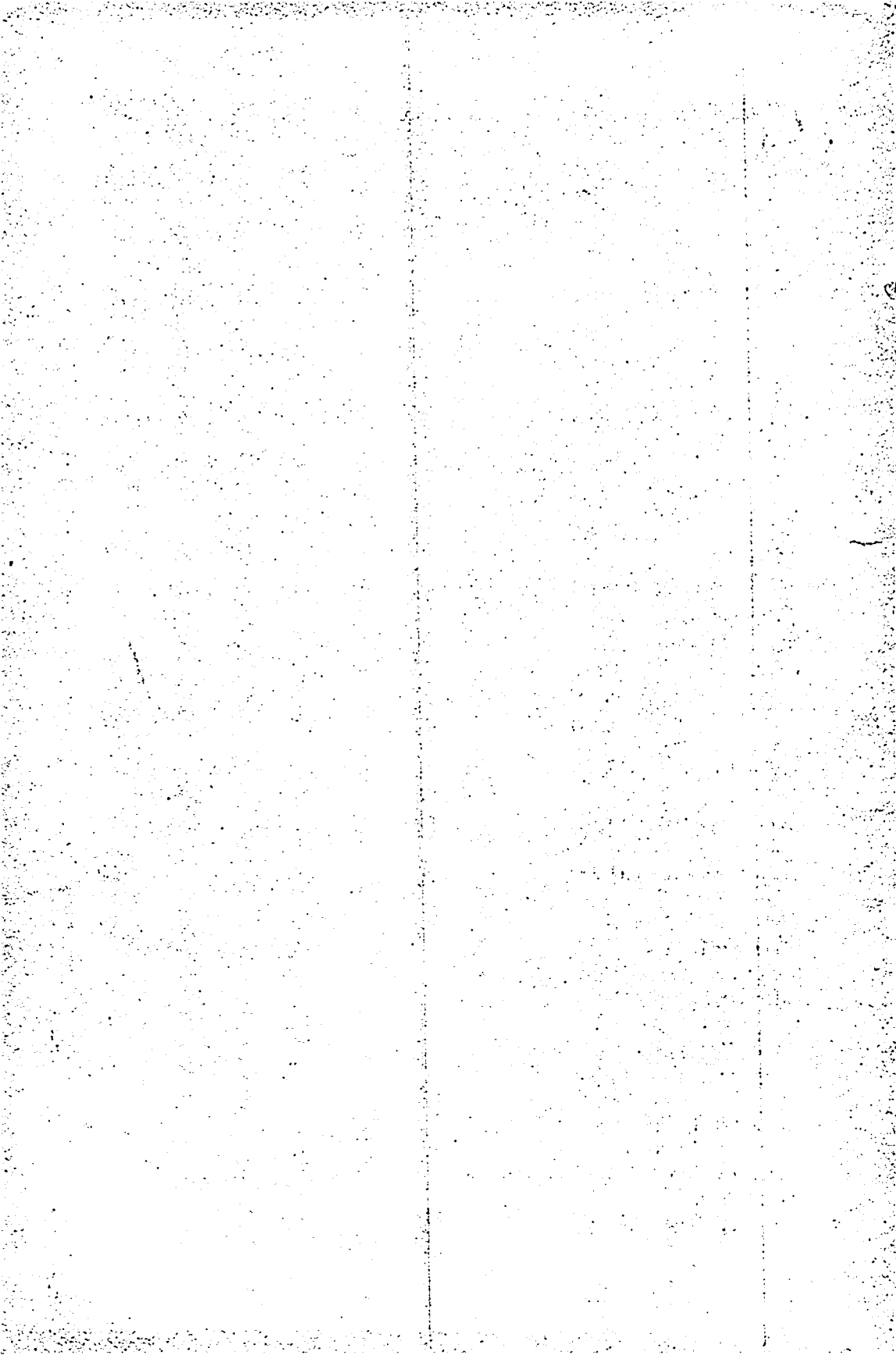


P23

Canadian Genealogist

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

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

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THE COMPUTER CONNEXION

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



Some eighteen months ago, Paul Andereck published a scheme for expressing the contents of a family database. He argued that if genealogists could concisely describe the scope of their computerized records, they could start exchanging research data immediately, even before all the GEDCOM (communications) routines were available to ease the swap. He called this scheme 'Tiny-Tafel'.

Tiny-Tafel is designed to achieve several goals. It must show briefly the scope of the database. It must indicate family lines that are not yet linked to other family lines of the same surname, although links may be uncovered in the future. It must also indicate when the summary was created, who generated it and how to contact the researcher. A Tiny-Tafel listing is also an implicit query for information: people reading the summary may assume that its creator is interested in receiving information about the surnames listed.

The scheme is basically an alphabetized list of family surnames. Connected to each surname are three other pieces of information. The most recent birth year and the oldest birth year within the family line (i.e. the youngest and oldest members) depict the time period represented by the surname-line. Finally, a four-level indicator is used to express the researcher's interest in each line. Three stars represent a main interest, two stars indicate a second-level priority, one star suggests data is gathered but not aggressively, and no star means this family line is not followed.

Sample Tiny-Tafel Chart

Submitter's name, address and phone number

Aishford	1875	1904	**
Bennett	1812	1812	*
Bray	1876	1918	**
Brillinger	1752	1987	***
Brillinger	1735	1735	***
Cober	ca 1750	ca 1800	**
Curts/Kurtz	1770	1936	***
Geer	ca 1840	1885	**
Partridge	1900	1959	**
Poacher	1857	1857	*
Rapson	1878	1878	

In this sample, you can see there are two Brillinger lines which have not yet been linked as one family. The Poacher and Bennett names occur in the database but are not of major research interest at this time. Rapson represents the surname of someone who married into the family and this family name line is not being

researched.

To encourage the use of Tiny-Tafel, *Genealogical Computing* agreed to publish Tiny-Tafel charts for all subscribers who submitted one. A number were printed in the July/Sept 1986 issue. Although *GC* is no longer printing them for free, subscribers and non-subscribers alike are free to purchase advertising space to publish their Tiny-Tafel charts.

Commsoft recognized the tremendous potential of Tiny-Tafel and responded to the idea by enhancing the system and developing some related software. A copy of their 'Tiny Tafel Specification Version 1.6' is available on the National Conference Genealogy bulletin boards in the United States. The two major enhancements were the addition of place names and soundex searching (sound-alike searching regardless of spelling).

Version 2.1 of Roots II provides a TAFEL utility program and a 60-page Tiny-Tafel manual. The Tafel generator program creates a Tiny-Tafel summary which is ready for submission to the Tafel Matching System. This Tafel Matching System is currently running on the COMMSOFT BBS (Bulletin Board System).

You may submit a Tafel summary through the mail on diskette or over a telephone connection to the BBS. Each summary is added to a large database which is available for others to search. You may search the database in two ways. Using a modem, you may dial up the COMMSOFT BBS (or any other bulletin board which is running the system) and search by surname or soundex code. The system will report any matches and display the information required to contact the person(s) who submitted the matching names. The alternative is to request a search when you submit your Tiny-Tafel summary. The system will use the names in your summary as search terms and generate a report of matches.

Although the Roots II program runs only on PC-compatible machines, there are now Tiny-Tafel editing programs for the Apple Macintosh, CP/M and MS-DOS machines. The National Genealogy Conference (a group of BBSs networked around the U.S.) is preparing to offer a Tiny-Tafel submission service so that you may submit your summary to the closest node, and it will wing around the country, visiting every node in a massive search for matches, returning the results to you.

Even without home computers, Tiny-Tafel is an idea whose time has come. The summary you submit does not have to represent computerized data. If you don't have a computer, a friend with a computer could create your diskette for you. Tiny-Tafel goes a step beyond published name query columns and classified ads.

Update on the Apple version of PAF

In my review of PAF version 2 (Dec. 1986), I indicated that there were a number of problems with screen displays and printed reports in the Apple version. These problems do not exist in the IBM version. The staff at the LDS have informed me that the problems are all caused by third-party (non-Apple) hardware. I use a Videx display card to generate 80-column display. PAF is unable to handle screen displays correctly with this card. Similarly, the printing problems are related to my Wizard printer adapter card. The Wizard card is a fairly common printer card, so check carefully to see if this is the card you have before you purchase the Apple version of PAF. The LDS offered to send me a full refund

if I wanted to return the package.

The problem with the GEDCOM error listing not printing is an acknowledged bug that will be repaired (it is created as a binary file, not a text file). The LDS is working on an update and expects to release a new Apple version which will work under ProDos. They have not yet decided whether they will offer an update with fixes for the existing version or whether they will only support the ProDos version in the future. Presumably, people with the earlier version will be able to upgrade to the ProDos version at a nominal fee.

References

1. "COMMSOFT announces Roots update: new version 2.1 supports Tiny-Tafel research system." *Roots Rap*, (Spring 1987):1-2.
2. "Tiny Tafel." *Genealogical Computing*, (July-Sept. 1986):12-19.
3. "Tiny-Tafel for database scope indexing?" *Genealogical Computing*, (Apr.-June 1986):1-2.
4. "What should genealogy software do?" *Genealogical Computing*, (Apr.-June 1987):1-2.

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OTHER ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

1988 INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL CALENDAR

20-23 May: OGS Seminar, Ottawa, Ontario. Combine an informative weekend with research at the National Archives of Canada. For more information write: Ontario Genealogical Society Seminar, Box 66, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2L7, or telephone 416/489-0734.

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. Quantas 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.

SOCIETY NEWS

Newfoundland connections?

The Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogical Society Inc. is interested in new members from other parts of Canada, especially if they have Newfoundland ancestry. The society held its first genealogical seminar in October 1987, and will probably host another in 1988. It is growing steadily and currently boasts an international membership of more than 400.

As Canadians who have several times

visited Newfoundland (it really is "Another World Next Door") we can't think of a better way to get a feel for this fascinating island province than with genealogical interests in mind — even if you have no relations to draw you there. If you're interested in membership write to: The Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogical Society, Colonial Building, Military Road, St. John's, Newfoundland, A1C 2C9.

P.E.I. ancestry?

The P.E.I. Genealogical Society was founded in 1976 to promote P.E.I. family research and to facilitate exchange of genealogical information through meetings, lectures, and a newsletter. Its membership fees are currently \$6 for an individual, \$8 for a family, and \$8 foreign. For more information, or to join write: Prince Edward Island Genealogical Society, Box 2744, Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 8C4.

OGS receives grant

The Ontario Genealogical Society has received a grant of \$71,802 from the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture to purchase office equipment and computer systems.

The society reports that five projects are being supported with the grant money, with total project costs of \$95,736. The grant represents 75% of this cost. Remaining funds have been raised by the society and the four branches whose projects form part of the budget cost.

The society hopes to improve its technical and educational services, undertake conservation projects, collect and preserve genealogical documents, create new jobs, enhance operations, and open new avenues of communication with other heritage-field partners.

Computer course starts

Canadian Genealogist associate editor Lynn Morgan, author of the "Computer Connexion" column in this magazine, began a prototype "Introduction to Computer Genealogy" course at Burhamthorpe Col-

legiate beginning 19 January. It will run for eight two-hour sessions on consecutive weeks for a total of 16 hours of instruction overall.

The first course of its kind offered in the Toronto area, the program is designed to introduce beginners to computer genealogy, even if they have no previous computer experience.

Because computer studies requires a hands-on environment, the class was limited to 24 — more than double the size of the usual computer learning class — with students doubling up on the 12 classroom computers available.

If the course proves popular, Lynn plans to offer it on a more regular basis in the future, and other classes will be scheduled — perhaps even in other parts of Ontario — if suitable classroom facilities can be found.

David Sollows & Terry Punch win Maritime awards

David E. Sollows of Yarmouth, and Terrence Punch of Halifax were awarded top honors at the third annual awards banquet of the Federation of Nova Scotia Heritage. Nova Scotia Lieutenant Governor Alan R. Abraham presented the awards in Halifax.

Sollows, a high-school math and science teacher was awarded the President's Prize for his strong involvement in guiding his students in historical research. His work led to the preservation of many documents, including the complete records of the Kemptville Gold Mining Company of Yarmouth, 1883-1938.

Punch, a contributing editor to *Canadian Genealogist Magazine* won the Dr. Phyllis R. Blakeley Lifetime Achievement Award. Terry, a teacher, writer, researcher, historian, genealogist and lecturer has been active in Nova Scotia heritage, historical and genealogical work since 1959.

One of his most important achievements has been the organization and establishment of Canada's only certification agency for genealogists and genealogical record searchers, known as the Genealogical Institute of the Maritimes.

Terry is a high-school teacher who has encouraged his students to go beyond standard textbooks and utilize archival sources. His book *Genealogical Research in Nova Scotia* is a classic text on the subject, valuable to genealogists in general, not merely

for Nova Scotia research.

Others who were nominated include Donald J. Beaton and Roland E. Meuse (President's Award) and Dr. Esther Clark Wright and Desire D'Eon (Dr. Phyllis R. Blakeley Award).

Halbert's is at it again!

There is a standing joke in the public relations profession: "Just give us the facts; we'll tell you how to distort them." In fact, this editor believes the all-time top award for deceptive advertising should go, hands-down, to Halbert's Inc., the Akron, Ohio-based company that first promoted *The Amazing Story of . . .* (then add your own family name).

Writing in the November issue of the OGS Newsleaf editor Dawn Broughton reports: "Halbert's are offering their books under a slightly different name, e.g. *The Broughton New World Registry*." (For Broughton read Johnson, or Smith, or anything you want).

She continues: "Please alert your friends that it is not a family history or genealogy, the only really pertinent information in the book being a list of names and addresses of persons of the same surname. They are using the same address as previously for the *Amazing Story of the Broughton Family in Canada*."

The latter fact staggered this editor. In December 1985, a \$9,000 fine was imposed by an Ontario provincial court on a company convicted of misleading advertising. The charges of misleading advertising against Postal Promotions Ltd. of Toronto were made under the Combines Investigation Act.

The company carried on business as Halbert's, selling books about family ancestry by mail order. Between 1 January and 15 July 1984, it sent letters signed by a fictitious Sharon Taylor to 500,000 Canadian households offering for sale a book giving background for the family name and a directory of all Canadians with the same surname.

Among those testifying against Halbert's was archivist Pat Kennedy of the Public Archives of Canada and three Ottawa consumers who had done business with Halbert's.

Ms. Kennedy testified there was "a disappointingly low amount of data" in the books on family ancestry. Most of the

information was the same, except that family names were substituted with a word processor.

At the trial, the federal prosecutor called the book "so general as to be meaningless."

The December 1985 issue of *Adnews & Information*, an industry publication, wrote at the time that "Halbert's Inc., of Akron, Ohio, also advertises tours to Ireland and other European countries.

"Postal Promotions no longer does business as Halbert's which is now represented to R.L. Polk & Co., of Toronto," the publication said.

A quick call by this editor to R.L. Polk & Co. Ltd. at 220 Bartley Drive in Toronto produced a referral to another person, at a slightly different phone number, but still apparently connected with Polk. To the question: "Do you represent Halbert's?" came the answer "Yes, we do." A request for information on the latest promotion, however, resulted in my being given a toll-free number (1-800-338-5461) in the *United States*.

A similar call to Postal Promotions elicited the information that *Postal Promotions as well* continues to represent Halbert's. A request for information produced the same toll-free number.

It would appear that instead of one Canadian representative, Halbert's now has two. It would also appear that promotional literature is not being mailed in Canada, but being mailed from from the U.S. where Canadian laws cannot touch the offender. And after all — postal rates are cheaper!

That in itself is astounding. In 1983, the United States Postal Service laid a complaint against Halbert's for false advertising, saying it misrepresented its books by implying they were primarily about the family names in the title. The complaint was upheld on appeal in 1984.

It seems that this time Halbert's, by sending material from the U.S. to Canada cannot be accused of false advertising in the U.S., because its promotion is not aimed at U.S. consumers. Nor can it be got at in Canada, since its promotions are not mailed from a Canadian address. As usual, it's operating nicely on the boundary between bad taste and outright fraud.

What to do? Here's a suggestion.

Let executives from every province that has a genealogical society make a coordinated appeal stating the facts to senior executives

of the National Genealogical Society in Washington, D.C., and to other U.S., especially Ohioan genealogical groups, to see if with our combined weight, we can put the business under such a publicity spotlight it will become unprofitable to pursue. (A nice project for the OGS ethics committee to tackle!)

In the words of the famous U.S. consumer program "Fight Back" — the only way to get at such unethical practices is to "stay alert, stay advised, and above all . . . fight back!"

PUBLICATIONS & RESOURCES

The Andrew Cook (1769) Genealogical Society plans to publish the *Cook Andrew Palmer Anna Christinna 1769 Family Vol. 1* (Genealogical Data), and the *Cook Andrew Palmer Anna Christinna 1769 Family Vol. 2* (Biographies and Histories) by 1990. Each volume is expected to contain 700 pages, at an estimated price of \$40 hardbound.

Collateral families include Markle, Hamilton, Ogden, Ryan, Oberholtzer, Hull, Burnside, Austin, Bachelder, Bingeman, Burkholder, Elsley, Hallock, Haley, Henderson, Hutn, Lake, Mallory, Olmstead, Price, Shepard, Stewart, Teeter, Uffleman, Witt, and others.

The editor would appreciate an expression of interest from family researchers. For information or to order, contact the Andrew Cook (1769) Genealogical Society, 46 King Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 3E7, 519/842-9433.

The *Inventory of Ontario Newspapers, 1793-1986* prepared by Brian Gilchrist, with assistance from the National Library of Canada, and the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, has just been published in microform by Micromedia Limited. While we haven't had a chance to view a copy of it, we're sure it will be a valuable aid to genealogists. Simply knowing whether or not and where copies of newspapers for areas being researched are available can be a great help for researchers who have exhausted other more traditional sources.

In Search of the Forlorn Hope (see advertisement this issue) looks as if it will become a useful aid to genealogists in search of British Army ancestors. Its author, John M. Kitzmiller II is a heraldist and Accredited Genealogist in English research

with an emphasis on the British military and heraldry. He received a B.S. degree from Western Michigan University, and an M.S. from Brigham Young University, then went on to work as a staff exploration geologist for Phillips Petroleum Company. During that time he became interested in genealogy, and published his first book of family history. He now pursues genealogy full time.

His current 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 name. Without these facts it is virtually impossible to access the tremendous collection of military records housed at the Public Record Office at Kew, England — many of which are also available through the genealogical library system of the LDS church.

Mr. Kitzmiller is currently Correspondence Specialist at the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City for British military, heraldry/nobility/royalty, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the Austro-Hungarian empire, and chairman and co-founder of The British Heritage Forum, a lecture group of professional genealogists.

Irish-Palatine Smeltzers Around the World is the title of a new book from the pen of Marjorie R. Smeltzer. It is a sequel to *The Smeltzers of Kilcooly*, (previously reviewed in CG) not a revision to that book, and includes information on the Smeltzers (Schemltzers) who emigrated directly from the continent to Nova Scotia, York, and Halidmand Counties, Ontario.

The book covers more than 350 related families, and is available for \$23 (payable in U.S. dollars only) from M. Smeltzer Stevenot, 150 Johnstontown Road, Sloatsburg, New York 10974, USA.

Looking for old land and legal records in Quebec? You should purchase a copy of the *Tableau a l'ordre* from the Chambres des Notaires, 630 Dorchester St. West, Suite 1700, Montreal, Quebec H3B 1P7, telephone 514/879-1793. Price is unknown at this time, but a 1984 edition cost \$12.

This book lists all the notaries who practice or have practiced in the past in Quebec. It lists their names, the years they practiced, the area, and the location of their records.

