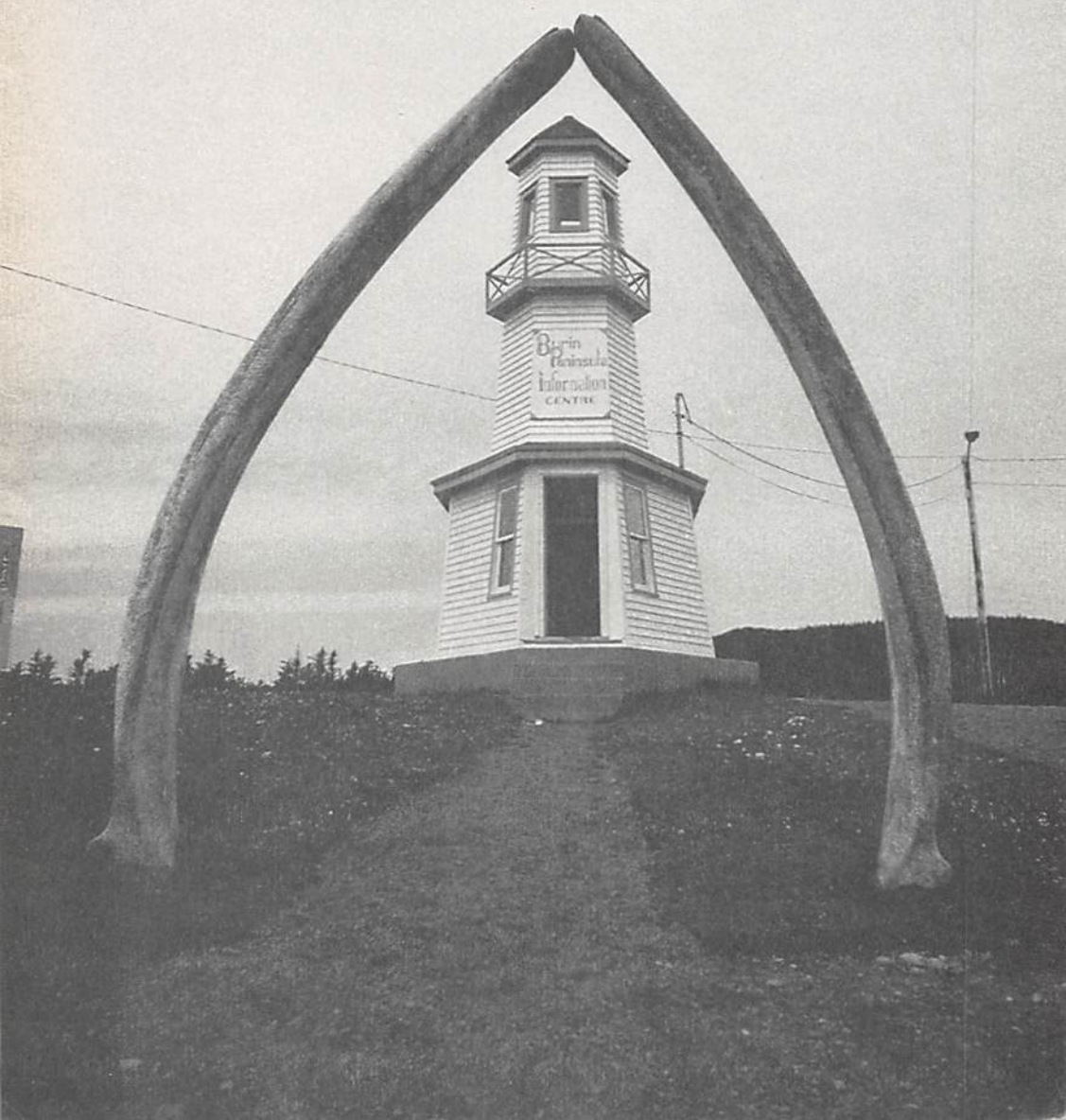
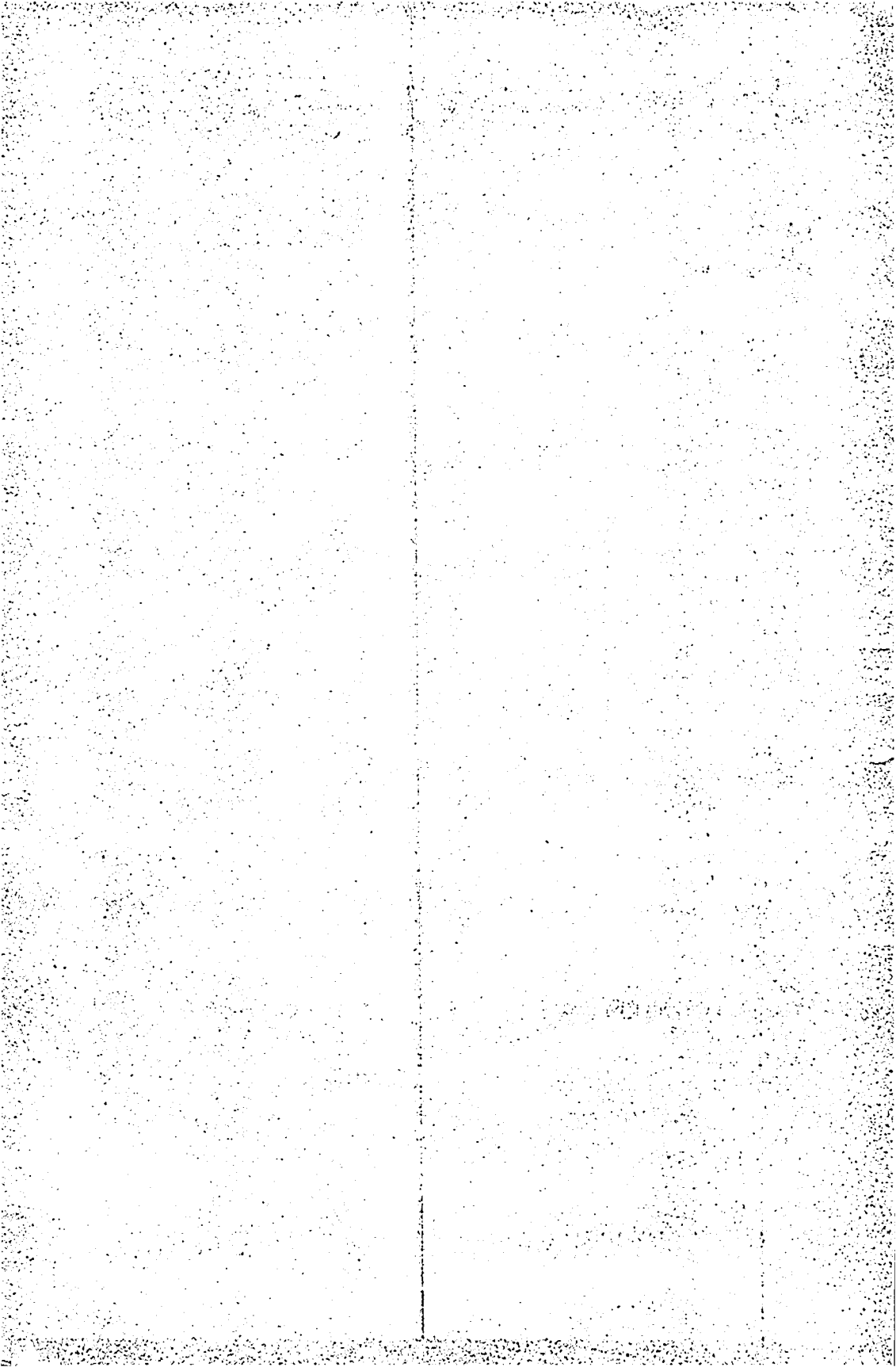


23

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Contents

Vol. 9, No. 3, 1987

The Computer Connexion	130
<i>Lynn Morgan</i>	
Genealogically Speaking	135
<i>News & notes for genealogists</i>	
Genealogical Sources of Newfoundland and Labrador	137
<i>Elsa Hochwald</i>	
More on Michael Purcell's Family Bible	146
<i>Gordon D. Hebb</i>	
The Society of Genealogists' 75th Anniversary Congress	148
<i>Althea Douglas</i>	
The Travelling Kennedys	151
<i>Darrel E. Kennedy</i>	
Frederic Gregory Forsyth: a man in search of a kingdom	164
<i>Auguste Vachon</i>	
St. Margaret's Anglican Church, Tetreaultville	171
<i>Mark W. Gallop</i>	
They Went West 5: The Bunce Family of Wanborough, Wiltshire	172
<i>Rae Trimble</i>	
Haacke Family Bible Record	176
<i>Mark Haacke</i>	
Genetics for Genealogists Part IV: Sex linked inheritance	178
<i>John R. Tkach, M.S., M.D.</i>	
Family Roots: a review of the new Apple Version 3.0	181
<i>James Low</i>	
Strictly By The Book	185
<i>Reviews by the editors & contributors</i>	
What's In A Name	189
<i>Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.</i>	

Coverline: Newfoundland always harbors surprises around the next bend — like this tourist information centre on the Burin peninsula framed in an arch of whalebone. GH

THE COMPUTER CONNEXION

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



In the December 1985 issue (Vol. 7, No. 4) of *CANADIAN GENEALOGIST*, I wrote a column about standards and genealogical data communications (GEDCOM). GEDCOM was developed as a standard for communicating genealogical data in machine readable form. Its purpose is to allow people to share data that has been created and stored using different hardware and software without rekeying the data. At the time of my column two years ago, the major genealogy software companies had agreed to support the GEDCOM standard and they were in the process of developing the necessary programs. What is the status of GEDCOM today?

Since the major development work on the GEDCOM concept was done by the Church of the Latter-Day Saints, it is not surprising that the program which offers the most complete range of GEDCOM capabilities is *Personal Ancestral File* (PAF). The GEDCOM disk that comes with PAF offers three utilities: convert PAF data into a GEDCOM file, convert a GEDCOM file into PAF data format, and transfer data between computers.

A GEDCOM file is created by copying selected records into a separate file. Your name, address and phone number and a covering letter may be appended to the front of the file. There are five ways to select the data you want to convert. You may choose: one individual; a single family (i.e. father, mother, and children); an ancestral line beginning with one individual and going back a specified number of generations; a certain number of descendant generations for a specified individual; or every individual in your family records data file. The first four options may be used in any combination to create a list of individuals to convert. PAF offers three methods of handling note fields. You may exclude all notes, include all notes, or include only the notes that begin with a certain tag.

The program that converts GEDCOM to PAF data uses a previously created GEDCOM file and either adds the records to PAF family data files or creates a completely new PAF data file, depending on whether you give it an existing data disk or a new disk. The GEDCOM file may have been sent to you or you may have created the file from your own data in order to divide information on a data disk when the disk is full. In other words, the GEDCOM utilities are an integral part of the data management utilities offered by PAF. As the conversion takes place, the screen displays a running account of the number of records processed. A listing is also created showing information that would not fit into a standard PAF data record. This data may be examined and entered manually into the notes fields of the appropriate records.

PAF comes with its own telecommunications facility. This allows you to communicate with another computer from within the program. The communications menu offers five options: dial, answer, hang up, continue call and view/change settings. The dial and answer options are used according to whether you are initiating or receiving the call. The hang up option neatly terminates

communications with the other computer — an important feature for long distance calls! The continue call option allows you to dial manually (the first dial option does automatic dialing). Before communications may be initiated, certain communications parameters must be set up using the change/view settings option. PAF recognizes the Hayes Smartmodem and the Novation modem. If any other type of modem is specified, the user must fill in new settings for the values that control the modem (dial prefix and suffix, hang up and answer sequences). Once contact between computers is established, you may send a file, receive a file or use the terminal mode which allows you to directly type messages back and forth to each other. For details on the ins and outs of telecommunications, see the *Computer Connexion* in Vol. 8, No. 3 (September 1986).

Neither Quinsept (*Family Roots*) nor Commsoft (*ROOTS II*) released a general GEDCOM utility as part of their most recent software upgrades. *ROOTS II* comes with 'PAF Converter' programs that convert PAF files directly to the *ROOTS II* format. Quinsept has developed a separate PAF to *Family Roots* (and FR to PAF) utility that is in test mode. I had a chance to test it out and the following remarks are based on this pre-release test version. It uses PAF GEDCOM files. Although it expects the PAF files in GEDCOM format, the preliminary documentation and program itself only claim to convert PAF files and does not hail itself as a general GEDCOM program.

Since there are differences between the basic record structure in PAF, *Family Roots* and *ROOTS II*, the conversion programs must deal with these differences. Fortunately, the name structure is similar enough in all three programs that the conversion of personal names causes few, if any, problems. Because *Family Roots* will optionally store married last name for women and PAF does not, a conversion option for that program allows you to specify whether you want to store the surname of a woman's (last) husband in her married surname field.

Place names pose greater problems. PAF uses four 16-character fields to represent place names. *Family Roots* uses a freeform format with no rigid length restrictions. The entire PAF place name will fit but empty levels may cause unnecessary commas, which are used as field delimiters, to appear. *ROOTS II* uses one 14-character and one 16-character name. If a PAF name field contains data that is less than 16 characters, the data will be transcribed. If the name is longer, the conversion program scans the PAF name field and tries to construct a two part name. If the program cannot find portion of the name that is 14 characters or less for the shorter part of the *ROOTS* name field, PAF name data will be lost.

There are standard fields in PAF records that are not standard in *Family Roots* or *Roots*. Both conversion programs attempt to translate these PAF fields into the correct field if an extra field has been defined to hold the same data. For example, if you have created a 'cemetery' field using one of the nine user defined fields in *Family Roots*, you may instruct the conversion program to place the PAF 'burial place' data in this field. The *Family Roots* conversion program lets you map the christening date and place, endowment date, endowment seal, burial date and place, baptism date, user defined ID number and sex fields found in a PAF record into specific fields. Alternatively, you may toss the data away, or put it into a separate text file. PAF notes fields starting with '!' are placed in the *Family Roots* note fields while all other notes are put into supplemental text files.

The *ROOTS* converter tries to transfer special PAF fields into the customized fields when possible but it is much less flexible. If you chose the *ROOTS II* LDS format when setting up your data files, the temple ordinance fields will be converted but burial date and place will be lost. If you chose the *COMMSOFT* format, the opposite occurs: temple data is not translated but burial data is. None of this data will be translated if you created a completely new format. The converter program will try to generate the 'still living' flag in *ROOTS*, even though it does not exist in PAF. When a death date exists, the flag is set to 'n'. In the absence of a death date, only those records with a birth date earlier than 1900 are set to 'n'. The rest are set to 'y'. The *ROOTS* conversion programs translate the PAF notes to *ROOTS II* text (external reference) files. There are two options when converting notes. The first is to automatically convert all note fields by placing them into text files that are separately named and linked to each individual in a manner similar to that used by *Family Roots*. This is the fastest method of conversion since you can start the program and let it run by itself while you do something else. It also guarantees that the notes are linked properly to a particular individual's record. The second option is to examine each note, decide whether to keep it or not and what file name prefix to use when storing it. In this case, each note may be stored separately and may or may not be linked to a particular individual. Since *ROOTS* has three types of note files (TXT, SRC, and USR), the conversion program asks you to select which notes will be saved in which type of file. By running the program once using the 'do not create this file' option you may view the notes and decide upon your strategy for sorting them.

Since the *ROOTS* programs use the PAF data files directly instead of requiring an intermediate GEDCOM file, certain awkward problems arise which require manual intervention on the part of the user. In order to maintain the correct record number sequence so that marriage and note references stay in phase, records containing zeros are created to represent deleted PAF records. These must be extracted later and deleted by hand using the *ROOTS* edit routine. If the PAF file to be converted is very large, the *ROOTS* manual claims it is possible to run out of memory space before processing is completed and this will cause the conversion program to stop. The manual does not indicate how this affects the data converted before the memory shortage occurs and what action, if any, may be taken to recover the rest of the data. The documentation implies that you are simply out of luck if the PAF file is too big.

The *Family Roots* conversion program allows you to examine each GEDCOM record before it is converted and select which ones you want translated to *Family Roots* format. This, of course, would be quite tedious if you had a large number of records to convert but gives you a lot of control over what you add to your own files. The alternative is to convert all records, but place them in a certain record number range that you could easily identify as coming from a certain source. You may also specify how you want to handle overflow records. If the maximum size of your *Family Roots* records was set to 300 characters, and the program tries to convert a record that will take 416 characters, the conversion program will try to recover as much of the overflow data as it can by storing long notes in a supplemental text file, asking you which fields to shorten, and in the worst case, moving children into a text file so that the data is not lost. You may adjust these records later using the edit function.

The *Family Roots* program gives you the option of printing a record number log. This log lists the record number, name, birth and death date of the individuals it is converting. Errors detected during the conversion also appear on this list. It is possible to preview the PAF data by creating this listing without converting the GEDCOM data.

It has taken over two years to see the tentative use of GEDCOM utilities as an integral part of genealogy software. GEDCOM is bound to become an essential feature as more genealogists want to share their research by computer. GEDCOM has the potential to save hours of work re-inputting data. It may offer the user a way to reorganize data files without having to write a program. In the future, software developers will have to offer the GEDCOM capabilities in order to remain competitive. PAF is leading the way, with *Family Roots* about to take a strong lead over *ROOTS II* for second place in the race to provide an essential data-sharing utility.

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GENEALOGICALLY SPEAKING

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

1988 INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL CALENDAR

19-22 October: International Congress on Family History, Sydney, Australia. Throughout 1988, Australia will be celebrating the bicentennial of European settlement. In October, as part of this celebration, the Society of Australian Genealogists will be the official host of this fifth Australasia Conference on Genealogy and Heraldry.

Australia is a nation of immigrants. Topics which have already been programmed cover a wide-ranging geographical area—Germany, South Africa, England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Paraguay, India, and Canada. Also included are lectures relating to archival resources, research methods, publishing, heraldry and vital statistics. A more detailed program is expected shortly.

The Society of Australian Genealogists has invited Dorothy Martin to be the liaison officer for Canada, for travel to the conference. Qantas Airlines has been chosen as the carrier, and attractive packages are being planned for intending registrants. For further information contact Dorothy Martin, 40 Foursome Crescent, North York, Ontario, M2P 1W3.

OOPS!

"The June 1987 issue (Vol. 9, No. 2) of *Canadian Genealogist* was delivered to me yesterday, and as usual I am enjoying perusing it," writes Opal Hower of Brantford, a long-time subscriber.

"However, I have noticed an error on page 81 in the Will of Robert Howey of Gainsborough. In the line naming his executors it should read 'brother Johnah', and not Johan." Correction noted. Thanks Opal.

Canada Post frustration

Nothing in 1987 has been as frustrating to the editors of *Canadian Genealogist* as the two postal strikes by Canada Post. We have put on a strenuous effort this year to get our issues out on time, only to be frustrated in Issue 2 by a Canada Post walkout, and now again in Issue 3 by the inside

workers' strike.

What can we say?! We've held this issue until we're sure the mails are operating normally again, hope you'll understand.

New brochure available from Irish researchers

Historical Research Associates of Belfast has published a useful new brochure, if any of our readers are interested in a detailed rundown on the services provided by this organization. To acquire one, write Jennifer Irwin, Historical Research Associates, 41 Ormiston Crescent, Belfast, BT4 3JQ, Northern Ireland.

OGS Anniversary project attracts 590 histories

The OGS Silver Anniversary Family History Collection had attracted 486 published histories from OGS members, and 104 histories from non-members by June of this year, and more are still coming in.

