can	Can
Knowlton, W.M.	22	Single	Clerk, Store	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Kurtey, C.M.	37	Single	Miner	Deadwood City	Can	IRE	Can
LaBoef, Frank	40	Married	Laborer	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
LaFlam, N. Jr.	29	Single	Farmer	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
LaFlam, N. Sr.	49	Married	Speculator	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
LaFlam, Pete	19	Single	Farmer	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Lalise, Joseph	28	Single	Miner	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Leroux, Ferdinand	25	Single	Carpenter	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Lesher, John	31	Single	Carpenter	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Marchand, G.M.	40	Single	Mining Broker	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Mars, A.C.	20	Single	Hotel Clerk	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Mars, J.B.	52	Married	Miner	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
McBain, D.A.	27	Single	Woodcutter	Yellow Creek	Can-W	Can-W	Can-W
McDonald, D.H.	23	Single	Laborer	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
McDonald, D.J.	27	Single	Lumberman	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
McDonald, John	43	Single	Sawmill Laborer	Whitwood Creek	Can-W	Can-W	Can-W
McDonald	18	Single	Laborer	Lead City	Can-W	Can	Can

Name	Age in 1880	Marital Status	Occupation	Location	Place of Birth Self	Mother	Father
McFarland, William	28	Single	Miner	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
McIntosh, John	20	Single	Woodcutter	Yellow Creek	Can-W	Can-W	Can-W
McIntyre, Alex	20	Single	Miner	Lead City	Can-W	Can	Can
McIntyre, John	34	Single	Laborer	Lead City	Can-W	Can-W	Can-W
McIntyre, John	28	Single	Miner	Diamond City	Can-W	Can-W	Can-W
McIntyre, John D.	30	Married	Civil Engineer	Lead City	Can-W	Can	Can
McIntyre, Robert	23	Single	Miner	Diamond City	Can-W	Can-W	Can-W
McLeod, Alex	31	Single	Woodcutter	Yellow Creek	Can-W	Scot	N.S.
McMaster, Alex	50	Widowed	Miner	Lead City	Can-W	Can	Scot
McMaster, Ales Jr.	25	Single	Miner	Lead City	Can-W	Can	Scot
McMaster, D.A.	37	Married	Miner	Deadwood City	Can-W	Can	Can
McNeil, John	34	Married	Carpenter	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Mellette, W.	31	Single	Laborer	Gayville	Can	Can	Can
Messier, H.	35	Single	Painter	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Miller, William	38	Single	Farmer	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Mochen, Albert	46	Married	Carpenter	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Mochen, Archie	29	Single	Jeweller	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Monroe, Henry	36	Single	Teamster	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Monshear, Henry	30	Single	Teamster	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Murry, Charles	22	Single	Plasterer	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Mustgrove, Henry	36	Single	Laborer	Elizabethtown	Can	Can	Can
Naubert, ?	19	Single	Liquor Dealer	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Papin, Henry	29	Single	Miner	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Peppin, Joe	27	Married	Brick Mason	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Plunket, A.J.	27	Single	Teamster	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Eng
Poirsee, Gideon	30	Single	Bar Tender	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Poitras, Joe	45	Married	Carpenter	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Raymond, Vetal	24	Single	Miner	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Robinson, Robert	33	Single	Carpenter	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Rogers, F.L.	50	Married	Laborer	Deadwood City	Can	Scot	Can
Rountley, Joseph	38	Single	Teamster	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Savage, Justin	26	Married	Miner	South Bend	Can	Can	Can

Name	Age in 1880	Marital Status	Occupation	Location	Place of Birth Self	Mother	Father
Serril, John	36	Married	Carpenter	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Simmons, George H.	35	Single	Miner	Central City	Can	Can	Can
Smith, J.S.	42	Single	Schoolteacher	Deadwood City	Can	NJ	Can
Sprague, H.A.	38	Single	Hack Driver	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Eng
Studs, Stokes	25	Married	Pastry Cook	Deadwood City	Can	Can	CT
Swainston, John	24	Single	Farmer	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Tells, P.A.	26	Single	Miner	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Vachon, Alphonso	28	Single	Cook	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Watson, John	48	Single	Grist Miller	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Wertman, William M.	26	Single	Musician	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Westover, N.E.	22	Single	Laborer	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can
Wilson, Edward	24	Single	Miner	Golden Gate	Can	Can	Can
Woodruff, John	38	Single	Miner	Deadwood City	Can	Can	Can

* Depending upon the enumerator, the place of birth was sometimes more specific than at other times.

I can imagine a Canadian saying that he was born in New Brunswick and the enumerator would ask "Where is that?" The answer would be "In Canada", and the enumerator would save himself time and write "Canada".

They Went West. 2: The Switzers of Carberry, Manitoba

By Velma Rinn Beyette and Willard H. Switzer

This story begins like so many other stories which are coming to light about the Palatines. According to the book Early Palatine Emigration *by Knittle the Palatines were not like the Huguenots. They did not flee entirely for religious reasons, but because of the high taxes brought on by wars, and by the standard of living of royalty and the luxuries they demanded. Hundreds of families were forced to flee.*

In 1709, five hundred families who had fled to England left London for Ireland. Many were assigned to the Southwell Estate in Limerick County. Here, at Ballingrane, we understand, is where the Switzers, Ruckles (Ruttles) Hecks and Embreys were among several other families, who settled down.

In 1760 a number from this settlement went to New York. Eula Carscallen Lapp tells of this emigration in her book To Their Heirs Forever.

Our Switzers remained in Ireland until 1848. Daniel (we shall call him the first) died and his widow, Ann Readie, came with her family and located in the township of Dereham, Oxford County, Ontario. There were three sons and three daughters: John, James, and Daniel 2, Harriet and Eliza sho each married a John Holmes. Harriet's husband was Irish and Eliza's was English. Ann was Mrs. Wm. Harper, later of Brandon, Manitoba.

Our branch is descended from Daniel 2. He married Sarah Burns, daughter of Robert Burns and Isabelle Connor, who had been born in Collingwood, Ontario.

They had five children, three boys and two girls, but when the last boy William was nine days old, Sarah died, on 10 October 1862. On 14 December of the same year Daniel was married to Sarah's sister, Esther Ann, who was sixteen. Esther not only raised her sister's five children, but had three of her own born in Oxford Co. In 1870 the family moved to Lucknow in Bruce Co., and three more babies were born there. In the spring of 1878 the entire family left Lucknow for western Canada, where six more were added to the family before Daniel died suddenly on 13 March 1891. His obituary ended with the sentence: "He left a wife and seventeen children well provided for". His widow died in 1928.

My mother-in-law Isabelle Mary Switzer, who married Norman Beyette at Dauphin, Manitoba in 1917, was the sixth child of Albert Switzer, the oldest of the seventeen, and his wife Hannah McFarlane.

The oldest of the second family was Thomas. He had a daughter and a son Willard. This is the speech Willard made at Carberry where he has lived all his life, in 1972. He read it again at the Switzer reunion in 1983 at Carberry.

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Willard Switzer may be reached at 138 Selkirk Street, Carberry, MB, R0K 0H0

Early in the spring of 1878 Daniel Switzer, my grandfather, his wife Esther (Burns) and their family of eight boys and three girls, left Lucknow in Bruce County Ontario, for western Canada, with all the settlers affects they could

bring. The first part of the trip was by rail to Fisher's Landing, Minnesota, then the end of the steel. From there they travelled by steamer up the Red River. These boats carried about 400 passengers, besides livestock, and freight. As there was no privacy on these boats, it was not an enjoyable trip. They landed first at West Lynne, where customs officers had them unload all their baggage on the prairie for inspection. Then they went on by steamer to Fort Garry — headquarters of the Hudson Bay Company, now a part of Winnipeg. They soon left the "Gateway of the West" and their next stop was at the White Horse Plains. Grandmother and the three older boys, Albert, Daniel and William, went 100 miles further west to file homesteads on the Great Plains. They filed on 35-11-15 and this original quarter section is still in the Switzer name. This area was later called the Petrel district.

As building logs were some miles away and time was a big factor, they dug into the north-west bank of a small lake, which cut into the south east corner of their land. This they covered with poles and sod and provided living space until a log house was built the next summer. During that first winter on the Prairie, logs were hauled about fourteen miles from a tamarack swamp. First the snow had to be tramped into the swamp and let freeze for several day so as to hold the oxen and loaded sleds.

After the first shelter was well on the way the three boys were left there while grandfather returned to White Horse Plains to bring the rest of the family: Isabelle, Mary Anne, Jane, Thomas (my father, then 15) Joseph, John, Henry and Benjamin. My father told me they had a good time at the White Horse. Besides keeping enough wild game for the family needs, they did a little trading with the Gypsies and Indians and lassoed their chickens, dog, cat or any living animals except skunks.

Back on the new homestead, the three boys were busy. They opened enough sod with their walking plough to plant potatoes which they had carefully brought from Ontario. They were placed in the open furrow and the sod pulled back over them. My Dad helped harvest them and told me that the potatoes came out very flat and clean. All that winter they saved the seed end of the potatoes to plant the next spring. Wild game was plentiful and used for food the year round. By this time the buffalo were very scarce, as they had moved farther west.

Two trips were made by oxcart with wheat to a grist mill on Sturgeon Creek, on the west side of Winnipeg. This is about a three-week round trip at about two miles an hour. Later, a mill was opened at Rapid City, which was only half the distance. On these journeys and others, if they shot a prairie chicken or duck, they would roll it in damp clay and roast it on a camp fire. When cooked, the clay was peeled off along with the feathers and then the breast was sliced off — delicious!

By 1879 quite a number of families had settled in the district. A picnic was held that summer at the Daniel Switzer farm. It just so happened that a Methodist minister on his way from Battleford to Portage la Prairie had camped close by and was invited to join the picnic. He made it known that he could tie the nuptial knot without a license, so to top off the day, Miss Anne Merdith and William Switzer (not a close relative) were married — the first wedding in the district.

My father told me that he worked one summer two miles east of his home breaking sod with a walking plough. His wages were $4.00 a month and keep. I

Top left, Children of Daniel Switzer, taken in 1895. The first five in the top row are from his first family, whose mother was Sarah Burns. The other twelve are children of Esther Burns.
Bottom left, eldest son Albert and his wife Hannah and their family Sadie, Tom, son-in-law Sol Lang and his wife Maggie, Joseph, Isabelle, Esther and David. The photo is thought to have been taken on Maggie and Sol's wedding day.
Top right, the Switzer house at Petrel, Manitoba.
Bottom right, Daniel Switzer and his second wife, Esther Ann Burns, whom he married 14 December 1862.

suggested that his pay would hardly pay for the wear on his shoes. His answer: "No one wore boots ploughing".

After the plains were partly settled, some of the homesteaders would go back east in the winter, but they always left a few supplies in their log shacks. This was a life-saver to many a traveller. One story I heard many times was when may father and Bolton Holmes were on the trail with a team of horses and sleigh and a blizzard blew up. As they came on one of these shacks they decided to stay overnight. They were there for four days. In the shack they found a side of pork, a bag of wheat plus plenty of firewood. So, they had porridge and pork for breakfast and pork and porridge for dinner. The shack and the barn were almost covered with snow when the storm was over. The horses were fine, but the barn was almost full of snow. No doubt a warm welcome awaited them on their return home.

The first few years on the plains, Indians were quite numerous and travelled in small bands. Their trails seemed to go from one lake to another. The trails went across the land where I was born; eleven ruts in one and nine in the other. I haven't looked for them on the road allowance for some time but they may still be visible, as they were very deep.

My father's homestead was 14-11-15, not many miles from the home farm. I have a statement of taxes for the year 1891 — total tax on the quarter section was $14.88.

The Indians in those early days often called on the settlers when passing. They did not knock on your door, but just walked in the sat down. They loved tea and also liked to exchange a pipe of their Kinnikinnick, which was made from the inner bark of a tree and carried in a leather pouch. It was customary to give them something to take away with them. About forty years ago, I was visiting my parents in the house where we now live, when a very old wrinkled Indian came to the door. He was fairly well dressed but still wore his hair in braids. He said "I look for Mr. Switzer." My mother invited him in and he shook hands with Dad and said "'You gave me coat long time ago! I come back to see you". Dad remembered the incident and the two old timers had a wonderful visit. The natives had a long memory, but they had to, for they did not read or write.

Going over some old records, I was surprised to see that my grandfather had owned and operated the first threshing machine in the district. The bands on the sheaves were cut by hand and fed into the feeder. A bucking pole was used to keep the straw away from the straw carrier. His son, John Switzer had the first combine in the district. It was a No. 8 I.H.C. and I believe the year was 1928. The threshing outfit I had for 27 years was somewhat different to grandfather's. It cut the bands and blew the straw into huge poles. But even those machines are gone and almost forgotten. One threshing outfit that the Switzer brothers had was a huge steam outfit. James was the engineer and it took ten stook teams, a stook loader and in all about thirty men to operate it. Some ploughing was done with this steam engine, pulling sixteen fourteen inch plough bottoms, all under a floating platform. However, the dust had a bad wearing effect on the open gears and it was not used long.

My grandfather's choice of land proved to be a wise one. He died suddenly in March 1891, at the age of fifty-four, leaving my grandmother, ten sons and seven daughters to carry on. For many years the sons farmed in the Petrel district. All

have passed on now but one daughter, Mrs. Agnes Bickford, Armstrong, B.C. She will be ninety years old in January 1973. (Agnes died in 1978).

No more do we see fields of stooks, threshing machines or straw piles, but the fields of grain, ready for whatever type of harvesting machine, are as thrilling as in days gone by. Today, as in pioneer days, harvest time is the peak of the agricultural year. The pioneers knew hardships and trails and surely must have felt compensated as in their latter years they were able to see and enjoy the progress made toward and easier way of life.