For example, Peter Lukin practiced in Montreal and the Mississquoi area South

of Montreal about 1790-1820. He handled many, if not all the applications for land grants in Compton County in 1799. In addition to the filled-in preprinted application forms, hand-written "power of attorney" deeds are in the same files. These can be found, indexed in the Quebec Archives, in Montreal.

Land Registry Offices in Quebec were not established until after about 1835. The indexed notarial records provide information which never reached a land record office. In addition to land records, other unusual documents may be found.

CALLING ALL FAMILIES

Calling all Cooks. The Andrew Cook (1769) Genealogical Society is compiling a computer data base of all Cooks in Canada. This project is now in its sixth year with more than 10,000 records entered (and a few thousand in hand to post). The long-term objective of this work is to provide a complete record of *all* Cook families in Canada sorted alphabetically, by location, birth date, etc. Searches will be made for a \$2 fee for a three-page report, and \$1 for each additional three pages. If researchers have submitted their Cook family data with their request, our report will be provided free of charge. For further information write Andrew Cook (1769) Genealogical Society, 46 King Street, Tillsonburg, ON M4G 3E7.

Calling all Cooks. The Andrew Cook (1769) Genealogical Society will hold an Andrew Cook Family Reunion, 14-16 July 1989. Plan your 1989 summer vacation to be in the Delhi, Ontario area. This will be a super three-day event not only for the Andrew Cook family, but for all Cooks, researchers and friends. For further information, call or write the Andrew Cook (1769) Genealogical Society, 46 King Street, Tillsonburg, ON N4G 3E7, 519/842-9433.

Renfrew County Surrogate Court Index 1858-1900 Part I

By June Gibson

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

ADAMS, Samuel, Westmeath, #3, 1867
ADAMS, Thomas, Griffith, #99, 1877
ADAMS, William Henry, Griffith, #259, 1887
AIRD, William Barclay the elder, Sudbury, #467, 1892
AIRTH, Henry Sr, Renfrew, #33, 1870
AIRTH, James, Renfrew, #11, 1867
AIRTH, Robert, Renfrew, #430, 1891
AIRTH, Robert the younger, Renfrew, #323, 1889
AIRTH, William, Renfrew, #780, 1897
AKESSON, Ola, Westmeath, #610, 1894
ALLAN, James, Renfrew, #414, 1891
ALLEN, Spencer, Ross, #72, 1874
ALLEN, William, Arnprior, #880, 1899
AMM, Mary, Quyon Quebec, #671, 1895
ANDERSON, Jane, Alice, #806, 1897
ANDERSON, John T, Westmeath, #484, 1892
ANDREWS, James, Grattan, #822, 1898
ANGUS, James, Bromley, #818, 1898
ANGUS, James Adam, Arlington Place California, #737, 1896
ANGUS, William Craig, North Bay, #489, 1892
ARGUE, Anne, Wilberforce, #612, 1894
ARGUE, Henry, Ross, #225, 1885
ARMITAGE, Benjamin, Pembroke, #520, 1893
ARMSTRONG, Alexander, Rolph, #12, 1867
ARMSTRONG, Philip, McNab, #514, 1892
ARNOTT, James, McNab, #730, 1896
AUSTIN, Thomas, Horton, #140, 1880
AUSTIN, Thomas Albert, Carleton Place, #381, 1890
BABCOCK, John Henry, Sudbury, #439, 1891
BABCOCK, John Henry, Sudbury, #598, 1894
BAIN, Alexander the elder, Admaston, #160, 1881
BAIRD, Sarah, Rolph, #433, 1891
BALDWIN, Dr Elijah McKenzie, Arnprior, #870, 1899
BALLANTYNE, Peter, Bristol, #566, 1893

BAN, David, Horton, #10, 1867
BANGS, Agnes French, Arnprior, #76, 1874
BANGS, James D, Mattawa, #161, 1882
BANGS, James Smith, Arnprior, #5, 1867
BARKER, Ellen, Westmeath, #322, 1889
BARS, James, Westmeath, #482, 1892
BARR, Mackie, Admaston, #541, 1893
BARR, Matthew, McNab, #43, 1872
BARRETT, William, Pembroke, #115, 1878
BARRY, James, Renfrew, #526, 1893
BARRY, Jennie Kathleen, Bagot, #679, 1895
BARRY, Richard, Admaston, #251, 1886
BAYER, Carl, Renfrew, #615, 1894
BEACH, Joseph, Westmeath, #376, 1890
BEALL, William, Westmeath, #257, 1887
BEAUDRY, Amable, Westmeath, #677, 1895
BELANGER, Joseph, Blythfield, #544, 1893
BELL, David, New York New York, #924, 1900
BELL, Mary Ann, Pembroke, #324, 1889
BELL, Robert, Buchanan, #491, 1892
BELL, William, Pembroke, #360, 1890
BELL, William the elder, Pembroke, #35, 1871
BELLAMY, Justus Sidney, Arnprior, #200, 1884
BELLEFUEILLE, Gabriel, #767, 1897
BELLERLEY, Henry, Renfrew, #78, 1875
BENNETT, James Sr, Ross, #761, 1897
BENNIE, George, Westmeath, #744, 1896
BENNIE, Robert, Westmeath, #750, 1896
BENSON, Thomas, Sebastopol, #518, 1893
BIMM, Hermann Edward, Wilberforce, #785, 1897
BISHOP, Ann, Bristol Quebec, #358, 1890
BLACK, James, Ross, #357, 1890
BLACKWELL, Richard, Ross, #631, 1894
BLAIS, John Baptiste, Pembroke, #256, 1886
BLAKELEY, James, Arnprior, #343, 1889
BOHN, John, N Algoma, #516, 1892
BOLAND, Abraham, Bromley, #522, 1893
BOLAND, Thomas, Gratton, #180, 1883
BOLDT, John, Pembroke, #689, 1895
BONFIELD, James, Eganville, #183, 1883
BOSTWICK, John Price, Pembroke, #708, 1896
BOURKE, Anne, Pembroke, #315, 1889
BOURKE, Thomas John, Gratton, #162, 1882
BOUVIER, Rev Joseph, Osceola, #122, 1879
BRAMBURGER, Gottfried, Wilberforce, #643, 1895
BRENNAN, Mark, Pembroke, #352, 1890
BRENNAN, Parick, Eganville, #427, 1891
BRESHAM, Thomas, Pembroke, #653, 1895

BRILL, Robert, Renfrew, #67, 1874
 BRINDLE, John, Petawawa, #495, 1892
 BRISCOE, James, Admaston, #218, 1885
 BRISCO, John, Admaston, #397, 1891
 BRISNAHAN, Cornelius, Arnprior, #375, 1890
 BROMLEY, Edward, Westmeath, #565, 1893
 BROMLEY, William, Westmeath, #857, 1899
 BROOME, Francis, Ross, #670, 1895
 BROOME, Thomas the elder, Ross, #669, 1895
 BROWN, John, Westmeath, #164, 1882
 BROWNLEA, Thomas, Westmeath, #854, 1898
 BUCHANAN, David, Westmeath, #474, 1892
 BUCHANAN, John, Westmeath, #562, 1893
 BUCHER, Harriet, Pembroke, #288, 1888
 BULGER, Daniel, Wilberforce, #682, 1895
 BULGER, Joseph, Wilberforce, #853, 1898
 BURKE, George Henry, Pembroke, #250, 1886
 BURGESS, Thomas Little, Westmeath, #227, 1885
 BURLOWSKI, John the younger, Horton, #392, 1890
 BURNS, John, Renfrew, #826, 1898
 BURNS, John the younger, Renfrew, #492, 1892
 BURPEE, Robert Carter, Pembroke, #382, 1890
 BURTON, Thomas, Cobden, #824, 1898
 BURTON, William, Horton, #59, 1873
 BURTON, William, Horton, #576, 1894
 BUTLER, John Arthur, Arnprior, #769, 1897
 BYERS, Robert Henry, Wilberforce, #4, 1867
 BYRNES, John, Litchfield Quebec, #412, 1891
 CALDWELL, Alexander, Douglas, #549, 1893
 CAMERON, Catherine, Arnprior, #921, 1900
 CAMERON, Colin, Wardner Idaho, #441, 1891
 CAMERON, Daniel, Walnut Grove Arizona, #635, 1894
 CAMERON, Donald, Bromley, #36, 1871
 CAMERON, Ewen, Arnprior, #856, 1899
 CAMERON, Janet, Arnprior, #771, 1897
 CAMERON, John, Ross, #888, 1899
 CAMLEY, James, Bromley, #462, 1892
 CAMPBELL, Angus, Renfrew, #473, 1892
 CAMPBELL, Ann, Ross, #38, 1871
 CAMPBELL, Duncan, McNab, #133, 1880
 CAMPBELL, Duncan, McNab, #641, 1895
 CAMPBELL, Elizabeth, Douglas, #876, 1899
 CAMPBELL, John, McNab, #545, 1893
 CAMPBELL, Peter, Admaston, #461, 1892
 CAMPBELL, Robert, Eganville, #331, 1889
 CANNON, Gilbert, Pembroke, #899, 1900
 CARDIFF, John Doyle, Westmeath, #618, 1894
 CARDIFF, Richard the elder, Admaston, #779, 1897

CARLSON, August, Renfrew, #732, 1896
 CARMICHAEL, Elizabeth, Westmeath, #114, 1878
 CARMICHAEL, Hugh, Westmeath, #106, 1877
 CARMICHAEL, James, McNab, #401, 1891
 CARNEGIE, Daniel, Westmeath, #521, 1893
 CARSS, Robert, Arnprior, #326, 1889
 CARSWELL, John Muir, Westmeath, #877, 1899
 CARSWELL, Thomas Muir, Westmeath, #552, 1893
 CARSWELL, Thomas Muir the younger, Westmeath, #396, 1890
 CARTMAN, John Bulmer, Cobden, #836, 1898
 CARTY, Ann, Brudenell, #377, 1890
 CARTY, Francis, Admaston, #909, 1900
 CARTY, Patrick, Arnprior, #748, 1896
 CASKEY, Robert, McNab, #44, 1872
 CECIRE, Toussaint, Westmeath, #416, 1891
 CHAMBERLAIN, Hiram Alexander, Pembroke, #672, 1895
 CHAMBERLAIN, Wyman Augustus, Pembroke, #891, 1899
 CHARBONNEAU, Louis, Arnprior, #207, 1884
 CHARRON, Hilarion, Mattawa, #211, 1884
 CHASE, Ellen the younger, McNab, #442, 1891
 CHENIER, Josephine, Pembroke, #709, 1896
 CHILDERTHOSE, Mary, Stafford, #144, 1880
 CHILDERTHOSE, Stephen, Cobden, #763, 1897
 CHURCH, Horace James, Pembroke, #578, 1894
 CHURCH, William, Bagot, #528, 1893
 CLARKE, Andrew, Stafford, #901, 1900
 CLARKE, George, Wilberforce, #765, 1897
 CLARKE, Hugh, Pembroke, #784, 1897
 CLEARY, Mary, North Bay, #507, 1892
 COBURN, Nancy, Alice, #875, 1899
 COCHERAN, John, Alice, #24, 1870
 COCHRANE, James, McNab, #289, 1888
 COCHRANE, James, McNab, #383, 1890
 COLE, Thomas, Horton, #850, 1898
 COLLINS, Rev John Joseph, Brougham, #314, 1889
 COLTON, Peter Hughes, Pembroke, #810, 1898
 CONDIE, Mary, Westmeath, #27, 1870
 CONNELL, Ann, McNab, #356, 1890
 CONNOLLY, Thomas, Admaston, #579, 1894
 CONROY, Robert, Aylmer Quebec, #42, 1872
 CONWAY, James, Admaston, #580, 1894
 CONWAY, Michael, Douglas, #896, 1900
 CONWAY, Timothy, Admaston, #125, 1879
 COOK, William, Pembroke, #745, 1896
 COOMBE, Sampson, Renfrew, #146, 1881
 COSTELLO, Esther, Westmeath, #702, 1896
 COSTELLO, Thomas, Douglas, #802, 1897
 COSTELLO, William, Westmeath, #98, 1877

COTNAM, Catherine, Pembroke, #792, 1897
 COTNAM, George, Pembroke, #661, 1895
 COURT, William, Pope's Elm Field Gloucester England, #490, 1892
 COWAN, Alexander, McNab, #89, 1877
 COYNE, Stephen, Eganville, #327, 1889
 CRAWFORD, John Wilson, Cobden, #90, 1877
 CREER, Carl, Bromley, #468, 1892
 CREIGHTON, Samuel, Renfrew, #25, 1870
 CROSBERY, James, Westmeath, #640, 1895
 CROZIER, John, Admaston, #894, 1899
 CURRY, Abraham, Pembroke, #506, 1892
 CURRY, Fannie, Ross, #696, 1896
 CURRY, Thomas the elder, Grattan, #235, 1885
 DANIELSON, Peter, Danielson Farm Nipissing, #496, 1892
 DAVIDSON, James, Pembroke, #298, 1888
 DAVIDSON, James, Westmeath, #832, 1898
 DAVIDSON, Robert, Westmeath, #715, 1895
 DAVIDSON, Thomas, Beachburgh, #535, 1893
 DAVIDSON, William the younger, Grattan, #108, 1877
 DAVIS, Edward, Wilberforce, #52, 1872
 DAVIS, Edward the younger, Wilberforce, #475, 1892
 DEACON, Thomas, Pembroke, #15, 1867
 DEACON, William Henry, Pembroke, #398, 1891
 DELAHEY, John, Cobden, #645, 1895
 DELAHEY, Robert the younger, Pembroke, #511, 1892
 DENISON, John, Wilberforce, #264, 1887
 DENISON, Robert Alexander, Pembroke, #179, 1883
 DENNIGHAN, Patrick, Renfrew, #188, 1883
 DESLOGES, Joseph Antoine, Pembroke, #121, 1879
 DEVINE, Felix, Renfrew, #240, 1886
 DEVINE, Felix, Renfrew, #374, 1890
 DEVINE, Felix, Renfrew, #512, 1892
 DEVINE, James, Petawawa, #424, 1891
 DEVINE, James, Bromley, #591, 1894
 DEVINE, John, Renfrew, #174, 1882
 DEVINE, Patrick, Renfrew, #599, 1894
 DEVINE, Philip, Hagarty, #813, 1898
 DEVLIN, Thomas, Eganville, #204, 1884
 DEVON, Samuel Lytton, Calvin Nipissing, #365, 1890
 DICKSON, James, Westmeath, #340, 1889
 DICKSON, Robert, McNab, #755, 1897
 DICKSON, Samuel James, Pembroke, #232, 1885
 DICKSON, Thomas, Westmeath, #148, 1881
 DICKSON, Dr William Welland, Pembroke, #930, 1900
 DILLON, Mary, Bagot, #594, 1894
 DIXON, Samuel, #621, 1894
 DODD, Joseph, Arnprior, #119, 1878
 DOHERTY, William Henry, Mattawa, #398, 1890

DOLAN, George, Allumette Island Quebec, #736, 1896
 DONEGAN, James, Ross, #665, 1895
 DONLEVY, Patrick Garvey, Arnprior, #341, 1889
 DONOVAN, Rev John P, Pembroke, #686, 1895
 DOONER, Edward, Bromley, #61, 1873
 DOONER, James the elder, Brudenell, #387, 1890
 DOONER, John, Bromley, #291, 1888
 DORAN, John, Los Angeles California, #505, 1892
 DOUGLAS, John, McNab, #332, 1889
 DOUGLAS, William Thomas, Westmeath, #337, 1889
 DOWSLEY, Martin, Pembroke, #277, 1888
 DOWSWELL, Abel Helps, McNab, #70, 1874
 DOWSWELL, Elizabeth Anderson, McNab, #199, 1884
 DOYLE, Richard, Admaston, #460, 1892
 DRYSDALE, Charlotte, Renfrew, #570, 1893
 DUFF, Charles, McNab, #55, 1872
 DUFF, Izett, McNab, #213, 1884
 DUMES, Oliver, Pembroke, #596, 1894
 DUNLOP, Arunah, Pembroke, #454, 1892
 DUNLOP, David Campbell, Pembroke, #425, 1891
 DUNLOP, William, Wilberforce, #254, 1886
 DUNN, William, Barry's Bay, #497, 1892
 DUROCHER, Joseph, Rockcliff, #513, 1892
 DWYER, Thomas, Wilberforce, #388, 1890
 EARL, Alvin M, Mattawa, #455, 1892
 EARLY, Robert, Horton, #224, 1885
 ECHLIN, Rev Alfred Ford, Arnprior, #236, 1886
 ECKFORD, James, Ross, #541, 1893
 ECKFORD, Thomas, Westmeath, #405, 1891
 EDWARDS, Jacob, Alice, #391, 1890
 EDWARDS, James, Stafford, #848, 1898
 EDWARDS, William Pentyre, Wilberforce, #445, 1891
 EMERY, Mary Jane, Westmeath, #564, 1893
 ENGLISH, John the younger, Admaston, #722, 1896
 EVANS, Philemon, Rolph, #673, 1895
 EVANS, Robert Martin, Petawawa, #190, 1883
 EYRE, Frederick John, Sudbury, #346, 1889
 FELHABER, Louis, Hagarty, #609, 1894
 FERGUSON, Daniel, Westmeath, #273, 1887
 FERGUSON, Duncan, Renfrew, #294, 1888
 FERGUSON, Robert, Horton, #634, 1894
 FERGUSON, William, Ross, #697, 1895
 FIELD, Elizabeth, Sheen Quebec, #830, 1898
 FISHER, Christina, McNab, #335, 1889
 FISHER, John, Arnprior, #143, 1880
 FITZGERALD, John Sr, Brougham, #338, 1889
 FLANNERY, Daniel Thomas, Pembroke, #587, 1894
 FLANNERY, William M, Pembroke, #18, 1869

FLEISCHMANN, William, Grattan, #575, 1893
FLETCHER, Sarah Ann, Pembroke, #378, 1890
FOISY, John, Lyndoch, #267, 1887
FORAN, John, Douglas, #480, 1892
FORESTER, Oliver, Ross, #699, 1895
FORREST, John, Admaston, #262, 1887
FOURDRIMEIER, Henry John, Sand Point, #17, 1868
FRASER, Donald, Pembroke, #201, 1884
FRANCIS, Elisha, Admaston, #698, 1896
FRANCIS, Samuel, Renfrew, #234, 1885
FRANCIS, Samuel, Renfrew, #556, 1893
FRASER, Alice, Pembroke, #448, 1891
FRASER, Allan, South Riverside California, #603, 1894
FRASER, John, Westmeath, #762, 1897
FRASER, Richard, Pembroke, #517, 1892
FRASER, Robert the elder, Westmeath, #304, 1889
FRASER, William Armstrong, Pembroke, #717, 1896
FREDERICK, Johann, Wilberforce, #782, 1897
FREER, Thomas, Renfrew, #37, 1871
FRENCH, Campbell Dunlop, Pembroke, #58, 1873
FROOD, Thomas, McNab, #384, 1890
FULTON, William, Admaston, #558, 1893
FURLONG, Michael, Eganville, #498, 1892
GALLIGAN, Michael, Arnprior, #245, 1886
GALLIGAN, Michael, Fitzroy, #432, 1891
GALVIN, Thomas Landon, Arnprior, #781, 1897
GANNON, Edward, Bromley, #878, 1899
GARRATY, James, Renfrew, #539, 1893
GARRIOCH, Archibald, Arnprior, #156, 1881
GAULT, Robert Leslie, Montreal, #705, 1896
GEBEL, Gottlob, Pembroke, #57, 1873
GEMMILL, Janet, Westmeath, #692, 1895
GEORGE, Henry, Eganville, #654, 1895
GEROUX, Narcisse B, Pembroke, #796, 1897
GEROUX, Sophia, Pembroke, #86, 1876
GERVAIS, Narcisse, Brougham, #536, 1893
GIBBONS, John, Admaston, #913, 1900
GIBBONS, John R, Renfrew, #637, 1894
GIBBONS, Patrick, Bromley, #704, 1896
GIBBONS, William, Admaston, #87, 1876
GIBSON, Edward, Ross, #411, 1891
Gibson, George, Aberford Pontiac Co Quebec, #19, 1869
GIBSON, Julia, Ross, #712, 1896
GILCHRIST, Marion, Ross, #874, 1899
GILCHRIST, Peter, Ross, #194, 1883
GILLIES, Thomas, Renfrew, #229, 1885
GILMOUR, William George, Mattawa, #301, 1888
GLEN, Louis, Marinette Wisconsin, #571, 1893