Of these, by far the largest number (447) were from Ontario donors. Others came from B.C., 17; Alberta, 15; Saskatchewan, 11; Quebec, 8; Manitoba, 5; Nova Scotia, 4; Northwest Territories, 2.

Some 14 family histories were received from Michigan, the largest number from any single U.S. state, while eight, seven, six, and five each were received from New York, Rhode Island, Florida, California, and Washington, respectively. All told, some 78 family histories came from U.S. donors. There was one each from the Bahamas, New Zealand, and Yorkshire, England.

All histories will be housed in the OGS library at the North York Public Library in Toronto, where they are available for examination.

The OGS collection of family histories is rapidly becoming one of the most important archives of its kind in Canada. We urge researchers to consult it before plunging headlong into a family history project. It's possible to save yourself a lot of work—or even better—get a lot of good clues from already published material.

Looking for Maine sources?

Researchers studying Maine families (many of whom have connections with families in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Quebec) look forward each year to the appearance of a new volume of genealogical miscellany prepared by the State's DAR branch. These compilations include such data as vital records, bible records, cemetery records, and family notes. The DAR has placed these annual volumes at Maine State Library, Augusta; the Maine Historical Society in Portland; the National Society, DAR, Washington, D.C., and for the last 40 years at the Bangor Public Library.

Now there has been published a 113-page *Index to DAR Miscellaneous Records (1987)* that covers the entire 55-year run, indexes the contents by Maine towns or by other states, and concludes with a 34-page index to the principal families. For \$8.50 (U.S.) per copy postpaid, this useful tool in Maine research can be obtained by writing to M.S.O., DAR, RFD 1, Box 2026, Hampden, ME 04444, USA.

New book search service starts

Bill Johnson of Johnson & Small Booksellers, Box 805, Station E, Victoria B.C., V8W 2P9, has advised us the company is actively enlarging its mailing list, and would like readers to know about its search service. It has a 24-hour telephone answering service, and can be reached at 604/384-6646. The bookseller also publishes an interesting short list of Canadiana for collectors which is available on request.

CALLING ALL FAMILIES

Calling all Campbells. Well—maybe not all of them—just the descendants of Daniel Campbell and Susan Boyd. A family reunion took place 1-3 August at Madoc, Ontario. Attending also were descendants of Thomas Boyd Campbell and Lucy Mary Adams, and those of Susan Jane Campbell and David John Walker. For more information on these Campbell connections contact Barry Campbell, 14 Bering Avenue, Winnipeg, MB R3K 0E9.

Calling all Espys. The *Espy/Espey Genealogy* is just off the press, writes William G. Espy. "Cousins on our family tree live in your area," he advises. The book traces the progeny of four *Espy/Espey*

brothers who came to America in the early years of the 16th century. Distaff sides and allied families are included. Historical data on individuals has been included along with some as yet unconnected and remote lines, including *Espies*. The book is in three volumes, 7 x 10, hard-cover, sewn, and printed on acid-free paper. More than 1,200 pages cover better than 12,500 indexed *Espy* relations. Order your copy from J. Samuel Espy, Treasurer, c/o The Citizens and Southern National Bank, Box 9586, Savannah, GA 31412, USA. Price is \$40 US per set postpaid.

Calling all Fitchetts. The Fitchett Genealogical Project announces the establishment of a computer database to compile all available data regarding Fitchet(t)s around the world. The database contains information regarding the Loyalist and Patriot Fitchets, the very early history of the family, and family branches from England and Scotland. Family trees, biographies, documents, photographs and other material are available via this database. Contributions to it are appreciated. For further information write The Fitchett Genealogical Project, 40 Winnifred Avenue, Toronto, ON M4M 2X3.

Calling all Hilliards. The first issue of *Hilliard History* crossed our desk recently, and a very creditable publication it is. Its editor, Ted. C. Hilliard, writes that he is very interested in making contact with Canadian researchers of the Hilliard name and ancestry. *Hilliard History* is published three times a year, and you may subscribe by sending \$5 (US) to Ted C. Hilliard, 3111 Pyramid Drive, Ceres, CA 95307, USA, or telephone 209/537-7619. There is also a Hilliard Family Association, and membership is free. If you are not now a member but wish to join, write to Hilliard Family Association, c/o Clayton Gault, 709 W. Avenue "D", Killeen, TX 76541, USA. When you write, send as many family group sheets and as complete a pedigree as possible. Mr. Gault will attempt to put people together who are working on the same lineage.

Genealogical sources of Newfoundland and Labrador and an outline of the founding of the Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogical Society

By Elsa Hochwald

One of the most interesting genealogical papers presented at the Manitoba Genealogical Society's conference at Brandon, Manitoba, last August was that given by Elsa Hochwald, president of the Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogical Society. As someone who has visited Newfoundland several times, but never known quite where to start looking for basic genealogical information, this editor found Mrs. Hochwald's outline invaluable. Because we know many of our readers also have Newfoundland roots, we were able to persuade Elsa to allow us to reprint her talk here. To my knowledge, it was the first time any outline of Newfoundland's genealogical resources has been presented to a central Canadian audience — a situation we hope will not long continue.

Introduction

Genealogy, the practice of tracing family descent, has always formed a strong oral tradition in Newfoundland life and culture. Newfoundland is one of North America's oldest places of settlement in the New World, having a history of more than 400 years. The Island itself is roughly triangular in shape and consists of about 43,000 rugged square miles of barren interior and deep bays. The deeply indented coastline is about 6,500 miles long. Fishermen settled in these bays as early as the 1600s and probably even earlier. Excavation at Red Bay, in Labrador, has given us evidence of a busy Basque whaling station, active in summer and manned by a few custodians during the winter months. I would refer to you the July 1985 *National Geographic Magazine*.

By the 1600s fishermen regularly plied the waters of the North Atlantic, westward bound each Spring for a season of fishing and eastward each Fall with vessels laden with kentals [kantal, kental, kintal, according to the *Dictionary of Newfoundland English* is a hundredweight, or 112 pounds, a measure of cod-fish caught by fishermen] of salt fish for the eager European market. The folk who settled in the coves of Newfoundland were those fishermen and their families who found the harsh conditions of life in Newfoundland an improvement on their lot in England or Ireland. The early settlers came to escape poverty or religious discrimination and found in Newfoundland the possibility of land ownership — a luxury not available to the average fisherman back home. These early settlers came, in the main from the West Counties of England — Dorset, Devon, Somerset and Wiltshire, from Ireland, Scotland or the Channel Islands. Labrador, which is on the North American mainland, is about 113,000 square miles in area, was settled by aboriginal peoples and by Europeans only since the 1900s.

Settlement patterns have been dictated by the fishery, the main activity of the

colony, country and province of Newfoundland and Labrador. Communities began as small, isolated settlements, linked only by boat until the early 1900s. Newfoundlanders often moved on to other, more prosperous parts of North America, and there are large pockets of expatriate Newfoundlanders and their descendants living in Canada and the United States.

The oral tradition of handing down family history informally is recognised as an integral part of Newfoundland's culture. The distinctiveness of Newfoundland's culture and way of life has been studied in a formal way for the last 20 years at Memorial University by the Department of Folklore, as well as the departments of history, geography, linguistics, sociology, anthropology and English Literature, and also forms part of the school curriculum.

In recent years the study of all aspects of Newfoundland life has become more structured. The Provincial Archives became instituted and collections of material have grown. There is a wealth of material available for the genealogical researcher. This material takes many forms and is found in various repositories. It could be vital statistics, parish records, census material, newspaper extracts, wills, land grants, maps, private journals, missionary records or family histories.

It must be stressed that the researcher must diversify his search. There are many places where information can be found. It is easy to be discouraged when one learns that the parish records one needs were burned in a church fire. However, even this fact must be verified — for example one of our members found parish records (which were reportedly burned in a church fire) sitting safely and in their original form in the rebuilt church.

Many churches have allowed copies of their records to be held at the Provincial Archives, however there are many records still held only by the original church, with no copies in existence. It is entirely at the discretion of each parish priest or minister to give permission for the copying of parish registers.

When dealing with church records, the availability of information also depends to some extent on the religion of one's ancestor. If the records are not at the Provincial Archives, they could be held at the Church's office in St. John's. The Roman Catholic records are at the Belevedere offices of the Roman Catholic Diocese for St. John's which does not permit research. The Anglican records are well represented at the Archives but are also located at their St. John's office. The Methodist and United Church records are held in the original and best form at the United Church Archives on Elizabeth Avenue, where their archivist Mr. F. Burnham Gill may permit a researcher to view original records.

The Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador

The home of the Provincial Archives is the Colonial Building on Military Road, next to the residence of the Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland and Labrador. From 1850 until 1959 the Colonial Building was the seat of the House of Assembly. In 1960 the building became the home of the Provincial Archives. Because of the space limitations of the building the Archives also have warehouse space in other buildings.

The family historian should begin his research here, because this is the site of many appropriate records. A registry of births and marriages, generally from 1800 to 1892, in the form of unindexed parish registers should be a fruitful place to begin. The genealogical researcher, Mr. Don Morris, will check one request for

those who inquire by mail. Knowing the exact community of one's ancestor is crucial as there is no main index. Prior to the 1890s registration of births, marriages and deaths was voluntary, therefore the parish records are extremely helpful. Many of the parish records were hand-copied by students several years ago when each parish was paid a small amount for contributing their records to the Archives. Therefore these records contain many errors and the researcher must beware of this problem. However, in many instances the original records themselves have been photocopied and these are more reliable.

Plantation Books which cover some parts of the Island, are very helpful for names of fishermen who possessed the right to fish in certain areas. A Registry of Fishing Rooms, 1805, for Bonavista and Trinity Bays is similarly useful.

Census Returns may be consulted but only for the latter half of the nineteenth century, and a minute part of the 1911 census. The 1921 census was nominal. Newly discovered census material has been found for the Conception Bay North area. The Society has plans to try to locate all Census Records, which are found in various locations, and bring them together under one roof. The earliest census returns were made in 1675, 1676 and 1677 and are valuable because they establish the earliest records of surnames in Newfoundland. People tended to move around the province and the original settlers could have begun the foundation of their dynasty many miles from the commonly recognized ancestral territory.

A List of Early Newfoundland Nominal Censuses compiled by Dr Gordon Handcock

- 1675 Sir John Bery's Census. List of Planters from Cape De Razo to Cape Bonavista, Names of Planters for 30 harbours, C.O. 1 Series
- 1676 Captian Russell's Census. Account of the English Inhabitants in Newfoundland between Bonaventure and Petty Harbour. Names for 18 settlements including three north of Cape Bonavista. C.O. 1 Series.
- 1677 Sir William Poole's Census. Names of inhabitants, with number of wives, sons etc., from Cape Bonavista to Trepassey. Includes names for 28 settlements, C.O.1 Series.
- 1681 Captian James Story's Census. An account of the Planters from Trepassey to Bonavista and from thence to Fair Island. C.O. 1/47
- 1682 Captian Daniel Jone's Census. C.O. 1/49
- 1702 Census of Trinity Bay (5 settlements)
- 1708 List of Inhabitants Names, and the number of their families, in 28 settlements from Ferryland to Bonavista. It is the last comprehensive survey on the English Share for over a century. C.O. 194/4 pp. 253-6.
- 1753 Census of Trintiy Bay 1753. Includes names of masters in Trinity, Salmon Cove, English Harbour, Fox Island, Heart's Content, New Perlican, Selly Cove, Heart's Ease, Bonaventure, Tickle Harbour and Old Perlican. Found in Trintiy Court Records, Provincial Archives.
- 1800-1 Census of Trintiy Bay. Lists names of occupiers and property owners for 18 settlements in Trinity Bay.

- 1800-1 Register of Families in Ferryland. This register and the 1800 census for Trinity Bay are found in the Pole Papers, Provincial Archives.
- 1804-6 Conception Bay Plantation Book, lists 420 surnames of planters or settlers residing in about 60 settlements from Bay de Verde to Hoylrood. Only portions survive.
- 1806 Register of Fishing Rooms, for Bonavista Bay, compiled by magistrate John Bland in 1806. It lists settlements between Bonavista and Greenspond.

From 1811 to the present, Census Returns survive — for some only minute fractions remain. Copies of these nineteenth century Census Returns are in the Archives or other repositories. The 1871 Census has been indexed, others have not. More details of these censuses will be in a brochure to be published by the Society in the Fall of 1986.

To resume the discussion of material available at the Provincial Archives, the Annual Directories of the last 120 or so years are of great help in locating a missing ancestor. Usually heads of households or widows would be listed by community. These books are not indexed.

The business records of Slade & Cox dating from 1793, will often be the source of locating the first settler who could have come to Newfoundland under the sponsorship of this company. There are other business records of a similar value at the Archives. (Newman's, O'Rourke's, Templeman, Wiscombe, etc.)

The Private Papers collection holds many documents of interest to genealogists and historians and is comprised of material donated by people from all walks of life. The many business records are found in the Private Papers collection. The Nimshi Carew Collection contains much genealogical data, unsorted. Diaries and personal correspondence forms a large part of the donations to the Private Papers collection, making it a very interesting source of information.

Colonial Office Records, 194, gives information on residents and property owners as early as 1790, and fills more than two hundred microfilms. Journals of the House of Assembly, 1832, and Court Records are also held at the Archives.

Large collections of photographs and newspapers may be consulted at the Archives and the Map Room holds important community and property maps.

Newfoundland Historical Society

The Newfoundland Historical Society was founded at the beginning of this century and has accumulated masses of information. For the past twenty years Dr. Bobbie Robertson has held the post of Office Secretary. She has organized the files of the Society and has on file many genealogical records which she has helped her correspondents with over the course of time. Dr. Robertson has been able to help thousands of people interested in the history of Newfoundland, with their research. She corresponds with people around the globe and willingly shares the treasure trove of information held in the Office of the Historical Society, located in the basement of the Colonial Building.

The Maritime History Group

The Maritime History Group at Memorial University of Newfoundland was established in 1971 as a centre for initiating and encouraging research into all aspects of Maritime History. The acquisition and organization of documentary

and other materials relating to the history of sea-based activities, with a special emphasis on the North American basin is one of its primary functions. The Archives of the Maritime History Group is one of the largest in Canada. Its collections relate to shipping, fisheries and commerce from 1600 to the present. It has also developed considerable holdings in records relating to Newfoundland, the West of England, Southern Ireland and the history of Newfoundland settlement.

The late Dr. Keith Matthews, who was Chairman of the Maritime History Group until his death in 1984, was one of the motivators in the establishment of the Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogical Society. He developed a collection of files from his research into the fisheries and settlement of Newfoundland. These "Name Files" contain information of families from the West of England, Southern Ireland and to a lesser degree many other places in the North Atlantic, who were engaged in the shipping, fisheries and trade of Newfoundland during the period 1660-1840. Data on the approximately 6,000 surnames that form this collection has been obtained from a wide source of documents such as mercantile records, church records, shipping records, government and state papers, court records and newspapers. The files are presently being processed into an organized format. The information may be extracted under the following categories:

- 1) Period of time for which the surname occurs.
- 2) List of the christian names attached to any particular surname.
- 3) Information of a particular surname under geographical location, i.e. Dorset, Devon, Ireland, Newfoundland.
- 4) A compilation and report of all the information entered under a particular surname or christian name file.

Apart from the Names Files, there is other information at the Maritime History Group which will interest the family historian.

- 1) The Agreements and Account of Crew and Official Log Books for British Empire Vessels, 1896-1938. This series is the largest in the archive. The Crew Lists are basically the descendants of the ancient "Muster Rolles" submitted after 1730 by merchant captains. The "Lists and Agreements" are packed with information, not only about the crews, but about the vessels and their voyages. Apart from full particulars about the statistics of each vessel, owner and Master, information about each crew member includes name, age, date of joining and leaving the vessel. In order for these records to be used for genealogical research it is essential to know the name of the vessel on which one's ancestor served.
- 2) Registers of British and Colonial Shipping. Since 1786 the Merchant Shipping Act required that the owners of all British vessels with a deck and of more than 15 tons should register them with the Customs Officers of their home port. The certificate of registry gives details of the vessels dimensions, tonnage, owners, when and where it was built. Certain ports in Britain and the Colonies were designate as ports of registry. The M.H.G. holds copies of the Board of Trade registers for certain North American ports. As part of a research project on the Canadian Shipping Industry, data from the registries was entered on computer for analysis. As a result of this project there are indices of ship-owners and vessels registered at the ports of St. John and

Mirimachi in New Brunswick, Halifax, Dartmouth, Pictou and Sydney in Nova Scotia, Charlottetown in Prince Edward Island and St. John's in Newfoundland.

Staff at the Maritime History Group will answer written inquiries of a limited nature. They will not undertake detailed genealogical tracing which requires searching the church and other statistical records. Fees for research are available by writing to the M.H.G.

The Centre for Newfoundland Studies

The Centre for Newfoundland Studies located in the Queen Elizabeth II Library, Memorial University, was established to collect and preserve all published material on Newfoundland and Labrador. It has been in existence since 1965 and has grown to a collection of about 30,000 items, comprising books, pamphlets, typescripts, periodicals, theses, maps and microfilms.

There is much material of interest genealogically, not only for enrichment to the background of a family tree, but also to point the way when clues are required. General accounts of the origins of Newfoundland names or detailed community studies may range from student papers to government surveys. Census material for 1911 (one district only), 1921, 1935 and 1945 are on microfilm. A few Year Books are on the shelves as are some Voters' Lists.

For those interested in more recent records, an index is held here of the Newfoundland *Quarterly* and the Memorial University of Newfoundland *Gazette*.

The Newfoundland School Society (Society for Educating the Poor) records from 1823 are on microfilm and are valuable for the Subscriber Lists and Lists of Donors. The Newfoundland Church Society Annual reports from 1847-1874 (Anglican) also give lists of subscribers, many of which are English but some are local.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts for Eighteenth Century Newfoundland

The material in the archives of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel contains vital information during a time period when very few other records were made. Missionaries were required to submit reports on a regular basis to England and these reports are available on microfilm. "The Fulham Papers at Lambeth Palace Library" comprises 42 volumes (on 20 reels). London: World Microfilms Publications. Reels 1, 11 and 19 refer to records from Newfoundland.

The microfilms contain copies of the original reports made in the 1700s by missionaries. The lists of names which accompany many reports are valuable — listing early residents in Newfoundland, by community. However there are no indices for this material.

Court Records

Court records may be found at the Provincial Archives, from the 1790s. Court of Sessions records from 1753 (Trinity) — which were records from local Justices of the Peace. Surrogate Court Records up to 1826 concern civil court records by naval officers or clergy. From 1826 circuit judges held courts and the details of these courts are in the Magistrate Court Records.

Wills are on microfilm at the Provincial Archives up to 1899, with an index

only up to 1945. Only the Registrar of the Supreme Court can issue copies of wills. If you know a date of death, as accurately as possible, then the Registrar will undertake a search for the will. However not everyone made a will.

Confederation Building

Records of land grants are kept at Confederation Building, as are some wills. Crown Lands Division hold records of Crown land and copies of community maps can be obtained from Crown Lands at the Howley Building. Early community maps may show names of individual property owners and map each property within a community.

Provincial Reference Library

The Newfoundland Section of the Provincial Reference and Resource Library, Arts & Culture Library, contains some valuable material for genealogists. The Newfoundland Directories start at 1864-67 and continue (with gaps) to the present. Newspapers from many communities in the province are on microfilm beginning as early as 1810. Some copies of nineteenth census returns are kept there, as are Voters Lists and Court Records. Many published works on the history and people of Newfoundland may be found here too.