GIVE THE WELSH A NAME

The last word on Welsh surnames was said by a 16th century Bishop of Lichfield, says the *Shropshire Family History Journal*, who wrote:

> Take ten, he said and call them RICE —
> Another ten and call them PRICE —
> Take fifty others, call them PUGH —
> A hundred more, I'll dub them HUGHES —
> Now ROBERTS name a hundred score,
> And WILLIAMS name a legion more,
> And call, he moaned in languid tones,
> Call all the other thousands JONES.

THE LURE OF GENEALOGY

The well known British Author Anthony Powell spent much of his off-duty time during World War II researching the life of John Aubrey, the 17th century antiquary, in preparation for writing a book on him. In his autobiography, Powell remarks of this labor:

> A long-standing interest in genealogical investigation had made me fairly familiar with consulting documents like wills, lawsuits, ratebooks, records of that kind. People who have never undertaken this sort of first-hand research perhaps miss something in life, a peculiar magic which makes time-travelling practicable. As one becomes increasingly steeped in a period like Aubrey's, one acquires for the moment a strangely intimate aquaintance with a crowd of deceased persons. After such burrowings into the past come to an end, so equally does the sense of existing in another century; the names of Aubrey's friends hard to remember like those of some wartime colleagues.[1]

Powell writes interestingly of his own ancestry in the first pages of the initial volume of the same series. There he probes into the antiquity of his Welsh heritage which had some effect upon his own novels.[2]

1. Anthony Powell, *Faces In My Time*, Vol. III of the series "To Keep the Ball Rolling," London, 1980, p. 194.
2. Ibid., Vol. I, "Infants of the Spring."

They Went West.3: the founding of a family in Canada

By Stephen C. Young

From the Yorkshire of the 19th century to the Canadian west is a long jump, especially when it involves pioneering in at least three locations in Canada. But that is exactly what the Samuel Young Family of the Parish of Aughton, Yorkshire did more than 150 years ago. This family story truly deserves to be part of our 'They Went West' series, because the Young family ended up pioneering in Findlater, Saskatchewan, 45 miles northwest of Regina, but not before they had pioneered all along the Canadian migration route, first in Port Credit, outside the burgeoning Town of York, then in Wawanosh Township in the Huron Tract, where part of the family still lives. Our thanks to Stephen Young for adding this piece to the puzzle of Canadian westward migration. Incidentally, he would appreciate any information about the other descendants of Samuel and Mary (Young) Young who originally settled in Canada. Write him at 4560 Wallace Lane, Salt Lake City, UT 84117, USA.

Samuel Young left behind the security of family and tradition when he decided to emigrate to Canada in 1834-35. No personal records remain which reveal the motivations which persuaded him to 'pull up his roots' and leave behind all that was familiar for a somewhat uncertain future on the other side of the ocean. Examination of historical fact, however, can often illuminate the contemporary influences which inspired the actions of our ancestors generations ago.

By 1834 Samuel was living in the parish of Aughton, the home of his own ancestors for at least a century. His father, Matthew, had been born there in 1744 and married a local girl by the name of Mary Hudson in 177. After the birth of their first four sons they had moved to Gate Helmsley just northeast of the great city of York and it was here that Samuel had been born in 1795, the youngest of eight sons. Within another ten years the Young family had moved again, this time to the township of Newton-upon-Derwent in the parish of Wilberfoss. Here he had the great fortune of gaining a formal education at the local school, a luxury that few of his peers were able to enjoy in the rural countryside of Yorkshire in these early years.

The first decades of the 19th century were an exciting time to grow up in. All of Europe's attention was focused on Napoleon in its efforts to stop his bid for continental domination. The exhilarating accounts of momentous battles and international intrigues would have fired the imagination of any schoolboy. Young men from every corner of England answered the call to arms and returned after their years of travel and warfare with fascinating accounts of their experiences. This was a generation who elevated their triumphant military leaders to the status of celebrities to admire and emulate.

Years of campaigning eventually wore on the patience of public opinion. Many sons never returned from the distant battlefields and everyone understood the immense burden the economy suffered in sustaining the wars in Europe. The

Battle of Waterloo in 1815 finally removed the French threat. Now attention could be directed towards the multitude of domestic problems which plagued the populace at home. The Industrial Revolution, stimulated by twenty years of war, had created a multitude of social dilemmas which demanded attention. Overpopulation, severe wage fluctuations, unemployment, horrible working and living conditions all imposed themselves with alarming attention on the social conscience of legislators and reformers.

Speaking of this era Winston Churchill relates: "News began to spread among the masses that fertile unoccupied and habitable lands still existed, in which white men could dwell in peace and liberty, and perhpas could even better themselves. The increasing population of Britain added to the pressure. The numbers grew, and the flow began: by the middle of the century no fewer than eight million people had left the British Isles."[1]

This alone couldn't have persuaded Samuel to leave his homeland, for other factors were in his favour that reveal that he was comfortably situated. Although he was the youngest of eight sons he had inherited with his next eldest brother, Joseph, an equal portion of his father's properties in Aughton. In his will Matthew Young had stipulated, "I give devise and bequeath all those my freehold dwellinghouses, orchard, garden, and premisses and all outbuildings thereunto and all appurtenances thereunto being situate at Aughton in the County of York. . .unto my dear wife Mary Young for and during the term of her natural life and at her decease I give and bequeath all the said freehold premisses to my two sons, Joseph Young and Samuel Young equally between them share and share alike."

Matthew had died in 1911 at the age of sixty-seven and his wife seventeen years later in 1828 during her seventy-fourth year. Therefore Samuel was in possession of property of some value as well as a formal education which usually combines into a fairly solid foundation for the future. It doesn't seem probable that he would feel the need to sell out and move on. In addition there is often an emotional attachment many people feel to the community in which they were raised. All of Samuel's associations and life's experience were intimately tied to family and friends within the radius of a few miles.

On Sabbath days he walked past the stone markers over his parents' grandparents', and great grandparents' graves on his way to attend services. It would seem that his legacy was to stay and continue the life in Aughton he was heir to. All these evidences indicate a secure future. But was it? The maturing industrial age was changing the very foundations of society and a way of life relatively undisturbed for centuries.

Perhaps another historian, Charlotte Erickson, provides us with a final clue to the motivation Samuel felt to move to Canada. She writes: "Unhappiness with their status in a changing economy, fears for their children's position in society, may have propelled them to emigrate more than econimic hardship. The bulk of the English emigrants seem to have been the sort of people who would have had some assets to sell in order to finance emigration and to have been in a position to choose one risk as against another, trying a new country as against adapting at home."[2]

This explanation seems to fit Samuel's situation accurately. Just recently, on 23 July 1834, at the age of thirty-nine, he had married in the city of Leeds. His bride, just twenty-three years old, had the intriguing name of Mary Young. Most likely

she was a kinswoman of some kind, as the surname Young was not uncommon in the region around Aughton. Samuel's own family can be traced at this location into the early eighteenth century, ample time for any family to grow and extend itself. It may be that the couple had paused at Leeds to wed on the initial stage of their journey to America.

In late 1834 or early 1835 they arrived at Liverpool with their first daughter, Jane. With money in his purse from the sale of his property in Aughton Samuel booked passage for his small family for their voyage across the ocean. Additional funds were securely concealed for their use after they reached the coast of America. There would still be hundreds of miles to travel before the final destination was reached and a new home was established. Liverpool in that age was the busiest port in the north of England and the fifth largest city overall. Here was the embarkation point of millions of emigrants and their last glimpse of their homeland. We can well imagine the conflict of emotions which arose within the hearts of the travelers as they stood against the railing watching the shoreline slip over the smell of salt air would fill their senses for the next seven weeks. Above all was an awarness of finality.

The threat of storm and disease attended every trans-Atlantic crossing in the 1830s, and there was no guarantee what conditions would be like. Reports of voyages at this time describe the whole spectrum of experience from fair winds and swift travel to overcrowded accomodations and starvation and even the horror of shipwreck. Whatever the situation, the initial sighting of land would elicit relief from even the stoutest hearts. Seven weeks at sea was only a standard voyage. A recent study examining "a sample of 117 emigrant ships out of Liverpool to the eastern ports of North America (between 1833 and 1841) show an average time of 49.3 days within a range of approximately 35 to 72 days."[3] Again we can imagine the emotions of Samuel and Mary as they docked amid the forests of masts and the crying of gulls at the waterfront of a bustling harbour. The uncertainty of unfamiliar accents and surroundings would mingle with the anticipation of a new home.

From the subsequent route of travel it seems most probable that the Youngs had arrived at the port of Boston. It is impossible to trace their exact movements but some assumptions can be made. The road to Upper Canada stretched 500 miles through Massachusetts and upper New York state to Niagara, a journey of at least three weeks for the family, depending on their mode of travel. Sometime subsequent to their arrival in America Samuel and Mary suffered a trial which countless other emigres before and after had to endure. Their little daughter had succumbed to the rigours and harsh conditions which accompanied sustained travel in the early part of the last century. There is no physical record yet found of when and where this event transpired but the tragedy of the premature death of a young life and of a small unwatched grave left behind is remembered poignatly through the years and generations. Jane was Mary's first child, the sorrow she felt was only partially relieved by the fact that she was pregnant again.

Miles and miles of rough but well travelled roads took Samuel and his wife through Massachusetts to Albany, New York and further in the direction of Syracuse. Twenty miles a day would have been a good pace for these wayfarers. On 6 October 1835 they were stopped at DeWitt in Onondaga County by the

birth of their second child, a son whom they named Matthew after Samuel's father long since buried in the parish churchyard back at Aughton.

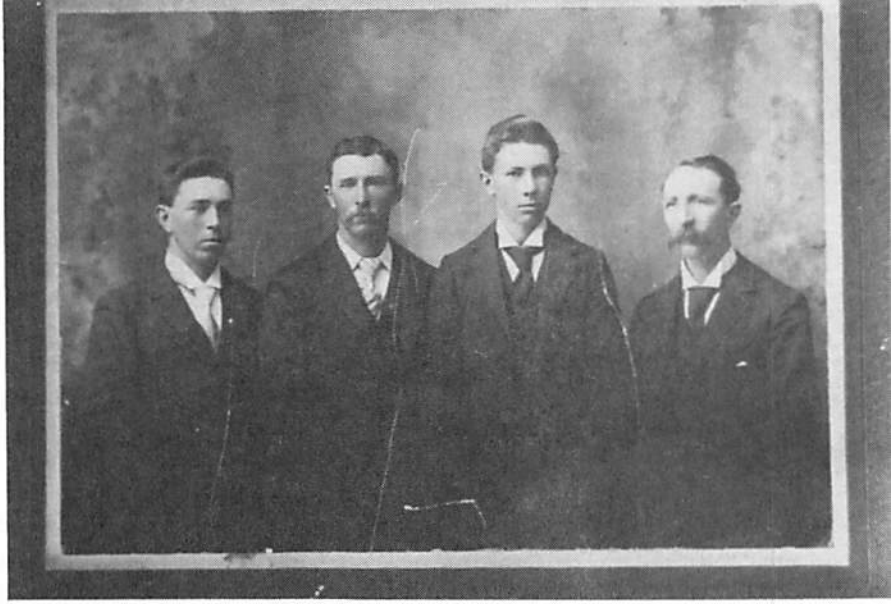
What kind of world had Matthew been born into? Andrew Jackson was then nearing the completion of his second term as President of a United States which was spreading farther west into the frontiers each decade. Texas would join the Union the very next year. Maybe Samuel did entertain thoughts of settling down somewhere along their route of travel, but like thousands of other Scottish, Irish, and English immigrants his destination was British North America. Crossing at Niagara the family continued on to Hamilton and around the head of the lake towards Toronto. The year before, this city had been renamed at the occasion of its appointment as the capital of Upper Canada. Originally it was a garrison town but had grown into a major economic and strategic centre of dominance which it still commands to this day. This was not the terminal point of their journey however. Samuel had grown up in the rural countryside of Yorkshire near the old city of York; he now situated his family at Port Credit in a similar setting thirteen miles east of this maturing city lately called York.

The Youngs had arrived in Upper Canada during a time of growing political discontent. During the 1830s a reform movement had been gathering momentum advocating a change in government representation for something much like that being practiced by their American neighbours to the south. Since 1791 Upper Canada had enjoyed an elected Assembly but frustration was increasing because of the privilege and favouritism dispensed by the Legislative and Executive Councils. Both of these appointed bodies dominated all phases of life within the colony and jealously guarded their position by controlling patronage within their ranks. They were appropriately described as the 'Family Compact'. Fiercely loyal to the Crown, these men were suspicious of any proposals forwarded by the Reformers which hinted at Republicanism.

Like many recent English immigrants, Samuel supported the King's appointed legislators. It is known that his son Matthew in later years belonged to the local Lodge of Orangemen at Port Credit, a loyalty to the Crown he no doubt learned from his father. The election of 1836 escalated the enmity between the government and Reformers with the appointment of more strict loyalists to the Assembly. William Lyon McKenzie's famous but short-lived rebellion at Montgomery's Tavern two miles north of Toronto during December 1837 was the result. In his flight to escape the authorities McKenzie may have passed through Port Credit on his way to Buffalo. Such notable events so close to home could hardly have escaped the attention and evoked strong emotions from men like Samuel who were labouriously establishing new homes in their adopted country. Back in England that same year, after a seven year reign, King William IV had died leaving the royal sceptre to his eighteen-year-old niece Victoria. Her name would come to represent the remainder of the nineteenth century.

In the following years more children were added to the Young household: Mary in 1838, Martha in 1840, Thomas in 1843, George Sherwood in 1845, and James William in 1848.