GLOWENSKI, John, Gratton, #756, 1897
 GODIN, Napoleon, Stafford, #733, 1896
 GORDON, Catherine, Arnprior, #361, 1890
 GORMAN, Bridget, Admaston, #845, 1898
 GORMAN, Catherine, Admaston, #805, 1897
 GORMAN, John, Admaston, #148, 1881
 GORMAN, John K, Renfrew, #723, 1896
 GORMAN, Mary, Eganville, #683, 1895
 GORMAN, Patrick, Admaston, #808, 1898
 GORMAN, Simon, Admaston, #344, 1889
 GOURLAY, Robert, Westmeath, #86, 1876
 GRACE, Stephen, Arnprior, #355, 1890
 GRACIE, Catherine, Allumette Island Quebec, #208, 1884
 GRAHAMN, Andrew, Mattawa, #623, 1894
 GRAHAM, James, Lyndoch, #283, 1888
 GRAHAM, Thomas, Stafford, #68, 1874
 GRANT, Hugh, Pembroke, #827, 1898
 GRANT, James the elder, Ross, #246, 1886
 GRANT, John, Ross, #508, 1892
 GRANT, Mary Annie, Ross, #918, 1900
 GRATTAN, Eustache, Westmeath, #849, 1898
 GRAVES, Christina, Horton, #118, 1878
 GRAY, Thomas, Cobden, #819, 1898
 GREER, Edward, Wilberforce, #290, 1888
 GREGSON, James, North Bay, #546, 1893
 GRIEVE, James, Pembroke, #334, 1889
 GROGAN, Anthony, Grattan, #379, 1890
 GUENTER, Gustav, Petawawa, #271, 1887
 GUEST, Catherine, Cobden, #807, 1897
 GUEST, Richard, Ross, #26, 1870
 HAENTSCHEL, Charles A, Alice, #299, 1888
 HALE, Thomas, #843, 1898
 HALL, John, Coppercliff, #410, 1891
 HALLIDAY, David, Horton, #795, 1897
 HAMEL, Joshua, Pembroke, #459, 1892
 HAMILTON, Andrew, McNab, #280, 1887
 HAMILTON, James, Stafford, #60, 1873
 HAMILTON, Robert Day, McNab, #95, 1877
 HAMPEL, Caroline, Petawawa, #464, 1892
 HAMPEL, Oswald, Petawawa, #463, 1892
 HARRINGTON, Eric, Arnprior, #844, 1898
 HARRIS, Richard, Pembroke, #450, 1891
 HART, Thomas, McNab, #861, 1899
 HART, Archibald, McNab, #93, 1877
 HARTNEY, James Sr, Glin Limerick Ireland, #137, 1880
 HARTNEY, John, Bagot, #446, 1891
 HARTY, Michael, Admaston, #205, 1884
 HARVEY, William the elder, Arnprior, #116, 1878

HARYETT, William, Brudenell, #928, 1900
HASCHICK, Frederick, Alice, #193, 1883
HAVEY, Bridget, Arnprior, #435, 1891
HAVEY, James, Arnprior, #274, 1887
HAWKINS, Edward the elder, Stafford, #855, 1899
HAWKINS, George, Stafford, #470, 1892
HAWKINS, Hannah Smallpiece, Brudenell, #166, 1882
HAWKINS, James, Westmeath, #740, 1896
HEALY, Patrick, the elder, Allumette Island Quebec, #823, 1898
HEENAN, James, Pembroke, #40, 1872
HENDERSON, Archibald, McNab, #444, 1891
HENDERSON, Jean, McNab, #443, 1891
HENNESSEY, James, South Algoma, #681, 1895
HENNESSEY, Margaret, Admaston, #458, 1892
HENNESSEY, Thomas, Renfrew, #457, 1892
HEWITT, Thomas, Wilberforce, #92, 1877
HICKEY, Thomas, Bromley, #31, 1870
HICKEY, Thomas, Horton, #882, 1899
HILL, John Sr, Ross, #149 and #150, 1881
HILL, John, Pembroke, #927, 1900
HILL, Thomas, Cobden, #83, 1875
HINCKS, The Hon Sir Francis, Montreal Quebec, #292, 1888
HOARE, Thomas, Pembroke, #310, 1889
HOLDEN, Elias, Bagot, #407, 1891
HOLLAND, Elizabeth Quinn, Renfrew, #424, 1891
HOLMES, James, Brougham, #191, 1883
HOLMES, Thomas D, Mattawa, #404, 1891
HOULIHAN, Patrick, Brudenell, #644, 1895
HOWARD, George, Westmeath, #851, 1899
HOWARD, Hiram Williams, Ross, #347, 1890
HUBBELL, James, Arnprior, #216, 1885
HUDSON, Charles, Admaston, #69, 1874
HUDSON, John, Radcliffe, #123, 1879
HUDSON, Margaret, Admaston, #110, 1878
HUDSON, Mary, Pembroke, #345, 1889
HUGHES, William, Stafford, #659, 1895
HUMPHRIES, George, Horton, #592, 1894
HUNTER, James, Hunter's Point Quebec, #725, 1896
HYETT, George, Renfrew, #64, 1873
INGLIS, David, McNab, #718, 1896
INWOOD, Edward, Pembroke, #275, 1887
IRVING, Andrew, Pembroke, #873, 1899
IRWIN, James, Pembroke, #560, 1893
JACKSON, Paulina, Westmeath, #142, 1880
JAMES, Alfred, Coppercliff, #586, 1894
JAMIESON, John, Horton, #117, 1878
JAMIESON, John Alexander, Horton, #884, 1899
JARDINE, Catherine, Pembroke, #21, 1869

JARDINE, James, Pembroke, #400, 1891
JASTER, Wilhelm Frederick, Wilberforce, #889, 1899
JENKINSON, William Richard, Mattawa, #336, 1889
JESSUP, James, Ross, #371, 1890
JOHNSON, Annabella, Horton, #239, 1886
JOHNSTON, Agnes, Westmeath, #353, 1890
JOHNSTON, Ann, Westmeath, #499, 1862
JOHNSTON, Kate, Beachburgh, #451, 1891
JOHNSTON, Margaret, Ross, #214, 1884
JOSEPH, Antonio, Pembroke, #223, 1885
KEARNEY, Michael James, Sudbury, #639, 1894
KEARNS, Ann, Grattan, #471, 1892
KEARNS, William, Arnprior, #305, 1888
KEILY, Patrick, Brudenell, #53, 1872
KELLY, Patrick, Renfrew, #261, 1887
KENNEDY, Adam, Pembroke, #226, 1885
KENNEDY, Adam, Pembroke, #605, 1894
KENNEDY, Agnes, Pembroke, #593, 1894
KENNEDY, Thomas, Allumette Island Quebec, #837, 1898
KENNELLY, Catherine, Brougham, #589, 1894
KENNY, Thomas William, Arnprior, #804, 1897
KERR, Francis, Arnprior, #319, 1889
KERR, John, Ross, #871, 1899
KICKBUSH, Francis, Wilberforce, #738, 1896
KING, James, Admaston, #624, 1894
KNIGHT, Thomas the elder, Grattan, #130, 1879
LABINE, John, Pembroke, #743, 1896
LA DUKE, Abraham, Adamston, #281, 1888
LAFRANCE, Paul, Allumette Island Quebec, #803, 1897
LA ROSE, Oliver, Pembroke, #14, 1867
LAVENTURE, Peter, Horton, #684, 1895
LAW, Robert, Buchanan, #45, 1872
LAWLESS, Andrew, Westmeath, #306, 1888
LAWLESS, Patrick, Westmeath, #713, 1896
LAWRIE, William, McNab, #543, 1893
LEACY, Thomas, Renfrew, #668, 1895
LeBLANC, Isadore, Renfrew, #607, 1894
LECKIE, David, Burnstown, #13, 1867
LECKIE, William Hart, Mattawa, #429, 1891
LEDGERWOOD, Hance, McNab, #515, 1892
LEE, John, Pembroke, #359, 1890
LEE, Robert, Allumette Island Quebec, #230, 1885
LEE, Robert, Ross, #339, 1889
LEENEY, Edward, Pembroke, #608, 1894
LEMKIE, Martin, Alice, #892, 1899
LE PARGE, Robert Antoine, Pembroke, #662, 1895
LEVENS, William, Ross, #793, 1897
LIBBY, John, Stafford, #111, 1878

Manitoba Cemetery Index

by Eric Jonasson

Originally published in Generations, the publication of the Manitoba Genealogical Society, Eric Jonasson's Manitoba Cemetery Index represented a first step towards a cemetery index for the whole province. We reprint Mr. Jonasson's original here in the belief that it is still valuable to those seeking ancestry around the prairie city.

The quest to find proof of birth or death, of parentage, or of place of origin of an ancestor will undoubtedly lead all researchers to the cemetery at some time or another. The information to be found on the tombstones of our ancestors can be tremendously useful, helping us to complete their life's story or to provide clues to the next generation. In some cases, where an ancestor died before civil registration or without benefit of clergy, the tombstone may well be the only record of his death.

Although cemeteries and the information to be found on their stones are an important source for genealogists, they are also one of the most difficult to use. Cemeteries lie scattered across the countryside, requiring the researcher to make a personal trip to those located in the areas where an ancestor lived in hopes of locating the gravestone of a single individual. These trips can often end in failure for any number of reasons. The family of the ancestor may not have erected a stone over the grave or the ancestor may have moved shortly before his death and died in another locality. Whatever the reason, the stone is not found the the trip is wasted. Others may not even be able to make the trip itself because they live too far from the ancestor's locality.

To alleviate the problems of cemetery research, many genealogical societies have established programs to "bring the cemetery to you" by transcribing every tombstone in every cemetery in their areas and depositing these transcripts in a central repository for the use of genealogists. In 1977, I anticipated that the Manitoba Genealogical Society would also become involved in such a program at some future date and, with this in mind, began to locate Manitoba cemeteries and to record their locations on a master list and map. My hope was to provide a central index of cemeteries in the province to enable a transcribing committee to regulate and control the transcription process. The following maps and listings cover the City of Winnipeg and they are directly to the south of it.

The Index

The southern portion of Manitoba was divided into a number of index sheets based on the National Topographical System (NTS), the federal governments mapping system (see map of Manitoba for index sheet layout). The scale of these index sheets is 1:500,000 (8 miles = 1 inch) and each one has been numbered according to the NTS system. Further information on the NTS system can be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Ottawa, Ontario.

Cemeteries were then located on the NTS 1:50,000 (.75 mile = 1 inch) series maps, their legal description (section, township, range, etc.) was noted, and their

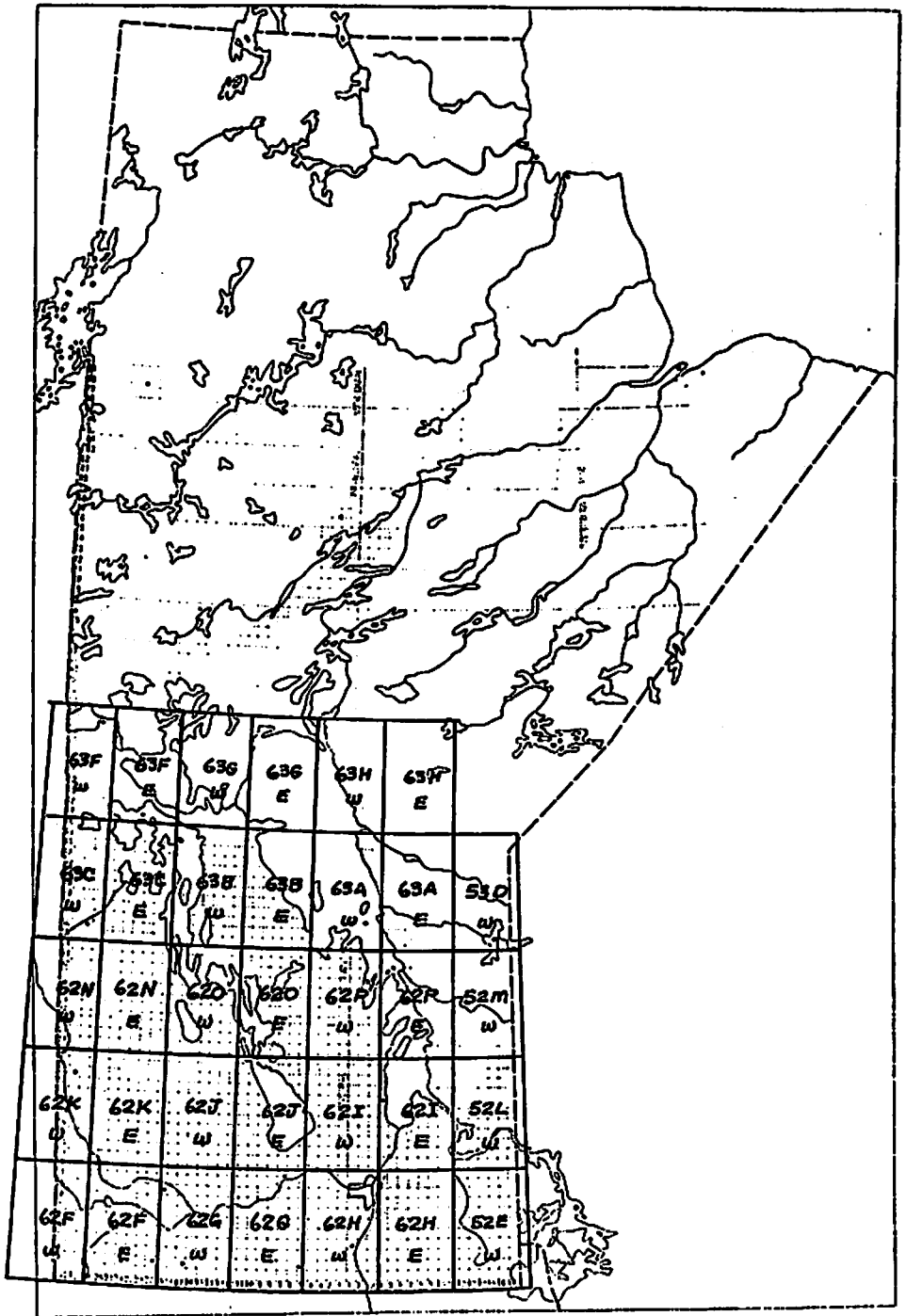


FIGURE 1: INDEX TO THE MAP SHEETS

FIGURE 2: MANITOBA CEMETERY INDEX, 62 H / EAST

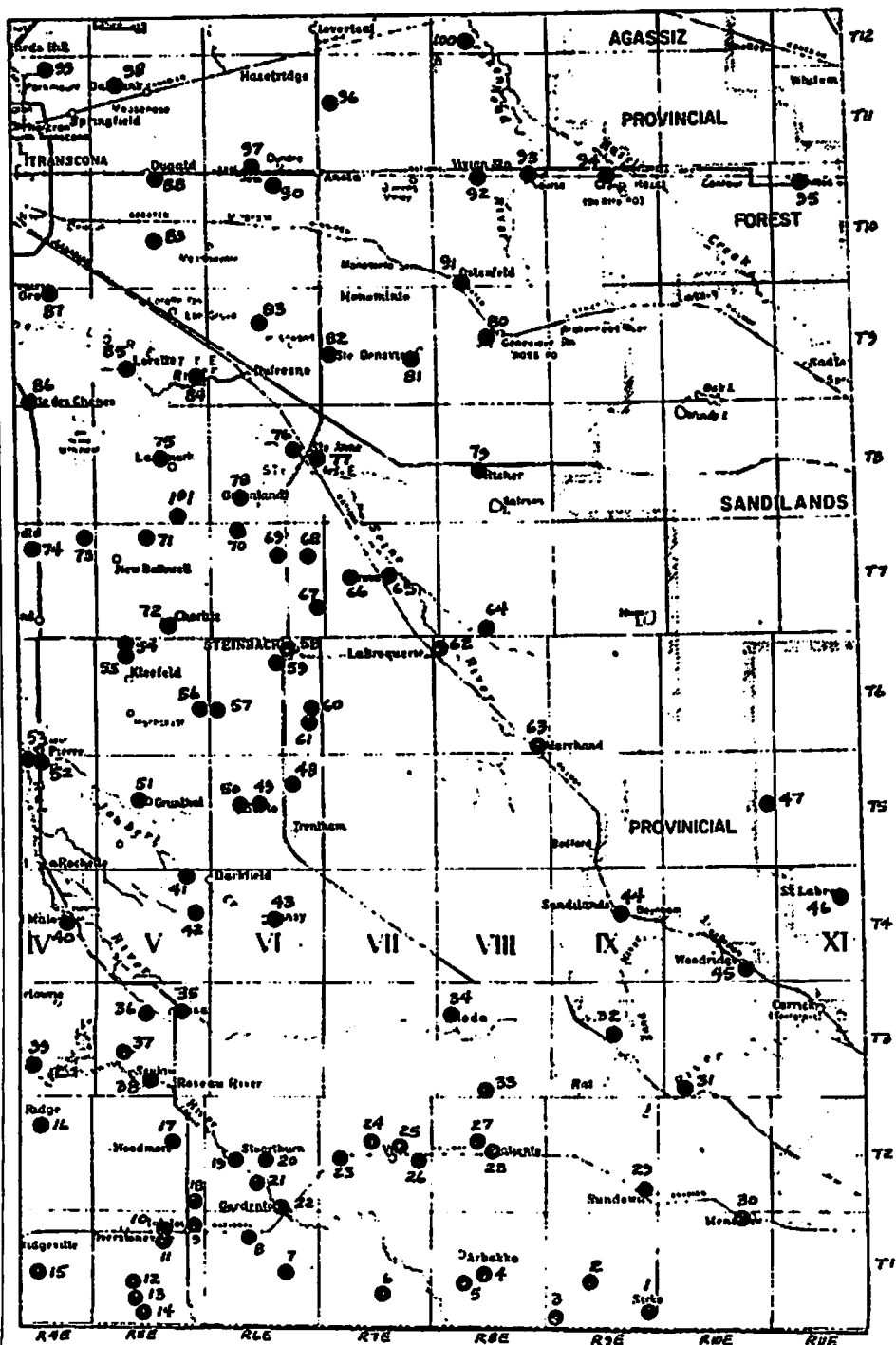
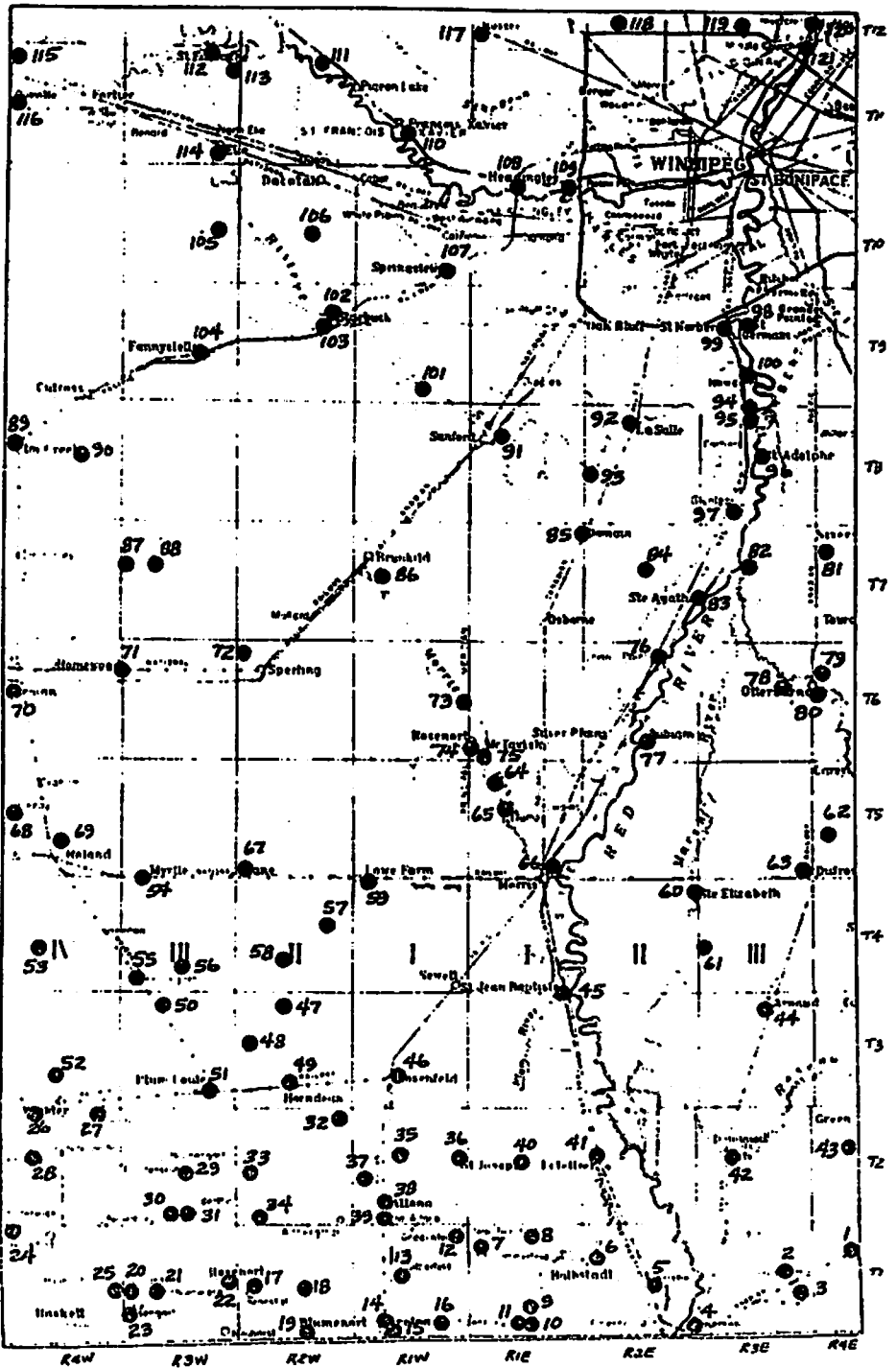