Records from Newspapers

Mrs. Gertrude Crosbie, volunteer at the Maritime History Group has published several volumes of Vital Statistics from nineteenth century newspapers. This work is presently being expanded as new material has come to light and will soon be published in new, computerized form. As a source for births, deaths and marriages, these volumes are valuable. Copies can be found in most St. John's libraries and at the office of the Genealogical Society.

Mrs. Mildred Howard has also published books containing vital statistics from Newfoundland newspapers. As well as covering births, deaths and marriages Mrs. Howard has included records from courts and information on mariners. Her fourth publication is presently available.

Folklore Department, Memorial University of Newfoundland

The Memorial University of Newfoundland Folklore and Language Archive is a joint creation of the Departments of Folklore and English. It was set up to co-ordinate diverse research in Newfoundland studies undertaken by both Departments.

The Archive comprises extensive collections of Newfoundland and Labrador folksongs and music, folk narratives, oral history, folk customs, beliefs and customs. The materials have been collected by various methods: questionnaires, student manuscripts, field work using tape recorders and from printed sources. While this material is principally for the use of students, it has a value for genealogists. Taped interviews may be of elderly relatives or, at least, give insight to the lifestyle common in Newfoundland early in this century.

The Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogical Society

Not quite two years ago, in October 1984, a group of twenty five people met and founded the Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogical Society. For the first

time people found an avenue to locate other people researching common interests. Our meetings tend to be friendly gatherings where people are happy to offer hints or ideas and generally to share the efforts of their research. While occasionally meetings may attract up to 75 people, usually about 35 attend. Memorial University kindly granted our group academic status, which allows us the privilege of holding our meetings on the campus. We meet in a conference room in the Queen Elizabeth II Library.

In 1984 we joined the Federation of Family History Societies as an overseas member. This association has given us world-wide exposure and contact with many other societies. We are delighted to exchange newsletters with about 40 societies and we recognize the value of this mutual contact. Our membership grows steadily and is presently at about 300. Statistics for our membership is as follows:

Newfoundland members	175
Mainland members	49
U.S.A. members	51
Others	4
Total (as of May/86)	279

Our prime goal is to make genealogical material, wherever it is located, available to anyone who seeks it. To this end we produce four newsletters each year. We publish lists of Research Interests for our members. We have a book committee which has written a brochure listing genealogical sources and we plan to publish it this Fall. We would also like to see the publication of a full-scale book giving detailed information about the many sources of genealogical material. We have begun work transcribing the inscriptions from headstones. Last year one group project was completed and several others were done by individual members. We received permission from the Roman Catholic Diocese for St. John's to transcribe the nearly 4,000 headstones in Belvedere Cemetery. This is the largest cemetery in the Province. The Church records were destroyed when the Chapel burned in the 1920s and our work will help replace that loss. However we have still to overcome the general thought that headstones are permanent markers. The summer is very short and volunteers are difficult to find on a fine summer day. In view of the size of our Belvedere Project we had hoped to qualify for a Canada Summer Works Grant. Since we were not successful we have continued with our volunteers and hope that in the Fall we will get a better turnout.

In April of this year (1886) the Provincial Government made available to us generous office quarters which have given a new dimension to our operating conditions. Our growing library collection will be housed here, as will all our materials. While we can still manage to cope with the needs of our 300 members, we find it a large improvement to have all our records and information gathered in one location.

Bibliography and acknowledgements

1. Anne Alexander, former librarian, Centre for Newfoundland Studies.
2. Clifford Andrews, former Vice President and present Secretary Newfoundland & Labrador Genealogical Society
3. David Davis, Archivist for the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador.
4. Gordon Handcock, Historical Geographer, Memorial University.
5. Janet Miller Pitt, former secretary, Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogical Society.
6. Catherine Power, librarian, Provincial Reference Library and librarian, Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogical Society.
7. Hans Rollman, Department of Religious Studies, for information on the Society on the Propagation of the Gospel.
8. Dr. Bobbie Robertson, office secretary, Newfoundland Historical Society.
9. Heather Wareham, Archivist, Maritime History Group, and past President of the Association of Newfoundland and Labrador Archivists.

Addresses

1. The Newfoundland & Labrador Genealogical Society, Colonial Building, St. John's, Newfoundland, A1C 2C7.
2. Provincial Archives of Newfoundland & Labrador, Colonial Building, Military Road, St. John's, Newfoundland, A1C 2C9.
3. Provincial Reference Library, Newfoundland Section, Arts & Culture Centre, St. John's, Newfoundland, A1B 3R6.
4. Maritime History Group, Henrietta Harvey Building, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland, A1C 5S7.
5. Newfoundland Historical Society, Room 15, Colonial Building, Military Road, St. John's, Newfoundland, A1C 2C9, Attention Dr. B. Robertson.
6. Centre for Newfoundland Studies, Queen Elizabeth II Library, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland, A1B 3Y1.
7. The Registrar, Supreme Court, Duckworth Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.
8. Crown Lands Administration, Box 4750, St. John's, Newfoundland, A1C 5T7.
9. Archives of the United Church of Canada, 320 Elizabeth Ave., St. John's, Newfoundland, A1B 1T9, Attention Mr. F.B. Gill.
10. Vital Statistics, Department of Health, Confederation Building, St. John's, Newfoundland, A1C 5T7.

Helpful Publications

1. *Family Names of the Island of Newfoundland*, by E.R. Seary. Available from Dicks & Co., Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.
2. *Newfoundland Quarterly*, published four times yearly, (\$7.50), Box 13486, Station A, St. John's, Newfoundland, A1B 4B8.
3. *Newfoundland Lifestyle*, published six times yearly, (\$12), Box 2356, Station C., St. John's, Newfoundland, A1C 6E7.
4. *Encyclopaedia of Newfoundland*, written under the direction of J.R. Smallwood. Volume I available from Dicks & Co., Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland. Volume II direct from publisher, Newfoundland Book Publishers (1967) Ltd., 119 Portugal Cove Road, St. John's, Newfoundland.
5. *Vital Statistics & Items from the Royal Gazette & Newfoundland Advertiser, 1810-1845*, by Mildred Howard, Publication Number 4. Available from Mildred Howard, Box 533, Sydney, Nova Scotia, B1P 6G9.
6. *Vital Statistics from Newspapers*, Gertrude Crosbie. For 19th century research. For specific details write to Maritime History Group.

More on Michael Purcell's Family Bible

By Gordon D. Hebb

Every once in a while a piece of research heaves itself up onto the editorial desk and then, like a stone tossed into a quiet pond, begins making waves that stretch from sea to sea. That is certainly the case with the family bible of Michael Purcell. From Tom Murray's initial piece on how it was possible to extract a great deal of data from a single source, to Terry Punch's follow-up research on Mr. Murray's unanswered questions, the story of the Purcell family expanded. Now comes Gordon D. Hebb's family contribution — one that certainly shows how close other researchers came to the mark without actually hitting it dead on. That's not their fault, of course. They were operating with the data in hand and, like any good genealogist, making reasonable assumptions as they went along. It all goes to show, I believe, that people are not disinterested about other people's families — especially when there's a good mystery to be solved. It also shows how people in widely separated parts of the country can engage in continent-wide genealogical research — for the benefit and instruction of us all.

Regrettably, Canada Post does not share our genealogical enthusiasm. Mr. Hebb's first letter to me (which was posted before Terry Punch wrote his article) was never delivered, and I knew nothing of his research until a letter arrived late this summer from Mr. Hebb wondering disappointedly why Terry's article did not contain the information he had sent me earlier. Perish the thought that a genealogist should try to conceal information! Should anyone wish to contribute further to the Michael Purcell story, I'm sure Gordon would like to hear from him at Box 963, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 2V9 — as would this editor for publication.

Now I have a question of my own about this family. It is related to Gillis Purcell, the former head of The Canadian Press, and my first boss in the writing business? Purcell was a legendary figure in the newspaper business, a Maritimer, and close friend of Charles Bruce, one of Canada's finest poets — my second boss. All answers printed in this space. Watch for future developments!

I read with particular interest Thomas A. Murray's "The Family Bible of Michael Purcell: a study in extracting information" in the June, 1986 issue of *CANADIAN GENEALOGIST*, because my wife's grandmother, Mary E. Donovan of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, who died earlier this year (1986) at the grand age of 99 years and three months, was a Purcell. I have now confirmed that she was a niece of Michael.

Mathias Purcell of Tipperary, Ireland, with three sons and two daughters, emigrated to this continent, intending to settle in North Carolina. They settled, in fact, first in Newfoundland, and eight years later in Roman Valley in Guysborough County, Nova Scotia. Edmund, son of Mathias, married Margaret Shaw, and had the following children:

1. Edmund m Alice Delaney
2. John m Margaret Brennan

3. Thomas
4. Mathias m Mary J. Brennan
5. Patrick
6. Michael m Norah Gillis
7. William m Catherine MacDonald

Edmund had ten children including Mrs. Mary Donovan whom I have already mentioned, and Vincent of Antigonish who is the only one still living. Michael was, of course, the owner of Mr. Murray's bible.

Mr. Murray has misread one of the bible's entries. He give it as "Brown J Purcell OMJ" dying in 1936 when actually it is "Bro Wm J Purcell OMJ" who is one and the same as the "William John" born in 1881. My father-in-law, who lived much of his life in Antigonish, remembers this branch of the family and confirms that William was a religious brother.

Mr. Murray notes that "Maggie Laura" died in Lourdes. He queries whether it was Lourdes, France, or perhaps Lourdes, Quebec. It was undoubtedly Lourdes, Nova Scotia, which I will excuse Mr. Murray for not being familiar with. It is just north of Stellarton, Nova Scotia, but within the town limits. It is just 34 miles from Antigonish. Incidentally, this daughter was probably better known as Sister Frances Leon. She was with the Sisters of Charity in Halifax.

It is interesting to note that, although Michael and Nora had seven children, they have no living descendants. As noted by Mr. Murray, one daughter died in infancy and one son died aged six years and another aged 21. Two sons and a daughter were in holy orders. The remaining child, Tom, lived to a ripe old age but never married.

Tom moved from Goldenville, Guysborough County, to Antigonish with his mother (obviously sometime before her death in 1938). According to my father-in-law, he died about 10 years ago. Goldenville is not exactly the centre of civilization, and he apparently sold the family home there about 20 years ago for \$25!

Although Tom was the last living member of this branch, it is almost certain that Edmund was the last Purcell in possession of the bible. The bible was found in British Columbia; Tom lived in Nova Scotia. I wonder who entered Edmund's death in the bible?

The Society of Genealogists 75th Anniversary Congress

By Althea Douglas

Attending genealogical conventions in other countries can be an extremely pleasurable focus of any tourist visit. By the sound of it, the Society of Genealogists' Anniversary Congress in Oxford last year was a standout. Anyone who is interested in English research will be interested in Althea Douglas's description of that event and perhaps make plans to attend one in the future. Incidentally, the recording of the conference was done by an American firm. If you're interested in tapes you might wish to write Don or Carol Liggett, Box 120, Toulon IL 61483, USA, for a list of the topics covered. I can vouch personally for the fact that Triad tapes are usually excellent, and present a good way of gaining genealogical information when it's not possible for you to be present.

The chance to spend a week in an Oxford College, either Balliol, Trinity or St. John's, with access to the two others, as well as meet and hear some of the top genealogists from around the world, seemed like a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, so I sent off £10 to the Society of Genealogists in London to reserve my place at their 75th Anniversary Congress being held in Oxford during the week of 8-14 September, 1986.

The Congress was organized jointly with the Federation of Family History Societies and the Guild of One Name Studies who were to hold their own meetings on Saturday afternoon. Because of this, and the proximity to London, it was possible to register for the full week in residence (£185), the week-end of 12-14 September (£65) or for non-residential participation at £16 per day or part of a day. About 180 people were in residence, some 60 to 80 came in each day, many for more than one day, and there was an added influx at the week-end. The officers of the Societies and the guest speakers brought the total attendance close to 500.

There were only five Canadians, including my husband, a non-genealogist who had agreed to come along for the week-end before going on to France on business. I never met the other three, two were in different colleges and the person in Balliol may well have been a day registrant, for the list of participants did not distinguish between residents and non-residents. Everyone, however, was assigned to one of the three colleges, and it was there that you had morning coffee, afternoon tea, and took meals. Only at lectures, on the two afternoon excursions, and at the various evening entertainments did you encounter people housed in the other residences.

When the full payment had been made and the final instructions arrived, we found we were to stay in Balliol College. It was generally agreed that Balliol was "the best" college to be in, our heat was turned on every evening, and the Congress office was there. It also had the largest and most splendid dining hall (though St. John's was older) and so the Banquet was held there. The food was generally good, though the generous helpings and sweet deserts reminded everyone that the

kitchen was used to catering to hungry young men.

The rooms, two or three to a floor and set around individual staircases, varied widely. Some were large, with comfortable chairs and a sofa facing an electric fire, a desk to work at, and large windows opening on a garden quad. Others were tiny cells with room for little more than a bed, basin and wardrobe, and nowhere to sit down or work because the lounge chairs and desk were in another tiny cell four doors away, both overlooking a busy and noisy street. These small rooms, however, had the advantage of warming up very quickly when the heat came on. Bath tubs, or showers (not both together), alternated with "W C's" on the unheated landings, and a luxurious suite might be two flights from the facilities — so things tended to average out, a mix of good and bad.

The same might be said of the papers. Because most lecture rooms held about 100 people at most, there were four streams of lectures. This caused a variety of difficulties. One lecture hall in each of the three adjoining colleges was used, plus a larger room in the Sheldonian Theatre. Having to return to your assigned college for mid-morning coffee and afternoon tea was not always convenient, and would have been horrid if the weather had not been pleasant most of the time.

Not surprisingly some people complained about wanting to attend all four talks being given at one session and none at another. To some extent this was circumvented by tape recording most lectures and making the tapes available at £4 (\$US 6) each.

It was, of course, a major problem to plan a program that would interest the professional genealogist with many years experience and not be completely over the head of beginners in Family History. In many cases the program notes did not make it clear the level of the paper was, so the professionals who went to hear Timothy Padfield speak on "The Public Records" or Joe Bagley on "Parish Registers", thinking they might learn of new resources and material were, by and large, disappointed. Yet others in the audience were delighted by a clearly presented introduction and explanation.

Of the four streams, only the "Foreign and Former Colonies" group was easily distinguished. Tuesday offered four papers on the U.S.A. ranging from a broad survey of the National Archives' holdings by James Dent Walker to Robert Anderson's very specialized discussion of patterns of migration to New England between 1620 and 1640. The subsequent two days covered former British colonies and again ranged from the general survey to specific record holdings.

Marjorie Simmons had the unenviable, not to say impossible task of covering Canadian records in an hour and half. By handing out a well prepared summary of facts, address lists, and a brief bibliography, she was largely Ontario based. She was only at the Congress for a day and a bit, and as her talk had not been well attended — Timothy Padfield and the PRO were stiff competition — I found myself answering more than a few questions about Canadian sources. Would that I had sequestered a few of her valuable handout sheets, and would that she had put greater stress on the importance of provincial sources and holdings.

I missed Keith Johnson's talk on the records in the Colonial Office papers at Kew of British subjects who applied to emigrate to New South Wales. Since many more applied than actually went, these records might well include people who ended up coming to Canada. I was listening to Brian Brooks paper on "Men of the Law", an excellent explanation of the records that exist in this profession. Charles

Payton, on Professional probate genealogy was said to be so good I ordered a tape of it, but I was absorbing Barry Coward's untaped paper on family and community relationships in seventeenth century England.

Returning to the "foreign" stream, Timothy Thomas regaled us with an account of the surprisingly complete records that have survived for the British in India in the archives of the East India Company, now at the India Office Library in London. Jean Tsushima gave an interesting summary of the Huguenot diaspora, pointing out why and how so many actually fled to the German-speaking Protestant principalities, and then, perhaps a generation or two later, came to the British Isles or America. Kenneth Simth's techniques for backtracking German emigrants in the German records were equally applicable for verifying the identity of emigrants from almost anywhere.

While I attended a talk on Protestant Church Records in Ireland and came away with a most useful bundle of material, my husband listened to Margaret Audin describe the nature and location of French records and advice about Anthony Camp's detailed description of the many and various indexes and sources to be found in the Library of the Society of Genealogists. Others agreed that no one could take down all the valuable information he gave and I expect the tape of his talk will be in great demand.

I was very glad to have another body and pair of ears to attend lectures I could not. While I listened to fairly basic but informative talks by John Shaw and John Imrid on Scottish records, my husband had the fun of hearing Stella Colwell tell about the Wordsworth's neighbours, friends and servants in the Lake District. He was also intrigued by Edgar Sand's account of tracing a Sephardi Jewish family back to the 9th century. That work, done for a private client in South America, alas was not taped so I will never know the details. However, I was glad to have heard Christopher Elrington's explanation of the changing editorial policies of those invaluable works, the Victoria County Histories.

That is a smattering of the seventy papers given at this exceptional Anniversary Congress. It was informative, and a fascinating experience but there was really too much to take in. Hopefully the next gathering will not be quite so ambitious, perhaps two streams, one on basics, one specialized and esoteric would be sufficient. But I will certainly try to attend, for I met people from around the world whose interests overlapped mine. I hope more Canadians will too, for these gatherings provide an exceptional chance to learn new sources and techniques in genealogy and make professional contacts as well as new friends.

The Travelling Kennedys

by Darrel E. Kennedy, U.E., B.Ed., FHSC.

The story begins with a legend.

It's not the type of legend that begins with "Once upon a time. . .", but rather one that is oral tradition passed from generation to generation without apparent evidence of a documentary support being able to be discovered. Nevertheless, it has some weight. It was the necessary link used to find the information detailing the migration of Kennedys from Scotland and their quick-stepped dispersal by generations to farther territories.

So says Darrel Kennedy in introducing this account of his Kennedy family genealogy. We commend this work to you not only because it demonstrates how persistence pays off, and how luck does play a part in genealogical searches, but also how genealogy can help enrich your life with the discovery of new places and often, even of new relatives in living families that have lost track of each other.

The Missing Link

The legend was handed down in the Kennedy family from whom I am descended. Foley (Flora), the oldest sister of my grandfather, and the last of her generation, stated that "her grandfather had come from the Isle of Tree and spoke the Scotch". At the time of starting research I had had no information further back, and could certainly not find any mention of such an Island in Scotland.

The first stroke of luck was finding the obituary of her grandfather Angus Kennedy in the back issues of the newspaper office at Dundalk. By this time I had received a death certificate from the Registrar-General of Ontario (RGO) at Toronto, which stated the death date as "25 April 1911", but only listed "Scotland" as the birthplace. When I visited the Dundalk offices and found that their copies for 1911 had survived their two previous fires I had hopes and eagerly flipped inches at a time through the bound issues, wanting to get to the copies following 25 April as quickly as possible. Paying half-hearted attention to what was on the pages I was bypassing I suddenly had a jolt as I released one set, and quickly back-tracked through the early issues in April. The name "Kennedy" had caught my eye. . .but there it was. . ."Angus Kennedy, Sr" in the 6 April issue! It was just a brief statement that he had died, and more would appear next week. On 13 April there was a complete obituary:

Angus Kennedy, Sr.