Not many manuscripts survive which can chronicle the day-to-day activities of our ancestors this early in Canadian history, but we can assume that most lived a hardy and active life standard to the pioneers of their generation. The rough wooden cabins and cultivated fields were the centre of existence for those who



Left, full page, Matthew and Margaret (Smylie) Young, circa 1865. This picture was taken in Toronto just a few years after their marriage.
Top right, The Young brothers of West Wawanosh Township, circa 1895. From left to right: William Sherwood, Robert Thomas, Mark Earnest, and Samuel James.
Center right, Matthew and Margaret (Smylie) Young, circa 1895.
Bottom right, Martha Annie Young with her grandmother Margaret (McNally) Smylie, circa 1870.

didn't live in the few cities. One record does survive which creates a window through which we can look back almost 150 years at the Young family. The occasion is the christening of the older children at St. James Cathedral in Toronto on 23 February 1841. This is not the same cathedral which stands today. The original structure, just seven years old, was destroyed by fire in January 1839, a terrible blow to the capital, as it was the only Anglican church building then extant. This new edifice had been completed in December of the same year but was doomed once again to be the victim of flames during the great fire of 1849 which claimed much of the city.[4] Fortunately the church records did escape.

The Rev. Henry J. Grasett performed the baptism that day on Matthew, now five-and-a-half years old, and his two sisters Mary, and Martha. The parish register describes Samuel as a farmer from the Township of Toronto (in Peel County). Others who were also there to witness the event and act as sponsers (godparents) in the ceremony were Adam Knox, Thomas and Isabella Towers, and Robert Hunter. Also noteworthy is the attendance of additional sponsers: John and Mercy Young from Bubwith, Yorkshire, and another Mary Young, all likely near relatives who may have even emigrated with Samuel and Mary.

Though the 1840s and early 50s the family in Port Credit matured and prospered. The children grew up with a rudimentary formal education but gained an abundance of knowledge and practical experience earned on the farm. The Young family in Canada might have issued from this central location near Toronto in the subsequent generations if they had remained there but the circumstances did change. On 7 April 1855, just four months short of his sixtieth birthday, Samuel passed away. The cause is not known, but perhaps the rigours of a hard pioneer life had worn out his energy and health. A receipt still exists dated April 26, detailing the funeral expenses including "coffin and trimmings."

Mysteriously, three years later in 1858, Mary, now a widow, pulled up stakes and moved her family far from the nucleus of Canada West (the name of Ontario from 1841 to 1867) to a new frontier of settlement in Huron County. The location was Wawanosh Township (later divided into East and West in 1866) about ten miles northeast of Goderich. This part of the country lay within the boundaries of what was then known as the Huron Tract, property which had until recently belonged to the Canada Company and sold for settlement. This was one of the last areas opened for such purpose because of its isolation. There were no homesteaders in Wawanosh before 1840. The government census of 1851 shows a population of only 722 with 450 cleared acres. The next census, ten years later, reveals the rapid settlement of this region by recording a population of 3,151 with more than 12,000 acres cleared.[5] The Youngs had plenty of company who also desired to relocated near the shores of Lake Huron.

The northern fifty acres of present day Lot 15 on the third concession of West Wawanosh was the site of this relocation, purchased from the first owner, James Trimble. A small village named Dungannon, laid out as a townsite in 1854, was just a scant mile to the northwest of the farm. By 1860 schooling was available to the younger children and a missionary Church of England soon was also established. The township was settled by the general mix of English, Irish, and Scottish which predominated throughout the surrounding country.

Directly across the road lived a Protestant Irish widow and her family by the name of Margaret (McNally) Smylie. She and her husband, James, had both been

born in Co. Armagh but had met and married in Canada. He had died in 1851. The ten Smylie children were close in age to the five Youngs (Martha having died sometime previously). As was the case in all frontier communities, and emphasized by these two widowed families, the isolation and backwoods circumstances naturally drew them together in a common bond of helpfulness and friendship. Shared labour in the fields throughout the year developed strong ties and mutual appreciation of individual talents and experience. The deep snow and freezing temperatures during harsh winters kept the two families close to their hearths for weeks at a time.

Such associations often developed into something more than friendship, and such was the result in this situation. In 1862 both the oldest sons from each family married a daughter from across the road. First, in February, James David Smylie married Mary, the surviving daughter of the Youngs, followed on November 4 by the reciprocal arrangement when Matthew wed Margaret Smylie at Knox Church in Goderich.

Before continuing the story of Matthew and Margaret, the following is a short synopsis of the remainder of the lives of each of his brothers and sister.

Mary Young: As just stated, Mary married James David Smylie. They lived the rest of their lives in Huron County, eventually settling at Auburn. Her husband died in 1915 and she in 1921. Both are buried at the Dungannon cemetery. Their children, double cousins to Matthew and Margaret's children were: James William, George Samuel, Herbert, David Matthew, John, Mary, Jane, Margaret, Robert Young, and Joseph Edgar. All the boys homesteaded in Saskatchewan except Herbert who went to Manitoba.

Thomas Young: also married and stayed in the Dungannon area. (Wife's name unknown at this time.) They had one son, John B. Young, and one daughter who died when quite small. Their descendants still live in West Wawanosh Township.

George Sherwood Young: also remained in the same locality for the rest of his life. (He doesn't seem to have married.) He died on 23 December 1891 at the age of forty-six and is buried at Dungannon cemetery.

James William Young: who passed away at Teeswater, Ontario, in July, 1889, was one of the well known railway men of that section of Ontario, and highly esteemed and popular with the travelling public. Mr Young was born in Port Credit, Ontario, in 1848, son of Samuel and Mary (Young) Young, the founders of the family in Canada.

James William Young was educated at Wawanosh, and afterwards served his time to the carpenting business, which he followed for some years. He then became associated with the Grand Trunk Railway Company as brakeman, and was soon promoted to the position of conductor. From that company he went into the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, in whose employ he remained, running between Toronto and Teeswater, until the time of his death.

In 1878 Mr. Young was married to Miss Isabelle Woods, born at Darlington, daughter of George and Jane (Byrd) Woods, and to this union there were born the following children: Samuel, of Toronto Junction; Sherwood, of Saskatoon, who married May Andrewson, and has one son, James; Thomas of Toronto Junction; Georgina, and Della, of Toronto Junction. Mr. Young was a member of the English Church, to which faith and his widow also adheres. In politics he was a

Conservative, and he was fraternally connected with the Railway Conductors Union.

Mr. and Mrs. Young were the first settlers on Gordon Street, Toronto, and built the second structure on that thoroughfare, at No. 11. There they resided for some time before going to Teeswater. After her husband's death Mrs. Young returned to her former home in Toronto, but she sold it in 1905 and purchased the one in which she now resides, at No. 36 May Street, Toronto Junction..[6]

First Generation Canadians

Matthew had been married one month after his twenty-seventh birthday in 1862. As the oldest son he inherited the responsibility of the farm and accordingly moved his new bride across the road from her former home. There was much to do on a farm during the 1860s. The Industrial Revolution had not yet produced any technologies to substantially lighten the manual labour of the 19th century farmer. This generation lived in a condition much the same as that their grandparents had. However, the people of Huron County were no longer isolated. A rail line had been completed between Goderich and Stratford in 1858, and a newspaper was being published out of Goderich which kept the people abreast of current events in the world.

The Young family certainly witnessed the events unfolding nearby in the United States. "The republic was, in fact, convulsed by a fearful civil war, a war which seemed to prove that a federal union was a decisive form of government which might very readily break up as a result of its own centrifugal pressures."[7] Politics, as usual, was a favourite topic, especially in these years subsequent to the most significant event in Canadian history. The Fathers of Confederation turned a critical eye to the turmoil which was threatening their American neighbours to the south. Their remedy was a stronger central government which could control the interests of the first four provinces and at the same time bind them together in a common identity. The British North America Act of 1867 forged not only a new Dominion but also originated a new national consciousness in the minds of her people. Still, it would take time for most to feel or appreciate their new identity as Canadians. Matthew and Margaret, like most, were involved with the realities of providing for a growing family.

The formative years of the new nation were also formative years for the Young household. Nine and a half months after their marriage a son was born to the newlyweds, named Samuel James after both grandfathers. Seven more children followed: Martha Annie in 1865, Robert Thomas in 1868, Mary Margaret Clara in 1870, Matthew George in 1873, Hannah Hane in 1875, William Sherwood in 1878, and Mark Earnest in 1881. Each of these children, except the fifth, grew to maturity, married, and had families of their own. Matthew George was seriously scalded as a young child and died as a result of the accident.

Not all these children were born at West Wawanosh. According to an unidentified obituary, Matthew's "family removed to Toronto, returning to the same farm again eight years later." During this time one of his brothers, or perhaps the Smylies, took responsibility for working the farm. During the first years of the 1870s Matthew moved to the city to work as a carpenter and later with the railroads with his brother James. The lure of farm life eventually convinced him once again to return to the work he had been raised to. It was had work but he

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4 " " 2 "
1 Heifer " 2 " 4 Calves
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1 Kangaroo Twin Plow, nearly new
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1 Buggy 1 Cutter 1 Sleigh
1 Pumping Mill 1 Pung
1 set Double Harness 1 set Single
1 set Plow "
1 set Light Wagon Harness
100 bus. Mangolds A quantity of Hay

TERMS OF SALE—All sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount, eight months credit will be given on furnishing approved Joint notes. A discount of four per cent. straight allowed for cash on credit amounts.

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could be his own boss. His children grew up strong and independent, educated by formal schooling as well as the influence of the practical experiences of rural life just as he had as a child.

Matthew and Margaret were loving parents who provided a good foundation for the future lives of their children. Both were kind and supportive and were loved greatly in return, evidenced by the close contact each had with the others after they matured and left to make homes for themselves. Inevitably the bond of love and companionship, shaped by years of common purpose and shared sacrifice, was interrupted by death in 1900. The family was expecting to bid farewell soon to Matthew's mother who was now close to her ninetieth year. Mary, the family matriarch, had been born in another century and in another place referred to as 'old country'. Now a very old woman, stooped by the weight of many years, her life was the last tenuous link the family had with their distant roots and heritage in Yorkshire, England.

Instead, on the morning of December 30, Margaret, Matthew's faithful wife of thirty-eight years was taken. She had risen from bed and had gone into the bustle of the kitchen to warm herself by the fire and quietly passed away. *The Signal*, published from Goderich, printed the following obituary:

> We deeply regret to have to chronicle the sudden decease of Margaret, the beloved wife of Matthew Young, of West Wawanosh, which sad event took place at her residence on Sunday morning, 30th ult., very suddenly. She had been in a delicate state of health for some time, and unexpectedly passed away. The deceased was highly esteemed as a citizen, as a wife and mother, and the bereaved husband and family have the sincere sympathy of the community... The remains were interred in the Dungannon cemetery on Tuesday, January 1st, 1901, being escorted from her late residence by a very large concourse of sorrowing relatives and sympathising friends and acquaintances. The Rev. M. Goldberg conducted the obsequies.[8]

Some of the children had already moved away to the West. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885 had opened the Prairies to a constant stream of homesteaders from Ontario, and immigrants from Europe. Matthew was at an age when most men now retire. Though much of the light in his life had been extinguished, a spark still glowed which compelled him to continue pioneering, and his eyes likewise turned toward the west. However, he felt a responsibility to continue caring for his aged mother who still hobbled around the house trying to do her share, determined to continue her daily routines which had become rigid habit after so many decades. On 13 April 1905 this duty was released by her death almost fifty years to the day after her husband had died in Port Credit.

Within a year Matthew was ready to make his move. An auction was held at the farm on 23 March 1906 for the intent of converting all of his property into cash. Though the farm itself wasn't purchased until 1910 he had already left with his two youngest sons to relocate in Saskatchewan where some of the other children were living. A site was chosen at Findlater which is forty-five miles northwest of Regina. Even at his advanced age he was energetic in helping to build a new home with his sons and develop land ready for cultivation. His remaining years were spent there with his youngest son Mark. On the morning of 12 March 1913 he was unexpectedly found dead in his bed, having seemingly

retired in good health the evening before. Thus after nearly seventy years of age, Matthew Young expired peacefully in his sleep, a well-earned reward for the completion of a useful and productive life.

The body was accompanied by Mark on the train back to Goderich, and then taken to Dungannon to be laid beside his wife and his mother. This event marked the end of the oldest generation in the Young family who was born and raised in an adopted country far from the land which had cradled his ancestors for centuries. Matthew witnessed the growth of our nation from the rudiments of pioneer beginnings to the threshold of the modern world in the twentieth century. In turn, his children inherited and beqeathed this same heritage, enriched by their own accomplishments and sacrifices, to their children. All Canadians have essentially the same common background, a legacy we hold in trust for the future.

A Brief Synopsis of the Second Generation

Samuel James Young: b 21 August 1863; developed a business sense and set himself up with a general store in Dungannon. There he married Amelia West and raised their one son, Lorne Garfield. In 1911 they moved to Goderich where he continued in the grocery and other business pursuits. He died on 22 February 1921 in his fifty-seventh year.

Martha Annie Young: b 28 December 1865; married William Grierson Anderson on 13 February 1892 at Dungannon. They soon moved west to homestead at Arcola, Saskatchewan and had six children; Mary Margaret, Thomas Grierson, Stewart John, William Samuel, Norman Macleod, and Gertrude Irene. She died at Arcola on 25 July 1923 in her fifty-eighth year.

Robert Thomas Young: b 17 January 1868; married Jane Hope Johnstone on 10 November 1897 at Arcola, Saskatchewan. They settled there and had two children; Margaret Jane, and Robert Harold. He died on 16 November 1961 at Weyburn, Saskatchewan in his ninety-fourth year.

Mary Margaret Clara Young: b 18 July 1870; married Charles Young at her parent's home on 18 October 1897. They settled in Hibbert Township, Perth County, Ontario and had nine children; Edgare Allan, Margaret Alice, William John, Clara Eleanor, Florence Emily, Mary Harriet, Edna Annie, George Sherwood, and Grace Aileen. She died on 13 December 1969 in her hundredth year in Stratford, Ontario.[9]

Hannah Jane Young: b 2 November 1875; married Edward John Ziegler on 13 March 1905 at Arcola, Saskatchewan. They eventually settled in Manor, Saskatchewan and had five children; Margaret Louisa, Dorothy Beatrice, Edward Allan, Benjamin James, and Biesle John. She died on Christmas day 1954 at Manor in her eightieth year.