FIGURE 3: MANITOBA CEMETERY INDEX, 62 H / WEST



positions transferred to the index map sheets. Each cemetery was numbered consecutively on each index sheet beginning with the number "1". Therefore, you will find that the first cemetery on each index sheet will be number 1. However, as each index sheet is numbered differently, when used with the cemetery numbers it will give a unique number for each cemetery in the province (eg. "62H/east - 26" would signify cemetery 26 on sheet 62H/east.) This particular system was adopted because it would allow for ease of expansion in the future.

In the listing for each index sheet, locations are arranged in numerical order and the legal description of each cemetery site is given. If the cemetery number is prefixed by an asterisk, this signifies that only a church was indicated on the NTS 1:50,000 map. They are included in the index because there is the likelihood that a cemetery may be located beside the church but was too small in area to show on the map. Numbers without asterisks indicate that the site was shown as a definite cemetery on the NTS map. In some cases, names of towns follow the legal description for each site to facilitate identification.

To date (September 1978), the first two tiers of index sheets north of the US/Canada border have been completed, a total of 14 index sheets plus a special sheet for Winnipeg only. These sheets are: 52E/west, 52L/west, 62F/east & west, 62G/east & west, 62H/east & west, 62I/east & west and 62K/east and west. A total of 872 locations have been found for this area, including 572 definite cemeteries and 300 church sites where there may be cemeteries.

The NTS maps show many cemeteries, but not all of them. Many of the small family plots and the smaller, out-of-the-way cemeteries are not shown because of their size.

Index Sheet 62H/East

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. NE1-1-9E Sirko | 22. SW 2-2-6E Gardenton |
| * 2. SSC 16-1-9E | 23. NW 17-2-7E |
| 3. SSC 6-1-9E
(no access shown) | 24. NE 21-2-7E |
| 4. NE 16-1-8E | 25. WSC 23-2-7E Vita |
| 5. SE 17-1-8E | 26. NW 13-2-7E |
| 6. NW 10-1-7E | 27. NSC 21-2-8E |
| 7. NW 14-1-6E | 28. SW 22-2-8E |
| 8. NW 28-1-6E | 29. SW 12-2-9E |
| 9. SW 36-1-5E | 30. NE 35-1-10E |
| 10. NSC 27-1-5E | 31. WSC 5-3-10E |
| 11. SSC 27-1-5E | *32. SW 22-3-9E |
| *12. SE 17-1-5E | 33. SSC 4-3-8E |
| 13. SSC 9-1-5E | *34. SE 30-3-8E |
| 14. NE 4-1-5E | 35. WSC 26-3-5E (Rosa) |
| 15. NW 15-1-4E | *36. SE 28-3-5E |
| *16. WSC 27-2-4E | *37. SSC 17-3-5E |
| 17. NW 23-2-5E | 38. NE 4-3-5E |
| 18. WSC 1-2-5E | *39. NE 9-3-4E |
| *19. NW 17-2-6E (Stuartburn) | 40. St. Malo Settlement-St Malo |
| 20. NW 15-2-6E | *41. NE 35-4-5E |
| 21. NE 9-2-6E | *42. NW 24-4-5E |
| | 43. SW 22-4-6E |
| | *44. NE 22-4-9E |

- 45. NW 2-4-10E
- 46. WSC 27-4-11E
- 47. SE 24-5-10E
- 48. WSC 26-5-6E
- 49. ESC 21-5-6E
- 50. SE 20-5-6E
- 51. NW 21-5-5E
- 52. Rat River Settlement-
St Pierre Jolys
- 53. Rat River Settlement
- 54. NE 32-6-5E
- *55. SE 32-6-5E
- *56. SE 13-6-5E
- *57. SW 18-6-6E
- 58. WSC 35-6-6E Steinbach
- 59. NE 27-6-6E Steinbach
- 60. SE 13-6-6E
- *61. NSC 12-6-6E
- 62. WSC 31-6-8E La Broquerie
- 63. SW 1-6-8E
- 64. SSC 4-7-8E
- *65. NW 15-7-7E
- *66. SW 20-7-7E
- 67. NE 12-7-6E
- 68. SW 25-7-6E
- 69. SE 27-7-6E
- 70. NSC 32-7-6E
- 71. SE 33-7-5E
- 72. NSC 3-7-5E Chorlitz
- 73. SSC 36-7-4E
- 74. NE 28-7-4E
- 75. SSC 22-8-5E Landmark
- 76. St Anne des Chenes
(3.5 miles E)
- 77. St Anne des Chenes
- 78. SE 8-8-6E Greenland
- *79. NW 16-8-8E
- *80. ESC 21-9-8E Ross
- 81. ESC 14-9-7E Ste Genevieve
- 82. NSC 18-9-7E
- *83. SE 28-9-6E
- 84. Lorette Parish-Lorette
- 85. Lorette Parish-Lorette
- 86. S 4-9-4E Ile des Chenes
- 87. NE 34-9-4E
- *88. NW 34-10-5E
- *89. NW 15-10-5E
- 90. SE 34-10-6E

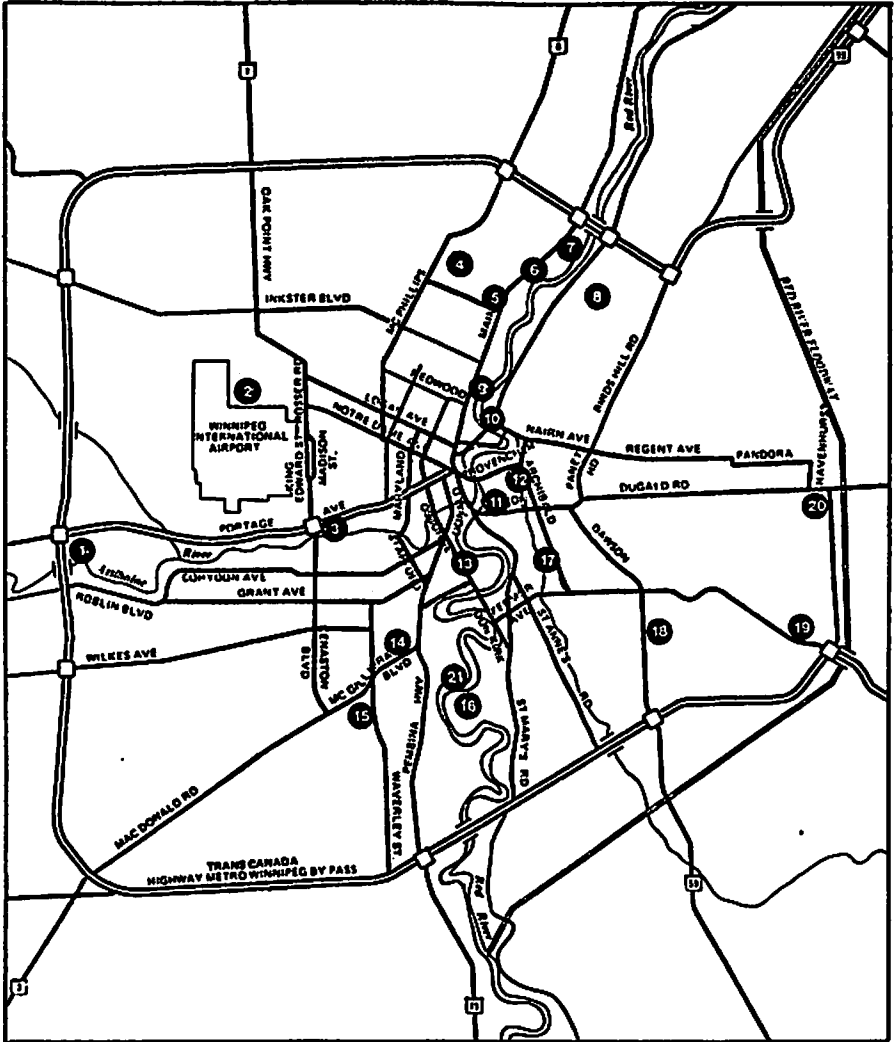
- *91. SW 5-10-8E Ostenfeld
- *92. NW 33-10-8E Vivian
- 93. NW 36-10-8E
- *94. NW 34-10-9E Craigs
- *95. SW 32-10-11E
- 96. ESC 19-11-7E
- 97. SSC 4-11-6E
- 98. WSC 29-11-5E
- 99. ESC 34-11-4E
- *100. NE 5-12-8E
- 101. SW 2-8-5E

Index Sheet 62H/West

- * 1. NW 28-1-4E
- * 2. SE 23-1-3E
- 3. SW 13-1-3E
- 4. Ste Agathe Parish-Emerson
- 5. NSC 15-1-2E
- * 6. SE 30-1-2E
- * 7. N 30-1-1E
- 8. SSC 34-1-1E
- 9. WSC 10-1-1E
- 10. NW 3-1-1E
- 11. NE 4-1-1E
- 12. SW 36-1-1E
- *13. SSC 31-1-1W
- 14. NE 5-1-1W (north side)
Gretna
- 15. NE 5-1-1W (east side)
Gretna
- 16. NSC 2-1-1W
- 17. NE 18-1-2W
- 18. NSC 15-1-2W
- *19. S 3-1-2W
- *20. WSC 18-1-2W
- *21. ESC 17-1-3W
- *22. SSC 24-1-3W
- *23. SW 7-1-3W
- *24. NW 31-1-4W
- *25. NE 13-1-4W
- 26. NSC 32-2-4W
- 27. NE 35-2-4W
- *28. WSC 20-2-4W
- *29. NW 15-2-3W
- *30. ESC 4-2-3W
- *31. WSC 3-2-3W
- 32. WSC 36-2-2W
- 33. NE 18-2-2W

- *34. SW 5-2-2W
 35. NSC 21-2-1W
 36. Centre 24-1-1W
 37. SE 18-2-1W
 38. SE 8-2-1W
 39. SE 5-2-1W
 40. SE 21-2-1E
 41. ESC 19-2-2E
 42. ESC 20-2-3E
 43. NW 21-2-4E
 *44. SE 34-3-3E
 45. Ste Agathe Parish-St
 Jean Baptiste
 46. WSC 9-3-1W
 *47. SE 33-3-2W
 48. SE 19-3-2W
 *49. SE 9-3-2W
 50. SW 33-3-3W
 *51. NSC 2-3-3W
 52. NE 9-3-4W
 53. SE 17-4-4W
 *54. NW 32-4-3W
 *55. NE 6-4-3W
 56. SW 10-4-3W
 57. ESC 23-4-2W
 58. NSC 9-4-2W
 59. NE 31-4-1W
 60. SE 36-4-2E
 61. SW 18-4-3E
 62. SE 18-5-4E
 *63. ESC 1-5-3E
 64. NW 29-5-1E
 65. ESC 20-5-1E
 66. Ste Agathe Parish-Morris
 *67. SW 6-5-2W
 68. NE 9-5-4W
 *69. SW 19-5-4W Pomeroy
 70. WSC 19-6-4W
 *71. WSC 30-6-3W
 72. SW 31-6-2W
 73. NSC 13-6-1W
 74. WSC 6-6-1E
 75. SE 6-6-1E
 76. Ste Agathe Par
 (Hwy 75 Union Pt)
 *77. Ste Agathe Par (Aubigny)
 78. NSC 23-6-3E
 79. Rat River Settlement (N of
 Otterburne)
 80. Rat River Settlement
 (Otterburne)
 81. NSC 30-7-4E
 *82. Ste Agathe Par
 (junc. Red & Rat)
 83. Ste Agathe Par (Ste Agathe)
 84. NW 22-7-2E
 *85. 36-7-1E Domain
 86. SSC 20-7-1W
 *87. NW 19-7-3W
 88. NE 20-7-3W
 *89. NW 19-8-4W Elm Creek
 90. SE 22-8-4W
 91. 29-8-1E (on Hwy 3)
 92. SW 33-8-2E La Salle
 93. NW 18-8-2E
 94. St Norbert Par (1 mile S
 Howden)
 95. St Norbert Par (1.5 m. S
 Howden)
 *96. St Norbert Par (St Adolphe)
 *97. Ste Agathe Par (Glenlea)
 *98. St Norbert Par (St
 Germain)
 *99. St Norbert Par (St Norbert)
 100. St Norbert Par (Howden)
 *101. NSC 3-9-1W
 102. ESC 26-9-2W Starbuck
 103. SSC 26-9-2W Starbuck
 104. WSC 15-9-3W Fannystelle
 *105. ESC 14-10-3W
 106. ESC 15-10-2W
 *107. St Francois-X Par
 (Springstein)
 *108. Headingly Parish
 (Headingly)
 109. Headingly Par (Portage
 Ave and Perimeter Hwy)
 110. St Francois X Par
 (St Francois)
 111. St Francois Par (2 m. W
 Pigeon Lake on Hwy 4)
 112. NW 35-11-3W St Eustache
 113. SE 36-11-3W
 114. NE 2-11-3W Elie
 115. WSC 31-11-4W
 *116. N 18-11-4W Oakville

FIGURE 4: CITY OF WINNIPEG



- *117. NE 6-12-1E
- *118. NE 8-12-2E
- 119. St Paul Par (3.5 m. W Middlechurch)
- 120. St Paul Par (N of Rivercrest)
- 121. St Paul Par (Middlechurch)

Index Sheet: City of Winnipeg

1. Assiniboine Memorial Park Cemetery (RC), 320 St Charles
2. Brookside Cemetery (non. den.), 3001 Notre Dame
3. St James (Anglican) Cemetery, 523 Doreen (at Portage Ave)
4. Hebrew Sick Benefit Assn. Cemetery, Lot 23 McPhillips (Swailles Ave)
5. Shaarey Zedek Cemetery (Jewish), Main and Armstrong
6. Old Kildonan Presbyterian Cemetery, 2324 Main St (at John Black)
7. Rosh Pina Memorial Park Cemetery (Jewish), 2997 Main Street
8. St Mary's Polish National (Catholic) Cemetery, 400 McIvor
9. St John's (Anglican) Cemetery, St. Cross
10. Elmwood Cemetery (nondenominational), Henderson Hwy
11. St Boniface Cathedral (RC), 151 Cathedrale
12. Sacred Heart (Belgian) Cemetery, rue Plinquet (off Archibald)
13. St Mary's Cemetery (RC), 506 Osborne St
14. Garry Memorial Park & Crematorium, 1291 McGillivray
15. Pineview Memorial Chapel Gardens & Crematory, 1501 Waverley
16. St Vital Cemetery, Lot 45, River Road
17. St boniface Cemetery (RC), Archibald & Elizabeth
18. Glenlawn Memorial Gardens, Lagimodiere (Hwy 59 south)
19. Green Acres Memorial Gardens and Funeral Chapel, Naving & Hwy 1 east
20. Transcona Cemetery, Dugald Road
21. Fort Garry Cemetery (RC), ss Crescent Drive

Cobourg's Celebrated Sobriquets: those fanciful appellations of student days

Collected by Frank C. Taylor and Percy L. Climo

This collection of nicknames from the Cobourg, Ontario area was first published as a pamphlet to commemorate the Cobourg Collegiate Institute Reunion of 1976. Permission to reprint it here has been given by co-author Percy L. Climo, a gentleman and genealogist who is still very active in Cobourg research. The editors of this publication think the collection is important because it represents one of the very few efforts to track down and publish 'nicknames' in Ontario — an activity we'd like to see other genealogists pursuing for their areas, especially where they are ethnically important. In certain regions of this great country of ours, notably in Glengarry, Ontario, of our own knowledge, a proper knowledge and list of nicknames is virtually the only way of untangling the skein of family relationships, since surnames and often given names are identical. Our thanks to Percy Climo for this amusing but important piece of research.

Dear old Cobourg is and has been a unique town. For over a period of eighty years its size remained much the same with a plus or minus 5,000 population. Most of the townsfolk knew the inhabitants intimately. Because of this familiarity, Cobourg folk developed a special trait, a unique and distinctive characteristic perhaps unequalled in all of Canada. In Cobourg, previous to World War II, there was a profusion of nicknames, those fanciful appellations that were invented, laid on, and applied to many individuals.

Nicknames were a part of the warp and woof of the town, imbedded into its very fabric, readily and regularly applied and used. In some cases these names "stuck" and became a family tradition even to the second and third generation.

In Cobourg, nicknames became a distinctive "badge" given by others and definitely not of one's personal choice. They were an indication that the receiver really "belonged". Some special trait in the individual, some noticeable characteristic, or some special event or happening usually brought forth the applied sobriquet.