Last week the Herald noted briefly the death of Angus Kennedy of Dundalk, who passed away on Wednesday April 5th in his 90th year. The deceased was a man of wonderful vitality hardly knowing what sickness was. His last illness was without pain or distress and death came as a peaceful sleep. A bright and friendly disposition crowned an active and useful life. He was born in Tyre, Argyllshire, Scotland and came to Canada 61 years ago settling first in West Gwillimbury, later moving to Carrick then Egremont and Proton. After farming in this township thirteen years he went to Manitoulin Island where he resided sixteen years. Seven years ago, with his aged partner in life, he came to Dundalk to spend the remainder of his days. He is survived by his aged

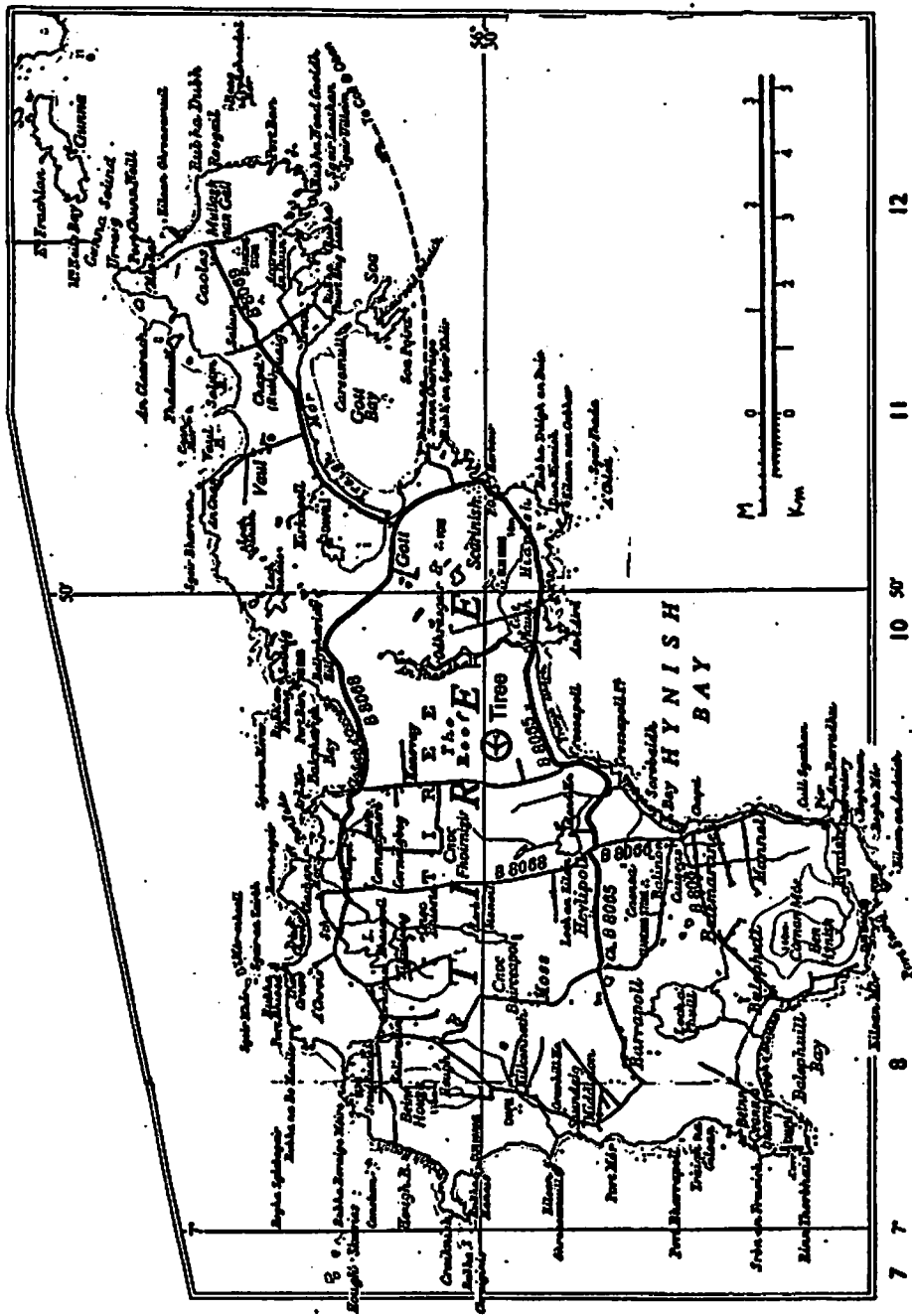


Figure 1: Map of the Parish of Tyre, Scotland.

Director and Head of Department

JOHN MacQUEEN

*Professor of Scottish Literature
and Oral Tradition*



SCHOOL OF SCOTTISH STUDIES

27 GEORGE SQUARE

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August 1978

To The Editor

Dear Sir or Madam;

Several members of the staff of this department are currently engaged in a research project studying the history and traditions of the Hebridean island of Tiree in the nineteenth century. We are examining the many aspects of life - social, economic, cultural, religious - in this crofting and fishing community using a combination of oral tradition, family histories, and written documents. During the nineteenth century a great many families and individuals left Tiree for new homes in Canada, and we have learned from sources here that among the various destinations of these emigrants was the Township of Brock. I would be very glad to hear from any descendants of settlers from the island of Tiree (sometimes spelled Tyree) who made their homes in Brock Township or in neighbouring districts in the nineteenth century.

With many thanks for your assistance,

Yours sincerely,

Margaret A. Mackay
(Dr.) Margaret A. Mackay

Figure 2: Reproduction of a letter originally published in *Families*, the journal of the Ontario Genealogical Society, requesting information about Scottish immigrants who settled in the Township of Brock and neighboring districts. Author Kennedy's ancestors settled nearby.

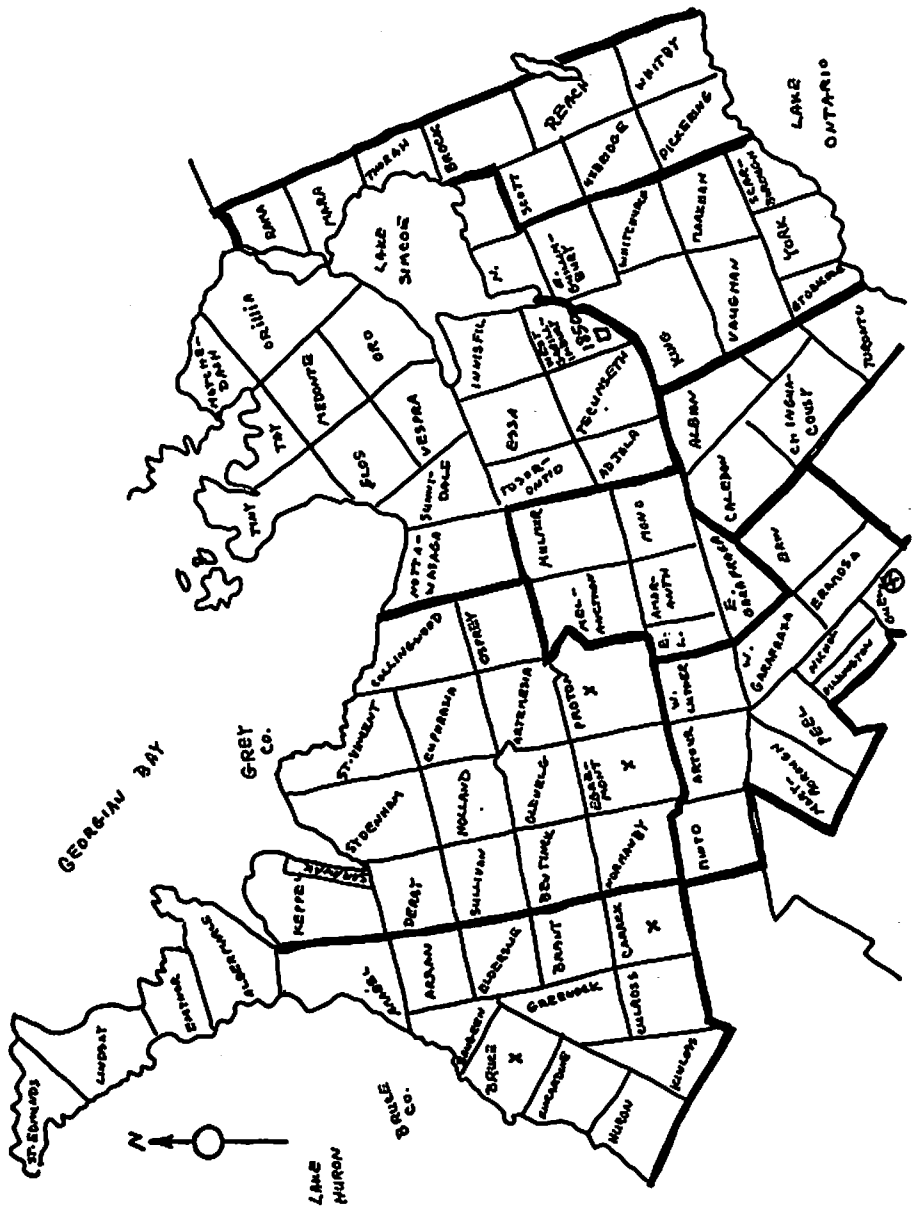


Figure 3: Main areas of Tice settlement in mid-nineteenth-century Ontario were in Grey and Bruce Counties, but many immigrants who eventually settled there had first stopped in and around Brock Township, Ontario County, and in nearby York, and Simcoe Counties. For a detailed explanation, see page 158.

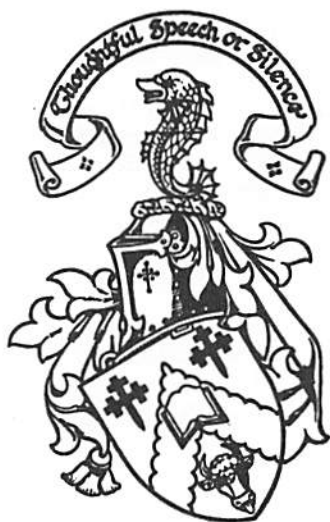


Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

Figure 4: Original grant of arms to Darrel Kennedy's father in 1979 was based on the arms of the Chief of the Kennedy Clan. For description, see page 162.

Figure 5: Shows the arms "differenced" to enable Darrel Kennedy to bear them. The crescent on the shield denotes he is his father's second son.

Figure 6: Roger Kennedy's matriculated arms. Roger is Darrel's first cousin. His arms are differenced with a bordure to show he is his father's second son.

widow, eight sons and two daughters namely: Alexander, Dundalk; Archie, Kelliher, Sask; John, Gore Bay; Mrs. Pallister, Melancthon; Angus, Kelliher, Sask; Neil, Gore Bay; Malcolm, at Marquette, Mich; Hugh, Chatsworth; Duncan, Dundalk; and Mrs. D. Dryborough, Kelliher, Sask.

The funeral took place on Friday from the residence of his son Duncan to the (Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of) Latter Day Saint cemetery, 15 concession Proton, Elder Taylor, of Grand Valley, officiating. A brief service was held at the house, and at the church Elder Taylor preached an impressive service from text 2nd Timothy 1:9,10. The pallbearers were J. Sinclair, J.W. Montgomery, W. Deverell, Geo. Palister, W. Taylor and Geo. Goheen.

Among the relatives from a distance were Geo. E. and Sadie Palister, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Kennedy, Hamilton.

Who would have thought to have looked for an obituary before the man had died (according to RGO!)¹? Putting these pieces of information together I was able to believe that there was an island, its old spelling was "Tyree", and it is now known as "Tiree".

The Direct Line

Since 1911 there were some changes in the information of the children mentioned in the obituary. Alexander eventually died in Hamilton on 22 June 1940. John of Gore Bay was also known as "John Alex"², with a son Neil. The "Mrs. Pallister" was Isabella Kennedy, wife of George Pallister. Hugh left Chatsworth with his wife Katie Lawrence and son Lawrence and died at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. The "Mrs. Dryborough" was Margaret, wife of David Drybrough.

Alexander, son of Angus, owned a business in Dundalk, selling farm equipment and appliances³, and had wife Margaret Catherine Pallister with children Angus (born 19 September 1882), Sadie (1886), Flora (Floey) (17 August 1890), Mildred (October 1893), Mary Ann (Annie), and Delbert (3 February 1914) (adopted).

Angus (1882) became a millwright living in Hamilton and married Hannah Caroline Bailey on 13 October 1909 in Toronto. They had Everard (10 July 1911), Aubrey (29 August 1913), Vivian (13 September 1916), Angus (13 July 1920 — d 31 October 1921), Elizabeth (b/d 19 December 1918), Garven (28 September 1923), and Patricia (15 June 1830), Caroline died on 30 June 1930.

Everard became a pharmacist and lives in Guelph. He married Helen Marion Knoffen on 13 July 1940 and they have children: Douglas (13 July 1944), Darrel (14 July 1946), Twila (26 May 1953), and Dawn (9 October 1955). While Doug, Darrel, and Dawn live in Guelph, Twila married John Romanow on 22 July 1978 and moved to Moosonee, Ontario, where both teach elementary school.

Aubrey lives in Ingersoll, Ontario while his son Brian lives in Seaforth, Huron County. Viv and his wife Vi live in St. Catharines, Ontario while son David lives near Drumbo, and daughters live in St. Catharines. Garve and his wife Ruth live at Ancaster, Ontario while their children live in the neighbouring area of Hamilton/Dundas (Anne and Barb), Brantford (Robert), and Strathroy (Roger). Pat and her husband Laverne Gilliam live in Toronto with their children.

The Agnate Lines

The Registrar-General of Scotland provided me with an extract from their Register of Births and Baptisms for the Parish of Tyree for Angus, who died in 1911:

"Alexander Kennedy crofter in Belephuill and Isabell McKinnon his wife had a son born the 14th December 1823 and baptized the 7th January 1824 under the name Angus."

At this time I now had the Scots Ancestry Research Society do a search using the above certificate from the Registrar-General of Scotland⁴. For the Parish of Tyree they found the following:

Alexnader Kennedy in Balaphuill and Isabell McKinnon in Cornaigbeg were married the 26th December 1815.

Other children also found for this couple are Neil (born 16 December 1816), Mary (15 March 1819), Alexander (13 May 1821), Flora (16 March 1826), Hugh (2 April 1828), and Hector (18 June 1830). This Alexander was then found as the son of Neil Kennedy in Muirstadt and was baptised the 20th of February 1792.

The marriage of Neil Kennedy was found to be recorded on 7th July 1789 to Catharine McLean in Muirstadt.

Other children for Neil and Catharine were Mary (bapt 27 June 1790), Donald (bapt 2 June 1796), and Archibald (bapt 13 May 1798)."

The second stroke of luck occurred as a result of having a membership in the Ontario Genealogical Society and receiving the quarterly in 1978. Number 4 of *Families* that year had a letter which you see reproduced (Fig. 2). While the above Angus didn't settle in the Brock Twp mentioned in the letter, there was a mention of West Gwillimbury Twp, which was close to it in Simcoe County. I replied quite quickly with a copy of the above obituary enclosed, and as a matter of conversation, said that I didn't know when or how he arrived here, or with whom.

In her reply Margaret A. Mackay said she had "been looking through my notes on material not at present accesible to the public. . . and in the passenger list for a ship called the *Conrad* which carried emigrants from Tiree to Canada in June of that year there is an Angus Kennedy, travelling with the family of Alexander Kennedy (58) and his wife Isabella (55). The age of this Angus is given as 25, but as details of this kind on lists such as these were often approximations I think that we may well take him to be your great-great-grandfather, who would have been about 29 that year⁵. The others in the family were Hugh (21), Catherine (16), Isabella (7), Neil (30), Christina (25), Flora (3), and Ann (three months). The ship left Greenock on 18 June 1850."⁶

This was exactly the family of my interest, and the information gave me new areas to search. I had not known that both his parents and also other family members had come over⁷. Eventually, using the standard techniques, I found the family had spent the winter of 1850 in West Gwillimbury. The next spring Neil and his family stayed there⁸ while the remining members went to Carrick Twp⁹ in Burce County. From Carrick, Angus and his new wife Flora McDougall moved to Con. 17 Lot 23 Egremont Twp (about 1855) and then Con. 11 Lot 24 Proton Twp, both in Grey County. Father Alexander, a widower between 1861 and 1871 and now remarried to Catherine, moved prior to 1871 with his son Hugh and new wife, Mary Brown, to Bruce Twp in Bruce County. Eventually, after Father Alexanader's death on 20 May 1879¹⁰, Hugh and Mary moved to Kincardine, Bruce County, having produced children Alexander (1855), Catherine (1857),

Donald (1858), Hugh (1861), Isabella (1864), John (1866), Flora (1867), Mary (1870), Neil (1876), and Robert (1877).

Isabella Kennedy, daughter of Alexander and Isabell, married John Butchart on 30 December 1858¹¹. They are buried at Mildmay Cemetery, Mildmay, Ontario. From their eight children come many descendants, one of whom is John Hopkins of Richmond, BC.

The Settlement

The question had always been in my mind not only why the family left as a group at that particular time but also why they had picked the area to settle in that they did (Fig. 3). Much of that was resolved for me when Dr. Mackay kindly sent me a copy of an article entitled *Nineteenth Century Tiree Emigrant Communities in Ontario*¹². In it she said:

In the middle of the nineteenth century, a rapidly increasing population and the effects of the failure of the potato prompted the Argyll Estate . . . to assist large-scale emigration from some of its lands. These included the small low-lying island of Tiree, the outermost island of the Inner Hebrides. Between 1841 and 1851 the Tiree population which had stood at 1,500 a hundred years earlier, dropped from 4,391 to 3,709, and while a few of the hundreds of families who disappear from the Tiree records at this time went to the United States or to the Antipodes, the majority made new homes for themselves in close-knit communities in what is now Ontario. . .

Although this was the period of greatest emigration from the island it was not the first or only one. Following the end of the Napoleonic Wars Tiree emigrants settled in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton as well as other parts of British North America, while in the 1870s and 1880s the prospect of free homesteads in Manitoba encouraged many more to leave Tiree. . .

The main areas of Tiree settlement in mid-nineteenth century Ontario were in Grey and Bruce Counties and were situated in three districts. The first consisted of the fourth and fifth concessions . . . of Osprey Twp, and the concessions immediately north and south. This community . . . had as its centre of activity a hamlet known as McIntyres' Corners. . . The second concentration . . . was in the concessions south of the Durham Road in Glenelg, Artemesia and Egremont Townships, near the village of Priceville.

The third major area of Tiree settlement was in the north part of Kincardine Township and the south part of Bruce Township, just inland from Lake Huron in Bruce County. It had the village of Tiverton as a focus, and there were very large concentrations of Tiree families along the tenth of Kincardine, the town line, and the second of Bruce and the concessions to the north.

Field work in the first and third communities provided evidence of another, earlier Tiree settlement in Ontario, one of major importance to the emigrants of the mid-century. Time and again, the accounts of individual families mentioned that before settling permanently in the McIntyres' Corners or Bruce County districts emigrant ancestors had spent a time in Brock Township, Ontario County. Subsequent investigations brought to light a Tiree settlement concentrated in the seventh concession of Brock Township, west of the village of Manilla, created by Tiree emigrants of the 1820s and 1830s including a large family connection of MacFadyens from the township of Salum in the east end of Tiree.¹³

Stroke three of luck followed the announcement by Shawn Mooney of Saskatoon of his being available for searching records in Saskatchewan. Since the obituary above had indicated three of the children were out there I asked him to

do a search. The son Duncan Kennedy had also turned up there and was buried at North Battleford with his wife Mary May Lawrence, having been a former resident of the Denholm District. They had died on 10 February 1957 and 16 December 1953 respectively and had been married on 19 December 1904 at Toronto, Ontario.¹⁴ In due course Mooney replied with a lengthy report. From various obituaries the children and residences were listed as "Charlie Kennedy of Craigmyle, Alberta; Lionel Kennedy of Robinhood, Saskatchewan; Mrs. D.W. Bell of Breckenridge, Minnesota; Mrs. J.A. Rousay of Yorkton, Saskatchewan; Mrs. J. Haselbouer of North Battleford; Mrs. C. Cuzzocrea of Penticton, British Columbia; Mrs. C. Pegg of Denholm, Saskatchewan; Mrs. A. Bowker of Ottawa, Ontario; Mrs. L. McMillan of North Battleford."