William Sherwood Young: b 28 March 1878; married Renatta Pauhl on 2 December 1916 at Regina, Saskatchewan. They settled at Findlater and had four children; Bertha, Harold Matthew, Thomas Paul, and Ernest William. He died on 13 December 1955 at Findlater, Saskatchewan in his seventy-eighth year.

Mark Earnest Young: b 21 April 1881; married Margaret McWhinney on 8 August 1904 at Goderich, Ontario. They first moved to Arcola in 1906 but homesteaded the next year at Findlater, Saskatchewan with his father. They had three children; Matthew Robert, Kathleen and Isobel Margaret. He died on 26 April 1973 five days after his ninety-second birthday.

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Genetics for genealogists: Part II: Blood groups

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 second of a two-part series on genetics for genealogists which will present those key concepts that would be of use to family researchers in trying to verify lineage.

In our last discussion, we explored fundamental concepts of Mendelian genetics by considering the inheritance of eye color. Is there a more definitive set of genetic criteria for proving lineage and paternity? Well, sort of. Blood grouping is helpful. There is no clear-cut method of positively proving paternity. It is more a matter of a process of elimination and being able to state that certain paternities are possible.

Blood group antigen information is useful in serious genealogy because it involves objective evidence. Blood typing has become so prevalent in our society, that it is likely that there are records of blood group identification on people born after 1930, especially if the person ever had surgery or was in the military.

Prior to 1900, there were occasional attempts to transfuse blood in emergency situations. Sometimes the attempt was successful, but most of the time, approximately 75%, the recipient of the donated blood had an adverse reaction. In most cases, the patient developed fever, a drop in blood pressure to the point of shock, lower back pain, a feeling of tightness in the chest, and perhaps nausea and vomiting. Some patients died. Many developed sever kidney damage. Sometimes the reaction was delayed for two to four weeks and resulted in anemia, jaundice, and kidney damage.

Because of the severe risk of such transfusion reactions, blood transfusions were avoided. But the pressure to work out a way of safely transfusing blood was enormous. In 1900, Karl Landsteiner made the important breakthrough by identifying the ABO System. In 1930, he was awarded the Nobel prize for this discovery which has saved millions of lives.

The ABO Blood Group System

Landsteiner found two antigens which he called "A" and "B" on the surfaces of red blood cells. The red blood cells are the most important cells for most emergency blood transfusion situations. An antigen is a chemical constituent to which specific antibody reacts, attaches itself. Landsteiner found that people of blood type A naturally had an antibody that he called anti-B. People of blood type B had anti-A type antibodies. These types of antibodies are called iso-antibodies. The type of inheritance that involves several different genes for blood types is called "multiple alleles." We do not really know why blood antigens occur.

Landsteiner separated the red blood cells from the serum, the watery portion of the blood. The red blood cells carry the antigens, and the serum carries the

antibodies. When he mixed a drop of serum from a person of type B with a drop of red blood cells from a person of type A, the red blood cells clumped together and eventually were destroyed. He correctly identified that the blood of the type B person has anti-A antibodies. If a type A person is given blood from a type B donor, the anti-A antibodies in the B blood, attack the patient's red blood cells.

To make matters doubly worse, the type A patient's naturally occuring anti-B antibodies attacked the red blood cells in the type B donated blood. The patient was better off without the transfusion.

Landsteiner found that if he gave type A blood to a type A patient, things usually went well. Landsteiner's discovery is important for three reasons.

1. Transfusions
2. Anthropology and Genealogy
3. Forensics (legal applications)

Actually, the situation is more complicated. Landsteiner found that some people have inherited the genes for both A and B antigens. These people have no anti-A or anti-B antibodies. If they did, they would kill themselves before being born. These people are of blood group AB and in some emergency situations in the past, they were considered to be able to receive blood from anyone else unmatched. This is risky business and tends not to be done today.

Similarly, some patients have neither A or B antigens on their red blood cells. This is type O. If they have few isoantibodies, they can serve as universal donors. The A and B antigens are complex sugar molecules on the surface of the red blood cells. For most of their molecular structure they are more similar than different. There are many more antigens on the surface of red blood cells. Landsteiner discovered the major blood grouping system ABO.

Today there are about 15 blood group systems known. All can be important in transfusions and in determining lineage. The most commonly used systems are ABO, Rhesus (Rh factor), Kell, Duffy, and MN. For routine blood typing in hospitals, each unit of blood is typed by 11 of these systems and tested to about 22 antigens. For organ tranplantation, an additional system called HLA must be included.

Landsteiner's discovery was so important, that by 1930, virtually every blood bank in North America was doing ABO typing. Depending on the blood types of the patients, a child may have one of four ABO blood types.

Genes	Blood Type
AA	A
AO	A
BB	B
BO	B
AB	AB
OO	O

By "O" in the genes column, I am indicating an absence of an A or B gene. The child receives two genes for the ABO multiple alleles. One comes from the mother and one from the father. This is useful in determining paternity.

Who is the Father?

Suppose a baby is of blood type A. We call "A" the phenotype, the outward expression of what's in the genes. The baby could have two genotypes (gene combinations) to produce this blood type. They are "AA" or "AO." Let's say the mother is know by laboratory testing to be O. The baby's genotype must be AO. The O came from the mother, and the A came from the true father. Suppose the man being held responsible is of type B. Since this man has no A genes he cannot be the father.

Now consider the same case, but the man in question of being the father is type A. Is he the true father? It is possible, but we cannot prove it. All we can say is that he "could" be the true father. Since the mother is type O, the A gene did not come from her, but from some man with an A gene. But it also could have come from a man of type AB. The father gives only one of his ABO typing genes to the child.

Obviously, blood typing must be cautiosly interpreted in determining lineage. It cannot prove paternity. At best, it can only lead to possibilities. But, remember, there are 14 other blood grouping systems. Thus by looking at the total blood antigens for all the systems, it is possible to build up a better and better case for proving paternity. Today, the HLA antigens are also used to improve the degree of certainty.

The Rh Factor

For many years, it had been observed that some babies were born with a terrible and peculiar anemia that seemed to be a transfusion reaction. The story was usually similar in each case. The mother delivered the first baby without trouble. The second baby or some subsequent baby was born with a progressively fatal anemia.

But the situation was confusing. Some mothers consistently produced babies with the disease, but for other mothers only some of the babies developed the disease.

In 1939, a factor called Rhesus or Rh was identified. If the mother was Rh positive, there was no problem. The problem arose when the mother was Rh negative and the father Rh positive. If the baby was Rh positive, at the time of birth, some of the baby's blood mixed with the mother's blood. This immunized the mother causing her to produce antibodies to the Rh antigen. On subsequent pregnancies, if the baby was Rh positive, her anti-Rh antibodies attacked the red blood cells of the baby creating a transfusion reaction.

If the father had a mixed genotype; that is, one gene for Rh factor and the other lacking the Rh factor, then only half of the subsequent babies would develop the disease. Today, there are effective methods of preventing this problem if the doctor is made aware of the parents' Rh typing soon enough. Many children who used to die from Rh incompatibility, have been given the chance of leading healthy lives.

Racial Differences

Different races have different gene frequencies of blood group genes. In North America, the distribution of the total population is approximately:

Type A — 42%

Type B — 8%
Type AB — 3%
Type O — 47%

However, if we look at the distribution, by race we see significant difference. See Table 1. Geneticists and anthropologists have joined forces and used the population frequencies of blood group antigens to retrace the migration of man. Types O and A are more prevalent in white Europeans and less prevalent in Asians.

Genetic analysis suggests that mankind originated in Eurasia. From there, there were migrations west to Europe, south to Africa, and east to Asia. From Asia, there were migrations to the Polynesian islands and to the Americas. That is, the native Americans are genetically more closely related to Asians than to Europeans. Various branching trees have been worked out along this line of analysis (see Cavalli-Sforza, Bodmer, *The Genetics of Human Populations*, W.H. Freeman, San Francisco, 1971).

The Rh factor is seen in increased frequency among negros and decreased frequency among Basques. Thus the descendants of the Basques must be on guard for fetal Rh incompatability as they intermarry with people more likely to carry the Rh gene.

Conclusion

Aside from their life-saving applications, blood group antigens offer an object basis of examining paternity. Population patterns of these antigens reflect the migrations of races with important differences between Europeans, Asians, and native Americans. Rh incompatability is now a preventable cause of death of newborns.

Table 1. Distribution of ABO blood groups

	(Percent)			
Race/Place	**O**	**A**	**B**	**AB**
Whites	45	41	10	4
Negros	48	27	21	4
Chinese	36	28	23	13
United Kingdom	47	42	8	3
European Gypsies	31	27	35	7
Asiatic Indians	33	24	24	9
Japanese	30	39	22	9
Polynesians	40	56	3	1
South American Indians*	100	0	0	0

* Some tribes.

Those elusive immigrants: Part II

By Orlo Jones and Douglas Fraser

This is the second installment of a three-part article on aggregate passenger lists or vessels arriving at Prince Edward Island. Part I dealt with the period 1790-1830. The present article carries on to 1835. Our thanks to The Island Magazine, *its editor Dr. Edward MacDonald, and genealogists Orlo Jones and Douglas Fraser for allowing us to republish here the results of their research.*

In most cases, the passage to North America was neither a comfortable nor a pleasant experience for those adventurous souls determined to establish themselves in the new land. The vessels on which they sailed were often small. Space was cramped and afforded little privacy. The sanitary facilities ranged from fair to non-existent. That the amenities were so limited should not be surprising. Many of the ships used to transport passengers were not designed for that purpose at all. For example, vessels that carried loads of lumber to Europe frequently brought back cargoes of settlers, often at reduced rates.[1]

Another example is the *Spenser*, for which a nominal passenger list exists. In Lloyd's *Register of Ships* for the year 1806, she was described as a fully-rigged vessel which was "S.D.B."—that is, she had one deck with beams. Douglas C. MacMillan, a retired naval architect, explains: "... one deck with beams, would mean beams were built in to permit adding another deck by laying planking over the beams. Such a feature would permit carrying emigrants on the deck on the out-bound voyage and removing the planking for easier stow of cargo on the return voyage." Obviously, the toilent facilities in such vessels would be limited.

Even Lord Selkirk's vessel, the *Polly*, may not have been the passenger ship many have thought. According to Angus Campbell of Middle River, Cape Breton, who came to the island on the *Polly* at age eight, she was a warship. Yet she carried 500 prople from Portree, Scotland, to Prince Edward Island in 1803.

Regulations

In his *The People's Clearance, 1770-1815*, J.M. Bumsted notes that in 1801, vessels carrying passengers "could be denied clearance if found so overcrowded as to endanger human life 'by filth, bad air and confinement'." A general British policy further required that clearance of passenger-carrying vessels be made on the basis of sea-worthiness and the adequacy of food and water supplies—even if that meant delay. In addition, a list of passengers was to be given to the local Custom's Officers three weeks in advance of sailing. A short time later the order on provisioning was rescinded, but in 1803 an Act of Parliament was passed regulating the transportation of passengers from the British Isles to America.

The Government legislation was not inspired by humanitarianism. The regulations were meant to serve as a brake on the quickening tide of emigration. While the Government had no legislation to prevent tenants from leaving the land, it could indirectly control the flow of emigrants by tightening up the conditions which shipowners and masters must meet. The cost of meeting these new requirements was passed on to the emigrant. Full fares jumped from £3 to £5 or even

more. The increased cost probably made emigration a hardship for some, and an impossibility for others.

Fares

In the late 18th century, on vessels such as the *Jane*, there was a sliding fare scale for children based on age. Those between 8 and 12 years were charged three-quarters fare; children of 6 to 8 years were half fare; those between 4 and 5 were one-quarter fare; children from 2 to 4 paid one-eighth fare. Those under 2 went free, while those over 12 paid full fare. (Later on, the minimum age for full fare was raised to 16.) Because of this scale, one may find that some infants who could travel free were sent with friends or relatives, rather than waiting until later, when the parent emigrated. The same applied to older children, who would be charged a higher rate after they reached their next birthday. For this reason, one must interpret passengers lists carefully.

Because of the higher costs of emigration, some unscrupulous masters commonly took on more passengers than they were legally allowed, offering reduced rates to those who went. The result was horrible overcrowding, with sanitary facilities and provision taxed beyond belief. Naturally, those Masters did not keep accurate passenger lists, which would reveal their exploitation of those who sought to emigrate. This is yet another reason why is it so difficult ot document when many pioneers arrived in America.

The List

In the 1830s, the volume of arrivals at Prince Edward Island increased dramatically. Between 1830 and 1835, an average of 276 vessels per year called at Island ports. Not all of them carried passengers, but in the same period, at least 4600 passengers arrived in the colony, more than came in the entire decade of 1820s.

It would be impossible to compile a complete aggregate list of vessels arriving at the Island with passengers since many of the early records and newspapers are missing, and many of the vessels did not clear customs. The following aggregate list was compiled from research done through a summer Canada Student Employment Program in 1982 and 1983. The main sources are the *Prince Edward Island Register* for January to August 17, 1830 and the *Royal Gazette*, August 26, 1830-December 1835. We have added any other vessels mentioned in other sources at our disposal.

Sources

In addition to the sources mentioned in the text, we have drawn on a number of secondary sources, including Douglas C. MacMillan, *The MacMillans and the MacNeills Who Emigrated in 1806 from the Isle of Colonsay, Argyleshire, Scotland to Prince Edward Island, Canada, on the Ship Spencer and Settled in Wood Islands* (East Orleans, Mass., 1984), and J.M. Bumsted, *The People's Clearance, 1770-1815* (Edinburgh; Edinburgh University Press, 1982).

Angus Campbell's memories of the *Polly* can be found in *MacTalla*, 25 March 1898 (Sydney, Nova Scotia) translated from the original Gaelic by Rev. A.D. MacKinnon. The article was donated to the Geanealogy files of the P.E.I. Museum and Heritage Foundation by Frank Robertson.