In this year of Cobourg Collegiate Institute Reunion '76, when old "grads" of the nickname era return, it may be quite fitting to renew nicknames of by-gone days. In reading the list, one's mind may be refreshed, and persons long forgotten will come to life in one's memory. The list is townwide, but many of the names were frequently used at C.C.I. Teacher and pupil alike did not escape the special appellations.

The writer is grateful to Frank C. Taylor (deceased) who over the years compiled an extensive list of this Cobourg phenomenon and thus recorded for posterity a unique collection. The writer too, in collaboration with Frank in the year 1966 added to the listing.

In no way do we wish to embarrass anyone. We feel sure those who have been away from Cobourg for many years, and are greeted on their return at reunion

time by their old, long forgotten nickname, will pick up their ears. They will have their senses sharpened. They will have the experience of a friendly warmth and their nostalgic emotions quickened to the point of realizing they are back at their old Cobourg Collegiate Institute and in their dear old home town.

**An Alphabetical List of Authentic Cobourg Nicknames
mostly male, female examples indicated by (F).**

**Compiled by Frank C. Taylor,
with contributions from family, relatives and friends. (1966)**

- A. Awky Waghorn; Admiral Dewey; Aitch Payne; Amby Flesch; Army Armstrong; Asher Hardinge; Arnie Lafoie; Audy Maher.
- B. Bogey Waters; Boxer Brown; Bing Toms; Boo Quinn; Boo Douglas (F); Boots McCullagh; Boom Boom Baker; Beans Healy; Bungo McKenzie; Banky Gordon; Beaner Elliott; Brandy Hie; Buck, Bucky, Bucko, Bucktooth Marshall; Bugs Navin; Bunny Brinning; Bunny Nivin; Bunty Davidson; Barnum Forrest; Bulligan Greer; Bung Lavis; Boob Thompson; Bozo Frize; Bull or Bully Fardella; Blinky Bowen; Buff Pearson; Babe Butler; Bumble Bee Blanchard; Bones Atcheson; Bang Markle; Beano Lafoie; Brud Cunningham; Birdy Robinson (F); Baldy Niles; Bun Percy; Bottley Curtis; Bottley Reeves; Biddy Garry (F); Biddy Platt (F); Bearpaw Jenkins; Buckshot Smith; Bunny Guy; Balkany Gallagher; Borden Croft; Butch Pearson; Bumwad Rumbelow; Benny Bradbury; Blondie Armstrong; Bush Hinman; Bonne Taylor; Bubbles Shepherd (F); Birdy Thompson; Brooksie; Buster Kelly; Buster Cunningham; Buster Lightburne; Bud Roberts; Bud Vivian; Bud McKend; Bud Thompson; Charlie Banana (Romano); Bebe Daniels (F); Babe Ready (F); Bim Taylor; Baldy Walker; Barney McAllister; Booty Burnett; Beefy Webster; Burdie Burd (F); Barney Sowden (F).
- C. Count Davey; Chummy Jex; Chum Cavanagh; Chirpy Salisbury (F); Chesty Farmer; Cap Reynolds; Cap Pringle; Cap Dunn; Cap Mathews; Crowsy Hart; Chuffus Schrumm; Corky Kewin; Chaucer Turpin; Cackles Ovens; Crocks McMann; Crocks Gerin; Chick Bowen; Chickie Henderson; Chicksie Gallagher; Chucky Woods; Clumsy McBrien; Crazy Hough; Chief Charles; Candy Herdman; Chips Campbell; Croppy Gordon; Chink Oliver; Chub Jones; Chubby Nicholson; Coon Medhurst; Colter Lavis; Chinaman Brown; Coco Kidd (F); Cute O'Neill; Coolie Wilson; Citrous Reynolds; Chad Ready; Chout Norris; Coal Oil Jonny Collins; Champ Healy; Caesar Waller; Caesar Carr; Cincinnati Crosgray; Cull Cauley; Chass Harper; Chot Ready; Cy Winter; Clemmy Bowen; Coony Lean; Clinker Bell; Carver Cameron; Cap Rooney; Chick Moore
- D. Dice Casey; Duke Friar; Dooey Bradbury (F); Dyke Field; Doddy Foster; Doddy Rorabeck; Duck McKenzie; Duckfoot Armour; Dad Worth; Daddy Downs; Dillinger Cockburn; Dingle Daniels; Dirty Gert (F); Dowzy Scopis; Dodie Bentley; Darby Cavanagh; Dozey Niles; Dink Allan; Dinky Nelson; Dooley Vivian; Dinah Dines; Dinty Erskine; Dragfoot Williams; Dick Turpin;

Dick Mitchell; Dud McMann; Dutchy Kaiser; Doc Wingrove; Doc Beatty; Doc Hayden; Doc Watson; Dumb Hayden; Duke Parker; Dunk Markle; Dummy Mulvaney; Dizzy Prentice; Dicky McKivers; Driftwood Ferguson; Dicky Lee.

- E. Eggs Platt; Eezo Lees; Emma or Emmer Crosgrey; Ego or Eagle Hircock.
- F. Floody Holnbeck; Feeble Bennett; Foxy Burnett; Foxy Davidson; Funion Platt; Fishcart Lavis; Fishface Quinlan (F); Father Allison; Fatfull Wills; Farmer Hoskin; Frosty McKinnon; Frosty Taylor (no relation to the compiler); Fergy Flesch; Frenchy Clement; Fritzy Keller; Five O'Clock Ann Dixon (F); Flip Beech; Froggy Platt; Furious Fred Dufton; Fall Navin; Felix McCleod (F); Fat Campbell; Fadda Pearse; Fleeda Hicks (F); Fish Irwin; Fedder Fidler Fisher.
- G. Goofy Lloyd; Gimp Mathews; Gubby Gibson; Gasser Walden; Gooseneck McDonnell; Greek Cortese; Ghost Thompson; Gherkin Bulger; Granny Beare (F); Gran'pa Eley; Gobby Gall; Gunner Mulhall; Gallopin' Gav'Reid; Goat Kidd; Goldie Wheler; Gunshoe McKenzie; Gypsy Watson; Ginger Butler (F); Geordy Thompson; Gauzy Osland.
- H. Hippo Bell; Husky Greer; Hod Pearse; Hawk Andrews; Humpy Hie; Hungry Harper; Horse Face Brown; Honest John Russell; Hickey Lane; High Baker; Heck Stinson (F); Hub Steacy; Hub Harris; Hack Downs; Hooker Skitch; Hug Hogan; Ham Turpin; Ham Brown; Hap Harrison; Herman the German (Heinrich Hermann); Hawkeye Davidson; Huffy Graham; Horse Roberts; Hob Johns; Harkey Woods; Hoot Gibson; Heinie Schults; Huck Moran.
- I. Inches Cullen; Irish Kelly; Ikey Jewell; Ike Markle; Ischy Manton; Ikey Pullman; Ikey Clarke (F).
- J. Jewey Roberts; Jackass McCullagh; Jumbo Fardella; Jockey Dodge; Jiggs Leatham; Jobby Bowen; Jadda Drewry; Japalac Gillard; Japper Wilcox; Jerks Bulger.
- K. Kronje Gallagher; Kewpie Conlin; Kisso Samis; Katie Coffey; Knitter Reynolds; Ki Yi Bacchus; King Cockburn; Klinker Kimmell.
- L. Lean Woods; Lot Bulger; Long John Russell; Lousy Lizzy (F); Lackie Thompson; Lonnie Fardella; Lily Blezzard; Lance Davern; Lockie Burwash; Lolly Oliver (F); Lance Routh.
- M. Mucker Jones; Moose Stover; Mousie Mellis; Mousie McDonnell; Mink Earls; Mahogany Arthur; Mahogany Meighen; Mumps Rollings; Monkey Wass; Monkey Face Davidson; Moses Grayden; Misty Mclvor; Mudcat Eagan; Muckle Mottershead; Mushroom Payne; Melon Cauley; Mohawk Moran; Muggs or Mugsey Hewson; Major Snelgrove; Mexican Pete McCallum; Mike

Cunningham (F); Money Bags Williams; Mammy Routh (F); Mink McCurdy; Misses Pearse; Master Norton; Mark Fisher; Mickey Murray.

- N. Nosey Boswell; Noon Randall; Nutsy Waller; Nipper Epworth; Nanny Goat Kidd; Never Sweat Meighen; Nobbs Butler; Nigger Haynes (F); Nobby Clarke; Nony Campbell (F); Nony Niles (F).
- O. Oxo Comrie; Owly Swadling; Olly Jones; Oozo Lees; Otty Maher; Obba Stimson; Omiar Woods; Onn Purdy Simpson.
- P. Porky Brewster; Prince Gordon; Pig McKenzie; Pansy Earl; Poo Fullerton; Pancho McCleod; Pussy Lalonde; Putty Hayden; Pud Cann; Pud Rooney; Pudd'ney Tripp; Pacer Croft; Poke Lavis; Peekaboo Ruse; Pro Leetham; Pinky Ward (F); Peanut Allen; Pasty Wester; Pidgey Field; Pickle Bulger; Peeney Mellis; Podder McGraw; Posey Cashion; Pearl Lucas; Pop Margles; Pappy Healey; Peeny Payne; Picky Pillsworth; Poet Curvin; Poney Forbes (F).
- Q. No "Q's" except Queenie Turpin and Queenie Swadling which are believed to be their given names.
- R. Ram Holmes; Ram Beatty; Rocky McIntosh; Riser Burgess; Rat Croft (F); Rhubarb Smythe; Reindeer Anderson; Rasputin Faylen; Rabbit Bates; Roamer McKenzie; Radio Strong; Ricco Guy; Rajah Holnbeck; Rosie Turner; Rummy Jenkins; Rip Moffat; Ranger Beattie; Rubber Raymond; Red Butler; Red McCurdy; Raver Ravensdale; Rusty Arthur; Rusty Henderson; Robosco Manning; Razor Pomeroy.
- S. Slick Sleeman; Skipper Page; Sheriff Gale; Snakes Goodrich (M & F); Squirt Lowe; Shrimp Hie; Starchy Salisbury (F); Sissy Grieves; Strads Markle; Spugs Casey; Soapy Bulger; Sailor Hogan; Skinny Flint; Shaky Shepherd; Skunk Ewart; Skunk Foster; Soups Campbell; Shark Thompson; Steamboat Mulhall; Stinker Brown; Stinker Bassenger; Skilts Cavanagh; Skiltsy Hyatt; Swelly McGuire; Solder Climo; Soldier Higginson; Slips Rowe; Singer Young; Speedy Milner; Speed Jamieson; Sarge Talbot; Sarge Miller; Shine Moon; Shine Fardella; Suds Lees; Shug Mellis; Smokehouse Ewart; Shinny May; Sliver Bradbury; Sliver Anderson; Snaps Markey; Shammy Shaw; Seagull Johnson; Spider Baxter; Square Chilton; Square Edwards; Slabby Pearse; Slabby Niles; Shad Ravensdale; Skeena Hoskins; Single Foot Williams; Spike Kewin (F); Sheik Fardells; Shy Boo Gordon; Sauce Butler; Sin or Sinny Quinn; Sookey Harper; Sammy Stevenson; Son Mathews; Stubby Squires (F); Spud Murphy; Shiny Ruse; Shaley Holnbeck; Squeak Field; Sadie Pratt (F); Snow White Bateman; Sandy McDonald; Scotty Grieve; Scotty Black; Sport Wicks; Sport Pearse; Skang Johnston; Speck Greer (F); Sills Niles; Specs Jarrel; Sanger Hutton; Shotty Taylor; Sully O'Sullivan; Shorty Medhurst; Squeak Noble; Skadink Allan (F); Smiler Croft; Sheik Hillier; Sissy Taylor (F); Skunk Cullen; Sharksey Floyd; Slabs Hargraft; Satan Eddy; Sparky Grasley (F); Sock Wilson.

- T. Toad Platt; Tiffany Earl; Tuggles Woods; Texas Robinson; Texas McCaig; Tucky Williams; Tucker Chalk; Tucker Davidson; Tucker Brewster; Twist Card; Twisty Bickle; Toughy Davidson; Tweet Roberts; Tweed Earls; Tasty Flanagan; Toe Nails Benson; Todda Forbes; Teedy Niles; Tramp Titford; Toey Ibey; Tiny Taylor; Torchy Dawe; Tight Gordon; Tookey Alloway (F); Tim Butler (F); Toots Kerr (F); Tanglefoot Mathews; Timber Toe Arthur; Tommy Touchfinger Harvey; Tack McIntyre; Tony Bradley (F); Tootie Spragge (F); Tommy Atkins Gutteridge; Tut Gutteridge; Torchy Sheppard (F); Tabby Scott (F); Tommy Thompson (F).
- U. Uzzer Pearson; Ums Ownens.
- V. Ves Burge.
- W. Windy Fowler; Windy McDonnell; Wicker McMann; Whitey Spry; Waxy Gould; Wisher Simpson; Wisher Gerin; Weiners Turpin (F); Windy Bowen; Wink Williams (F); Wit Flesch; Whitefish Lavis; Wacky Bowen; Watt Warren; Whistleberry Thompson; Weasel Davey; Woodrow Wilson; Wisdom McKenzie.
- X. None.
- Y. Yikko Freeman; Yama Platt; Yeller Yelland; Yeppy Fox.
- Z. None.

Preparing a Family History

By James Low

My recent 300-page family history was "typed" in a few hours, was in the hand of my printer within a few days, and was distributed to family members a few weeks later. Thanks to the program *Family Roots* and my micro-computer, I was able to store my family data, update the information as required, then take a "snapshot" of my family history as of a certain date. The genealogy was actually in the hands of family members before it became outdated!

After 30 years of research, I had accumulated a wealth of information. My family record became so massive and was constantly changing, that I could not organize it or keep it up to date. Two years ago, I purchased *Family Roots* to assist me in recording and organizing my material. This program was used to record vital statistics and store on diskette. I also used the program to print individual and family group sheets, and pedigree and descendant charts. I found the earlier version of *Family Roots* unsuitable for storing narrative type information, so I used my word processing program to record this data. The latest version of *Family Roots* for the Apple is now suitable for including narratives.

I wrote my own Basic program to access the data stored by *Family Roots* so that I could intergrate this information with my word-processor. This made it possible to format the records in the way I wanted them to appear for publication. The attached example shows a page from my publication. For each person, vital statistics are given. This information was stored with *Family Roots* and reformatted with my own program. *Family Roots* does not output data in this way — my own program accesses the information and saves it as a text file on another disk. I then added narrative information to this file using my word processing program.

It took over a year to record and store all my information with the computer. Now that it is done, however, it is easy to enter changes. No longer do I have to worry about a descendant chart becoming outdated when a birth or death is reported. It is a simple matter to run *Family Roots* and request a new chart.

As time approached for publication of my family history, I created a series of files from my recorded data. These files formed the basis of my publication, I then used my computer to print selcted parts to send to various relatives. Each relative received only that part of the history related to his or her immediate branch of the family for proofreading purposes. When the replies came back, I used *Family Roots* and my word processing program to revise the records.

1 January 1986 was the date of my "snapshot" of the Low family history. All information received up to that date was included. On 3 January I printed all 300 pages with my computer printer. The next day I pasted up several pages of photographs and a map. A few days later the manuscript was in the hands of the printer. By the end of January, distribution had begun.

Our Scottish Heritage — The Low Family was prepared within a month, but is the result of over thirty years of research. It is available from the author for \$45.00: James Low, 111 Rainsford Road, Toronto, Ontario, M4L 3N8.

William Hixon Young

Submitted by Eleanor Watson, UE

Family papers can often be a treasure-trove of information, as anyone who has every discovered some in an old trunk can attest. This brief reminiscence came to light among the family papers of Henry Hixon Young when the author's great granddaughter, Miss Eleanor Watson, applied for and received membership in the Victoria Branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada.

William Hixon Young died in 1920 at the age of 95. The reminiscence was written in 1908. Miss Watson believes that the section of the reminiscence which says 'In 1927 my father built the first house in Oakville, which is still standing, known as Oakville House' refers to the fact that it was the first wood-frame house in the area. It is also possible that the first house meant the first 'public' house, since Hixon's father was in the hotel business. The advertisement of a 'slave for sale' is also from the Hixon Young family papers.

The reminiscence appears generally as it was written. Editorial liberties have been taken only to ensure the document is intelligible to modern readers. Once such device — the paragraphing — has been added by this editor to aid understanding. The original is one long document without any paragraph breaks whatsoever, typewritten, single-spaced, on legal-sized paper. Annotations throughout it are in Hixon Young's own hand.

This being my Eighty-third birthday, and having been requested by my friends, to write a sketch of my life. It is not my intention to make known its many failures. I could butt my mistakes against any other person in this wide world.

I was born on the Thirteenth day of December, 1825, on the farm owned by the late K. H. Mann, on Dundas Street, Trafalgar. My father William Young, after whom I was named, kept a Hotel at the time. In 1827 my father built the first house in Oakville, which is still standing, known as the "Oakville House". On the day that its frame was raised a huge black bear made its appearance near by. The men left the raising, and treed and shot Bruin on a tree, where the Public School House now stands.

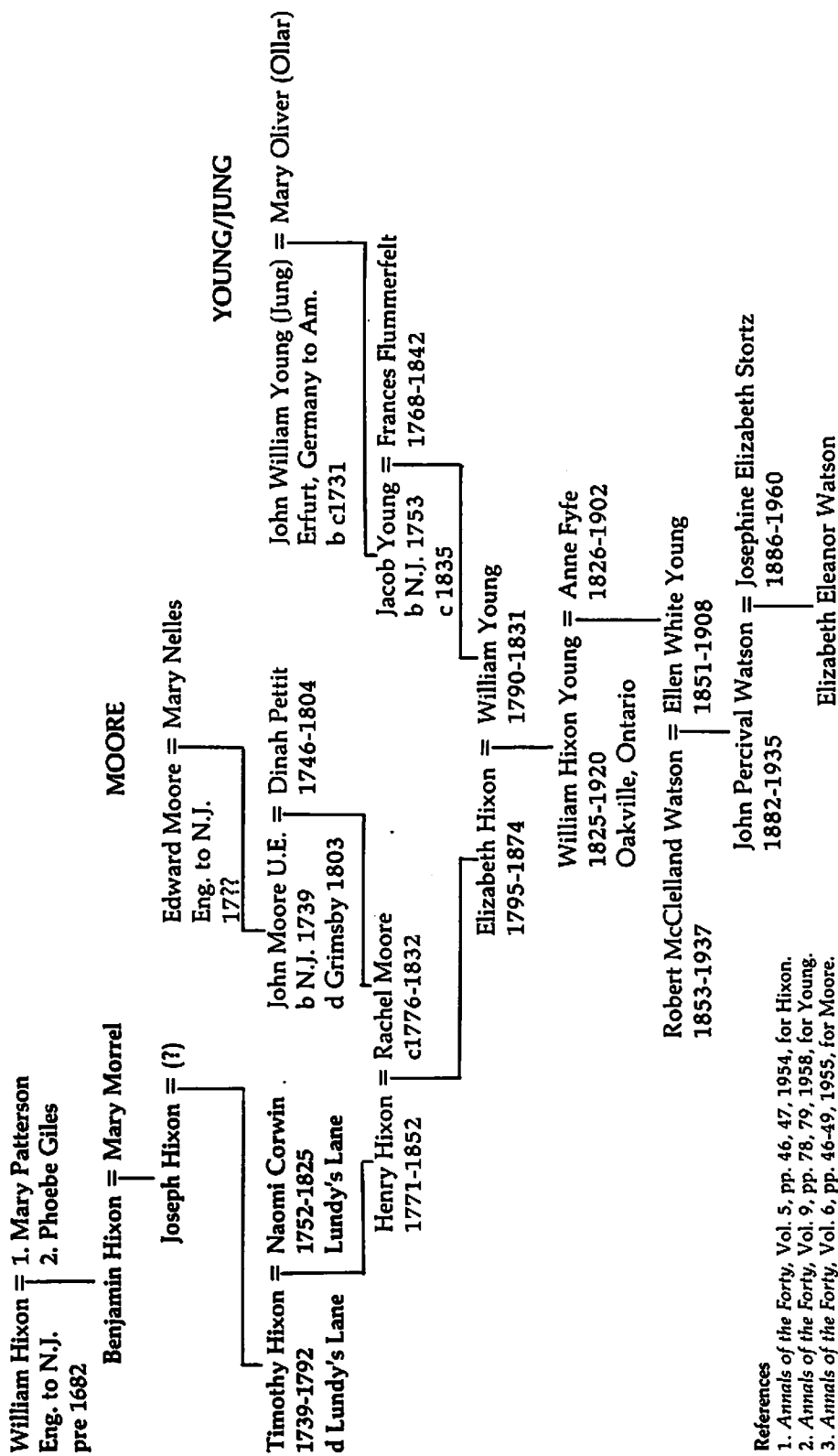
My father died in 1831, shortly thereafter my mother's health failed her. Our family consisted of, my two brothers, Jacob and John, and two sisters Mary and Elizabeth. We became separated. I was sent to live with my grandfather, Jacob Young, who owned a farm near "Wellington Square", now called Burlington. Grandfather being very old and not able to hire help 'Bill' as I was then called, was early set at work.