This was not the only secondary evidence that Mooney found. The Kelliher District Historical Society had recently published a book in which there was printed an article¹⁵ by Velma Douglas on the son Angus Kennedy in the above obituary. She writes:

The Kennedy family decided to come West in 1909. The last six years in Little Current, Manitoulin Island, had been very frustrating for Angus. His wife had passed away and he was raising his five children; Martha, Margaret, Alex, Christie and Pearl, ranging in ages from two to ten years, by himself. He worked in the bush all day and at night washed their clothes, baked bread, and did all the other housework needing to be done.

The West seemed very promising at this time so he filed on a homestead in Saskatchewan, in the New Haven District on the N.W. quarter of section 18, township 27, range 12.

The neighbours, who were very sorry to see him leave, helped him load a box car with all his possessions. They first put in enough lumber to build a house. Then they arranged his furniture which included an organ, china cabinet, buffet, stove, kitchen table and chairs and his old friend, the spittoon, around a place in the centre large enough for the children to stay. He was supposed to be the lone human occupant in the box car so he kept them hidden. At the ends of the car were two horses, two cows, chickens, tools, plough, etc. He took as much food as he could and they had the milk from the cows. At train stops he replenished as required, keeping the children well out of sight.

She goes on to outline the families and their residences:

Margaret married Roy Mason on 8 December 1915 and they raised their family near Ituna, Saskatchewan, among whom was Velma (born 27 October 1916) who married Jack Douglas in October 1936. Now a widow, she lives in Ituna. They had one son Donald who married Brenda McRadu. He is in the R.C.M.P., and lives in British Columbia.

Pearl married George Rude and they move to Semans.

Alex, born 1898 at Little Current, Manitoulin Island Ontario, married Annie Szovek in 1925 at Kelliher, Saskatchewan, and they farmed the land with his father. In 1938 Annie died "after giving birth to their second daughter. She was their fourth child." Elsie, the eldest daughter, "went to British Columbia to work, married there and later moved to the States". Isabel lives with her husband in Saskatchewan. Son Wilfred went to Ontario to work and died in July 1980.

Raymond is a Baptist minister and lives in Saskatoon.

The Next Link

Meanwhile, back in Guelph, the University of Guelph has a world-class reputation for Scottish studies. At one of its Scottish conferences there was a display from the Council of Scottish Clans and Societies. One book contained a reference to the Kennedy Society of North America with a contact address in Charleston, South Carolina. Not having heard of this one before, I wrote for their preliminary information, and eventually joined. One request was for their new members to provide for their newsletter, an outline of their genealogy. Having done this I was rather pleased to have a lengthy and prompt response from the Editor, Hugh Kennedy, with the statement that he thought we must be related since his descent is also from Tیره Kennedys.

When I supplied him with a copy of the records that I had received from SARS, he said that Donald (1796) was his great-grandfather! A sharing of more information took place after this, although he did say that his sisters knew more than he did. His sister Flora Moore lives with her daughter Irene Kennedy French in Rutherglen, near Glasgow. His sister Margaret Green still lives at Mannal, Tیره, where he had also been raised.

For some time I had been trying to hire a professional searcher to go to Tیره to look at the graveyards there for information, as well as other appropriate places. In the spring of 1985 I finally decided that I would have to do it myself and made the necessary arrangements. I also wrote to ask if I could visit Flora and Margaret. They were agreeable.

I arrived on Tیره in August 1985. It would be rather anthropomorphic to claim the island wanted me to remember this trip, but I did. Not only was this a long anticipated trip but it also had the worst summer weather in 54 years. The reception by those I visited certainly made up for the other. Flora and Margaret and their families shared freely of their hospitality and stories, and were as curious as I was about our common ancestors.

Their great-grandfather Donald Kennedy (christened 2 June 1796, Tyree) had married Catherine Brown on 21 June 1821. Out of that union had come eight children: Anne (1822), Alexander (1825), Catherine (1827), Neil (1829), Mary (1832), Giles (1835), Marion (1838), and Flora (1841).

Neil (1829-1897) was their grandfather, and as a carpenter went to North America as a young man for nine years. When he returned to Tیره he married Flora McLean in April 1881. They had children Donald (2 October 1872), Catherine (1883) and Hugh (1887).

Donald (2 October 1872-3, September 1932) was their father and married Mary McKinnon Murray on 25 December 1906. After his father had died in 1897, he had left Tیره for Glasgow in 1900 to drive the horse trams, and became Shields Road Station Master. They had children: Elizabeth Ingils Murray Kennedy (b 1904), Neil Kennedy (1906-1966), Flora McLean Kennedy (b 1909), Mary McKinnon Murray Kennedy (b 1912, d 1985), Catharine Brown Kennedy (1914-1977), Hughina (1916-1916), Hugh McLean Kennedy (b 1918), Archibald Murray Kennedy (1919-1920), and Margaret Christina MacKinnon MacLean Kennedy.

Neil Kennedy (1906) went to New York City, married Helen Wilkonson and had a son Donald Ian Murray Kennedy (1937), who is living in New York. When Neil died his body was cremated and the ashes returned to Soroby Cemetery,

Balemartine, Tiree, which is the island cemetery for the Kennedys.¹⁶

Hugh Kennedy (11 April 1918, Glasgow) went to the USA also and lives at Charleston, South Carolina. He has two children: Patricia McLean Kennedy (1942), and Bruce McKenzie Kennedy (1944). The latter works as an engineer in Saudi Arabia.

Flora had married Morrison Moore in 1937 and lives, now widowed, in Rutherglen with her daughter Irene Kennedy Moore French (1942) who has two children Jacqueline McLean Kennedy French (1962), and Steven Morrison French (1963). Flora's other daughter Evelyn McGill Moore had married David Campion Brownlie. They live in East Kilbride and have sons Thomas Moore Brownlie (1965) and Derek Neil Sadler Brownlie (1966).

Margaret had married Harry Green and they lived in Mannel, Tyree. Her daughter Mary (1944) has two children Paul Freegard (1974) and Lisa Freegard (1970), and her son Ernest (1954) has a wife Fiona Stewart and a daughter Mhairi Christina (1982).

While I was visiting Flora she showed me a letter from her cousin Kate, who was a daughter of Mary (1832). It was written by Kate (Mrs. Archibald Lachlan McDonald, maiden name of Catherine McLean) in 1932 from Red Deer, Alberta. It reads as follows:

My Dear Cousin, you said that you were not very well informed about our family, so here is a list of them.

(1) Lachlin Donald called after my husband's father and uncle, married has 4 children: Peter, Donald, Catherine, and Neil.

(2,3) The next were two girls both called Mary after my mother, they died in childhood.

(4) Hector Donald called after my father and grandfather.

(5) D. Kennedy.

(6) Hughena after a cousin of my fathers (Mrs. Ellis has four children living: Hector, Crawford, John Roderick, and Catherine, Hughena was married to Capt. Ellis in the Canadian Army 1914/18 war.)

(7) Neil Kennedy after my uncle (your grandfather).

(8) Marion after my mother-in-law (Mrs. J. Baillie) has one daughter Catherine Jean.

(9) Jessie Flora after my sister has 2 children John Archie and Catherine. She is Mrs. Fred Herrington.

(10) Catherine Susan after my grandmother and my husband's grandmother (Mrs. D. Adkins) has 4 boys living: Archie, Douny, John, and Neil.

(11) Violet Coun after a brother of my father and I called her Violet as the other name was not easily said. She is Mrs. John McBeth and has five children: Catherine, Margaret, Archie, and John.

(12) John Rodrick after my husband's brother and uncle. He died in England, buried in Shornecliffe.

(13) Charles Alaster James Allen these are both old family names on both sides.

(14) Alma Leona called after the Battlefield in Russia and Leona McLean and family name.

(15) Gilleasbuig (gallic for Archie) after my husband this was our baby he died when he was 7 months old.

So now you have them all and you see none of our sons are married except the eldest, all the girls are married except the youngest. That is quite a family there are ten alive and five dead.

Kate

The other very interesting story that they shared with me was that Flora's older brother Neil was in a line of alternating Neil — Donald as the 13th step, except for an Angus in position seven. Our common ancestor, Neil Kennedy of 1789, is in position nine and the steps from him are easily documented. Above step nine the official records seem to be missing, lost, or destroyed.

Perhaps, eventually, more private records will be published from which documentation will be produced. In 1963 The Scottish Record Society published *Inhabitants of the Argyll Estate, 1779* in which the tenants of Murstat are named as "McUolrie", although the official records identify them as "Kennedy".

The Legendary Connection

Jumping two hundred years, and from the Inner Hebrides to Lochaber, we find another story of interest. MacMillan writes¹⁷ that "According to the late Dr. George Fraser Black, the name (Kennedy) is said to be derived from one Ulrick or Walrick Kennedy, a scion of the Kennedys of Dunure, Ayrshire, who fled to Lochaber in the sixteenth century and founded the sept of McWalrick of Leanachan." Bain writes¹⁸ that "Tradition tells that Ulric Kennedy fled from Ayrshire for some lawless deed and settled in Lochaber where his descendents were known as Clan Ulric. The Kennedys of Skye, and other districts of the Highlands, trace their descent from this branch of the family. The Lochaber Kennedys joined forces with the Camerons and are accepted as a sept of that clan."

It would be interesting to see officially to what extent this is accepted. Certainly the Lord Lyon King of Arms, Edinburgh, has devised arms for my line of Kennedys from the Inner Hebrides which are based on the arms of the Chief of the Kennedy Clan. The original grant was given to my father Everard Kennedy in 1979 (Fig. 4), but it contained the following statement:

Know Ye Therefore that We have Devised, and Do by These Presents Assign, Ratify and Confirm unto the Petitioner (Everard) and his descendents, and to the other descendents of his great-great-great-grandfather, Neil Kennedy, Dweller in Muirstadt, Tryee, with such due and congruent differences as may hereafter be severally matriculated for them, the following Ensigns Armorial . . . Argent on a chevron invected Gules between in chief two cross-crosslets fitchee Sable, and in base a bull's head cabossed Proper a Bible expanded Proper, binding and fore-edges Or.

One importance of this statement is that those who bear the name Kennedy and are able to establish a connection with this line from Neil Kennedy have the right to petition the Lord Lyon for a particular version of these arms for themselves. The above arms are differenced with a crescent to show that I am my father's second son (Fig. 5). My first-cousin Roger Kennedy has also matriculated arms (Fig. 6). His arms are differenced with a bordure to show that he is his father's second son.

Alexander Nisbet states¹⁹ that "The dolphin is taken for the King of Fishes . . . for his strength and swiftness in the pursuit of other fishes his prey, and is said to be an admirer of men, so as to be humane, and a lover of music". If this is so, it would certainly fit within my present task — to pursue the descendents of Neil Kennedy who step lively from place to place around the world.

NOTES

1. This information on file with RGO was corrected officially in 1986 to match information as given in the obituary.
2. The 1871 Census of Egremont Twp, Grey Co, shows him as "John A.". His son Neil, in a letter to me, calls him "John Alex".
3. "Historical Society Addressed by Mrs. J.D. Robinson", *The Dundalk Herald*, Thursday, 1 March 1979, p. 10.
4. This certainly consumed not only money, but also time by waiting for my application to float to the top of the queue. For people who are interested, one may purchase copies of the microfilm reels of the Old Parish Registers and the early census records held by the Registrar-General. Write to "Microfilm Dept, Registrar-General's Office, H.M. New Register House, Edinburgh, Scotland. EH1 3YT".
5. Born 14 Dec 1823 at Balaphuill, Isle of Tyree and Coll, Registrar-General's Office, Edinburgh, Scotland.
6. The *Quebec Mercury* of 1 Aug 1850, p. 3, announced the arrival at Quebec City of the *Conrad* with 334 passengers in steerage. (Public Archives of Canada).
7. This departure from Scotland in 1850 left a puzzle behind. Looking at the census for 1841 reveals another son of Father Alexander who is also named Alexander. In 1841 son Alexander was living with his parents at Balephuill, aged 15. His fate is unknown and poses an important problem for me in a matter before the Lyon Court, Edinburgh.
8. The 1851 Census is missing. They appear in the 1861 and 1871 Census.
9. Probably Con 7, Lot 6 as shown in the 1861 Census. The 1852 Census is missing.
10. Buried in Loyal Cem, Bruce Twp.
11. Archives of Ontario, RG 8 Series I-&-B, *Huron County Marriage Register*, Vol 20, p. 13.
12. Margaret Mackay, *Oral History*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (1981), p. 49-60.
13. While these excerpts have been taken to point out the locations of the people for this article, Mackay also discusses the social situation and habits of these people, as well as a few names in particular.
14. Information provided in 1986 by certificates from their son Charles Melville Kennedy of Calgary, Alberta.
15. Velma Douglas, "Angus Kennedy Family New Haven District 1909-1980". *Reflections-Kelliher Jasmin District*, Kelliher District Historical Society, 1981, p. 567-568.
16. Unfortunately, being a "stone-walker" through the cemetery yielded no positive concrete information. The headstones of the graves about the middle 1800s and prior to that were just stones about one foot high at the head of the grave, and did not bear any inscription.
17. Somerled MacMillan, *Bygone Lochaber: Historical and Traditional*, Glasgow, 1971, p. 159.
18. Robert Bain, "Kennedy", *The Clans and Tartans of Scotland*, 1968, p. 126.
19. Alexander Nisbet, *A System of Heraldry, Vol I*, Edinburgh 1722, reprinted by T and A Constable Publishers, Edinburgh, 1984, p. 356.

Frederic Gregory Forsyth (Vicomte de Fronsac): A man in search of a kingdom

By Auguste Vachon

Contributing editor John Ruch encouraged Auguste Vachon to send us this biography of a fascinating Canadian who, Ruch frankly admits, "sometimes makes me uncomfortable." Forsyth, he notes, "was a racist and an elitist in the days when those things were not uncommon. Yet there is enough truth in his historical work, and enough constructive activity in organizing groups to make him a praiseworthy person even if he is exasperating from our standpoint in the 1980s."

John also contributed the following editorial notes about Forsyth's place in history and the background of August Vachon.

"In thinking about the beginnings of serious genealogical research in late 19th century Canada, certain national societies and the U.E.L. Association spring to mind. However, in connection with the interrelationships of genealogy, heraldry, the law and social order no single enthusiast's name is remembered. F.G. Forsyth combined these interests. Moving to Montreal from the U.S. he was instrumental in founding a Loyalist association there, and subsequently stimulated other people who founded another in Toronto. Author of many articles and books, he wrote *The Rise of the United Empire Loyalists* in 1906.

"Forsyth, or "Fronsac" as he preferred to be known, was one of the more colourful, eccentric and active personalities during the formative period of Canadian patriotic societies in the 1890s. A descendant of Loyalists who remained in the U.S. after the American Revolution, he was acutely conscious of his heritage. He moved to this country and founded the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Quebec in 1895. He was also interested in heraldry and worked for the establishment of an official registry for legitimate armorial claims.

"Auguste Vachon, B.A., F.H.S.C., his biographer, is a graduate of Ottawa University, and has taken part in international archival sessions in Europe. He has been with the Public Archives of Canada since 1967, becoming Head of the Medal, Heraldry and Costume Section in 1975. Among his activities is honorary assistant editorship of Heraldry in Canada, quarterly of the Heraldry Society of Canada, in which organization he is a member and fellow."

Inculcated with high principles in his youth, Frederic Gregory Forsyth spent his adult life in pursuit of noble objectives. In his quest to revive dormant laws and privileges he founded or supported many societies and institutions such as the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Quebec and its sister organizations. Although he united many like-minded people, his ultimate goal was never achieved since it was impractical and politically unpopular.



FRÉDÉRIC GREGORY FORSYTH DE FRONSAC

Vicomte de Fronsac in Seigneurial Order of Canada

His life

We know relatively little of Forsyth's youth except that he was born on 18 July 1856 either in Montreal or Portland, Maine, the elder of two brothers, and lived mainly in the United States. Initially he had studied law, but wanted to pursue a military career as his father had done. He was probably not suited for that calling,

and failed to obtain a cadetship at West Point.

Having published his first poem at the age of 13, he soon began writing and lecturing professionally. Like his brother Thomas, he was gifted in music as well. His first serious works *The Great Republic*, and *The Great Commune* were printed in 1878. At 21 years of age he was in correspondence with the Russian War Department concerning strategy during the Russo-Turkish War in 1877. Four years later he was teaching mathematics and history at the Baltimore Female College. Around 1893 Forsyth came to Canada and enrolled for courses at the school of the Royal Canadian Infantry in Fredericton, N.B. He was in Montreal in 1895 when he chaired the founding meeting of the United Empire Loyalists Association of Quebec.¹

Moved by his interests and ambitions Forsyth wrote to Sir Wilfred Laurier from Rhode Island in December 1897 to tell him of his own achievements and to ask for employment at the Public Archives of Canada.² From Virginia in February 1900 he wrote to Sir Charles Tupper about the latter's speech in which he had denounced "Foes of the Empire holding high offices in Canadian government". Forsyth took advantage of this occasion to reveal his royalist inclinations and to praise the contributions of the United Empire Loyalists in the development of Canada. He described himself as then Herald-Marshal of the United Empire Loyalists Chapter of the Argyl Order of St. George.³ Again he wrote to Laurier, this time from Boston, requesting funds to establish an agricultural colony which would attract back to Canada the descendants of the *noblesse* who had returned to France after 1763.⁴ Laurier simply asked his secretary to reply that there were no funds available for such a project.