YEAR	DATE	VESSEL	FROM	PASSENGERS
1830	19 May	*Corsair*	Greenock, Scotland	206 settlers, Rev. John Macdonald
1830	by 25 May	*Felicity*	Bristol, England	Mr. John T. Thomas, Miss Moyer and two in steerage . . . loss of her main top mast and the life of a man
1830	27 May	*Mary Jane*	Plymouth, England	6 in steerage
1830	30 May	*Collina*	Bideford, England	74 passengers—men, women, children. The men consist of farmers, labourers and mechanics and are chiefly from the counties of Devon & Cornwall
1830	by 1 June	*Calypso*	Falmouth, England	at Richmond Bay
1830	1 June	*Bacchus*	Bideford, England	at Richmond Bay
1830	by 8 June	*Favourite*	Dublin, Ireland	Mr. Connery & two others
1830	by 8 June	*New Bideford*	Plymouth, England	Mrs. P. Duchemin & family Mrs. Miller and 63 settlers
1830	by 8 June	*Cornwallis*	Liverpool, England	—
1830	by 8 June	*Hannah*	Ross, Ireland via Newfoundland	30 settlers
1830	by 8 June	*Amelia*	London, England	—
1830	by 15 June	*Elizabeth*	Liverpool, England	at Cascumpec
1830	by 15 June	*Euphemia*	Falmouth, England	—
1830	by 22 June	*Breakwater*	Plymouth, England	8 passengers at New London
1830	by 22 June	*Sappho*	Bideford, England	4 passengers
1830	3 July	*Doris*	Liverpool, England	—
1830	by 6 July	*Saltren's Rock*	Cork, Ireland	—
1830	by 13 July	*Don*	Waterford, Ireland	— at Orwell Bay
1830	by 27 July	*Hibernia*	Chatham, England	—

YEAR	DATE	VESSEL	FROM	PASSENGERS
1830	by 10 August	*Minerva*	Yarmouth, England	80 settlers
1830	by 24 August	*Mary*	Tobermory, Scotland	passengers
1830	by 31 August	*Venus*	Yarmouth, England	80 passengers
1830	by 31 August	*Brothers*	Teignmouth, England	—
1830	by 21 September	*Mary Jane*	Plymouth, England	—
1830	by 5 October	*Calypso*	Plymouth, England	—
1830	by 12 October	*Staffa*	Greenock, Scotland	Rev. James McIntosh
1830	by 26 October	*Bacchus*	Bideford, England	—
1830	by 2 November	*Collina*	Bideford, England	—
1830	by 9 November	*Quebec Trader*	Dublin, Ireland	Messrs. A. Willock, Theophilus Chappell, jun
1830	by 16 November	*Royal Edward*	Liverpool, England	—
1830	by 16 November	*Amelia*	Plymouth, England	—
1830	by 16 November	*Elizabeth*	Dartmouth, England	14 passengers
1830		*Rosa*	—to Quebec	50 settlers
1830		*Mary Kennedy*	Tobermory, Scotland	80 settlers
1830		*Lord Mulgrave*[2]	Scotland	—
1831	by 11 January	—	England via Halifax	Mr. & Mrs. Nantes
1831	by 19 April	*Mary Jane*	Plymouth, England	—
1831	by 17 May	*Staffa*	Greenock, Scotland	Mr. & Mrs. Angus Macdonald at Three Rivers & 63 in steerage
1831	by 17 May	*Restitution*	Plymoutn, England	Lieut. Bolman, R.N., Mrs. Bolman, & 39 others
1831	21 May	*Preston*	Yarmouth, England	—
1831	by 24 May	*Quebec Trader*	Waterford, Ireland	Mr. Connery, Mr. Richard Goff, Miss Goff
1831	by 24 May	*Luna*	Dumfries, Scotland	—

YEAR	DATE	VESSEL	FROM	PASSENGERS
1831	by 31 May	*Amelia*	London, England	Mr. & Mrs. Gates & children, Miss Mary Stewart, Mr. Sabine
1831	by 31 May	*Brothers*	Teignmouth, England	—
1831	by 31 May	*Breakwater*	Plymouth, England	Thomas bilings, Esq. and 28 settlers at New London
1831	by 31 May	*Adelaide*	Plymouth, England	—
1831	by 7 June	*Sappho*	Bideford, England	33 settlers
1831	by 7 June	*Collina*	Bideford, England	—
1831	by 7 June	*Bollina*	Bideford, England	—
1831	by 7 June	*Hannah*	Wexford, Ireland via Newfoundland	22 passengers from Wexford
1831	by 14 June	*Baltic*	Yarmouth, England	152 passengers; Mr. L.C. Worthy
1831	by 14 June	*Minerva*	Yarmouth, England	122 passengers chiefly farm labourers with their wives and families. Of the two ships above, only 160 passengers land here. The rest went to Quebec.
1831	11 August	*Venus*	from Dublin bound for Quebec	about 150 passengers bound for Quebec. 40 passengers remained at Three Rivers
1831	2 September	*Mary Jane*	Plymouth, England	—
1831	3 September	*Adelaide*	Bristol, England	—
1831	3 September	*Felicity*	Bristol, England	at Murray Harbour—
1831	by 6 September	*Staffa*	Greenock, Scotland	at Three Rivers—Colin Macdonald Esq. and 155 in the steerage

YEAR	DATE	VESSEL	FROM	PASSENGERS
1831	12 September	*Mary Ann*	Tobermory, Scotland	landed some passengers at Point Prim, passed to the westward September 12
1831	by 20 September	*Royal William*	Plymouth, England	Mr. & Mrs. Merry on their way to Quebec
1831	by 20 September	*George & Henry*	Liverpool, England	—
1831	by 4 October	*William Pitt*	London, England for Quebec	Mr. & Mrs. Murray
1831	by 6 October	*Amelia*	London (Downs) England	Mr. & Mrs. Mearns & 4 children; Mrs. Riddell, Capt. C.D. Rankin, (at Orwell Bay)
1831	by 18 October	*Ellen*	Bideford, England	Mrs. Westacott & family and Mr. Garnaut (sic.)
1831	by 29 November	*Quebec Trader*	Dublin, Ireland	19 passengers
1831	by 29 November	*Sappho*	Bideford, England	—
1831		*Mary Kennedy*[3]	Hebrides, Scotland	80 settlers
1832	by 1 May	*Royal William*	Plymoutn, England	Mr. James Peake, Mr. Bell, Surgeon, Mr. Perkins, Capt. Nichols and 20 in steerage
1832	8 May	*Pandora*	Waterford, Ireland	Mr. Mark, of the celebrated Russian Horn Band and Mr. Sleuchman, Professor of Music, on their way to the U.S. and 106 in the steerage
1832	8 May	*Baltic*	Yarmouth, England	Mr. & Mrs. Worthy & son and 93 in the steerage; 50 of whom proceed with that vessel to Quebec

YEAR	DATE	VESSEL	FROM	PASSENGERS
1832	11 May	*Phoenix*	Greenock, Scotland	at Three Rivers—12 families (between 30 & 40 individuals)
1832	by 15 May	*Mary Jane*	Liverpool, England	Lieut. Colin McDonald, Mr. Francis Longworth, jun. & Mr. Irving
1832	24 May	*Preston*	Yarmouth, England	79 passengers; also, 74 to be landed at Quebec
1832	27 May	*Calypso*	Bideford, England	at Richmond Bay—197 passengers (chiefly mechanics & labourers)
1832	by 27 May	*Fame*	Bideford, England	at Richmond Bay—
1832	by 29 May	*Amelia*	London, England	Mr. & Mrs. E. Holland & 4 others
1832	by 29 May	*Amyntas*	Plymouth, England	Mr. William Compton & 16 others
1832	by 5 June	*Calypso*	Bideford, England	—
1832	by 5 June	*Fame*	Plymouth, England	—
1832	by 5 June	*Sarah & Eliza*	Bideford, England	75 passengers—all in good health Mrs. Bartlett & family on their way to Canada
1832	by 18 June	*Breakwater*	Plymouth, England	at Richmond Bay—50 passengers
1832	3 July	*Amity*	Bristol, England	Mrs. Cambridge, Mrs. & Miss Wright, Rev. Mr. Walpole, Messrs. Walpole sen. & son, Mr. George Wright, jun., Capt. Pierce & 20 in steerage
1832	by 10 July	*Norna*	Liverpool, England	—
1832	by 14 July	*Ellen*	Bideford, England	20 passengers
1932	28 July	—	England via St. John, N.B.	Mr. Henry Jaone, Jenkins, Surgeon (Brother to the Rector in Charlottetown), Mr. & Mrs. Stumbles & four children

YEAR	DATE	VESSEL	FROM	PASSENGERS
1832	3 September	*Pandora*	Waterford, Ireland	anchored at the Quarantine Ground—19 passengers
1832	22 September	*Mary Jane*	Newport, Wales	—
1832	by 2 October	*Royal William*	Plymouth, England	at the Quarantine Ground—Mr. Pethick, Mr. Nicholl, Mrs. Smardon, Mr. & two Misses Paul and 8 others
1832	by 9 October	*Bollina*	Bideford, England	—
1832	by 16 October	*Amelia*	Plymouth, England	Mr. & Mrs. Livett, Mrs. Charles Stewart, Miss Ellen Stewart
1832	by 24 October	*Amyntas*	Penzance, England	—
1832	by 13 November	*George & Henry*	Dublin, Ireland	—
1832		*Amith*	Glasgow, Scotland	—
1833	by 21 May	*Royal William*	Plymouth, England	7 passengers
1833	by 28 May	*Mary Jane*	Cardiff, Wales	—
1833	by 28 May	*Pandora*	Waterford, Ireland	Mr. Thomas & 22 in steerage
1833	by 28 May	*Ameila*	London, England	Mrs. Monckton
1833	by 28 May	*Breakwater*	Plymouth, England	Messrs. Charles & Thomas Connery & nine in the steerage
1833	by 4 June	*Ellen*	Bideford, England	2 passengers
1833	by 4 June	*Amity*	Bristol, England	7 passengers; Mr. & Mrs. Stewart of Mount Stewart, Mr. W. Douse and 4 in steerage
1833	5 June	*Baltic*	Yarmouth, England	passengers (24) landed; next day with 39 more passengers, she proceeded to Quebec
1833	14 June	*Sarah & Eliza*	Bideford, England	40 passengers (14 went to Bathurst and a few left for U.S.)

YEAR	DATE	VESSEL	FROM	PASSENGERS
1833	by 25 June	a steam packet	Scotland via Pictou	Commander Campbell, R.N., Mrs. Campbell and family
1833	by 24 September	*Royal William*	Plymouth, England	Mr. & Mrs. Connelly & Mr. F. Goodman
1833	by 8 October	*Amelia*	London, England	Mrs. Walpole and 3 children, Mr. Edward Ritson
1833	by 8 October	*Mary Jane*	Cardiff, Wales	Mr. & Mrs. G. Cole, Mr. J.R. Bourke
1833	by 29 October	*Ellen*	Bideford, England	—
1833	by 29 October	*Amity*	Bristol, England	at Murray Harbour,—
1834	10 May	*Amity*	Bristol, England	—
1834	by 13 May	*Royal William*	Plymouth, England	Messrs. James Peake, Colin MacDonald, William Nichol and 6 in the steerage
1834	by 13 May	*Calypso*	Bideford, England	Hon. T.H. Haviland, Miss Brecken, Capt. Marshal, Mr. W. Rennels, and 52 in steerage
1834	by 13 May	*Pandora*	Waterford, Ireland	Mr. George Conroy and 75 in steerage
1834	by 13 May	*Temperance*	Liverpool, England	Mr. Andrew Duncan & Capt. Snell
1834	by 20 May	*Eliza*	Plymouth, England	—
1834	by 20 May	*Britannia*	London, England	Capt. Davis
1834	by 20 May	—	Edinburgh, Scotland via Miramichi	Mr. & Mrs. Brown
1834	by 1 July	*Mary Jane*	Newport, Wales	—
1834	by 5 August	*Sappho*	Liverpool, England	—
1834	by 26 August	*Unity*	Liverpool, England	Mr. Dennis Reddin

YEAR	DATE	VESSEL	FROM	PASSENGERS
1834	by 26 August	*Superb*	Liverpool, England	at Three Rivers, Hon. Robert Hodgson, Attorney General of this Island, Major Burrows, and two sons, and Miss Macdonald
1834	by 30 September	*Royal William*	Plymouth, England	12 passengers (Mr. & Mrs. Hurdis, Mr. George Tanton, Miss A. Davis, and 5 others)
1834	by 30 September	*Eliza*	Newport, G.B.	Miss Edwards
1834	by 30 September	*Pandora*	Waterford, Ireland	9 passengers
1834	by 21 October	*Britannia*	London, England	Daniel Brenan, Esq., & Mr. James Ritson
1834	by 21 October	*Ebenezer*	Bideford, England	—
1834	by 9 December	*Anna*	Cork, Ireland	Mr. T.B. Tremain
1835	14 May	*Eliza*	Gloucester, England	Messrs. Kelly & Bovyer
1835	14 May	*Royal William*	Plymouth, England—	
1835	14 May	*Pandora*	Waterford, Ireland	Miss Conroy, Mr. N. Conroy, Mr. Foran 6 32 in the steerage
1835	16 May	*Amelia*	London, England	Lieut. Charles Young, R.A. (son of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor), Messrs. George & Chester Woolner and Miss Mary Ashley
1835	by 26 May	*Mary Jane*	Bridgewater, England	—
1835	29 May	*Grace*	Belfast, Ireland	196 landed passengers (129 adults, 29 between 7-14 and 63 under 7), plus crew. Twenty-four children and 1 man died due to measles outbreak

YEAR	DATE	VESSEL	FROM	PASSENGERS
1835	by 2 June	*Cato*	Plymouth, England	4 passengers
1835	by 2 June	*Molly Moore*	Waterford, Ireland	at Crapaud—12 passengers
1835	20 June	*Sarah & Eliza*	Bideford, England	60 passengers—20 for here, rest for Quebec
1835	by 14 July	*William Irvin*	Newport, Wales	—
1835	by 4 August	—	Scotland via Miramichi	Mrs. & Miss Mary Campbell
1835	by 1 September	*Eliza*	Penzance, England	—
1835	by 21 September	*Welsford*	Bristol, England for Quebec	Lemuel Cambridge, Esq. and family, Miss Macdonell at Three Rivers—landed some passengers
1835	22 September	*Collina*	Bideford, England	at Richmond Bay—
1835	by 29 September	—	Edinburgh, Scotland via Miramichi	William Mackintosh, Esq., W.S. Mrs. Mackintosh and 4 children
1835	by 29 September	*Mary Jane*	Plymouth, England	Mr. & Mrs. Buckston, and 3 children, 5 in steerage. Child killed in mishap
1835	29 September	*Royal William*	Liverpool, England	—
1835	by 6 October	*Mary Jane*	Plymouth, England	—
1835	by 6 October	*Despatch*	Bideford, England	Rev. Mr. Lloyd, Mrs. Lloyd & 3 children
1835	by 6 October	—	Bristol, England via Miramichi	John Hodges Winsloe, Esq. and son
1835	by 15 December	—	Ireland via Canso and Three Rivers	Mr. Richard Goff

YEAR	DATE	VESSEL	FROM	PASSENGERS
1835	by 15 December	—	Plymouth via Newfoundland and Isle Madame (where he was cast on shore in the *Elizabeth*)	Capt. Samuel Nelmes, formerly master of the *Carib*, of this port.