At the age of ten could plough and do almost all kinds of farm work. These early days are in striking contrast with the present. Then we only got a newspaper once in two weeks, being brought around by a man on horseback. No matches. When our fire went out and grandfather's steel and flint failed to produce fire, 'Bill' would be sent to borrow fire, from a nearby neighbor.

Kips and Tallow Candles was our only light, on winter evenings we would sit around a bright fire made of Pine Knots. Many a frightful Ghost Story I have listened to on such occasions, on going to bed Bill would cover up his head for

HIXON/MOORE/YOUNG/JUNG INTERCONNECTIONS

HIXON



References

1. *Annals of the Forty*, Vol. 5, pp. 46, 47, 1954, for Hixon.
2. *Annals of the Forty*, Vol. 9, pp. 78, 79, 1958, for Young.
3. *Annals of the Forty*, Vol. 6, pp. 46-49, 1955, for Moore.

fear that some of the imps would come for him.

There were no postage stamps in use at these times. A letter if only carried five miles cost four pence half-penny; and to England, six pence, as against *two cents* now to either place. [*Eds. note: Anyone care to compare that with the modern price for overseas postage?*] No steam boats, sailing packets ran between Hamilton and Toronto, and other ports. It took from five to six weeks for a ship to cross the Atlantic.

Money was very scarce, we had to take wheat and pork to Toronto (Little York) to raise money to pay taxes, etc. On one occasion our flour gave out before harvest, and we substituted cornmeal in lieu of bread. When the wheat was harvested we laid the sheaves in a circle on the barn floor and drove the horses over it to thresh it out, or sometimes used a flail.

On one occasion as soon as the wheat was threshed it was carried into the house and spread on a sheet before the fire to dry for milling. My grandmother and Aunt sat up all night to watch it. In the morning grandfather filled several bags, putting them into a skiff and rowed to Mimico, where there was a grist mill that was run by wind. On his return, grandfather said that he became so weak that he could not pull his skiff, so he went ashore, opened one of the bags, made a hole in the flour, poured in some water and with a stick stirred it around and borrowing fire baked a cake, which made him strong.

On his arrival we again had a treat to the staff of life. Rye Whiskey cost 25¢ a gallon. I have heard some good judges say that it was purer than what now costs \$4.00 a gallon and kills at forty rods.

Our schools were of the short meter kind, Manor's Spelling Book, English Reader, Walkinghams Arithmetic, Morse's Geography, and Dunn's Grammar, constituted the entire outfit. A large block of wood was kept in the centre of the school called the 'Dunce Block'. If any boy transgressed he would be ordered up and a long peaked cap, with tassels, would be placed upon his head. This was British Law and had to be obeyed, or the 'Cat and Nine Tails' would be brought out instantly. No ruled paper was in use. The Teachers mostly boarded around amongst the parents of pupils. Parents had to furnish wood in proportion to the number of children sent. Quill pens were the only kind in use. I had to walk three miles for a time. My chances for obtaining an education were slim. This may in some degree account for my want of better usefulness and success in life, but enough of this.

My grandfather died in 1837. Shortly after, I went to live with Joseph Anderson, whose farm adjoins the Corporation of Oakville. I had plenty of hard work but was well treated. Next I went to live with Phillip Triller on Dundas Street. Mr. Triller had seven daughters and no boys. For a time everything passed along pleasantly, attending pareing bees, sugar boiling, husking corn and coon hunting, until one Sunday morning, one of these seven girls called out 'Get up Will and build the fire', I answered back, 'Build it yourself'.

I heard her tell her mother what I had said. Now this old lady always had the courage of her convictions. She said 'I will bring him down'. She came hobbling up with a cane in her hand, and as she entered my room I took in my dangerous position, and with one bound I jumped, grabbing my pants, slipped past her unharmed; it would not be nice to repeat what a blessing I gave the old lady when out of harms way. I dared not go back, so with nothing on but shirt and pants



Mr. and Mrs. William Hixon Young, photographed at the time of their Golden Wedding Anniversary.

made for Oakville and arrived in time for breakfast. This was running away, No!

After this episode, went to live with my cousin William Pettit on Dundas Street. I was kindly treated but as usual had a fair share of hard work.

Being about fifteen years old, I wanted to learn a trade. No opening appearing in sight here, and having heard that a carpenter at St. George wanted an apprentice, on a September morning about five o'clock I packed my little bundle and started from my grandfathers old home, reaching St. George about sunset. His name was Benjamin Bell. I had never seen him. Mr. Bell took me in. I remained here about two years. Not liking the place, on a Sunday morning at day light I lit out, and made Oakville next day. This was my second runaway, both on Sunday mornings.

Here I bound myself to David Duff, to learn cabinet making. I put in my full time, receiving a small legacy from grandfather Young's Estate I entered into partnership with Mr. Duff, who entered into partnership with my sister Mary, by marrying her.

I began to think that a wife would help me along life's journey. Looking at the flock of girls, there was one that attracted my attention, being rosey, healthy, gook looking and being possessed of a good stock of common sense, I asked Miss Annie Fyfe if she would let me come to see her. She answered yes. Our courtship lasted about a year. A bargain was struck. On the first day of May, 1848, before breakfast the Rev. James Spencer said "I Pronounce you man and wife". I did not wait to be told "Salute your bride", it was done quick. A journey to Hamilton and return next day found us ready for business.

My mother was now keeping house. She invited us to stay with her for the summer which was gladly accepted. Now in order to get a start in life I went to the woods, got out timber and built a workshop on a lot given me by my mother, and commenced cabinet making. I had plenty of work. In a few years I bought a steam engine and employed several hands, but by over-exertion my health failed and for two years I was unable to work.

On advice I went to a cold water institution at Rochester, N.Y. In about six months I gained health so that I could do some kinds of work. This drawback told heavily on my finances. With a hope of building up again I went into speculations, buying seventeen hundred acres of Government lands. I had previously built a large store, which together with land cost \$8,000.000. I was now considerably involved in debt. The financial crisis of 1857 overtook me. I could not realize upon my lands and was forced to assign and after closing up I owed over \$2,000.00 over and above assets. Desperate condition, out of money, into debt and out-of-doors, and a family to support, at this time another trial was in store for me.

Oakville at this time was politically all Tory except four who voted at a general election for the late John White. Being one of the four I brought upon me the wrath of the leading families of the town, who at once withdrew their support. The bitterness was so fierce that a few families took their children from the Sabbath School of which I was Superintendent. My creditors were very kind and offered to give me five years to pay up my indebtedness. My very kind Uncle, John Lucas, came to my assistance, he gave me a power of attorney, so I could carry on business, my son William loaned me \$1,000, my friend Mr. White also assisted me.

Thus helped I opened a grocery store and a Book & Stationery store, and I continued to manufacture furniture, and now had prosperity as never before.

Within the five years I was able to clear off all my former indebtedness, including my sons \$1,000. It affords me much satisfaction that before the passing away of the aforesaid enemies friendships were restored. At the time that this little war was carried on I fought my best fight, but no doubt, said and did many a thing that would far better have been left undone. In estimating my various losses in shrinkage of value of properties, bad debts, etc., I find that they amounted to about Thirteen Thousand Dollars, but on the 12th day of April, 1902, I met my greatest earthly loss in the death of my dearly beloved wife.

We had travelled together life's pathway through sunshine and shadow, for over fifty-four years, but my loss is her infinite and eternal gain. She was a true, affectionate, loving wife, a kind indulgent mother, a faithful friend and neighbour, as all who ever knew her bore testimony during her lifetime.

Before closing this part of my life, it may interest my friends to know what part I have had in Public affairs, so here I append; Postmaster, Constable, Town Councillor, Grammar School Trustee, Reeve (four years), Mayor (three years, twice by acclamation), Justice of the Peace (over forty years), Police magistrate for the County of Halton (six years), Collector of Tolls at Oakville Harbor, Issuer of marriage licenses, License Commissioner (under Crookes Act.). In Church, Trustee, Class Leader, Recording Steward, Sabbath School Superintendent for 29 years.

In closing this long and perhaps uninteresting history, let me add with thanksgiving, how much I owe to the kindness and forbearance of family and friends, but above and beyond all to my blessed Heavenly Father, who through all the ups and downs, sorrows and disappointments of life, sustained me and kept my head above the waters. For nearly 60 years I have tried to live a Christian Life, but its imperfections and short-comings have been numbered in the thousands, but withal I have an abiding faith in the love of the World's Redeemer, that when this earthly pilgrimage is ended I will join with the Redeemer in everlasting thanksgiving and praise unto Him who loved us and gave Himself for us. My sincere prayer is that the remaining members of my family and friends, and enemies (if any I have) may all be numbered with the Redeemed.

I hereto append a memo of the births and deaths of my family (so far as the latter has occurred) "I will praise Him while He lends me breath and when my voice is lost in death, praise shall employ my every power, my days of praise shall never be past while life, and thought, and being last, or immortality endure" Amen.

William Hixon Young.

My Father, born 20 April 1790, died 2 April 1831.

My Mother, born 28 February 1795, died, 14 February 1874.

My Brothers

Jacob, born 30 October 1816, died 16 September 1872.

William, born 13 December 1825.

John H, born 1 December 1829, died 15 November 1873.

My Sisters

Mary, born 20 September 1819, died 10 September 1872.

Eliza, born 3 March 1821, died 8 January 1874.

My Wife

Annie Fyfe, born 12 July 1826, died 12 April 1902.

My Children:

William Allen Young, born 4 April 1849.

Ellen White Young, born 25 February 1851.

John Street Young, born 21 February 1853.

Mary Elizabeth Young, born 21 November 1855.

Henry Hixon Young, born 8 October 1862.

Charles Lusk Young, born 6 April 1864.

Copy of advertisement in W.H. Young's scrapbook

SLAVES FOR SALE

To be sold a black woman named Peggy aged about forty, and a black boy named Jupiter aged about fifteen years, both of them the property of the subscriber. The woman is a tolerable cook, and washerwoman, and perfectly understands making soap and candles. The boy is tall and strong of his age and has been employed in country business, but brought up principally as a house servant. They are each of them servants for life. The price for the woman is one hundred and fifty dollars, for the boy two hundred dollars, payable in three years with interest from the day of sale, and to be properly secured by bond etc. But one fourth less will be taken for ready money.

YORK FEB 19 1806

PETER RUSSELL

Secondary School Titles in Ontario

by Darrel E. Kennedy

The genealogical clues offered in the name of the school your ancestor attended may enable you to place him in a certain time period in Ontario if all other time references fail. That's because school titles changed in Ontario over the years, and each change was accompanied by a distinctive school name. In this ingenious article, Darrel Kennedy not only illustrates how and when these name changes occurred, but also sets up the history of a school in his area as if that school were petitioning for a grant of arms. To accomplish the latter, documentary evidence must be produced, and this petition demonstrates both how school history may be traced, and how it must be presented to obtain that grant.

The *Handbook of Upper Canadian Chronology* has a section regarding the District Schoolmasters, which reads as follows¹:

District schools were established under 47 George III c.6, passed 10 March 1807, which provided for one school per district, usually located at the district town. A board of school trustees of not less than five in number was appointed for each district by the Lieutenant-Governor and limited funding provided. The trustees, who were usually leading justices of the peace and officials of the district, appointed and removed the schoolmaster as they saw fit, so complete lists are very difficult to establish. Often the schoolmaster was a minister. The schools were a sort of high-elementary combination which gradually evolved into the present secondary school structure in the middle and late nineteenth century.

This particular section deserves some enlargement upon the development of the school structure, particularly since the title of the secondary school can be a clue as to the time during which a student attended the school.

The present secondary schools began by being called "Public Schools" and were governed by a Board of Trustees established by the District/County Council, receiving an annual grant from 1807 of up to £100 sterling towards the salary of the teacher. Generally, the children who attended these were children of the influential members of society who wanted their children to receive a classical English education.

The present elementary schools were once called Common Schools, by the authority of the "Common School Act" of 1816. This was introduced by the Legislative Assembly in reaction to the 1807 Act, and was meant to provide an education for the children of the District who wanted an education of a more practical nature. They were governed by the Common School Board of Trustees established by the District/County Councils. The Act of 1816 was based upon the principle of local option. If the residents of a local municipality desired a school, then the Act authorized them to hold a public meeting to decide the question. Twenty students would be needed before the government would make an annual grant of 25 pounds sterling to help pay the teacher's salary. There was

no government grant to build or maintain the school². Eventually, the Common Schools Board and the Public Schools Board were amalgamated into one Board of Education. For the purpose of this article there appears to be no significant legislation which has a bearing on the title of the Common Schools.

For the Public Schools one can follow the change of title through the Statutes³ from the time of the establishment of Public Schools in Upper Canada in 1807 to this century. The author takes some licence to take a particular school as an example. Since the author also has an interest in heraldry, if the particular school were petitioning for a grant of armorial bearings from Her Majesty's Officers of Arms then the style below would be followed (with documentary support):

The Petitioners Humbly Sheweth:

1. THAT Public Schools were established in each and every District in Upper Canada under the authority of section II of an Act entitled Chapter VI "An Act to establish Public Schools in each and every District of this Province" enacted in the forty-seventh year of His Majesty King George III on 10 March 1807 by and with the consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada, which reads in part as follows:

That there shall be one public school in each and every district of this Province; . . .

2. THAT a new District of Wellington was created out of part of the County of Halton, in the Gore District, and part of the County of Simcoe, in the Home district, with the Town of Guelph for the District Town by the authority of an Act entitled Chapter CXVI "An Act erecting certain parts of the Counties of Halton and Simcoe into a new District, by the name of Wellington" enacted in the seventh year of His Majesty King William IV and promulgated by Proclamation on 20 April 1838; and
THAT the District became operational on 18 June 1840 under the authority of the Proclamation of that date in the third year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria;
3. THAT Public Schools were renamed as Grammar Schools under the authority of an Act entitled Chapter X "An Act to provide for the advancement of Education in this Province" enacted in the second year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria on 11 May 1839 by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada which reads in part as follows:

That the several District Schools in this Province shall be and are hereby declared to be Grammar Schools. . .

4. THAT the Wellington District Grammar School had Arthur Cole Verner as its first Headmaster in or about August 1840⁴ 5;
5. THAT the Wellington District Grammar School became the Wellington County Grammar School on 1 January 1850 under the authority of: sections II and III of an Act entitled Chapter 78 "An Act for abolishing the

Territorial Division of Upper-Canada into Districts, and for providing for temporary Unions of Counties for Judicial and other purposes, and for the future dissolution of such Unions, as the increase of wealth and population may require" enacted in the twelfth year of Her Majesty on 30 May 1849 by and with the consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, which read in part as follows:

II Be it enacted, That the division of that part of this Province called Upper Canada, into Districts for judicial and other purposes, shall be and the same is hereby abolished.

III And be it enacted, That the . . .District Grammar Schools, (shall from henceforth be called) County Grammar Schools. . .and all the laws at present in force. . .made or to be made applicable to the said division of territory by the name of Districts. . .shall be applied to and have the same operation and effect upon the said Counties.

And an Act entitled Chapter 81 "An Act to provide, by one general law, for the erection of Municipal Corporations, and the establishment of Regulations of Police, in and for the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Townships and Villages in Upper Canada" enacted in the twelfth year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria on 30 May 1849, effective 1 January 1850, by and with the consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada;

6. THAT the Wellington County Grammar School became the Guelph County Grammar School on 1 January 1854 under the authority of section XII of an Act entitled Cap 186 "An Act to amend the Law relating to Grammar Schools in Upper Canada" enacted in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria on 14 June 1853 by and with the consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, which reads as follows:

And be it enacted, That each county Grammar School shall be distinguished by prefixing to the term 'County', the name of the City, Town or Village within the limits of which it may be situated; and that the Trustees of all such Grammar Schools shall severally use such distinguishing titles as their corporate name.

7. THAT the Guelph County Grammar School was the Senior County Grammar School of Wellington County under the authority of section XIII of the above Act in clause 6, which reads in part as follows:

And be it enacted, That the Grammar School of the County or Union of Counties situated at the County Town of every County or Union of Counties in Upper Canada, shall be the Senior County Grammar School of such County or Union of Counties. . . .

8. THAT the Guelph County Grammar School became the Guelph County High School on 15 February 1871 under the authority of section 34 of an Act entitled Cap 33 "An Act to Improve the Common and Grammar Schools of the Province of Ontario" enacted in the thirty-fourth year of Her Majesty Queen

Victoria on 15 February 1871 by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, which reads in part as follows:

Boards of Grammar School Trustees shall be designated and known as High School Boards; and the Grammar Schools, in which provision shall be made for teaching to both male and female pupils the higher branches of an English and commercial education, including the natural sciences, with special reference to agriculture, and also, the Latin, Greek, French, and German languages. . .

9. THAT the Guelph County High School became the Guelph High School on 24 March 1874 under the authority of section 35 of an Act entitled Cap 27 "An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to the Council of Public Instruction, the Normal Schools, Collegiate Institutes, and High Schools" enacted in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria on 24 March 1874 by and with the consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, which reads as follows:

There shall be a High School or High Schools or Collegiate Institute in every county and union of counties, to be distinguished by prefixing to the words High School or Collegiate Institute the name of the city, town, or village within the limits of which any High School or Institute may be situated.

10. THAT the Corporation of the Town of Guelph became the Corporation of the City of Guelph on 23 April 1879 under the authority of an Act entitled Chapter 41 "An Act to incorporate the City of Guelph" enacted in the forty-second year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria on 11 March 1879 by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and THAT by such Act the Corporation of the City of Guelph became for High School purposes a County under the authority of section 11 of Chapter 205 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario of 1877, which reads in part as follows:

For all High School purposes every City, and every Town separated for municipal purposes from the County in which it is situated, shall be a County; . .

11. THAT the Guelph High School became the Guelph Collegiate Institute on 1 January 1886 under the authority of the Order-In-Council⁶ number 20/37 passed on 22 December 1885 under the authority of section 41 of the above Act in clause 8, which reads in part as follows:

And whereas it is desirable to encourage the establishment of superior classical schools, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to confer upon any High School, in which not less than four masters are fully employed in teaching the subjects of the prescribed curriculum, and in which the daily average of male pupils studying the Latin or Greek language shall not be less than sixty, the name Collegiate Institute; . .