In the following year, 1904, Frederic was in Ottawa where in April he established the "Collège des Armes de l'Ordre Aryan de l'Empire en Canada". It was later known as the "College of Arms of Canada", and finally called the "College of Arms of the Noblesse in Canada". According to its founders, the college had the right to register coats of arms based upon a French edict of 1664 which authorized such registration among other heraldic duties.⁵ In June he invited Laurier to attend one of his lectures at Ottawa University, but the latter declined.⁶

His persistence in trying to obtain government support for his work caused Forsyth to be looked upon by officials as a charlatan, an unremitting pest, and a bit of a loony, especially by Sir Arthur Doughty, Dominion Archivist and Sir Joseph Pope, Under-Secretary of State. Already in 1901 Pope had written a lengthy report to his superior denouncing Forsyth's Aryan Order and College of Arms.⁷

Forsyth lived partly from family resources and partly from his music and writing. Around 1910 he left for Cornwall where he installed his registry office. Afterwards he continued moving about Eastern Canada probably in hope of covering new territory for the registration of arms and titles. Usually he was able to use a public building for his registry office and archives as he moved from place to place — in Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia.⁸

He planned a great celebration in 1923 for the 300th anniversary of the Order of the Baronets of Nova Scotia.⁹ By now he was hoping to link all royalist groups on the continent by having them adhere to what he called the "Royal Imperial Noble (or Aryan) Order of the Empire in America". He had developed international ambitions, hoping to bring all European royalists also into the movement. Shortly



The membership medal of Forsyth's Aryan and Seigneurial Order of the Empire with clasp for a Banneret of Quebec (obverse and reverse). National Medal Collection no. 16887, photo Public Archives of Canada, no. C 110029.

after his Halifax celebrations he died in Toronto on 2 November 1925 aged 68 years.¹¹ After his death his brother Thomas Scott Forsyth sought a place to deposit his brother's papers. It was finally suggested that the best person to care for these archives was Alain Joly de Lotbinière, Dean of the Seigneurial Court, whose family still possesses them today.¹²

Influences on Forsyth

Frederic Forsyth's beliefs originated from three important influences upon him. The prime influence was his father, Capt. Frederic Forsyth: "... a man of high honour. . . hospitable, high-minded, chivalrous. . . a gentleman of the old school". In 1879 with the help of young Frederic, Capt. Forsyth founded the "Aryan Order of St. George of the Empire" to regroup all existing royalists in North America. The second great influence was familial. Within the family his great-great grandfather Matthew Forsyth's admonition had become a kind of motto: "A royal form of government conduces to the best interests of the people". Matthew

had been forced to leave Scotland because of his overt support for the Stuarts. His son William had attempted during the American Revolution to defend both the monarchy and the chartered liberties of the colonies. Later William's son Thomas was studying in France at the outbreak of the French Revolution. He joined the royalists against the revolutionaries.

Frederic G. Forsyth was Thomas' grandson, and he claimed the title Vicomte (viscount) de Fronsac based upon Thomas' rewards for service as a royalist. He stated that his grandfather received the Order of St. Louis at Thionville in 1792, although Thomas' name is not on the official lists. He also wrote that the Emperor Francis II recognized Thomas' claim to the old title of Fronsac in 1798. In any case, Frederic used the title and was known as Fronsac for the later years of his life.

The third important part of Forsyth's make-up was the books he read. Familiar with the classics, with French and English writers, thinkers and philosophers such as Voltaire, Montesquieu, Macaulay, Darwin, Burke and Bulwer-Lytton he read lesser known writers of his time, e.g. on political science.

His beliefs

At the root of Forsyth's philosophy was a belief in a pure race: "In the first epoch of the State it was. . .Aryan warriors of Gothic Europe. . .whose trust. . . whose faith could be relied on, who formed the Nobility of State. They chose that captain among them to be King, whose pledge to them legalized his right to rule".¹³ He was certainly in his own way a racist, but he viewed the truly noble, superior man as one who is kind to inferiors and who *never* persecutes others for differences of race, language or creed. If twisted, such ideas can be supremely dangerous. He believed in a hierarchic society whose structure was, to all intents and purposes, immutable. Everyone had his place and was to stay in his place.

Nevertheless, within this rigid society, Forsyth foresaw a considerable degree of freedom — to be what you are without upsetting the existing order. As a corollary of this, he favoured religious freedom since a people subservient to clergy is liable to become bigotted.¹⁴ He believed in cultural freedom, e.g. he realized that attacking the French language resulted in raising a barrier between races when instead it could have been incorporated as a study in English schools and have destroyed that obstacle.¹⁵ He believed in freedom from persecution, witch-hunts and religious or political oppression.¹⁶ To him cultural diversity was almost a decorative element within the state. Quakers, for instance, wore their own peculiar sober dress and went about their business peacefully. Those whom he despised were the usurpers and parvenues.

Frederic Forsyth was not a democratic man. He believed that men in general were materialistic and thus could be swayed easily by demagogues. Party interests made the corruption of democratic government almost inevitable. On the other hand, royalty was above parties and represented all classes of people. The nobility, he believed, should have more powers as they had won their titles through honour, ability and bravery. Military men were the most fit to rule, in his view, because of their code of chivalry and qualities acquired in war: "the grander virtues that war brings forth are transmitted with surprising force to descendants".¹⁷

Forsyth thought that the ills of the British Empire, including loss of the United States, all dated back to 1688 when King James II (VII of Scotland) was deposed

and William of Orange and Parliament gained control.¹⁸ He admired Napoleon and Cromwell respectively, for having overturned French and Puritan democracies.¹⁹ Similarly in Canada parliamentary democracies, first of Britain and later of Canada, gradually eroded the guaranteed rights of the *noblesse* which could be traced back through treaties of 1774, 1763 and 1760. By these acts the royal prerogatives of the King of France had passed unchanged to the King of Great Britain.²⁰

He advocated an independent Canada with a government based on a combination of English and French laws and customs. Representatives from six classes would form the States-General of Canada. This body would appoint the highest noble in Canada, the Baron of Longueuil, to become its president. The king, or an heir to the throne, would be summoned to Canada to lead them. Failing this, Longueuil would become King of Canada. Forsyth also devised a constitution in which the upper classes would assume an important role. Only the two founding nations present before 1688 would be recongnized.

Within his static, structured society Forsyth was in search of an oasis, a paradise-like microcosm. He described in the *Rise of the Loyalists* the King's Chapel in Boston built by "far-seeing and high-minded royalists" in 1688. It was the only church there which celebrated Christmas with green wreathings and the "gladness of song of rejoicing". This church was desecrated as Puritan democracy prevailed.²¹

His legacy

Forsyth's achievements had both positive and negative effects. His writings and actions inspired the Noblesse of Quebec. By provincial letters patent, a College of Arms was added to its Seignourial Court. In 1933 they prepared a long brief arguing, similarly to Forsyth, for the restoration of their rights. They also appointed a special commissioner in Great Britain to further their cause.²² His dream was to be shattered by base commercial interests. A number of "Colleges of Arms" emerged in the Province of Quebec influenced by his initiative. Unfortunately they abandoned his high ideals to become abject peddlers of armorial devices.

On the other hand, Forsyth's work helped to preserve some of Canada's traditions and, in particular, to foster an interest in genealogy and heraldry. His service to the United Empire Loyalists' Association is noteworthy: in founding the organization in Montreal, and in writing his book on the Loyalists.

His lifetime dedication led to the formation of an unique collection of documents and papers, acquired to support his case and those of others who he registered in his *Report of the Herald-Marshal* in 1924.

Conclusion

Frederic Forsyth's writings can be thought-provoking. They raise the question as to exactly how and why the *noblesse* lost all its prerogatives in Canada. Also, in reading Forsyth, one becomes increasingly aware that all forms of government have their strengths and weaknesses — as pointed out more than two and a quarter centuries ago by Montesquieu.

NOTES

1. *Memorial of the Forsyths*, 1903, p. 68-80; Maine Historical Library, letters of April 5 and August 15, 1886.
2. PAC, MG 26, G, microfilm C 752, no. 18,677-79.
3. PAC, MG 26, F, microfilm C3206, no. 16,169-70.
4. PAC, MG 26, G, microfilm C789, no. 60,303-04.
5. PAC, MG 55/30, no. 90.
6. PAC, MG 26, G, microfilm C813, no. 87,029-30.
7. PAC, RG 25, G I, FILE 1168.
8. *Report of Herald-Marshal*, p. 14.
9. *Report of the Herald-Marshal*, p. 25.
10. *Report of Herald-Marshal*, p. 9, p. 27. A list of the various royalist cells is found in this work.
11. Pencil note on page 17 of PAC's photocopy *Memorial of the Forsyths* of 1897.
12. PAC, Research file 7084.
13. *Report of Herald-Marshal*, p. 5.
14. *Political History of Canada*, p. 5.
15. *I bid*; p. 17.
16. *Rise of the Loyalists*, p. 59.
17. *The Great Republic*, p. 6, p. 1-16; *The Kingdom*, p. 1-28.
18. *Liberalism and wreck of Empire*, p. 14.
19. *Rise of the Loyalists*, p. 15.
20. "Rights belonging to the noblesse in Canada", in *New England Magazine*, vol. 35, no. 5, July 1907, p. 621-26.
21. *Rise of the Loyalists*, p. 54-57.
22. PAC, MG 28, I 13.

St. Margaret' Anglican Church, Tetreaultville

By Mark W. Gallop, UE

Our thanks to Mark Gallop for this interesting little tid-bit of genealogical history from English Montreal. He writes: "As a long-time subscriber to Canadian Genealogist I have often wanted to be able to contribute something. Having found what I consider to be a very interesting vignette of working-class Montreal among my family's papers, I thought it might provide an opportunity to 'start small'.

"Canon J.J. Willis was my great uncle. Another great uncle, Canon Selwyn T. Willis, was incumbent of St. Margaret's from 1962 to 1970."

To any of you who feel they would like to contribute to Canadian genealogical knowledge through the pages of this magazine, we extend an invitation to 'start small' like Mark Gallop, and send along your submissions.

The following account was written by Canon John James Willis in a report to John Farthing, Lord Bishop of Montreal, concerning his five years as Bishop's Missionary (1907-1912). It describes the establishment of St. Margaret's Anglican Church, Tetreaultville, in East-end Montreal in 1907.

Tetreaultville was settled in 1906-1907 primarily by technicians and other skilled workers from England employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. In fact, the first church bell at St. Margaret's came off a CPR engine and was still in use when the church building burned in 1951. Although incorporated as an independent municipality on 1907, Tetreaultville was annexed by the City of Montreal in 1910.

The following extract is taken from a church history published in 1957.

A group of Angus Shops Mechanics — all brought to Montreal by the CPR — built their homes in Tetreaultville. They wanted a Hall and Church. We began in the home of William Sly because he had an organ.

Mrs. Norris¹ gave the Bishop \$3,000.00. With this we bought materials. The land was deeded to us by the Real Estate Company. The men did all the work except brick work and roofing. The building was a two-flats affair. School and Social affairs downstairs, the Chapel upstairs. Pews were given by S. Thomas. My father gave the organ.² Friends of mine gave the Altar, the Cross, the Communion Vessels. We were a happy united group. Within a year I presented many of the English new-comers for Confirmation. One event or incident intrigued me. There was a Strike at Angus. Our men were so divided on the issue that they sat on opposite sides of the Chapel. They were contentious about the strike but they came to Church and also Holy Communion. I was sorry to leave them 1912.

My reason for resigning as Bishop's Missionary was simply that this work had so extended that I was too diffusive in my life. For my own good I had to find a field for concentration.

NOTES

1. Mrs. Norris was the mother-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Elson Irving, Rexford, principal of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College from 1903 to 1928.

2. Alexander Parker Willis (1845-1934), founder and president of Willis & Co. Ltd., piano manufacturers.

They Went West.5: The Bunce Family of Wanborough, Wiltshire

By Rae Trimble

"I have been researching my great-great-grandfather's family for many yepars, doing most of the research by mail," writes Mrs. Rae Trimble of Claresholm, Alberta. "I was fortunate to be able to start with information on four generations, thanks to my great-aunt and two family bibles. I have been able to verify most of that information as well as locate additional information about the family and its progress across Canada. It was a pioneering family which moved westward across the country as new land was opened for settlement — from Kingston in 1832 to Peel County by 1851, Perth County by 1860, Manitoba in 1873, and Alberta in 1883. They were hardy, adventurous people who played a part in the early settlement of this vast country."

No clearer picture could have been drawn of the migration route followed by westward-moving migrant families — Kingston, Peel, Perth, Manitoba, Alberta — the moves, the dates, and the pattern fits many families who today populate our Canadian west. Our thanks to Mrs. Trimble for this excellent piece of research. Readers who are interested in the family may help her to fill more pages in her family history by contacting her at Box 992, Claresholm, Alberta, T0L 0T0.

For most Canadians, our ethnic roots are in other countries. Our ancestors came from all over the world and slowly spread across this vast continent. Now many of us are making the return journey by attempting to locate those long-ago forefathers and the old homeland. For some, this task of tracing our ancestors has been made easy by good family records, diaries, documents and strong oral history. Unfortunately for many ancestor hunters, the task of locating the birthplaces of their immigrant ancestors appears to be frustratingly unattainable. As an ancestor hunter myself, I want to encourage you to keep searching. New pieces of information are constantly being located and can be used to provide clues for further investigation. Often an insignificant detail will be the precise key that you need.

That is exactly what happened to me. I have been researching the family of Thomas Bunce for more than ten years. I had been able to verify the names and birthdates of his children, as well as trace his movements across the country. I located the record of his marriage, but much to my disappointment, there was nothing in any of the records to take me farther back. "Thomas Bunce of Kingston" . . . "born in England" was the full extent of the information obtained. A family Bible was located, but the information was incomplete, simply noting that Thomas Bunce was born 14 April 1820, in Wiltshire. The exact parish or town was still unknown. All of my attempts to locate his birthplace were unsuccessful. I was seemingly at a dead end. I began to think that the Bunce line would end on this side of the Atlantic.

In 1982, I had the opportunity to do some personal research in the western

United States. I stopped at Yakima, Washington and had the good fortune to meet Jack Limes, a past-president of the Yakima Valley Genealogical Society. Jack was extremely helpful, suggesting places to look, people to contact, and personally acting as a guide for part of a day. Through his help, I was able to locate an obituary for Edward Bunce, whom I had been told was Thomas' brother. Unfortunately, the obituary made no reference to any brothers or sisters nor gave any details which fit the family history that I had been told. It did, however, give the name of Edward's father as Charles Bunce and state that Edward had been born in Manborough, Welshire (sic), England. Although I was unable to link Thomas and Edward with any certainty, the name Bunce is unusual enough to keep hopes up. Also, all of my previous information about Edward stated that he was Thomas' brother, an assumption that I decided to continue to accept until proven otherwise. I would use the additional information from Edward's obituary and proceed from there.

This exciting breakthrough soon proved to be another disappointment. A careful check through "A Genealogical Gezetter of England" by Frank Smith failed to produce a town of parish called Manborough in Wiltshire. Such a promising find had yielded nothing.

During the next couple of days, I continued on with other research in Yakima. However, the "problem" of that birthplace kept slipping back into my thoughts. I reread Edward's obituary many times, as if something new would appear. Perhaps it did, for something that had been bothering me now came into focus. The obvious misspelling of Wiltshire threw doubt on the parish name. That idea offered an intriguing possibility.

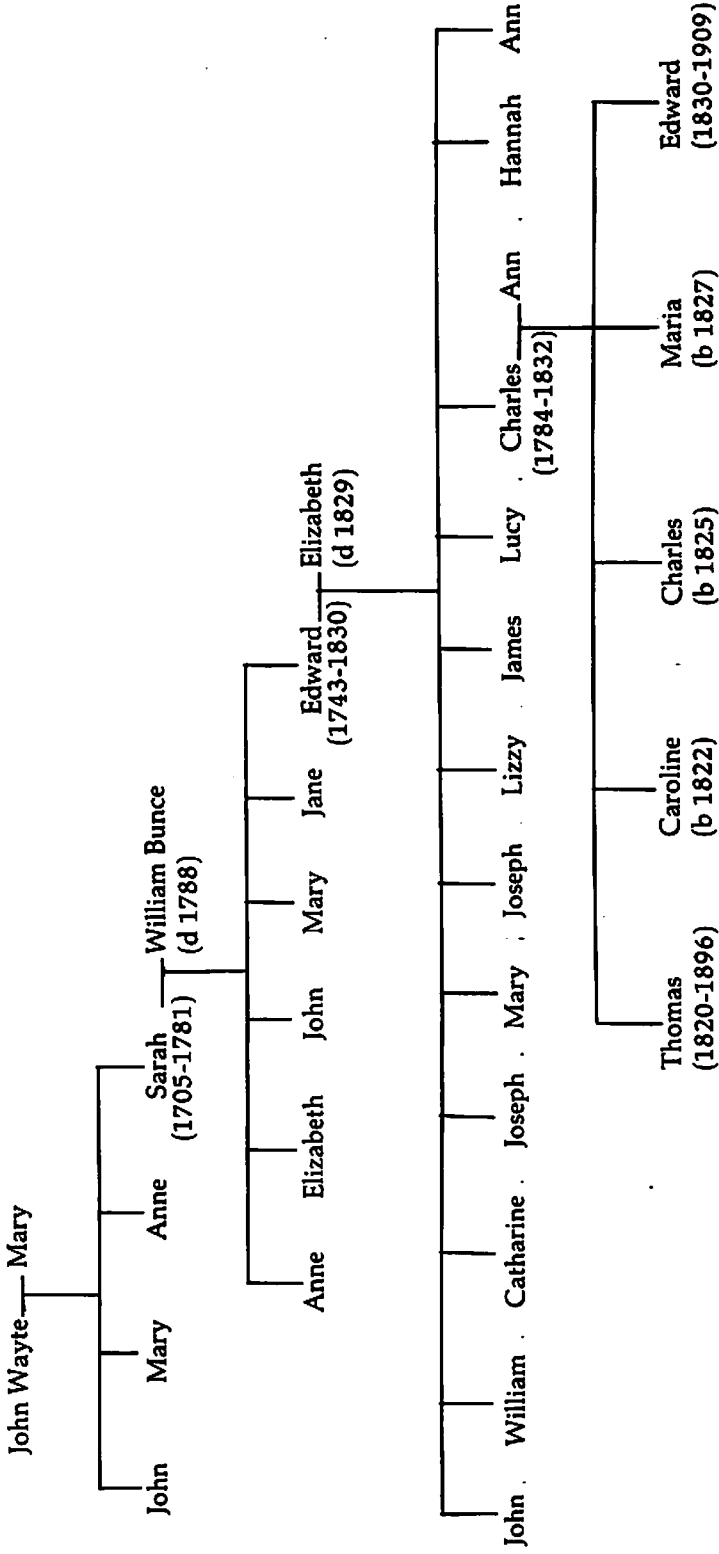
Over the years, I had developed the ability to read old style handwriting. In the week just prior to going to Yakima, I had spent several days reading old documents and microfilmed records, all of which were handwritten. The effort spent reading almost indecipherable scrawls as well as beautifully clear "copper plate" handwriting had improved my facility at this task. Now the thought occurred to me that the name Manborough could possibly have been read out of an old bible and the reader could easily have mistaken an "M" for a "W". From my experience I knew that the two letters could appear quite similar, particularly in some handwriting and more specifically to the unskilled reader

A second check in the gazetteer was more productive. This time there was an entry that looked promising, an entry for a parish called "Wanborough". It was located about three and a half miles south-east of Swindon and had a population of 1,016. At last, I had a lead that I could follow up, a small town would be easy to check.

On my return home, I wrote to a researcher in Wiltshire, Mrs. Barbara Brebner who advertised in "Families", the OGS journal. I outlined what information I knew about the Bunce family — names and birthdates — plus the assumption I was making about the parish name. She replied promptly, but cautioned that the name could be an oral corruption of the much larger nearby market town for which the search would be much more difficult, and probably not too successful.

With dampened enthusiasm, I requested Mrs. Brebner to do a limited time search. When her letter arrived several weeks later, I was completely unprepared for the information she had located. Just imagine my elation when I found that Thomas and Edward were indeed brothers, Charles Bunce was their father, and

The Bunce Family of Wandborough, Wiltshire



both had been born in Wanborough! I had successfully made that important leap across the Atlantic.

The letter contained a wealth of other information. Charles had also been born in Wanborough, as had his father, Edward Bunce. In the neighbouring parish was the marriage record of Edward's parents, William Bunce and Sarah Wyte, and in addition, the baptismal record of Sarah Wayte born 24 July 1705, the daughter of John Wayte, miller and his wife, Mary. Included with this were all the Bunce baptisms, marriages and burials for those two parishes back to 1700 — three whole generations. Mrs. Brebner had located a veritable goldmine of information!