NOTES
1. Or, depending on the ship's point of origin, carried the emigrants out and the lumber back.
2. Stastics for the *Rosa, Mary Kennedy,* and *Lord Mulgrave* are from an undated list recorded by Mary C. Brehaut in 1960.
3. Again, from Mary C. Brehaut's undated list, recorded in 1960.

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

By June Gibson
Continued from Volume 8, No. 3, pp. 178-186

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.

PITT, William Sr, Edwardsburgh, #1804, 1891
PLUMB, Isaac the younger, Prescott, #32, 1860
PLUNKETT, Samuel, Lansdowne, #1982, 1892
POLK, Charles, Bastard, #2526, 1896
POLK, John, Bastard, #2507, 1896
POLK, John L, Bastard, #2388, 1895
POLK, Robert, Bastard, #2395, 1895
POLK, William, Bastard, #2469, 1895
POLLY, Harry, Front of Yonge, #137, 1864
POLLY, Hiram Simeon, Yonge, #454, 1873
POMEROY, Peter Perry, Elizabethtown, #466, 1873
POOLE, Adam, Kemptville, #2212, 1893
POOLE, Charlotte, Escott, #828, 1880
PORTER, Andrew, Oxford, #2709, 1897
POTTER, John Jr, Brockville, #1401, 1888
POTTER, William, Gananoque, #521, 1874
POULTON, Alfred, Brockville, #159, 1865
POUPORE, Susan, Edwardsburgh, #2264, 1894
POWELL, Florilla Cecelia, Brockville, #2028, 1892
POWELL, Israel, Bastard, #1686, 1890
POWELL, John, Kemptville, #2998, 1899
POWER, William, Leeds, #60, 1861
PRATT, Harriet Rebecca, Brockville, #2305, 1894
PRESTON, Richard Allen, N Crosby, #1615, 1890
PRESTON, Thomas, Elizabethtown, #1311, 1887
PRESTON, William, N Crosby, #40, 1860
PREVOST, Frances, N Crosby, #2750, 1897
PRICE, Thomas, Brockville,#1558, 1889
PRICHARD, Arthur, Elizabethtown, #1036, 1882
PRICHARD, James A, Elizabethtown, #67, 1862
PROCTOR, Phineas Hutchins, Oxford, #1340, 1887
PROUD, Ellen, S Crosby, #2382, 1895
PROUD, Isaac Henry, S Crosby, #1059, 1883

PRYCE, Jane, Kitley, #1005, 1882
PULFORD, Phebe Loisa, Elizabethtown, #1942, 1892
PURCELL, John, S Crosby, #628, 1876
PURKIS, Elizabeth, Brockville, #959, 1881
PURVIS, Ephraim, Yonge, #2607, 1896
PURVIS, George B, Yonge, #1550, 1889
PURVIS, George B, Yonge, #2253, 1894
PURVIS, Lucinda, Brockville, #2204, 1893
PURVIS, Peter, Yonge, #527, 1874
PURVIS, Peter, Elizabethtown, #1252, 1886
PURVIS, Peter L, Escott, #1241, 1886
PUTNAM, Hymeneus Henderson, Wolford, #1846, 1891
PUTNAM, Parks Demelville, Wolford, #579, 1875
PUTNAM, Robert, Wolford, #242, 1867
QUARTERS, William, Augusta, #337, 1870
QUEEN, James, Augusta, #2523, 1896
QUIN, James, Lansdown, #903, 1881
QUINN, Charles, Edwardsburgh, #126, 1864
QUINN, Edward, Edwardsburgh, #1320, 1887
QUINN, Elizabeth Swanson, Oxford, #2287, 1894
QUINN, Hugh, Oxford, #2034, 1892
QUINN, Margaret, Brockville, #2446, 1895
QUINN, Richard W, Bastard, #2153, 1893
RALPH, Joseph, Kitley, #620, 1876
RALPH, Laura, Wolford, #2239, 1894
RALPH, William Stone, Wolford, #705, 1877
RALSTON, Robert, Augusta, #20, 1860
RANDOLPH, Samuel, Elizabethtown, #2870, 1898
RANGER, Anthony, Brockville, #1830, 1891
RANKIN, Hugh, Augusta, #769, 1879
RAPE, Thomas, Kitley, #2175, 1893
RASO, Silas, Oxford, #651, 1877
RATH, Arabella, Brockville, #2857, 1898
RATH, Henry, Brockville, #1192, 1885
RATH, Joseph, Elizabethtown, #910, 1881
RATH, Nancy, Elizabethtown, #2841, 1898
RATHWELL, Elizabeth, Merrickville, #1866, 1891
RATHWELL, John, Wolford, #542, 1875
RATHWELL, William, Wolford, #2369, 1895
RATHWELL, William Varoe, Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne, #488, 1873
RATHWELL, William Varoe, Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne, #497, 1874
RAYMOND, William, Gananoque, #3030, 1899
READ, Arthur, Kitley, #3056, 1900
READ, Benjamin, Edwardsburgh, #2302, 1894
READ, Cecelia, N Crosby, #2965, 1899
READ, Guy Carleton, Augusta, #2824, 1898
READ, William Case, Merrickville, #2403, 1895
READY, William, Oxford, #359, 1870

REDHEAD, Henry Lancelot, Brockville, #687, 1877
REDMOND, John, Oxford, #3048, 1900
REDMOND, John D, Yonge, #1505, 1889
REDMOND, Mary A, Athens, #2891, 1899
REDMOND, William, Augusta, #2716, 1897
REDMOND, William Floyd, Cardinal, #1936, 1892
REID, Anne Eve, Brockville, #1009, 1882
REID, James, Edwardsburgh, #1144, 1884
REID, John, Augusta, #449, 1873
REID, John, Oxford, #830, 1880
REID, John Dowsley, Cardinal, #1677, 1890
REID, Patrick, S Elmsley, #1937, 1892
REILLY, Mary, Edwardsburgh, #2486, 1895
REYNOLDS, Ida May, Bastard, #426, 1872
REYNOLDS, Ida May, Leeds, #2715, 1897
REYNOLDS, James, Brockville, #1810, 1891
REYNOLDS, James, Brockville, #3004, 1899
REYNOLDS, John, Brockville, #25, 1860
REYNOLDS, Robert V, Brockville, #3027, 1899
REYNOLDS, Samuel, Brockville, #533, 1874
REYNOLDS, Samuel, Brockville, #3075, 1900
REYNOLDS, Samuel George, Brockville, #2394, 1895
REYNOLDS, Dr Thomas, Brockville, #14, 1859
RHODES, William, Brockville, #1237, 1886
RHYNENHART, John, Brockville, #1852, 1891
RICHARDS, Eliza Ann, Bastard, #1364, 1887
RICHARDS, Henry, Bastard, #1769, 1891
RICHARDS, Josephine, Gananoque, #2457, 1895
RICHARDS, Richard, Elizabethtown, #509, 1874
RICHARDS, Sarah Ann, Oxford, #3022, 1899
RICHARDSON, Rev Ezekiel, Edwardsburgh, #656, 1877
RICHARDSON, James, Lansdowne, #1959, 1892
RICHARDSON, John, S Gower, #1532, 1889
RICHARDSON, John, Gananoque, #2734, 1897
RICHARDSON, Mary Ann, Augusta, #2489, 1895
RICHARDSON, Peter, Lansdowne, #2647, 1897
RICHARDSON, Robert Alexander Johnson Wilson, Gananoque, #2327, 1894
RICHARDSON, Thomas, Lansdowne, #915, 1881
RICHMOND, Thomas MD, Gananoque, #353, 1870
RIPLEY, Egbert Harmon, Leeds, #1881, 1891
RIPLEY, Lee C, S Crosby, #953, 1881
RIPLEY, Stephen R, S Crosby, #1792, 1891
RIPLEY, William, S Crosby, #52, 1861
RITCHIE, Anna, Brockville, #2737, 1897
RITCHIE, Isaac, Brockville, #1246, 1886
RIVERS, James William Brereton, Brockville, #1296, 1887
RIVERS, Wilfred Francis, Calgary ALTA, #2152, 1893
ROACH, Patrick, Merrickville, #317, 1869

ROACH, William, Oxford, #3025, 1899
ROBB, Sarah Jane, Kitley, #1948, 1892
ROBBINS, Lucinda, Elizabethtown, #1730, 1890
ROBBINS, Sarah, Bastard, #376, 1870
ROBERTS, Sophia, Brockville, #485, 1873
ROBERTSON, David, Augusta, #2427, 1895
ROBERTSON, Jessie, Prescott, #1006, 1882
ROBERTSON, Thomas, Edwardsburgh, #786, 1879
ROBINSON, Abraham, Edwardsburgh, #31, 1860
ROBINSON, Elizabeth, Prescott, #3021, 1899
ROBINSON, Henry, Elizabethtown, #2402, 1895
ROBINSON, James, Prescott, #790, 1879
ROBINSON, James, Prescott, #3055, 1900
ROBINSON, John, Elizabethtown, #794, 1879
ROBINSON, Joseph Earnest, Kemptville, #2274, 1894
ROBINSON, Margaret, Brockville, #1288, 1886
ROBINSON, Matthew, Prescott, #1565, 1889
ROBINSON, Parmelia, Kitley, #2764, 1898
ROBINSON, Philip, Edwardsburgh, #2027, 1892
ROBINSON, Stephen, Kitley, #763, 1879
ROBINSON, Thomas, Prescott, #26, 1868
ROBINSON, Wellington, Edwardsburgh, #2496, 1895
ROBINSON, William, Elizabethtown, #456, 1873
ROBINSON, William, Gananoque, #157, 1865
ROBINSON, William Walter, Brockville, #1992, 1892
ROCHE, Edmund Patrick, Augusta, #1927, 1892
ROCHE, John, Edwardsburgh, #812, 1879
ROCKEY, Walter, Kitley, #205, 1866
RODDEN, Hugh, Merrickville, #1639, 1890
RODGERS, Jane, Gananoque, #2931, 1899
RODGERS, Thomas Joseph, Bastard, #2474, 1895
ROGERS, Agnes, Gananoque, #1768, 1891
ROGERS, Olive, Brockville, #3008, 1899
ROGERS, Samuel, Gananoque, #1767, 1891
ROLAND, Patrick, Elizabethtown, #674, 1877
ROLPH, John Albert, Augusta, #3109, 1900
RONALDSON, William, Montreal PQ, #624, 1876
RONALDSON, William, Montreal PQ, #635, 1876
RONAN, Matthew, Front of Yonge, #2791, 1898
ROOT, Elizabeth Barbour, Grand Rapids MI, #1427, 1888
ROOT, Herbert, Lansdowne, #2033, 1892
ROSAMOND, John, Prescott, #1097, 1883
ROSBECK, William, Gananoque, #278, 1868
ROSBECK, William, Gananoque, #282, 1868
ROSE, Hugh, Wolford, #713, 1878
ROSE, John, Wolford, #1282, 1886
ROSS, Andrew, Kitley, #892, 1881
ROSS, Fanny, Prescott, #19, 1860