12. THAT the Guelph Collegiate Institute became the Guelph Collegiate and Vocational Institute upon the completion of the new addition built for vocational purposes under the conditions of an Act entitled Chapter 90 "An Act respecting Vocational Education", which was enacted in the eleventh year

of His Majesty King George V on 3 May 1921 to be in force on 1 July 1921, having had its corner-stone laid by the Rev. Canon Henry John Cody, quondam Minister of Education, on 11 September 1922; been opened for use in September 1923; and been opened officially by His Honour Harry Cockshutt, Lt-Governor of Ontario, on 7 November 1923.

NOTES

1. Armstrong, Frederick H., *Handbook of Upper Canadian Chronology, revised edition, 1985* (278 pages), Dundurn Press. ISBN 0-919670-92-X, p. 159.
2. Wilson, Donald J., "Education in Upper Canada: Sixty Years of Change", *Canadian Education: A History*, ed. by J. Donald Wilson, Robert M. Stamp and Louis-Philippe Audet, 1970, Prentice-Hall, p. 200.
3. Documentation Centre, McLaughlin Library, University of Guelph.
4. This corrects the information in the *Handbook*, p. 196, for "Schoolmasters—E.M. Stewart (1848)". Archives of Ontario, Toronto: RG2, Series G-1-B, Box 8 "Dept. of Education, Grammar School Trustees Half-Yearly Returns and Annual Reports, Guelph 1854"; "Educational Payments By The Receiver-General For The Year 1841", Chapter XVI, *Documentary History of Education In Upper Canada, Vol IV*.
5. The following places may be useful to search for identifying records: (1) Archives of Ontario, 66 Grenville St. Toronto: *Documentary History of Education in Upper Canada From the Passing of the Constitutional Act of 1791 to the Close of the Reverend Doctor Ryerson's Administration of The Education Department in 1876*, by J.G. Hodgins, 1897, Ministry of Education, Toronto; Record Group 2, Dept of Education Records. (2) Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE), 252 Bloor St, Toronto: This library has the historical records of the Dept. of Education, including the copies of *The Annual Report of The Minister Of Education*.
6. Although the Orders-in-Council do not appear to be printed, one may call the office of the Clerk of the Executive Council (Cabinet Office, Queen's Park) to request a copy of such documents.

HERE AND THERE IN THE CENSUS

1861 Census, St. Patrick's Ward, Toronto, Ontario, p. 312, District 3. Nathaniel Dickey rather oddly comments in the remarks column: "The only animal owned by me is a little dog and he has been very sick for some time past with bowel complaint and in all probability will be dead before these returns are fully made up."

Genetics for Genealogists

Part V: The Taboo against Incest

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

The taboo against incest is one of the strongest taboos of occidental civilization. With few exceptions, society proscribes matings and marriages between parent and child, brother and sister, uncle and niece, aunt and nephew, and first cousins. Such unions are called "consanguineous". Although forbidden, they occasionally occur.

Why does society forbid consanguineous marriages? Sigmund Freud interpreted the taboo as involving anxiety related to the primal father. Genetics offers a simpler justification for banning consanguineous matings. Consanguineous matings produce a higher risk of expressing diseases based on recessive genes and on polygenic inheritance patterns. We shall examine why.

The degree to which individuals in a population have genes in common is a reflection of how highly inbred the population is. For example, the Amish of Pennsylvania and other areas of the U.S.A. and Canada and the Hutterites have remained genetically isolated for religious and social reasons for a century. Few outsiders marry into their families. Thus their populations are highly inbred. This has been of interest to human geneticists because of the increased incidence of congenital deformities especially deformities of cardiac anatomy.

A 1964 World Health Organization study reported American statistics of deaths by the age of ten. For consanguineous marriages, the death rate was 81 per 1000 as compared to 24 per 1000 for non-consanguineous marriages. So, the first answer is that the child of a consanguineous mating has a 300% greater risk of dieing before the age of ten because of the consanguinity. A peculiarity of these deaths was that a disproportionately large number were due to traits under polygenic control. Polygenic inheritance requires that the individual inherit several genes that interact to produce the disease. This is different from simple single gene diseases.

The degree to which individuals in a population are closely related is expressed mathematically by geneticists by the coefficient of relationship (r) and the coefficient of inbreeding (F). The coefficient of relationship is defined as the chance that two persons have a gene in common, or the proportion of all their genes which have been inherited from common ancestors. For first cousins, it is one-eighth. That is, first cousins possess one-eighth of their genes in common. An Uncle and a niece possess one-fourth of their genes in common. A father and daughter possess one-half of their genes in common. Possessing more than one-eighth of one's genes in common with one's mating partner is highly undesirable because of the genetic risks. Possessing one-half of genes in common is genetically intolerable.

The coefficient of inbreeding is the probability that an individual has received both alleles (genes) of a pair from an identical ancestral source, or stated the way geneticists like, the proportion of loci at which an individual is homozygous. How much inbreeding is there? I do not have numbers to give you, but consider the number of ancestors each person has.

You have two parents, four grand parents, eight great grand parents, and so on. If we go back 16 generations, roughly to the 1500's, each of us has 131,072 ancestors. Try tracing that many family lines. But how can it be that each of us has that many direct ancestors? It would imply a population explosion at the start of humanity. We know that the numbers run the other way; they expand toward to the present and future. The population of the world in the year 0 AD was between 200 and 300 million. In 1500 AD, it was roughly 425 million. In 1980; the world's population was 4.4 billion with a projection of 6 billion by the year 2000.

The implication is that we share common ancestors, and not just to a small degree, but to a very large degree. We are more highly inbred than we care to acknowledge. But the conclusion is mathematically inescapable.

The meiotic divisions that form the sperm and egg allow a tremendous shuffling of chromosomes and genes. The genes are shuffled and redealt with each mating. The hope of new, healthier variations is thus ensured. Until recently, we thought the success of reshuffling of genes was 100%. Work over the past 15 years however, suggests that some gene combinations are failures within the first month of pregnancy. You may have heard that about a third of first pregnancies end in spontaneous miscarriages. Actually, it now appears that about 75% of pregnancies end in spontaneous miscarriages within the first month. The woman is not even aware she was pregnant and miscarried. This is nature's way of weeding out undesirable genetic combinations early in pregnancy.

We can get a better feel for the degree of consanguinity by looking at data from Great Britain. There, albinism (being unable to make the pigment that colours the skin and other tissues) has an incidence of one in 20,000 people. Some 20 to 30 per cent of those albinos have consanguineous parents. That means that roughly one fourth of the matings are genetically consanguineous even if they are not consanguineous to the knowledge of the parents or society. By that I am implying that the parents are probably not aware how many genes they share in common. In genetics, opposites are better mating partners.

In the USA the risk that a carrier of cystic fibrosis will marry another carrier is one in 25 (the incidence of carriers in the population). The risk that a carrier will marry a carrier is higher if he marries a near relative than if he marries at random. The risk that a first cousin of a carrier is also a carrier is one in eight. Thus for cystic fibrosis, the probability of a mating producing a child with the dread disease cystic fibrosis rises from four per cent for non-relatives to 12.5% for first cousins. A risk of 12.5% of having a child with cystic fibrosis is getting into the unacceptable range.

What per cent risk is acceptable to human geneticists is undefined, but a figure of 5% risk for a serious condition is risky in the opinions of some human geneticists. Ultimately, the decision is up to the parents.

The effect of inbreeding in producing homozygous recessives (a person with two bad genes for a disease) is the genetic basis for the prohibition against first cousin marriages. The rarer the trait, the more profound is the influence of inbreeding. For a disease with a gene frequency of four cases per million, the risk of having an offspring with the disease is 32 time greater. As of 1983, human geneticists had identified 588 human recessive genes.

In establishing family pedigrees, it is helpful to look for the presence of such

affected offspring of cousin marriages. If you find one, the implication is that there is a 25% chance that each later pregnancy will produce a similarly affected child.

Risks of 25% for cousin marriages and 50% to 100% for parent-child matings are unacceptable, and that is why there is a taboo against incest.

But, is this really the reason? The genetic explanation of the undesirability of consanguineous matings was not available until about 1900. The taboos against incest dated thousands of years earlier and were strong even among savages. Why?

In his monograph *Totem and Taboo* (1913), Freud offers three explanations but does not choose which he favored. Freud interpreted that incestuous desires occurred normally or at least commonly in childhood. In some social setting such as the Royal families of ancient Egypt, incestuous marriages were common practice. It was obvious that such matings produced feeble offspring. Although ancient people had no scientific genetic basis for prohibiting incest, by simple observation,

they discovered that it was undesirable. This very likely was the basis for laws against incest in some societies.

Freud argues that society constructs laws prohibiting people from doing those things they desire to do. Since there are laws against incest, incest must be something that some people desire to do. Within the family unit, the practice of incest is disruptive to the family. The drain of psychic energy is so great that the family cannot function. Therefore, the problem is resolved by prohibiting incest.

Freud's third explanation is based on the totem structure of savage societies in Australia, Melanesia, Polynesia, and Africa. Clans assumed a strange sort of family symbol (the totem), usually an animal such as a Kiwi, but occasionally a plant. The family or tribe used this symbol as a totem. Part of that process was a law that the members of the tribe were forbidden to marry within the totem. In those societies where totems are found, also are found laws against persons of the same totem having sexual relations with one another and consequently against their marrying.

Thus even primitives established a marriage policy of exogamy. Members of the totem must seek mates from other totems (other clans). Incest was punishable by death. The more primitive the society, the more strongly was the taboo enforced. Freud felt that this sort of totem based system of taboo extended even into modern society although somewhat disguised. One can view family crests as totems. Sometimes the totem-type taboo missed the mark. Individuals who were not genetically related were prohibited from mating because they had joined the tribe and were under the same totem, the same flag.

For example, in the Catholic church, there were the routine prohibitions against consanguinity. But, it extended to non-genetically related persons such as a godchild and a non-related godparent. The godparent had assumed the totem of the godchild.

Freud proposed that sexual intercourse between parent and child or brother and sister elicited incest horror because of the participant's infantile sexuality fear of the primal father (a subconscious construct). This anxiety was better protected against by formalizing the taboo as law. This allowed all family members to decrease their anxiety of the issue.

Was Freud right? Hard to say. Within the past ten years, the prevalence of father-daughter incest has disturbingly come to light. Offspring of such forbidden matings often become wards of the state. The psychological effects on families are devastating. By proscribing incest, society clearly intervenes to try to solve the problem.

OBITUARIES FROM THE WEEKLY GUIDE & NEWS, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

Compiled by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

30 November 1883

Mrs. Sophronia Gilchrist, relict of the late Mark Burnham, was born in Goffstown, New Hampshire, 23 October 1801. She married Mr. Burnham 14 July 1819, they immediately came to Canada and settled at Amherst, Hamilton twp. They returned to New Hampshire where they resided till 1830 then removed to Port Hope 53 years ago and have resided there ever since. She was mother of four sons and one daughter of whom only one survives — H.H. Burnham. She has been a widow since 1864. She was sister of the late doctors John, Samuel, James and Hiram Gilchrist. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church organized in Port Hope. She died 27 November about 10 p.m.

Mrs. James Glidden died 28 November 1883. She was a native of Cornwall, England, born in 1820. She came to this country with her father's family in 1840 and settled in Port Hope where she has lived ever since. She married in 1845 and leaves two sons and one daughter, Mrs. William Richardson of Port Hope is a sister, one brother lives in Darlington.

Charles Rutherford was born in Scotland in 1807 and came to Canada over 60 years ago, and settled in Clarke twp where he resided until five years ago when he moved to Port Hope. He leaves a widow, three daughters, five sons. He was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery, Newtonville.



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SOME ADDITIONS TO THE LANDON FAMILY

Compiled by Margaret Tyler Pearson

Margaret Tyler Pearson, great granddaughter of Rebecca Minerva Landon Kedey submitted these additional notes on the Landon family featured in Vol. 1, No. 1.

Clipping that appeared in newspaper, date unknown

"Died. At Elk River, on the 25th inst., after a lingering and painful illness of several months; Guy Landon. The deceased was an honest son of toil, respected by all who knew him. He was a kind husband and father, and leaves a wife and five children who will have the sincere sympathy of this community in their bereavement."

From the 1870 census, Sherburne Co., Elk River Township, MN, USA

Phebe Landon	42	born in Canada
William G.	16	born in Canada
Elizabeth	144	born in Canada
Hattie	12	born in Minnesota
Charles	7	born in Minnesota
Freddie	5	born in Minnesota
Silas Landon	42	born in Canada
Lucinda J.	37	born in Canada
Adeline J.	17	born in Canada
Adelaide S.	17	born in Canada
Asa A.	12	born in Minnesota
Arthur	9	born in Minnesota

Silas and family moved to Seattle, Washington by about 1887. His death certificate states that he lived at 2213 W. 60th Street, died 2 July 1919, was born 12 September 1836 in Canada. His parents were John Landon and Betsy Phillips. My informant was Jane Landon of 2213 W. 60th Street.

List of deaths of Landons in Washington State

Rollie	38	Chehalis	died 12 Sept 1914
Lena C.	33	Seattle	died 12 Nov 1909
Anne E.	74	Seattle	died 18 Nov 1917
Leona F.	5	Seattle	died 28 Feb 1910
Lucinda J.	77	Seattle	died 11 Nov 1919
Gerard	0	Seattle	
Daniel	57	Seattle	died 16 Dec 1933
Wm Henry	56	Seattle	died 9 August 1938
Andrew	55	Seattle	died 30 Sept 1924
Barbara	81	Seattle	died 30 July 1927
Mary A	80	Seattle	died 21 Sept 1921
Elmer Landen	55	Seattle	died 22 July 1931

John Landon, b 1793 and Betsy (Elizabeth D.) Landon were parents of the following, not necessarily named in order of birth. John Landon lived at Fitzroy Harbour, Ontario. The family cemetery was on the family farm.

1. Rufus, b c1819, d 5 March 1861 age 44, m Susanna
2. Rebecca Minerva b c1818, d 1898, m Moses Kedey
3. Heman b c1830, d 24 April 1869, m Eleanor Craig
4. Asa (no information)
5. John b 1829, d 4 February 1917, m Sarah Van Arnam
6. Guy d before 1870, m Phebe
7. Silas b 12 September 1836, d 2 July 1919, m Lucinda
8. Asa A. b c1833, d 27 May 1854
9. Thomas b c1835, d 27 May 1860
10. Roxie A., m Thomas Featherston
11. Urania (no information)
12. Harriet, possibly m Clement Sauve
13. Marcia b c1822, Augusta, d 15 October 1855.

OBITUARIES FROM THE WEEKLY GUIDE & NEWS, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

Compiled by Elizabeth Hancocks, C.G.

1 February 1884

James Gray of Garden Hill died 29 January 1884, 65 years old. He settled in Hope with his father and family in 1832. He was Presbyterian. He leaves a widow, five daughters, four sons. He was buried in the Presbyterian cemetery, Perrytown.

Patrick McGuire was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1787, and came to Canada with his father and family in 1812, and took up land in Cavan in 1816 near Millbrook. He married in 1829 Frances, daughter of the late Jacob Choate, sister of Nathan Choate who died a year ago. Patrick died at the residence of his son-in-law Sydney Payne, Warsaw, in the evening of the 26th or morning of the 27th January 1884. He was buried at Belmont, the beautiful cemetery on Mr. N. Choate's farm. He leaves three sons and one daughter.

22 February 1884

W.B. Butterfield was born in Goffstown, New Hampshire, 30 March 1807. The family moved from England two generations before. His grandfather died scalped by Indians. His son Peter married and had four sons and two daughters, and his son William [whose obituary this is] moved west with Mr. and Mrs. Mark Burnham and settled at Smith's Creek in 1830. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Cuttle Family Bible Records

This record is a veritable goldmine of genealogical information. It is in the possession of Robert J. Laviolette, 297 Muriel Ave., Oshawa, Ontario, L1J 2W8, thanks to Mrs. Helen Whitney (Cuttle) Morrison of Sutton. George Cuttle and his wife, Mary Jane (Minnie) Haight lived in Sutton, Ontario, following their marriage in 1868 in Pickering. The bible is "The Holy Bible", "Family Bible" published by the National Publishing Company and Jones Brothers & Co., 1870. It was presented to George and Minnie Cuttle from her mother, Henrietta Haight, Pickering, 15 July 1873. Minnie's mother was Henrietta Whitney and her father was John Haight, J.P., Pickering, Ontario

Births

George Cuttle, 9 August 1841
Mary J. Haight, 29 June 1846
Frank Whitney Cuttle, 3 June 1870
Arthur Haight Cuttle, 10 November 1872
Geoffrey Arthur Cuttle, Monday 9 February 1903
Helen Whitney Cuttle, Sunday 21 August 1904

Marriages

George Cuttle and Mary M. Haight were married by James Mockridge, B.A. at Pickering on 29 September 1868
Arthur H. Cuttle and M.A. Fullerton were married at All Saints, Toronto at 11:30 A.M. by Rev. A.H. Baldwin on Wednesday 11 September 1901
F.W. Cuttle and Lettie Cole were married at St. James Church, Sutton at 6 A.M. by Rev A.M. Rutherford on 14 October 1902

Deaths

George Cuttle died Saturday 4 March 1925, buried in Briar Hill Cemetery, Sutton West, 9 March 1925.
Dear Papa quietly passed away at one & half o'clock Monday morning 14 March 1881 age 58 years.
Dear Mama peacefully passed away at twelve o'clock Thursday noon 19 July 1906, aged 85 years.
My Dear Wife died 7 February at a quarter to one PM 1912, buried on the 9th by Rev. M. MacNamara of Collingwood.

Memoranda

John Haight born 13 March 1823
Henrietta Haight born 10 October 1822
Aunt Eliza Reesor departed this life 25 July 1868, age 48
Aunt J.C. Payne departed this life 19 January 1875, aged 64 years
(Whole?) A. Crosby departed this life 11 September, age 78 years

In addition there are various notes and documents of genealogical interest throughout the bible pages:

Newspaper wedding report:

"A pretty but very quiet wedding was celebrated at All Saints' Church on Wednesday morning, when Miss Margaret A. Fullerton, of Moss Park, was married to Mr. A.H. Cuttle of Collingwood, Rev. A.H. Baldwin officiating. The bride was becomingly gowned in a tailor-made suit of navy blue, with hat to match. The bridesmaid, Miss Sadie Fullerton, sister of the bride, wore Nile green with large black picture hat. The groomsman was the groom's brother, Mr. F. Cuttle, of Sutton West. Mr. and Mrs. Cuttle left for a trip through

the Eastern States, and on their return will reside in Collingwood."

A silklike bookmark printed:

"In loving memory of LYDIA THORP, born April 30th, 1840; died January 23rd, 1909; Interred at Holmfirth Cemetery, Wednesday, January 27th, 1909.

Stoodley Range, Hebden Bridge
Robertshaw Greenwood, Undertaker, Hebden Bridge."

A news article

Commenting on the death of Harry Ardagh Collins "the best known private citizen on the American continent." There is no date other than Saturday at 4:50 P.M. but the year 1908 is suggested. He was Supreme Treasurer of the I.O.F., Potentate of Rameses Temple, "prominent Shriner". His doctor was Dr. Fred Winnett. He was survived by his wife, his only surviving sister, Mrs. Fullerton, and her son, Harry; his daughters, Mrs. Harry Bastedo and Mr. James Kennedy; and Mr. Henry Bastedo. His son Henry is in Strathcona, Alberta, and his son-in-law, Mr. Kennedy, a son of ex-Mayor Kennedy, is also absent from home. Mr Collins was born at Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland, in May 1844. He was educated at Dublin and came to Canada when 17. (This is continued on page 7 of the newspaper if it can be found) I believe it came from a June 1908 issue of a Toronto paper, the *Globe and Empire*.