More research nearby will possibly extend the lines further. Regardless of what is later found, nothing will match the thrill I felt as I read Mrs. Brebner's letter. In my hand was the culmination of many years work, finally achieved as a result of following an "educated" guess.

As an ancestor hunter, you will never know when you will find new pieces for your family tree or which piece may be the key to a fund of new information. A name, a different spelling or just a hunch may provide the clue that you need. Your skills as an investigator are naturally developing while you are conducting your research. If you use these skills, they can help you fit together the various tidbits that you have accumulated, making a solution to your current research problem possible. All of the dead ends, incomplete data and frustrations fade when you get the clue that successfully fits your information together. Don't give up. You may well be as successful as I was.

HAACKE FAMILY BIBLE RECORD

Compiled by E. Mark Haacke

This family bible information comes from a family bible the compiler saw many years ago, the family of his great-great-grandfather's brother, which lived in Cashel and Markham, Ontario. Its current whereabouts is unstated. Publishers of the bible were Wm. Collins, Sons & Co., Glasgow and London, and the bible is dated 1870. The compiler believes it to have been purchased sometime between 1870 and 1874.

George Haacke, born September 15 1843, married 26 December 1867 Hannah Ramsey, born 16 July 1843. Her parents were William Ramsey, born 17 July 1797, who married 25 September 1824, Hannah Sleightholme, born 1 September 1799. Hannah's sister Martha married William Haacke, George's brother.

The birthdates of the children of George Haacke and Hannah Ramsey were given as follows, with the last entry for Minna Teresa being written in a different hand than the others:

Births

Mary Ellen	January 9, 1869
Lawrence Everett	January 12, 1871
Margaret Jane	October 18, 1872
Emma Caroline	November 22, 1874
Martha Maud	November 21, 1876
Frederick Stanley	August 23, 1878
George Andrew	November 30, 1880
Minna Teresa	August 16, 1887

Other births listed

Leslie Harold Williamson	January 19, 1895
Norman Stanley Williamson	January 9 1896
Dorothy Mildred Williamson	June 16, ?
Elizabeth Doreen Williamson	April 4, ?

Marriages

David J.[John] Williamson	December 7, 1892
Mary Ellen Haacke	
Lawrence Everett Haacke	September 13, 1893
Nattie Christiana Jerman	
John Gowland	February 14, 1894
Margaret Jane Haacke	
Jesse Byer	May 1, 1894
Emma Caroline Haacke	
Earnest Earhart	April 11, 1898
Martha Maud Haacke	
George Andrew Haacke	October 14, 1914
Mrs. Lula Mappin	

Deaths

Hannah Ramsey	October 4, 1883
William Ramsey	June 1, 1884
Frederick Stanley Haacke	May 13, 1892
Mina Theresa Haacke	May 24, 1892
George Haacke	December 3, 1895
Hannah Noble	August 7, 1906
Margaret Jane Gowland	November 19, 1930
John H. Gowland	
David John Williamson	November 12, 1942

Many of the entries were in different pens, the compiler advises. George Haacke died after a fight with a Lunau in Markham. Hannah, George's wife, remarried a man whose surname was Noble.

Genetics for Genealogists

Part IV: Sex Linked Inheritance

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

Genes are the fundamental units that carry the characteristics of people, their traits. Genes reside on specific chromosomes. A chromosome is a string of genes. Genes do not move about individually within cells, but chromosomes do. The chromosomes occur in pairs. They are specific and are labeled by numbers. There are 23 pairs of chromosomes in each human cell except for the sperm and egg. The sperm and egg each contain just a half set on the chromosomes, 23 chromosomes, one each of each pair. When the sperm and egg combine, then the resulting cell (zygote) contains the full complement of 46 chromosomes.

It is important to have the right number of chromosomes. People with Down's syndrome (mongolism) have an extra chromosome. There is a chromosome called chromosome 21. Each person should have two of the number 21 chromosome. Down's syndrome patients have three of the number 21 chromosome giving them a total of 47 chromosomes instead of 46. This extra chromosome is what gives them the disease. It's not that the chromosome is abnormal. It's that they have too much of it.

Every skin cell, muscle cell, intestinal cell in your body contains all the genetic information that is you. Theoretically, a second you could be grown from the scraping of a cell lining your mouth. Ah, but could the world take it?

The most famous of all inherited diseases is hemophilia. Movies have been made about it. Books have been written. Hemophilia is carried on the X chromosome.

There are two sex chromosomes called X and Y. The sex chromosomes don't determine how sexy a person is. They determine whether the person is male or female. For humans, the female is XX, and the male is XY. Oddly enough it is just the opposite for chickens.

Unlike the other paired chromosomes (1-22), the chromosomes of the X and Y chromosome pair do not look identical. The Y looks like a diminutive version of the X. Other than determination of the male gender, the Y chromosome carries only one known characteristic, a hairy tuft on the ear lobule.

On the other hand, the X chromosome is famous. It carries hemophilia, colour blindness, some types of male pattern baldness, and a host of rare metabolic diseases such as Duchenne muscular dystrophy and chronic granulomatous disease of childhood.

The major feature of diseases carried on the X chromosome is that they are carried by seemingly unaffected mothers and passed on to their sons rather than their daughters.

Hemophilia is an inherited tendency to uncontrolled bleeding from minor injury leading to internal hemorrhage and arthritis due to bleeding into joints. It is often fatal. Minor injuries usually unnoticed by the average person turn into serious crises for the hemophiliac. Today many different types of hemophilia are recognized. Each is due to a specific defect in clotting factors that occur in a long

complicated chain of events in the formation of blood clots. Hemophilia is generally a life-long disease requiring periodic blood transfusions or injections of supplemental amounts of the missing purified clotting factors.

Hemophilia achieved notoriety among the descendants of Queen Victoria. Empress Alexandra was the granddaughter of Queen Victoria and wife of Nicholas II, the Tzar of Russia. Their son Alexis was born in 1904 and inherited hemophilia from his carrier mother, an ill fated union destined for ultimate total tragedy. From the start, episodes of bleeding terrified the parents and disrupted palace activities. Alexis had four sisters none of whom had his disease, but probably half of whom carried it. In 1905, Empress Alexandra fell under the mesmerizing influence of a self-proclaimed holy man named Gregory Rasputin. The Tzar and Tzarina were so desperate for a cure for their son that they deluded themselves into thinking that Rasputin had mystical powers to cure Alexis' hemophilia. Blood transfusions had not yet been invented. So, formal medicine had little better to offer. It is a mystery as to what Rasputin did for Alexis, but likely he calmed him and the family and used non-specific supportive measures tolerated by the Royal physicians.

Unfortunately for the Royal family, Rasputin expanded his activities beyond caring for the heir to the throne. In so doing, it is generally recognized, he worsened the political scene. History wove an intricate web around Alexis' hemophilia. Had he not had hemophilia, world history may have been very different. Like all genetic diseases, hemophilia is cruel.

Geneticists specify the hemophila gene as X sub h. That's a little confusing. Instead, for the sake of discussion, let's use the symbol C (big C) for normal clotting and c (little c) for the defective gene that does not produce normal blood clotting. The inheritance of one C gene is sufficient for normal clotting.

The normal male has one C on his X chromosome. Remember that the sex chromosome pattern of the male is XY. The normal female is CC. She has two C genes, one of each X chromosome. Remember that the chromosome pattern of the female is XX.

In classic hemophilia, there is a defect in the productions of clotting Factor VIII. We are calling this gene c (little c). Since a man has only one X chromosome, (it come from the mother, never the father), if he inherits the c, he will have hemophilia. In this case the mother is a carrier and has no symptoms of hemophilia. This is because she has two X chromosomes. One has the C gene and the other has the c gene. The C compensates for the c, and she does not develop hemophilia. However, special testing may detect subtle changes in her blood clotting and lead to the suspicion that she may carry the c gene.

To summarize the genotypes, the mother in Cc and the son is c-, the '-' meaning blank not minus and indicating that he has only one gene for the clotting Factor VIII. This is characteristic of X or sex linked inheritance.

For the mating of a carrier mother and a normal father, the probability is 50% for each son that he will have hemophilia. If the Tzarina had had a second son, he would have been a 50% probability that he would not have had hemophilia.

The daughters will not have hemophilia if the father does not have hemophilia. The daughter gets one X chromosome from the father. Since his X chromosome carries the normal C, she is safe. However, there is a 50% chance that the daughter will inherit the mother's c gene and become a hemophilia carrier.

If a father with hemophilia marries a normal woman, there is no chance that his sons will have hemophilia, but there is a 50% chance his daughters will be hemophilia carrier. If a father with hemophilia marries a woman who is a hemophilia carrier (Cc), there is a 50% chance that this couple will bear a daughter with cc genotype and have hemophilia. That is, for each daughter born, there will be a 50% chance of her having hemophilia. This is very rare.

Sex linked inheritance plays a role of peculiar interest to genealogists and historians. The characteristics of sex linked recessive inheritances are:

1. The trait is much more common in males than females.
2. The trait is passed on from an affected male through ALL his daughters. The daughters pass it on to roughly half of their sons.
3. The trait is never passed directly from father to son.
4. Because the trait is passed by affected females, in a kindred, the males affected are related to each other through females.

It would be terribly unfair for me to leave you with the impression that genetic diseases are totally hopeless. If fetuses bearing terrible diseases such as those causing severe mongolism or hemophilia can be detected soon enough, a therapeutic abortion can be performed. This method has become much safer and reliable in the past ten years. The methods involve sampling some of the amnion, the sac around the fetus. The cells of the amnion come from the fetus. Chromosomal identification methods and biochemical analyses allow early identification of those fetuses with severe disease. Thus it is possible in many cases for parents heterozygotic for some inherited diseases to have a normal child without first giving birth to diseased children.

There are some profound social implications to these advances. Who will decide which diseases are indications for termination of pregnancy? It would be interesting to see what inherited diseases genealogists are recording 300 years from now.

Family Roots: a review of the new Apple Version 3.0

by James Low

We have constantly reviewed computer software for genealogy in these pages, and Lynn Morgan's "The Computer Connexion" tries to keep all of you up to date with the latest developments. We were pleased, however, to receive this independent review of the new version of the Family Roots program from a genealogist whose expertise is great enough to allow him to write his own programs if he so wishes. Not many of us have that skill. Family Roots is available from Generation Press Inc. at 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, ON M1T 2V6, or by phoning 416292-9845. It's price is \$265 Canadian dollars, plus 7% provincial sales tax if you live in Ontario. Orders from outside Ontario are tax-free.

Family Roots is a set of computer programs designed to assist the genealogist record and organize his family historical information. The information can be accessed in a variety of ways. You can print individual and family groups sheets, pedigree and descendant charts. You can prepare alphabetical name lists, and search your records for specific information.

For the Apple Version 3.0 you require an Apple II (II+, IIe, IIc) series computer with 64k memory and at least one disk drive. To make full use of all features, you will also require a printer and a second disk drive. The programs will support up to six disk drives and a hard disk.

Family Roots has such a wide range of capabilities that it can be used by an amateur with little knowledge of computers or genealogy, or by the serious researcher. It is a set of programs that allows you to expand as your interest and knowledge increases.

When you first run *Family Roots*, you will have to run the Manager program to configure the program to your system. For example, you have to tell it how many disk drives you have, and what type of printer you are using. You also must decide how your data is going to be defined. If you read the manual first, most steps of Manager are easy to follow. There are, however, some potential problem areas for the novice.

It is important to decide the maximum number of characters that can be stored for each individual record in the Edit program. Once this decision is made and you have stored data, you cannot change your mind. You can pick any value that is an even multiple of this. I chose 256 as my working value, and find this satisfactory. If you plan to store a lot of notes or supplementary information, you may want a larger value. Picking 512 or 1024 would be reasonable.

Remember, though, the larger the number you pick, the fewer individual records you can store on each disk. Fewer records per disk could result in a lot of annoying disk-swapping when printing charts and sheets. If you read the manual carefully, you will see that you should restrict your information to be stored in this fixed-length file to vital statistics and short notes. You can store more detailed

information with the Words program or your own word processor.

One potentially confusing part of Manager is selecting the printer type. If you have a printer on the list given by this program, there is no problem — just select that type. However, if your printer does not appear on that list, you may have to select the "Do my own setup" option. This is a cumbersome procedure. Since many printers are alike, I would suggest trying to select one of the printers on the list similar to yours. Chances are it will work.

Edit is the next program you will use. This is used to store and modify your family's vital statistics. The program is designed so that you store a series of names first, then go back and record the statistics for each person. At first, this two-step procedure seems cumbersome — but is necessary to allow establishing of relationships between people.

Each person must be assigned a record number: this is done when you enter names. Although you have control over what number is assigned to each individual, it is best to start with one and let the computer sequence the numbers automatically as you enter each name. You have the option of also including your own numbering system.

Once you have entered a series of names, you should print a list which shows the record numbers. With this list in hand, you then record the statistics on each person (dates and places of births, marriages, deaths; children, spouses, and other information you select to record).

When you enter the parents, spouses, and children of a person, you enter the record numbers, not the names. This saves time in typing, and allows *Family Roots* to determine relationships.

One great time-saving feature of the Edit program is "complementing". Whenever you enter information for an individual that applies to another, that information is automatically recorded. For example, when you enter the children for one person, the program automatically lists the children with the appropriate spouse. When it comes time to enter information on the spouse, you do not have to repeat the list of children. Then when you enter information for the children, the parents are already listed.

Entering your information with Edit is dull work, but it must be done. The power of *Family Roots* is not apparent until you have entered a few dozen relatives, and you can print the Charts and Sheets.

You can print Individual and Family Group Sheets. Descendant and Pedigree Charts can be prepared in a variety of ways. With Version 3, you can select to have the charts and sheets saved as disk files instead of printing them out. This option allows you to access these files with your word processing program for editing. This feature is a major improvement from earlier versions.

You can search your records for information. For example, you may want to find all people born between two dates. You could search for people living in a certain city, or everyone with "John" in his name.

I cannot find any serious faults with *Family Roots*. There are limitations and features that could be added. The Search program can take several minutes to search each disk. Preparing Lists and making alphabetical lists also takes several minutes. Little can be done about this and much of the work is done automatically after you start the program.

When you prepare a List of names, all you get are the names and record

numbers. If you have 15 John Smiths, there is no way of identifying who is who. With Version 3, you can optionally select to have one, and only one item (birth, death, etc.) added to the list. This helps, but I would like to see the ability to add additional items to a list. But for each item added to a list, the longer it takes to make it. There is, however, a potential solution to this problem. A standard list of names can be prepared and saved to disk. It would be possible to create another program to access this list and the *Family Roots* data, then create another file containing additional items.

I am very demanding of computer programs. I have seen many not worth the price of the disk itself. *Family Roots* is one program worth the \$185.00 US (\$265 Can) price, and I recommend it highly.

IN SEARCH OF THE "FORLORN HOPE":

A Comprehensive Guide to Locating British Regiments And Their Records (1640-WWI)

by John M. Kitzmiller, II

The "Forlorn Hope" is a military term for a picked contingent of soldiers sent out as an advance picquet or scouts. This book is a guide for people who have a difficult time tracing their ancestors in the British Army. Usually in Army research, the major problem to overcome is determining the regimental number and name. Without these facts, it becomes almost impossible to access military records.

Using a combination of sources comprised of War Office records, original correspondence, a large number of Regimental histories, and works by noted military authors - an index has been compiled of battles, skirmishes, detachments, posts, etc. around the world and the regiments stationed there. This covers a period from 1640 to World War I *BY LOCATION* within specified time limits. Something of this scope has not been attempted before and in many respects is a condensed version of the War Office Station Returns.

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IN SEARCH OF THE "FORLORN HOPE" is approximately 1600 pages in a two volume set, hard bound, and has a dust jacket portraying "The Thin Red Line" (93rd Highlanders).

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Michael Cane, honorable editor of The Journal for Army Historical Research (England):

"Absolutely splendid—will be extraordinarily useful. One would certainly welcome this book."

THE AUTHOR

John M. Kitzmiller, II is an Accredited Genealogist & Heraldist in English research with an emphasis on the British Military and Heraldry.

Mr. Kitzmiller is a Correspondence Specialist at the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City, Utah for the following areas: British Military; Heraldry/Nobility/Royalty; Scotland; Northern Ireland; and the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

He is a member of the Heraldry Societies of London, Scotland, Ireland, and Canada; Society for Army Historical Research (England); the Military History Society of Ireland; the East Yorkshire Family History Society; and the Society of Genealogists (England).

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

A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, by James Savage. ISBN 0-863-0759-5 (set). Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1986. Four volumes, hardbound, 6 x 9, 2,451 pp., index, US \$102.50 plus \$3 postage, or Can \$143.50 plus \$3 postage.*

This genealogical classic, first published in 1860-62, is probably the best known and most frequently used genealogical dictionary in North America. The monumental work, hailed by genealogical editor Bill Filby (himself author of several classic genealogical reference works) as "the greatest work on genealogy ever compiled for the New England area," gives the name of every settler who arrived in New England before 1692, regardless of his station, rank, or fortune. It traces his descendants, giving the dates of his marriage and death, the dates of birth, marriage and death of his children, and the birthdates and names of his grandchildren, thus recording the beginning of the third generation in New England. According to the author of the dictionary, some 95% of the people in New England in 1775 were descendants of those found there before 1692, hence the value of the dictionary.

Any Canadian lucky enough to find his family name listed in this compilation will find a wealth of information on most of the family names recorded, although no sources are given for the information. The set has, however, been reprinted with "Genealogical Notes and Errata" excerpted from *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. 28, No. 2, April, 1873, pp. 135-139, and *A Genealogical Cross Index of the Four Volumes of the Genealogical Dictionary of James Savage* by O.P. Dexter, originally published in 1884. EH

Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920, by William Thorndale and William Dollarhide. ISBN 0-8063-188-6. Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1987. Hardbound, 8½ x 11, 445 pp., US \$49.95, plus \$2 postage, Can \$69.95, plus \$2 postage.*

For my money, this is the most important U.S. genealogical work to appear in the last dozen years. As an achievement and aid to research, it ranks, in my opinion, with the *Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parish Registers*, and will provide aid and comfort to those tracing U.S. roots through the census anywhere in that vast country to the south of us.