ROSS, John, Brockville, #303, 1869
ROSS, Rachael, Kitley, #1284, 1886
ROSS, William, Chicago IL, #1599, 1890
ROTHWELL, John, Brockville, #1355, 1887
ROW, Charles, Augusta, #1806, 1891
ROW, Sidney, Prescott, #810, 1879
ROWE, Jane, Kemptville, #2582, 1896
ROWE, Margaret, Brockville, #2855, 1898
ROWLEDGE, William, Brockville, #1321, 1887
ROWNTREE, Richard, Merrickville, #2859, 1898
ROWSOM, Charles, Athens, #2363, 1895
ROWSOM, Edward the elder, Elizabethtown, #132, 1864
ROWSOM, William, Elizabethtown, #2958, 1899
ROWSOME, William Willoughby, Yonge, #2882, 1898
ROWSON, Henry, Elizabethtown, #1353, 1887
ROWSON, Samuel, Yonge, #1158, 1884
ROYLE, Ellen, Edwardsburgh, #1898, 1891
RUDD, George, Lansdowne, #2827, 1898
RUDD, James, Kitley, #2199, 1893
RUDD, William, Yonge, #1676, 1890
RUDDICK, James, Brockville, #1487, 1888
RUGGLES, Alpheus, Lansdowne, #1154, 1884
RUSSELL, Alice, Oxford, #1901, 1891
RUSSELL, Esther, Augusta, #3003, 1899
RUSSELL, John, Oxford, #972, 1881
RUSSELL, Margaret, Brockville, #2556, 1896
RUSSELL, Solomon Wright, Saratoga Springs NY, #467, 1873
RUTTLE, George, Lansdowne, #2748, 1897
RUTTLE, John, Leeds, #1106, 1883
RYAN, Harriet, Gananoque, #2828, 1898
RYAN, Patrick Hugh, Brockville, #2217, 1893
RYAN, Stephen, Brockville, #1765, 1890
RYAN, Thomas, Gananoque, #506, 1874
RYRIE, John, Augusta, #569, 1875
SABOURIN, John Evangelist, S Gower, #1946, 1892
SALMON, Edward, Elmsley, #1032, 1882
SANDERSON, John, Oxford, #902, 1881
SANFORD, David, Elizabethtown, #1738, 1890
SANFORD, George Nelson, Elizabethtown, #1400, 1888
SAUNDERS, Henry, Augusta, #2331, 1894
SAUNDERS, William, Augusta, #1023, 1882
SAVAGE, John, Prescott, #1674, 1890
SCANLON, Susan, Merrickville, #2491, 1895
SCHOFIELD, James Lancaster, Elizabethtown, #473, 1873
SCHOFIELD, Letitia Lockhart, Brockville, #899, 1881
SCOTT, Daniel, Elizabethtown, #2386, 1895
SCOTT, Eben, Augusta, #3051, 1900
SCOTT, James, Edwardsburgh, #1745, 1890

SCOTT, James, Brockville, #2632, 1896
SCOTT, John, Wolford, #719, 1878
SCOTT, Joseph Stuart MD, Gananoque, #650, 1876
SCOTT, Sarah, Brockville, #1545, 1889
SCOTT, William, Brockville, #817, 1879
SCOTT, William, Edwardsburgh, #1621, 1890
SCOVIL, Elizabeth, Yonge, #2815, 1898
SCOVIL, Seabury, Yonge, #1770, 1891
SCOVIL, Samuel Southmoyd, Bastard, #845, 1880
SCRIBNER, John M, Neversick NY, #2894, 1899
SCOVIL, Elizabeth, Yonge, #2815, 1898
SEAL, James, Leeds, #1034, 1882
SEAMAN, Stephen, Bastard, #2202, 1893
SEARS, James, Edwardsburgh, #2322, 1894
SECOR, Edward James, Brockville, #1471, 1888
SEE, David, Sanilac MI, #2822, 1898
SEIRS, Mary, Edwardsburgh, #1855, 1891
SELLECK, Ann Hunter, Kemptville, #1781, 1891
SENECAL, Joseph Sr, Front of Yonge and Escott, #2845, 1898
SEYMOUR, Henry, Kitley, #1693, 1890
SEYMOUR, Joseph, Kitley, #2718, 1897
SHAILER, Jeremiah, Merrickville, #697, 1877
SHALER, Asenath, Kemptville, #2438, 1895
SHALER, Asenath, Kemptville, #2459, 1895
SHALER, Rev Henry, Kemptville, #2439, 1895
SHANE, Henry, Kitley, #1428, 1888
SHANNON, Martha, Prescott, #2806, 1898
SHARPE, Henry, Prescott, #3080, 1900
SHARPE, William Henry, Augusta, #498, 1874
SHATFORD, Moses, Kitley, #301, 1869
SHAVER, Charles, Prescott, #381, 1871
SHAVER, Clarissa, Cardinal, #1276, 1886
SHAVER, Levius, S Gower, #1231, 1886
SHAW, Edward, Leeds, #3097, 1900
SHAW, Richard, Elizabethtown, #480, 1873
SHEA, Michael, Prescott, #879, 1880
SHEEHAN, Mary, Edwardsburgh, #710, 1877
SHEFFIELD, Thomas Rossington, Brockville, #421, 1872
SHEFFIELD, Thomas Rossington, Leeds, #2814, 1898
SHEFFIELD, William Johnson, Rear of Lansdowne, #2340, 1894
SHELDON, Jeremiah, Bastard, #1859, 1891
SHELDON, Lydia, Yonge, #1463, 1888
SHEPHARD, Frederick Rupert, Brockville, #1472, 1888
SHEPHERD, George Reneson, Augusta, RG 22 Series 180 Box 1, 1885
SHEPHERD, Mary Jane, Elizabethtown, #638, 1876
SHEPHERD, Robert, Brockville, #785, 1879
SHEPHERD, Robert, Brockville, #3007, 1899
SHEPPARD, Samuel, Gananoque, #1824, 1891

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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.

The Cone Family in Canada: Russell Freeman Cone and Descendants, by Charles Deane Kent. Charles Deane Kent, 1438 Bradshaw Cr., Gloucester, ON K1B 5G2, 1985. ISBN 0-9691880-0-5. Softbound, 6 x 9, 448 pp. plus x, illustrated, Can $19.95 postpaid.

This is a well done and well documented family history, and will certainly be a delight to any descendant of this clan. It is divided into five major sections, which deal with the Scottish origins of the family, its American pioneers, Canadian background, and Russell Freeman Cone in Quebec and his descendants, which involves as well separate sections on each of his six children. The appendices include genealogical tables, and the book is complete with a list of sources and a bibliograph.

Daniel Cone, the first ancestor in America, was resident in Connecticut in 1657. The family is traced as it wends its way through New Hampshire, to Lower Canada, then into Ontario. We follow the descendants of Russell Freeman Cone in Canada.

It is a pleasure to see sources listed so carefully another researcher could find them easily. This is another excellent family history to add to the ever-growing list of such books on Canadians. EH

The Seigneurial System in Early Canada: A Geographical Study, by Richard Colebrook Harris. McGill-Queen's University Press, Kingston, 1984. Reprint of University of Wisconsin 1966 edition, with new preface. ISBN 0-7735-0434-6. Softbound, 247 pp. plus xxiv, maps, index, $12.50.

Genealogists in Canada have had cause to be thankful for historical geographers, and the current book is no exception. It is a remarkably concise description of the seigneurial system in Canada, and while it may not be of great interest to those whose roots are non-French, must certainly be a vital document for those of French descent.

Framing the book are two fascinating maps, the first showing the location and size of seigneuries in Canada in 1663, at the beginning of royal government. The second shows seigneuries in Canada in 1760, and how the system had expanded. Any genealogist trying to get a picture of how his French ancestors might have lived would do well to read this book.

Quite apart from the argument the author presents about the importance of the seigneurial system to the development of Canada, the book is crammed with data of great interest to family researchers: who owned the seigneuries; by what terms they were held; what charges seigneurs were entitled to levy; how seigneuries could be sold and inherited. The book also deals with the impact of the system on settlement patterns, land use, economy and society of early rural Canada.

In addition to a wide variety of useful maps and charts, the book also contains a very useful glossary of terms describing aspects of seigneurial tenure. These are all terms genealogists might reasonably be expected to encounter if they were researching primary documents.

The bibliography is a most remarkable chapter, and deserves special mention here. Not only does it outline the major sources for research in the seigneurial system, it describes each and its value to the search. It thus becomes one of those documents which can save

endless amounts of research time — particularly for a family researcher who is probably more interested in getting a feeling for the broad pattern of seigneurial settlement than for the fine detail. Scholarly and precise, yet quite readable, Richard Colebrook Harris' book still stands, after nearly two decades of scholarly discussion, as a landmark study of the seigneurial system in Canada. GH

The Moon of Wintertime: Missionaries and the Indians of Canada in Encounter since 1534, by John Webster Grant. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1984. ISBN 9-8020-6541-4. Softbound, 315 pp. plus xx, photos, index, $15.

Missionaries: messengers of christendom or destroyers of cultures they barely took the time to understand? Perhaps the question will never be answered fully, but for those genealogists in Canada (and there are many) who had family members who were members of the priesthood or ministers of the gospel, this book gives a useful insight into the coversion of most of Canada's native peoples to at least nominal Christianty.

John Webster Grant, professor of Church History at Emmanuel College of Victoria University, writes interestingly about the long confrontation between Canada's native peoples and missionaries over a span of nearly 450 years. This reviewer believes that in his objective — to bring into focus both the nobility and ambiguity that have marked the encounter — he has succeeded.

While not of primary interest to genealogists, this book nevertheless offers that 'expansion of viewpoint' that will help any family researcher come to grips with the milieu in which missionaries found themselves, and gives some idea of what their lives were like. Anyone trying to understand the life of a pioneer missionary will find it useful reading. GH

Voices: A Guide to Oral History, edited by Derek Reimer, David Mattison and Allen W. Specht. Province of British Columbia Provincial Archives, 1984. ISBN 0-7718-8396-X. Softbound, 7½ x 10½, 74 pp. plus vi, illustrated, index, $5.50 plus $1.50 postage.*

This is a badly needed, first rate guide for creating, preserving and using oral history. Its focus is the planning, creation, documentation and use of oral history interviews. I regard it as a primary book of its kind, and urge any genealogist planning oral history interviews to buy a copy and follow its advice.

The book is in five chapters. The first, "The Challenge of Oral History" discusses the place of oral history in the larger historical record, and deals with the controversy that has surrounded it. It also defines the important principle which underlies the practise of oral history.

Chapters two, three and four deal respectively with three basic elements of oral history research: equipment, the interview, and how to preserve and make the interview available for research. Chapter five discusses the uses of oral history. The book also includes an annotated bibliography, an appendix of recommended equipment, and checklists about equipment and methods.

The chapter on interviewing is first rate, and includes many useful recommendations that people doing interview work for the first time might not think of. The chapter on getting the material from tape to a research document, including a transcription, should be required reading for anyone doing interview work.

If I have any bone to pick with the book (and it's a very small one), it has to do with the equipment selection section. The equipment recommended for oral history interviews is quite large, and very expensive. It is also sometimes very upsetting to people you are interviewing to be faced with such high-tech equipment. In my opinion, you must decide whether the quality of sound you require for your oral history record is one that requires such high cost professional equipment, or whether the record can be just as well served with simpler, less expensive recorders.

If the interviewing you are doing is part of a true oral history program — that is, part of a program whose end results will be a taped archive — then the equipment recommended should certainly be sought, or at least considered. If, however, you are the average genealogist doing oral history interviews mainly to transcribe to incorporate into a family history or genealogy you are writing, then any inexpensive tape recorder will do the job. In

fact, I have gained many of my most useful and memorable interviews using a Sony minicorder, and a microphone which, while visible, is nonetheless so small that it poses no threat or discomfort to the person I am interviewing.

In spite of this small reservation, *Voices: A Guide to Oral History*, should definitely be on every genealogist's bookshelf. It should also be recommended reading for people participating in museum programs, in which oral (and even video) history is beginning to play a more important role. For its modest price, this volume takes its place on my reference bookshelf as a minor clasic. GH

Sims' History of Elgin County, Vol. 1, by Hugh Joffre Sims. Elgin County Library, St. Thomas, Ontario, 1984. ISBN 0-920339-01-8. Softbound, 8½ x 11, 271 pp. plus vii, photos, illustrations, maps, price not stated. Available from the Elgin County Library, 153 Curtis Street, St. Thomas, ON N5P 3Z7.

This history is simply crammed with genealogical information of interest to genealogists with descendants in Elgin County. A bicentennial project, the history was edited by local history librarian Irene Golas, and published with assistance from the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, and the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

The book is arranged alphabetically by locality, with each chapter covering a difference place. Volume 1 covers letters A to L. Hugh Sims, the compiler of the book, did most of his research by direct interview, and over a 50-year span, interviewed some 1,200 people.

The book is beautifully typeset, illustrated and laid out, and very easy to read. Author Joffre and editor Golas have produced a volume of which the county may certainly be proud, and which genealogists will have cause to rejoice in for many years to come. We look forward with anticipation to the publication of Volume II. GH

Irish Subscribers to the Jackson Bible, 1793, by Marjorie R. Smeltzer, 150 Johnsontown Road, Sloatsburg, NY 10974, USA. Wrappers, 16 pp. 5½ x 8½, available from the author, US $2.50 postpaid, Can $2.75 postpaid.

This unique little pamphlet reproduces the 1,200 names of the Irish subscribers to a folio edition of the *Universal Family Bible* published by Zachariah Jackson in Dublin. The copy in which the list was found was owned by Paul Smeltzer of Georgetown, Ontario. He was born in Kilcooley Parish, Co. Tipperary, in 1775. Paul, a Palatine, married Ann Mercere, descendant of a landed Huguenot family, and eventually emigrated to Canada with their eight children, settling on Con. 10, Lot 15, Esquesing twp.

The story of how the list found its way into print makes fascinating reading. A brief, but interesting genealogical tidbit. GH

Lupastean Family from Bucovina, by Eilleen F.P. Lupastin. Eilleen F.P. Lupastin, 2126 Elliott Street, Regina, SK S4N 3H2, 1983. Price not given.

This is not merely a family history, but a rich treasury of information about Romanian settlement in Canada. It includes detailed genealogical charts and information on the Lupastean family, but frames it in a Romanian historical context.

There are chapters on Romanian history from pre-Roman times, as well as a good deal of information about Romania in the 20th century. There is a good section about Canadian settlement, and much information about how the immigrants came — something that is unusual in most family histories.

Eilleen Lupastin has included in her book virtually everything she thinks might help modern Romanian-Canadians hold onto their culture and identity in the Canadian milieu. This tends to make the work a bit like an almanac, but so earnest is her desire not to lose track of her cultural heritage the book becomes a rich cornucopia of cultural and historial information that non-Romanian speaking Canadians will turn to for assistance for generations to come.