A Note

"Arthur Haight Cuttle Admitted to Confirmation July 24, 1887" A marriage certificate handwritten on note paper with ribbon: "Pickering 29th September 1868, I hereby certify that George Cuttle of the Township of Georgina and County of York and Mary Jame Haight of the Township of Pickering were this day Married by licence, according to the Rites of the Church of England by me, James Mockridge, B.A. Incumbent of St. George's Pickering, Ont. Dominion of Canada

signed, George Cuttle, Mary Jane Haight
witnesses: Wellington Haight, Henry Haight"

A funeral notice

"Died on Monday, March 14th, 1881, JOHN HAIGHT aged 58 years. The funeral will leave the family residence, Pickering, on Wednesday, 16th instant, at 2 p.m., and proceed to the place of interment, Friends' Burying Ground, Duffin's Creek."

Frank Whitney Cuttle died 12 Jul 1908

Arthur Haight Cuttle died 1958 (?)

Lettie M. Cole died 18 Nov 1854 (?), born 16 Apr 1868

Margaret Adelaide Fullerton died 1943 (?), born (?)

Geoffrey Arthur Cuttle died February, (?) 1976

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.

INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING:

- How to find regimental names/numbers
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- List of garrisons, barracks, etc.
- List of Colonels of regiments 1600's-1881
- Genealogical table for each regiment
- List of disbanded regiments and dates
- Illustrations - maps, drawings, & photo's
- Double index by dates and locations
- Typical research problems & solutions

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).

Angus Baxter, Renown Canadian Author* & Genealogist:

"It has been a long time since I have been so impressed as I am with this project. The only information in that whole area readily available has been very limited... until the writing of Mr. Kitzmiller's book". [*"In Search of Your British & Irish Roots; In Search of Your European Roots; & In Search of Your Roots (Canadian)]."

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.

Finding Our Fathers: A Guidebook to Jewish Genealogy, by Dan Rottenberg. Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1986. Softbound, 6 x 9, 401 pp. + xiv, extensive bibliography, US \$12.95 plus \$1 postage, Can \$17.95 plus \$1.50 postage.*

I know very little about Jewish genealogy, but I have listened to some of America's best genealogists talk about tracing Jewish ancestry, and I know that it is possible to do much more tracing than many Jews believe. Most American and many Canadian Jews believe they can trace their families only two or three generations back. In fact, author Dan Rottenberg proves it is possible to go back much further than that.

At the core of his book is a guide to some 8,000 Jewish family names, each of which gives the derivation of that name, and often clues for detailed research. The book also give an extensive listing of American and overseas resources for Jewish genealogy—a country-by-country guide to tracing ancestry abroad. There is a very useful section on tracing Jewish genealogy in Mormon records, and in Israel. If I had Jewish ancestry, I would make certain I obtained a copy of this book for my reference shelf. GH

Our Quaker Ancestors: Finding Them in Quaker Records, by Ellen Thomas Berry and David Allen Berry. ISBN 0-8063-1190-8. Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1987. Hardcover, 6 x 9, 136 pp., notes, bibliography, glossary, US \$17 plus \$1.50 postage, Can \$23.50, plus \$1.50 postage.*

In 1675, George Fox devised the system of record-keeping which is so integral to the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), and which has become so valuable to genealogists with Quaker ancestors today. In fact, Friends "meeting" records are a mine of genealogical information, and anyone searching for his Quaker ancestors can expect to uncover a wealth of information in them, if he knows how to use them.

This book will go a long way to helping genealogists track down this elusive material. For Canadians, unhappily, the story largely becomes one of searching American records, since most of the early Quaker records remain in the U.S., although good collections of them can be found in Canada at the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa, Pickering College, in Newmarket, Ontario, and in the Eldon Library of the University of Western Ontario, in London, Ontario. This is not as frustrating as it might seem, because most Canadian Quakers trace their ancestry to the U.S., and U.S. records are well preserved.

The records can, however, be difficult to use, for they have characteristics and a language all their own. The authors of this excellent reference thoroughly understand the difficulty non-Quaker genealogists might have with this language, and set out not only to acquaint researchers with the types of records available and their location, but also to the proper and effective use of the records — guiding him through the pyramidal "meeting" structure to the records of birth, marriage, death, disownment and removal awaiting in the record repositories throughout the U.S. and Canada.

The book begins with a short but essential history of the Quaker movement, and a discussion of its organization and structure, particularly as this affects genealogical research. Later chapters describe Quaker migrations to and within America, the special types of

records available, and the Berrys' own methods for locating and using the records. There are also chapters on record repositories and libraries with Quaker source material (including addresses), non-Quaker repositories, and repositories outside the U.S. together with a bibliography, maps of selected meeting locations, and a glossary of terms peculiar to the Society of Friends. All told, this volume is a useful reference work to have on hand for any research in which Quaker records and resources might be involved. EH

A Directory of British Peerages from the earliest times to the present day, compiled by Francis L. Leeson, assisted by Colin J. Parry. ISBN 0-8063-1121-5. Genealogical Publishing Company, repr. Baltimore, 1985. Softcover, 6 x 9, 174 pp., U.S. \$12.50 plus \$1.50 postage, Can \$17.50 plus \$1.50 postage.

Is there a duke in your line? If you're not sure and you want to know, the best place to start is with this succinct reference. It identifies *all* past and present holders of British peerages — Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons — and the surnames of families or individuals who bear or have borne them. It is arranged as one continuous alphabetical run, and is not intended as a genealogical reference, but rather as a ready reference for those who wish to find out quickly whether or when a certain peerage existed, with its rank(s), nationality, ownership, approximate period, and date. A useful volume for those who are interested in titles.

Editor Francis Lees is the editor of the *Genealogists' Magazine* (SOG, London) and director of research of The Surname Archive, Sussex, England. Colin Parry is well known on this continent as a lecturer and genealogist. EH

Family Research in Waterloo and Wellington Counties, by Ryan Taylor. ISBN 0-920036-15-5. Waterloo-Wellington Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, Kitchener, ON, 1986. Softbound, 6 x 9, 106 pp., maps, \$7.50 plus \$1.50 postage.*

This is another of the excellent local guides which various branches of the OGS have been producing in the past few years. This one was published by the Waterloo-Wellington Branch of the society, and is a must for anyone searching families in these counties.

There is a chapter on libraries and archives, and one on organizations, including historical and genealogical societies, as well as brief summaries of their holdings. A list of the census and of wills and where to find them is included. There are also chapters on land registry offices, newspapers, Tweedsmuir histories, cemeteries, church records, and several other sources.

I find these guides exceptionally useful for research, especially if you plan to visit the area. They are also particularly good if you are intending to carry out your research in either the Ontario Archives or the Public Archives of Canada, both of which would have some of the records listed here.

Editor Ryan Taylor has done a fine job of organizing this guide. The typeset manual typeset, cleanly laid out, and is both clear and easy to use. A best buy for your research library. EH

The Dockstader Family, compiled by Doris Dockstader Rooney. Doris Dockstader Rooney, 1918 La Mesa Drive, Dodge City, KS 67801, USA, 1987. Hardcover, 1056 pp., illustrated, 1983, Volumes 1 & 2, US \$70 each postpaid. (Author requests payment in US funds).

Georg Dockstatter was one of the 'Palatines' who migrated in 1709 with his wife Anna Elisabeth and son from the Palatinate, Rheinland-Pfalz, through England to America and settled in 1710 at Manor Livingston on the Hudson River. They were among the 92 Palatines to whom land was granted at German Flats in the Burnetsfield Patent in 1725. This book traces the known descendants of George & Anna in the male and female lines to the present day (12 generations).

Documentation is included in the text, with reference to original sources as well as to secondary works. Some of the more significant allied families mentioned are: Countryman, Dillenback, Ecker, Fonda, Fox, Klock, Loucks, Nellis, Shults, Snell, Snyder, Vrooman, Wagner, Wemple, Yates — all with cross-border connections.

There are four volumes in this work. Volume 1 covers generations 1 through 6; Volume

2, generations 7 and 8; Volume 3, generations 9 through 12. Volume 4 is a complete index and bibliography.

Doris Dockstader Rooney is nothing if not thorough. Hers was a huge undertaking. Volume 1 alone is 8½ x 11, two inches thick — truly a mind-boggling amount of work. In my entire experience, I have never run across such a large amount of material on one family. Anyone who belongs to or is related to the clan would be well advised to act quickly to ensure their copy is reserved for future family use, and any genealogical library with interests in Palatine research would be well advised to put these four volumes on its reference shelves. EH

The Dictionary of Genealogy, by Terrick FitzHugh. ISBN 0-389-20565-6. Barnes & Noble, 81 Adams Dr., Box 329, Totowa, NJ 07511, USA, 1985. Hardcover, 320 pp., maps, photos, US \$28.50.

This book is just what it sounds like, although related to English genealogy only. The main body of the book, alphabetically arranged, contains descriptions and locations of virtually all the historical records likely to be used by genealogists, and a number of features new to manuals of family history, including explanations of obsolete terms, translations of most-used Latin documents, and details of numerous family history societies. Many of the articles are supported by size-as illustrations of typical documents.

The dictionary is preceded by a guide to genealogical research aimed at helping the less experienced family research, and explaining the techniques used by veteran researchers to profess as speedily as possible back through the generations.

This is a useful guide to have on hand. The explanations of the terms you are likely to encounter in English research are themselves invaluable. Author Terrick FitzHugh is a professional genealogist, one of the founders of the Association of Genealogists and Record Agents, former chairman of the association, and founder of the the publication *The Amateur Historian*, now *The Local Historian*. EH

Passenger & Immigration Lists Index, 1987 Supplement, edited by P. William Filby and Dorothy M. Lower. ISBN 0-8103-2575-6. Gale Research Co., Detroit, 1987. Hardcover, xxii + 645 pp., bibliography, indexed, US \$140.

More than 125,000 citations to names in more than 100 published passenger and naturalization lists will be found in this latest supplement to the original PILI master-work. It covers passengers to the United States, Canada, and the West Indies from the 16th to the early 20th century. Although the base set and its six annual supplements index more than 1.4 million names, this is still just a fraction of the 20 millions immigrants who came to North America during the period 1538-1900.

The citations are arranged in a single alphabetic sequence and have been compiled directly from more than 100 published sources, including complete books, as well as articles appearing in periodicals and journals. Each entry gives the name and age of the passenger, the date and place of arrival, the source used, the page number in the source, names of all accompanying passengers, together with their ages and relationship to the main passenger. The 1987 supplement also contains computer-generated cross references from every accompanying passenger. EH

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.

ALEXANDER: Anne Fisher, 336 Arcola #7, Inkster, MI 48141 USA. William Alexander, s/o James & Jane, m Ellen Emerson. Had son William b c1868 Hungerford twp, Hastings Co, ONT. Would like to correspond with desc.

ARNOLD: Kathryn Arnold, 3289 Eagle Cres, Prince Albert, SASK S6V 7P9. Looking for anyone with the name Unity Arnold, d/o John Arnold and Mariah Barnes. Had twin sis named Love. They were b in Wellesley twp, Waterloo Co, ONT. Love married a Mathews and moved to Buffalo, NY. Where did Unity marry and live? She was at Linwood, ONT, for pa's funeral in 1872.

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 Parkins/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.

CORKUM - HIRTLE - MEISNER - SNYDER: Victoria Palen, 26 Rochester Rd, Carver, MA 02330 USA. Am searching for collateral and lineal desc of these families. Have over 20 loose-leaf binders of family groups, etc. Am willing to share info. Areas are Lunenburg Co, NS; Nova Scotia, PEI, and New Brunswick.

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.

FEARNLy: Mrs. Barbara Monasch, 11464 - 75 A Ave, North Delta, BC V4C 1H7. Need the burial place of Thomas Fearnly d 16 Feb 1884 and Thomas Joseph Fearnly d 5 Aug 1881 poss in Toronto. Also need marriage date and place of George Fearnly and Ann (who) between July 1871 when his first wife died, and Dec 1872 when George died.

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.

GRAHAM: Mrs John D. Bacon, 216 E Reid Rd, Grand Blanc, MI 48439 USA. William T Graham m Georgina McKay, b 1843, d/o John & Rachel. (Ontario Co Marriage Register giver her pa as William; D/R gives above). Any info appreciated. Also on their son Charles b 1873, who taught school at St Mary's, Perth Co, and then disappeared.

GREENWOOD: A A Greenwood, RR 1, Box 440, Madrona Dr, Nanose Bay, BC V0R 2R0. Ida Greenwood 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 Erkfriz, 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.

HOUCK - WINSLOW: Mrs John D. Milne, 57 Treadgold Cres, Don Mills, ONT M3A 1X1. Richard Houck, b Oct 1799 USA, d 24 June 1875, bd Harrington, ONT; m at Sophiasburgh, ONT, 13 Feb 1820 Laura Winslow, d/o Luther & Keziah (Cummings), b 31 Jan 1799, d 10 Sept 1885, bd Harrington, ONT. 1837 directory lived in Scarborough, ONT; 1847 lived Pickering-Markham town line. Keziah Winslow bd St Andrew's Bendale, Scarborough. Children: Henry; Eliza; John; Betsy; Maria; Laura; Lydia; Amanda m Robert Armstrong; George; Hiram Prentice m Jane Hosford. Would like to contact desc.

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?

JOHNSTON: Cindy Johnstone, 3906 E 7th St, Superior, WI 54880 USA. Thomas Johnstone Sr and Julia Walsh, both b IRE c1830, had their first child Thomas David Jr in Dundas, ONT c1863. He m Therese Bee Handley c1889. All info appreciated.

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, Kingar, Glamis, Arnow, Inverhuron, Lorne, Stony Island. Much info gathered but need input from desc. All letters will be answered. Need pictures, and info on anc and desc.

KING: Mrs John D Bacon, 216 E Reid Rd, Grand Blanc, MI 48439 USA. William King, b 1831, s/o Stephen & Ruth, m Sarah Graham, b 1832 m 21 Nov 1858

Markham, ONT, Sarah Graham, b 1832. Family picture shows three girls and one boy. Both bd Bloomington cem, York Co, ONT. Any info on fam appreciated.

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.

LEFEVRE/LEFEVER/BEAN: Theresa Olson, 10225 Mississippi Blvd, Coon Rapids, MN 55433 USA. Need info regarding birth of Mary Cordelia Lefebre/Lefever/Bean c1854, d/o Joseph & Sophie ? (need any info on her prts). She m Ls. Elzear Bourgeois 20 Feb 1871 at St Anne, Manchester, NH. Witnesses: Eli Lefever and Celina Lamanash. She d 17 May 1926 Edmonton, ALTA (a resident of Legal, ALTA). Would like to corres-

pond with all persons researching Bourgeois lines: male and female.

LEGARE/LEGARY - ELLISON: William D Amell, 412 London St, Peterborough, ONT K9H 3A2. Joseph Legare m 1817 Anne Ellison and lived Balderson, Bathurst twp, Lanark Co, ONT. Children: Mary m 1840 Francois Lalonde; Anne m 1851 Patrick Hughes; William m c1855 Sarah Crawford; James m 1856 Ellen Hughes; Margaret m 1858 Jean-B Dandurand alias John McPhee; Richard; Joseph m 1870 Rose Ann Hall, Henry m 1873 Marion McDonald. The farm just north of Balderson remained in the fam till 1900 when the surname faded from the district. Would like to correspond and compare notes on this ancestry.

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' 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) Courtemanche. Poss Northumberland or Durham Co, ONT, c1837. Rebecca Jr lived Victoria Co after marriage. Seek desc and all info.

MAHER: Betty Maher, 3899 Green Valley Rd, Suisun City, CA 94585-1471 USA. William Maher b 18 Aug 1832 in Canada. Pa b IRE, ma b ENG (need names and places). Need name & vitals of 1st wife. Two daus were named in will dated 1898 - Mary Ann Runnels and Agnes Pinckley. He married 2nd Mary E Gardner b 1838 in Maine (need date and place). Fam moved west in 1852. First child b 1862 Iowa, 2nd in WI, 3rd in IL 1869. 1870 were in MO where he lived until his death in 1903.

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.

MILLER - TAYLOR - BUCKBEE: J B Miller, 603 - 49th Ave SW, Calgary, ALTA T2S 1G6. Dr George Miller, 1778-1828 m Mary Bell 1781-1848 of Newry, IRE, and Niagara, ONT. Children: Barbara m Comer (son George Comer of Kingston); Robert B; Thomas (dau Lilla Goslin of Toronto); Alexander of Ancaster. Any desc? Judge Thomas & Eliza Bell Taylor of Hamilton - desc include E Buckbee of Hamilton. Any info appreciated.

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.

ROSS: Mrs Edith Davison, 32 Reay Street, Inverness, SCOT 1V2 3AL. Wish to contact person researching in Tain, Ross-shire, SCOT, burial place of Andrew Ross, stonemason, b 28 Jan 1858 at Balintore. d 31 Jan 1936 at 14 Stafford St, Tain. First wife Mary Mackay d 6 Apr 1897, 32 years. Second wife Dollina Morrison bd Cromarty.

SHEARD: Mrs Mary Edith Wegener, 3181 Maple Rd, Newfane, NY 14108 USA. Charles Sheard b c1844 in Sherbrooke, QUE. Was in Parry Sound district c1890. Info needed on his family and where they lived. Will

exchange info.

STEPHENS - LOVE - TAYLOR - PARKINSON: Kenneth V Pilon, Box 86, Matlock, MAN ROC 2B0. Daniel Stephens b N IRE 15 June 1805 m Ann Love b N IRE 16 June 1798. Emigrated pre-1833 to become homesteaders in Medonte and then Gwillimbury twps, Simcoe Co, ONT. Harriet Taylor b Yorkshire, ENG 13 Jan 1847 immigrated pre-1868 and m William Stephens, s/o Daniel above. Lydia Parkinson b near Toronto 26 Mar 1870 m Charles Stephens, s/o William above. Seeking any contacts, will share info.

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, prob 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 1797-1880, 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.

WILLOW GROVE (on Lake Erie) - LAURIE: Sandra Dobbie, 15 Ballymena Ct, Don Mills ONT M3C 2B8.

Where is Willow Grove? Is it in ONT, Michigan, Erie Co NY, or PA? Is it on Lake Erie near Evans, Erie Co, NY? William Laurie, Esq, third s/o late Patrick Laurie, Esq, of Urral, d 1 Jan 1848 at his res Willow Grove on Lake Erie — death notice in Galloway Advertiser, Wigtonshire, SCOT 17 Feb 1848. William's sis Lydia Mereweather (Laurie) Cumming d in Evans, NY, July 1841. Fam held land in neighboring parishes of Penninghame, Wigtonshire and Minigaff, Kirkudbrightshire. William's eldest bro Patrick d in Stamford, CT, Dec 1848 and his bro David McCaa d 1854 in New Zealand. (Eds. note: there is a Willow Grove settlement in Oneida twp, Haldimand Co, ONT, 15 miles northwest of Cayuga, the county seat.)

VANNATTER/VANATTER: K Baker, 2170 Sherobee Rd, No. 806, Mississauga, ONT L5A 3P8. Julia Ann Vannatter b 20 July 1820 Lincoln Co, ONT, d 1 Aug 1869 Clinton twp, Lincoln Co, wife of Valentine Honsberger 1816-1904. Twelve children. Would like to know the names and vital statistics of Julia's parents and siblings.

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