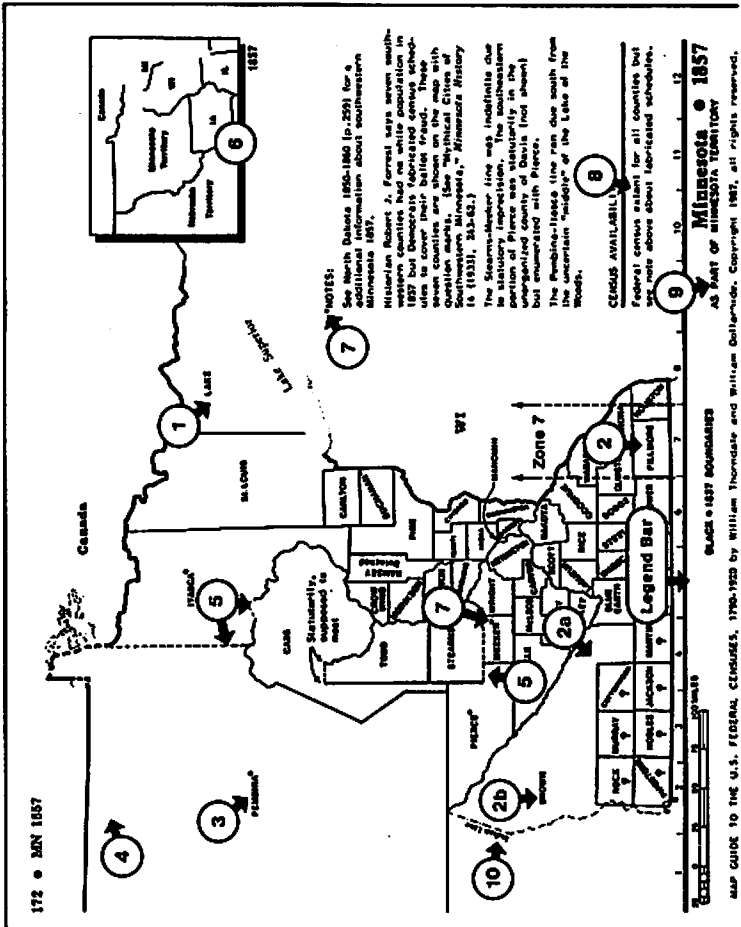
Perhaps the best way to illustrate how precise and valuable this reference is, is to reproduce a sample page from it, which we do forthwith. Unfortunately, the reproduction leaves something to be desired, because the background of the map (which in the original shows all the counties in the state in a light gray screen with their names in white lettering—perfectly readable to the naked eye) simply would not reproduce in our photostat. However, the illustration does give you some idea of the wealth of information available to the researcher at a glance.

Anyone who has ever worked with U.S. census record knows that tracking ancestors begins with identifying the county in which the ancestor resided in a given decennial census year, and then working backward (or forward) in time. But there's the rub. County names and boundaries changed with remarkable frequency, especially before 1920. If, for example, your ancestors were in the 1840 Wisconsin census and lived in Portage County, you'd have to look in the 1850 census for Columbia County, not the Portage of today, to

Sample Map

Explaining Format, Symbols, and Notes

- ① Counties in existence for the census are lettered in black. Modern lines that coincide with census lines will also be in black. Names and lines in white indicate modern differences from that census year.
- ② The twelve locality zones atop the legend bar are keyed to the book's index: "Fillmore...7." On this 1857 map, modern Brown ② in zone 4 is part of the much larger Brown of 1857 ②b.



- ③ Defunct county names appear in the index in italics with the years of their censuses. "Pembina 1850-70...?" in the index says Pembina, now defunct, can be found at zone 2 but only on maps from 1850 to 1870. Pembina is defunct because, as a note at Minnesota 1870 says, in 1878 it was renamed Kittson ④.
- ⑤ Dashed lines indicate various situations: (1) boundaries through water; (2) uncertain statutory lines; (3) special circumstances explained in the notes; and (4) county creations and land transfers on multiple-year maps. This last situation, not shown here, can be seen at South Carolina 1860-1870 and West Virginia 1880-1920.
- ⑥ Inset maps clarify territorial lines, as do the U.S. maps starting on the opposite page.
- ⑦ Asterisks indicate that explanatory information is given under "Notes" or "Census Availability."
- ⑧ "Extant" at "Census Availability" means a census map survives in manuscript or on microfilm. It does not mean that all of a county's census exist. Pages may be missing or illegible in "extant" schedules.
- ⑨ "As part of" means the territory had different boundaries from the state of the same name.
- ⑩ Some major Indian treaty lines mark the practical limits of counties and censuses. Most Indian cessions are not shown, especially for overlapping treaties, small tribes, and western states and territories.

find them ten years later. To make matters even worse, many of the county atlases researchers now rely upon to situation their ancestors are simply incorrect, because they were not even based on the original legislative session acts for their respective states.

Thanks to the authors of this reference, all this confusion is now a thing of the past. This Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses not only shows all the U.S. county boundaries from 1790 to 1920, but also supimposes old county lines over the modern ones to highlight boundary changes at ten-year intervals for each of the nearly 400 maps in the volume.

The Map Guide contains explanations of the boundary changes, notes about the census, and locality finding keys. It also features an index listing all present-day U.S. counties, plus

nearly all the defunct counties, or counties later renamed, making it the most complete list of American counties ever published.

With this research tool by your side, tracking your elusive American ancestors through county and boundary changes over better than a century of elapsed time should become a cinch. My only quibble is that I wish such a volume were available for Canada! The work that must have gone into creating this atlas almost boggles the mind. Congratulations to professional genealogist William Thorndale and researcher William Dollarhide for having produced a remarkable work that will stand the genealogical test of time for years to come. GH

Historical Atlas of Canada, Volume I edited by R. Cole Harris, cartography & design, Geoffrey J. Matthews. ISBN 0-820-2495-5. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, 1987. Hardbound, 11 x 15, color-key maps, Can \$95 plus \$2 postage.*

The first of three volumes, this *Historical Atlas of Canada* covers the history of the country from the beginning to 1800. Volume II will deal with the Nineteenth Century. Volume III is entitled *Addressing the Twentieth Century*.

Volume I is, to say the least, a *tour de force* of the cartographer's and historian's art. Its full-color maps trace the development of Canada from the time the last ice-sheet departed in about 10,000 BC to the development of Eastern Canada in 1800.

The detail provided is astonishing and gratifying. Each map is accompanied by a capsule history of the period it covers, which aids in interpreting the material presented. A clear legend covers major details such as external and internal trade, migration routes, population, language groupings, political boundaries and a host of other information peculiar to each particular map.

This first volume has six main sections: Prehistory; The Atlantic Realm; Inland Expansion; The St. Lawrence Settlements; The Northwest; and finally Canada in 1800. Each section is preceded by a comprehensive introduction setting out the historical characteristics of the time-period charted. The Prehistory section, while fascinating in itself, will not be of tremendous relevance to genealogists.

Beginning with the Atlantic Realm, however, virtually every plate contains some information that will aid genealogical understanding of the way our country formed. Both the Inland Expansion and the St. Lawrence Settlements sections of the book will prove particularly fascinating to genealogists, since they cover the time periods most are researching, and from these sections much new information can be gleaned, particularly about the patterns of immigration and settlement—something Canadian genealogists are none to clear about at the best of times.

One map that particularly fascinated me showed the French origins of the Canadian population from 1608 to 1759. Here, in one succinct plate, it is possible to gain a clear picture of the immigration of French to Canada by province of origin—something that should be of great help to the millions of families both here and in the U.S. with French-Canadian ancestry. The St. Lawrence Settlements section also covers the development of trade and towns, the seigneurial system, and the development of agriculture and housing.

I have always been a fan of atlases as one of the best aids to genealogical understanding. They are completely unique in their ability to convey visually a vast amount of complex information in relatively simple form. The *Historical Atlas of Canada*, the largest cartographic project ever undertaken in Canada, represents the very best our cartographers and historians can do for us. It should be on the library shelf of every Canadian who truly wishes to understand this vast country of ours. GH



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WHAT'S IN A NAME

A Queries Section by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.



AITKEN - LORIMER - PATERSON: Dr G A (Ken) Paterson, 24 King's Garden, Toronto, ONT M8X 1S6. I need to tap into the vast genealogical resource material that was stored in the brain of the late Jessie Lorimer, nee Aitken, wife of Douglas Lorimer, of Ancaster, ONT and Montreal - mother of four boys. Jessie was a cousin of my father Jesse George Paterson, D.D.S., both born Alliston, and of Max Aitken, Lord Beaverbrook.
BLACK: Cathy McCrea, Box 26023, Fairview Park, OH 44126-1123 USA. I am looking for my long lost cousin Sylvia Black, d/o Kathleen Elliott, Her husband Murray worked as a pharmaceutical salesman. They have lived in Markham and Kitchener ONT.

BRADLEY: Richard Bradley, RR 1, Maxville, ONT K0C 1T0. Henry Bradley, husband of Susan Garrett of Co Carlow, IRE, came to Canada as a widower 1820, d 1821 CE, bd Seymour twp, Northumberland Co, ONT or Plantagenet twp, Prescott Co, ONT? Children: William; James; Henry; fourth son?; Margaret; Maria. Need burial place info, info on fourth son, and immigration ship.

COCKERLINE: Calvin Cockerline, RR 2, Cochrane, ALTA T0L 0W0. Seeking any info (past or present) on this rare family surname. Will gladly correspond with anyone and share available data on hand concerning this and other related family surnames.

COOPER: Irene Nicolich, Rt 3, Box 1357, Hoquiam, WA 98550 USA. Thomas and Sarah Cooper from ENG. Poss lived Northumberland or Durham Co, ONT. Children: Elizabeth Jane m John Griffin, to Victoria Co c1863; Hannah; Thomas; Mary Ann m John Parkinss/Perkins, to Laxton twp, Victoria Co, 1871; Jennie m a Rutter; Kezia m Charles Bowins, in Laxton twp 1871; Joseph; Maria m a Lake. After Thomas Sr died Sarah m a Mr Campbell. Seek desc and info on all.

DUNLOP - FORREST: Mrs Inez M Robinson, 16414-105A Avenue, Edmonton, ALTA T5P 0V7. William R Dunlop b 1837 SCOT, to Canada with prts Andrew Dunlop and Jean Reyburn, 1843, settled in Perth Co. William m 1857 Margaret Forrest b 1838 SCOT. Who were her prts? They had nine sons and two daus. Margaret d 1881, and William moved to Manitoba then to Saskatoon, SASK, where he died in 1924. Any info on these fams greatly appreciated.

DUNN - TURNBULL - CLOSE: Mrs Barbara Logan, 7480 Nootka St, Powell River, BC V8A 1K7. Wish to contact Mrs Helen (Wright) Dunn of Fredericton, NB in 1938, niece of Emma J Dunn (d 14 Sept 1951 at Bear River, NS). I am great gddau of Archibald Close Dunn and wish to correspond.

FLEMING - MASON: Mrs Inex M Robinson, 16414-105A Avenue, Edmonton, ALTA T5P 0V7. Thomas Fleming b 1814 IRE, came to Canada with his parents in 1824. James Fleming was his pa, who was his ma? They settled in Mono Mills, Simcoe Co, ONT. Thomas m 1830s Matilda Mason b 1818 (where), d/o Stewart and Ann (who). They later moved to Egremont twp, Grey Co. Thomas d 1874, Matilda moved with fam to Summerberry, SASK, where she d 1886. Any info on these fams appreciated.

GREENWOOD: A A Greenwood, RR 1, Box 440, Madrona Dr, Nanoose Bay, BC V0R 2R0. Ida Green-

wood married Douglas Walker of Edmonton, ALTA, c1911. Does anyone know where and when she died?
GOULD - MIDDLETON - FOSTER: Kevin W Long, 20 Felicity Dr, Scarborough, ONT M1H 1E3. Mary Ann Gould, d/o Jacob and Martha, b 1828 IRE, m Thomas Middleton, s/o Thomas & Mary, 1861 in King twp, York Co, ONT. Known children: David; Mary; Catherine; Eliza; Howard. Ann Gould, d/o Jacob & Martha, b 1845 IRE, m George Foster, s/o George & Christine, 1871 in King twp. Known children: Ettie Ann b 1873; George b 1875. Both fams lived in King twp till mid 1870s when believed to have moved to either northern ONT, or northern US. Seeking desc, any info appreciated.

HALL: John W Hall, 3680 W 8th Ave, #206, Vancouver, BC V6R 1Z1. James and Jane Hall (nee Breakey) both b IRE, poss married in Port Hope, ONT, 1835. Lived in Cavan twp, Durham Co, ONT, until 1867. Am trying to determine relationship to other Halls who lived in Cavan or elsewhere.

HALL - HUGHES - BRIGGS: D S Erkfritz, 7905 Eston Rd S, Clarkston, MI 48016 USA. Widow Harriet Hall Hughes b 1802 CAN, m Luman Phelps 1835 in Whitby twp, Ontario Co, ONT. Witnesses: William Briggs and Lewis Hall (Bro? b 1805) Need prts of Harriet.

HILLIS: Dave Johnson, 175 Locke St N, Hamilton, ONT L8R 3B1. James Hillis c1827-1883 m 1852 Jane McClure, lived E Garafra twp, Dufferin Co, ONT. Was he s/o James Hillis c1804-1880 of Toronto twp, Peel Co, and his first wife (name unknown)? James Sr m2 Mary Smeltzer.

JESSIMANE: Lillian M Rook, 7219 Brookcrest Place, Annandale, VA 22003 USA. Peter Jessimane b 25 Dec 1859 (SCOT or ONT?), d 7 Dec 1930 Toronto, ONT, m Catherine Tudhope (when, where?) b c1862 Oro twp, d 11 June 1925 Toronto. Children: Christina Blanche Eleanor b c1888; Jennie Evelyn; Hazel b 1891. Need info on anc, contact desc.

JOHNSON: Roy Johnson, RR 1, Ridgeville, ONT L0S 1M0. Seeking any info re anc and desc of Henry Johnson c1744-1808 m1 Mary Morgan? Children: Rebecca 1763-1808 m 1785 Joseph Brown 1755-1821; Mary c1765-1815 m 1795 Andrew Templeton 1766-1834. Henry m2 Naomi Taylor, a widow (need maiden name) who had a son Edward Taylor 1769-1836 m 1801 Hannah Collard 1785-1853. Children of Henry & Naomi: Jeremiah 1772-1851 m 1792 Elizabeth Durham 1766-1852; Nathan 1772-1851 m 1798 Mary Dennis 1776-1860; John 1773-1857 m Susannah Stewart; George m Ann; Henry Jr 1780-1854 m Elizabeth Smith 1794-1854. Henry Sr m3 Naomi (Corwin) Hixon 1753-1825 and they had Joseph b 1795 m Elizabeth Petrie?
KINCARDINE TOWNSHIP PIONEERS: Wanita Fletcher, RR 4, Kincardine, ONT N2Z 2X5. Research for township history in progress: pioneer families for Kincardine twp and villages of Millarton, Bervie, Kingarf, Glamis, Armow, Inverhuron, Lorne, Stoney Island. Much info gathered but need input from desc. All letters will be answered. Need pictures, and info on anc and desc.

LEDERACH: K Baker, 2170 Sherobee Rd, #806, Mississauga, ONT L5A 3P8. Anna Lederach was the wife of the Rev Valentine Kratz, b 1754 Pennsylvania,

d 1824 Lincoln Co, ONT, to Canada 1799. He was the first Mennonite Minister in Canada 1801. They had 10 children. Would like vital statistics for Anna and names and dates of her prts and her siblings.

LEFEBVRE/LEFEVER/BEAN: Theresa Olson, 10225 Mississipi Blvd, Coon Rapids, MN 55433 USA. Need info regarding birth of Mary Cordelia Lefebvre/Lefever/Bean c1854, d/o Joseph & Sophie ? (need any info on her prts). She m Ls. Etzear Bourgeois 20 Feb 1871 at St Anne, Manchester, NH. Witnesses: Eli Lefever and Cellina Lamanash. She d 17 May 1926 Edmonton, ALTA (a resident of Legal, ALTA). Would like to correspond with all persons researching Bourgeois lines; male and female.

LOGAN - CARMICHAEL: Barbara Logan, 7480 Nootka St, Powell River, BC V8A 1K7. James Carmichael Logan b 1860 m Jane (poss Cameron) c1884 in Nova Scotia; had son William Howard b 1886, and dau Ann b c1888. Moved to North Dakota, USA, and had children: Allan Cameron b 30 Mar 1890; James Stanley 1892; Tilley 1894. Moved to Enderby, BC, 1900s. He had two older sis and half bro Harry. Who were James's prts? Pa was said to have bros who were sea captains.

MACKLEY: Irene Nicolich, Rt 3, Box 1357, Hoquiam, WA 98550 USA. John and Rebecca Mackley from ENG. Children: Hannah; William Cross; Ann; Rebecca, m Baptist (called Albert) Courtmanche. Poss Northumberland or Durham Co, ONT, c1837. Rebecca Jr lived Victoria Co after marriage. Seek desc and all info.

MCAUGHEY - CALDWELL: Mrs Mary Edith Wegener, 3181 Maple Rd, Newfane, NY 14108 USA. James and wife Elizabeth Caldwell may have moved from South Plantagenet twp, Prescott Co, ONT, after 1851, to Michigan. Will exchange info on family in Ontario.

PIERCE/PEIRCE: Brian Pierce, 190 Chalet Cres, London, ONT N6K 1C6. Would like to make contact with desc of any Pierces from "Pierces Corners" Marlborough twp, Carleton Co, ONT. I have will of John Pierce who died at Pierces Corners in 1851 leaving land to one son and four grandsons and three nephews. Will share info.

SHEARD: Mrs Mary Edith Wegener, 3181 Maple Rd, Newfane, NY 14108 USA. Mary Jane Sheard b 12 June 1848, and brother Charles b c1844, in Sherbrooke, QUE area, children of Able b c1816 ENG. Will exchange info on family.

STEWART - BROWN: Claudia Stewart, Box 30, Penetanguishene, ONT L0K 1P0. David Hamilton m Rebecca Brown, was fireman in Toronto under chief Ardagh, Hook and Ladder Provincial Engine Co 6, died 1899 Barrie, ONT, bd St James cem, Toronto. Children: John b 1856; Rebecca 1861; Sarah 1863; Rebecca Ann 1869; Paul 1874; James; David. Seek info and anc.

STEWART - HAMILTON: Claudia Stewart, Box 30, Penetanguishene, ONT L0K 1P0. Paul Stewart m Ann Hamilton. Paul from IRE to Toronto 1845 as city missionary. Children: David Hamilton b 1834; John Hamilton 1836; Paul Henry 1839; Sarah 1849. All buried in St James cem, Toronto. Paul Henry was Deputy Treasurer of Simcoe County 1886-1895. Seek info and desc.

THOMAS: Reginald Sandison, 581 Hillcrest Dr, Paradise, CA 95969 USA. Stephen Thomas b c1820, m Susannah Wigle, d/o Joseph, c1850. Lived Gosfield twp, Essex Co, ONT 1861, and in Mersea twp, Essex Co, 1871. I need his prts, grandprts, etc. Census says he was born in Upper Canada.

TREACY - PEARSON: Vivian Treacy, 52 Mabelle Ave, #205, Islington, ONT M9A 4X9. William John Treacy b 1847 E Nissouri twp, Oxford Co, ONT, s/o John & Catherine, m Amanda Pearson b 1855, prnt Kent Co, d 1892 with an infant dau in a typhoid epidemic. Other

children: John Edward b 1884; William Lionel 1886; Willard 1890. Amanda's bros were: Eli; Joseph; David; all who lived and died in Kent Co (Dresden, Ridgetown, Thamesville, and Kent Bridge area). Info sought regarding Pearson anc & desc.

WALKER: C. B. Campbell, 14 Bering Avenue, Winnipeg, MB R3K 0E9. Searching for the descendants of David John Walker (b Hungerford, 1854, of parents Daniel and Mary) and Susan Jane Campbell (b Madoc, 1848, of parents Daniel and Susan). Marriage took place 5 October 1880 at Madoc.

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

WELCH: William D Amell, 421 London St, Peterborough, ONT K9H 3A2. Patrick Welch 1797-1860, b IRE, m Ann Gannon 1799-1877 b Co Sligo, IRE. During 1852 census they lived in Cornwall twp, Stormont Co, ONT. Prts buried in RC cem, St Andrews West, ONT. Children: Patrick b 1838; James 1842; William 1844 (these three disappear after 1861 census); Mary Ann m 1849 Patrick Glancey; Ellen m 1857 Hugh Fraser; Bridget m 1870 Silas Rupert; Thomas m 1860 Mary Ann Kavanaugh. Will share info.

CLASSIFIED

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