While I have no family connection with Romanian culture, I found it fascinating to view life in Canada from a non-Anglo-Saxon viewpoint. I found it especially rewarding because, like many Canadians, I *want* to understand the culture and background of non-Anglo-Saxon Canadians, but find that all too often I cannot, because most of the books written about such cultures have been in languages I do not now and will never understand. As the

editor of what I regard as a truly Canadian genealogical publication, I urge genealogists of other ethnic groups in Canada to publish their family histories, and hopefully, publish them in English, as Eilleen Luspastin has done. We will thus all come to have a fuller understanding of what those cultures mean, both to their countries of origin, and to the families who settled here. Getting this information down to the level of the family means it's down at levels we can all understand. And that's what I like about the *Lupastean Family from Bucovina!* GH

Our Scottish Heritage: the Low Family, by James W.A. Low. James Low Documentation, 111 Rainsford Road, Toronto, ON M4L 3N8, 1986. Softbound, 8½ x 11, photos, index, $50 postpaid.

Author James Low has done a first-rate job of getting his family history into print. He covers the ground in the manner expected of a competent genealogist, and includes detailed information on family and individual groups by generation for ten generations.

The Low family has its roots in Kincardineshire and Angus of Scotland, not far from Montrose. The current book outlines the family history from the early eighteenth century to 1985. Several branches have moved from Scotland to England, Canada, the United States, and Australia.

The genealogy covers the descendants of Alexander Low, 1710, of Logie Pert, Forfarshire (later Angus), Scotland, and is the third and most ambitious publication in what Low regards as a 'never ending' series. Other genealogists may recognize the symptoms of genealogy fever, and can sympathize.

What differentiates Jim Low's book from others, however, is that he has made extensive of of an Apple II computer for its preparation, as well as the *Family Roots* genealogy program. More detail will be published about his methods of production in a future issue of *Canadian Genealogist*.

The book is also available in 'machine readable' form — that is, it is available on disk from Jim at Can $20 postpaid. The book is stored as ASCII text files on 5.25-inch diskettes formatted to Apple DOS 3.3. Jim also says he can transmit the file to another computer via modem and telephone. Any family historian interested in details should contact Jim at the address listed about.

Quite apart from Jim's work on the genealogy of the Low family (which is excellent), anyone who wants to see how *Family Roots* can be used to produce a book, will find *Our Scottish Heritage* a worthwhile investment. It's a first-rate piece of work, utilizing the latest technology. That makes it something of a first, in our book. GH

My Family Heritage. Carriage House Publications, Redding CT, 1978. Hardbound, 8½ x 11, 136 pp., illustrated, US $11 postpaid, Can $15 plus $1.50 postage.

We don't usually review 'blank' books — that is, family albums in which to preserve memorabilia and family records. So many of you over the years have asked us, however, if we had such a volume, that we have been looking for one we considered appropriate for a long time. At last one is to hand. *My Family Heritage* is that rarest of 'album' books — one that is good for any nationality. It contains some 140 pages, illustrated in color, pertaining to virtualy every relationship, object, and activity of family life. There is also a section for mounting key family photos.

As parents who are now grandparents, we regard it as the perfect gift for grandchildren. They can see where they fit into the family group, and can begin adding mementos of themselves and their own lives. It is also not a bad place for an individual genealogist to start — especially one who does not plan an extended search, but who just wishes to get down the pertinent facts of his or her family connections.

My Family Heritage is really two books in one. The first part of the album consists of a number of family history charts. Among these are several five-generation ancestral charts for recording the name, date/place of birth, and occupation of 127 ancestors. The balance of the album is devoted to family memorabilia such as wedding days, schools, prized possessions, hobbies, vacations, best friends, cherished traditions, and the like.

In short, whether it's for recording the family pedigree of collecting precious mementos, *My Family Heritage* is the perfect heirloom-to-be for anyone who wishes to remember or be rememberd by his family. GH

WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

ANDREWS: Constance Andrew H Baarsch, 4500 Garrison Lane, Minneapolis, MN 55424 USA. Michael Andrews, b 6 Oct 1782 to Revolutionary War soldier Deliverance Andrews and his wife Irenah Hibbard of Stillwater, New York. Michael's wife Elizabeth died 1804 aged 20 years and is buried with many Andrew's family in Yellow Meeting house cemetery, Stillwater. He moved to Montreal and died 31 Aug 1834. He may have been a medical doctor.

BOURKE - DUNN: Sandra Dobbie, 15 Ballymena Court, Don Mills, ONT M3C 2B8. John Bourke b 1817 Brandon (?) Dublin, m Ellen Dunn b 1825 Co Armagh. Children: Isabella b 1847 Co Armagh; William John; Eliza; Ellen; Susan; b 1851, 1854, 1856, 1858 in Hamilton, ONT; Sarah b 1860; Hannah b 1862 Brooklyn, NY; (fam to Detroit, MI, 1865); Mary Ann b 1868 Hamilton. Related fams: Boswell; Goodwin; Lessard; Van Malder. Help!

CALDWELL: Gwen Patterson, Box 1800, Penetanguishene, ONT L0K 1P0. Eliza Caldwell of Markham twp, York Co, ONT, m 21 Mar 1821 St James, Toronto, Clement Charles Todd, assistant Surgeon at Penetanguishene 1819-1827. He died in England 1829. Elizabeth Eleanor Todd, widow of Town of York m 4 Mar 1833 George Taylor Denison. Is it the same woman? Need info on Caldwell family of Markham.

COLLINS - BURNS/BYRNES: Mrs Jeannette R Collins, 108 Spruce St, Elliot Lake, ONT P5A 2C2. John Collins m Margaret Burns (Byrnes) of Cork, IRE - when did they arrive in Canada? Son John Charles Jeremiah Collins b 3 Aug 1854, bpt 20 Aug 1854 St Peter's Cathedral, London, ONT. He had a sis Margaret who lived in Detroit, MI (when). He served Spanish-American War under Teddy Roosevelt in Cuba (records not found). He was a blacksmith and came from MI to Algoma District with lumber companies in his late teens or early twenties. In 1927 he m widow Ida Foltz (nee Juillet) Blind River, ONT. Had sons; John Charles Joseph and William James. He d Blind River 30 Oct 1954.

CORBY: Velma Rinn Beyette, 105 Parkdale Rd, Dryden, ONT P8N 1S1. Wish info on Alfred Corby of Brighton, Northumberland Co, ONT. Who was his pa? When did he marry Eliza Jane (Maybee) Stoneberg? Was Alfred step-or half-bro to Lulu (Stoneberg) Beyette? Any desc? Will share desc of Lulu and of Frank Stoneberg.

DINTER/DENTER: Fitchett Genealogical Project, 40 Winnifred Ave, Toronto, ONT M4M 2X3. Anton Dinter b Stohanow, Poland 1895, m Helen Harding. He d 1963 Saskatoon, SASK. Children: Pearl m Bob Cannon of Saskatoon; Everene m Tom Gloag of Australia; Evelyn m Cyril Mahall of Toronto; Elmer; Alfred; Kenneth; all of Toronto. Siblings: Samuel of Saskatoon; Adam of Vancouver; Mrs John Schindle of Chilliwack, BC. Anton operated Westside Monumental Works. Any info concerning these anc will be appreciated.

GILLESPIE: Dorothy J Reid, 65 Lake Ave Dr, Stoney Creek, ONT L8G 1X7. Thomas and Agnes Gillespie were settled in Hamilton twp, Northumberland Co, ONT, in 1822. Children: Agnes 1820 m Charles Lemaine; William John 1822 m Jane; Edward 1825 m Martha; Thomas 1828 m Phoebe Solomon; James 1832 m Ellen; Alexander 1833 m Sarah Jane Davey; Charles 1833, schoolteacher; Susan 1835 m Charles Lemaine and ? Thorndike. Am seeking contacts with any desc. Will share info already collected.

GOODSIR - WILLIAMS: Diane Mitchell, 124 Divadale Dr, Toronto, ONT M4G 2P4. David Goodsir b 1830 and wife Jane Williams emigrated to Canada from Sydney, Australia during the late 19th century. Need all info and will correspond with anyone researching the name Goodsir.

HOUSEGO - HALLIDAY: J G Housego, RR 1, Ashburn, ONT L0B 1A0. Edward Housego b c1845 Hamilton, ONT, TH&B railway engineer, m c1880 Isabella Halliday b c1862. Children: Arthur; Irene; Ethel; Laura; Albert; Grace. Seeking info re prts of both, also any info on origin of name Housego.

HOWARD - MORE - O'DELL - WHEELER: E Dunham, #303, 366 East Mall, Islington, ONT M9B 6C6. Barnabas Howard, b 1791 PA, m Margaret More, b 1792 NJ. He was s/o Mary Howard, inn-keeper, Ancaster, ONT, who m 2nd Henry O'Dell 1829. Siblings: James; Rebecca; Maria. Latter m ? Wheeler in Ancaster and moved to Lenawee Co, MI 1840s. Would like info re Barnabas' pa, Mary's prts, Rebecca's husband, desc.

JONES - HANCOCK - DUNN - TURNBULL: Mrs Barbara Logan, 7480 Nootka St, Powell River, BC V8A 1K7. Am trying to find the address of a Mrs Leslie Marsh (nee Evelyn Margeson). Last know address was Hillandale Acres, RR 1, Loretto, Ontario in 1967. She corresponded with Mrs Maie (Jones) Harper for many years. Or anyone connected with this family. Need assistance in family genealogy. Will share info.

MITCHELL - LAMONT - WILLIAMS: Diane Mitchell, 124 Divadale Dr, Toronto, ONT M4G 2P4. Margaret Jane Mitchell b c1853 Haldimand Co, ONT, d/o Thomas and Jane (?), lived in Bruce Co, m ? Lamont and 2nd Charles Williams and lived Winnipeg, MAN.

OSBORN(E): Deborah Clarke, 38 Dennett Dr, Agincourt, ONT M1S 2E7. Samuel Osborn(e) of St John River, NB, b in New England c1732 (Martha's Vineyard?) m Sarah Wass? Children: Rebecca m 1773 in Cornwallis, NS, Thomas Lowden; Sarah m 1774 Passamoquoddy, Charles Skinner; Ann m William Allen Chipman, Cornwallis; Wilmot m Sarah Knowlton Masters, Cornwallis; John; Elizabeth. Was Samuel Osborn a loyalist? Any info appreciated.

PICKARD: Phyllis Roberts, 213-330 E & th Ave, Vancouver, BC V5T 4K5. Archibald Pickard, UE, pioneer of Brampton, ONT, gds/o William Pickard of Four Mile Creek, Niagara; b 3 Aug 1792 at Niagara, d 16 Mar 1878 at Egmondville, Huron Co, ONT, at home of son James. He m Mary Ann (?). Known children: Eliza Margaret b c1818 m James Darby of Toronto c1839 and had sons George and John; Jane b 1825 Brampton, d 1895, bd Alton cem, had 13 children including Mrs Solomon Scott of Hamilton, ONT; James b c1830 m 1859 Jane McGuiness and lived near Seaforth, ONT, where he is thought to have operated a brick-yard. Three known children: Charlotte L; James; William. Was John Pickard who m Harriett Jane Scott at Brampton in 1847 a son of Archibald? Were there other children?

SCOTT - HEATCOAT: Claudette Gelinas, 4455 Lasalle Blvd, Verdun, QUE H4G 2B3. I would like any info on

Scott and Heatcoat families. Was the name Scott changed to Heatcoat or vice versa.

SHEARD: Mrs Mary Edith Wegener, 3181 Maple Rd, Newfane, NY 14108 USA. Info needed on Charles Sheard, s/o Abel, found in the 1871 census Nottawasaga twp, Halton Co, ONT, with wife Isabella, and children James, Jane, Margaret, Nancy. They were said to have moved to Parry Sound, ONT, where two daughters lost their lives in a fire in the late 1890s.

WATSON: Mary S Cooper, 213 Verbena Court, Oshawa, ONT L1G 3E8. Mary Ann Watson b c1838 Prob Stirling, SCOT, d/o John and Elizabeth; m Joseph Stevenson, b SCOT, poss St Ninian's parish. Emig to Australia poss 1861, then to Canada c1871, settled in Hungtington twp, Hastings Co, ONT, and bd there. Children: Margaret Elizabeth; Christina; Alison; Mary Ann; Isabella; Blanche; Joseph Milford; Arthur. Last three sis settled ALTA and BC. Relatives George, Cecil, Robert F, Stanley settled in Havelock area. Am seeking all relatives.

WESTOVER - DENNIS: Mrs D S Erkfritz, 7905 Eston Rd S, Clarkston, MI 48016-8216 USA. Horace Westover m Catherine Dennis c1824. Lived Elgin Co, ONT 1840. Children: Mary Ann; William Henry; Elizabeth; Lyman; Tlylina; Rebecca; Lucinda; Horace W; Catherine; Jacob Maitland; Martin Joseph. Need prts of Horace, correspondence with desc.

WOOD - PATRICK: E Dunham, #303, 366 East Mall, Islington, ONT M9B 6C6. Samuel Wood b 1790 New England, s/o John, sea-captain, Boston; m Charlotte Patrick, d/o Robert and Lucinda of Batavia, NY; to Fort Erie ONT area c1800, Beverly twp, 1834. They had 13 children including William Burke, MPP Brant Co, later Chief Justice of Manitoba. Need info re prts of Samuel and Charlotte.

YANDEAU: Laverne Aitchison, 3583 Overlander Dr, Kamloops, BC V2B 6X9. Matilda Yandeau had sons Thomas, Andrew, and Leonard. He was b in Vankleek Hill, ONT, 1854, and farmed in the Combermere area, Bangor twp, Hastings Co. Wish to contact anyone who can help me with this family.

YOUNG: Fitchett Genealogical Project, 40 Winnefred Ave, Toronto, ONT M4M 2X3. Elizabeth Young b 12 Nov 1780 m James Fitchett b 4 Nov 1766, on 29 Aug 1796 at St John's, Bath, ONT by Rev Langhorn. They farmed in Sillsville area. Would like to contact anyone with knowledge of this family.

DIR: JAN1//GENET:6P

January 9, 1987

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