



# FAMILIES

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*Conestoga Wagon* (1883) by Newbold Hough Trotter (1827-1898).

The Conestoga Wagon was one method of transport used by settlers along the Grand River.

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Henry's Sword and the Fenian Raids

The Name is Bond... Marriage Bond: 007 Ways to Use Marriage Bonds in Your Research

Ned's Story: A Little Person in the Family Tree

In Between the Censuses: Additional Records Detailing Your Ancestors Lives

The Smith, Hill, and Lickers Family Trees

The Value of Publishing

Alan's Blog, Coral's Corner, Book Reviews, a chapter excerpt, and more!

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# From the Editor



Heather McTavish Taylor,  
Managing Editor



## Renewal and Regeneration

It's early May and the sun is finally shining after a week of rain. The tulips are blooming, the grass is green and the tree buds are starting to emerge. We are definitely coming out of our winter slumber and with the coming of Spring, I always feel a sense of renewal and regeneration. And so it is with genealogy, too. Trips to the archives, museums and cemeteries become easier and gathering with my genealogy friends for sharing sessions is possible in-person again!

Personally, I have just returned from a week in Eastern Europe where I found myself with a group of cousins who were on an ancestral journey to their grand-parents' village in Slovakia – what are the odds? It is really nice to be able to share these experiences with others and it gets me thinking about where I am going to go next in my own journey. Where have you been recently or where do you want to go next? I hope that you will write to me and let me know, I do enjoy living vicariously through others!

Now back to this issue of our journal. We have been getting so many submissions of family stories. The outpouring of interest that our readers have shown, in publishing your work, has been amazing to witness. I think you will find that what follows on these pages is another edition that is chock full of interesting articles. From tips on various record sets of which you may not be aware, to stories about a watch and a sword, to a few articles about the early days along the Grand River that serve as a pre-cursor to our virtual conference that is coming up in September. We hope that you will enjoy reading each of these submissions and that they will inspire you to share your own stories in the future.

◆————◆  
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◆————◆

We also hope that you see our continued efforts to try and evolve our journal offering. Every edition that we have published has included more requests for articles that our readers have asked for in the past months. We hope that you will agree that we are moving in the right direction. Please feel free to let us know what you think. What else can we add that you would like to see? Is there anything that we can modify to better meet your needs? If you have constructive feedback, we are always happy to hear from you (for some recent letters to the editor, see page 11). You can reach me at [Heather.McTavish.Taylor@ogs.on.ca](mailto:Heather.McTavish.Taylor@ogs.on.ca).

For now, I wish you all a very pleasant spring and summer. I do hope that good things are sprouting for you too.

*Heather*

Heather



# FAMILIES

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# The Diversity of the People Who Settled Along the Grand River Watershed

Jean Farquharson

**Jean Farquharson** is a retired teacher-librarian. She served Brant OGS for many years as Librarian, Co-Chairman and Publicity. She is the past newsletter editor for three local historical societies. Presently, she is Vice-Chairman and newsletter editor of the Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre.

## Part 1: The Loyalists, the Haldimand Tract, the Speculators, and the Pennsylvania Dutch

### Introduction

The diversity of races, creeds, cultures of early arriving migrants led to the diversity of Canada as it is today, a unique cultural mosaic, practising a hard-won democracy. Making many mistakes over the centuries since Canada's first settlers arrived, we are still struggling to create equality, have freedom to fight racism, set up negotiations between the "haves" and the "have-nots". We need to be thankful to our immigrants and what we can learn from their stories.

I will cover mostly the settlers who settled in the Grand River area of Upper Canada/Ontario, when it was a vast unopened wilderness, concentrating on those who settled in the Haldimand Tract. Where did the settlers come from? And under what conditions did they leave their countries to begin a new life? What did they find when they arrived?

### The European People Along the Grand

The first Europeans to meet the Indigenous population, the original inhabitants, were the French fur traders, voyageurs, explorers and missionaries who passed through on footpaths or waterways. The French preceded the British by one hundred years, when a great demand existed for beaver pelts to provide the fashion market in Europe.

The British-French rivalry created disputes and warfare, being an extension of the **Seven Years' War** in Europe. The brutal and ferocious attacks on each other's communities in New France and the Northern colonies ended when the British prevailed and New France became the Province of Quebec under British

rule in 1763.

British settlements grew along the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario mainly based around Kingston, the Niagara area and York, as naval and military bases were set up to defend British territory. Merchants moved in to support their needs. Lumber from the vast oak, pine, and hardwood forests was needed for the ships they built for defence, and for exporting as well. Unrest in the other colonies inspired the British to bring in military officers at half-pay with large grants of free land scattered in significant areas so that they could organize local militias and provide defence from attack.

### The Loyalist Flight to British-Led Quebec

In the expanding Thirteen Colonies, unrest and protest against Britain had grown to rebellion as land-hungry settlers pushed westward, and in 1775 the American Revolution was declared. Losing everything, those loyal to the Crown fled for their lives into Canada to start over.

At first the Loyalists established their farms close to the towns - Kingston, Niagara, York, Hamilton, Ancaster - and then new generations and later newcomers moved inland, sometimes as squatters before surveyors marked out the lots and concessions and hacked out primitive roads. Later, locks and canals opened up water routes which made transportation easier - the Erie Canal from New York. In Ontario, the Rideau and the Welland Canals, preceded the Grand River Navigation system.

## Background of the Settlers

Most fleeing from the U.S. came from England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Holland, Germanic countries, and Africa. Some refugees came directly from Europe.

From the 16th to the 18th centuries, with the end of the Holy Roman Empire and emergence of the Protestant Reformation, Europe was in turmoil with war following war, both political and religious. Several wars involved the struggle by the Catholic popes to regain or retain power for the Catholic Church. Borders were morphing as kingdoms were changing hands when the major kings and emperors of Europe tried to gain control. It is a long, complicated story of people trying to be free, to express their own beliefs and escape oppression and punishment.

A large variety of Christian sects evolved from the beliefs of Zwingli and Calvin and other Protestant Reformers, and they weren't always popular! The Palatines and other Germanic people were among those seeking religious freedom - Quakers, Mennonites, Amish and their Old Order and New Order variations. They all came under the moniker of the New York Dutch (Deutsch) and the Pennsylvania Dutch.

## Joseph Brant, the Six Nations, and their Palatine Friends

The story of the Six Nations people (Haudenosaunee) and their friends is another long and complicated story, hard to be told briefly. During the American Revolution, they were among those who escaped for their lives northward to safety. Having lost their Confederacy lands in the Finger Lakes, Joseph Brant and his followers demanded compensation from the British for having remained loyal to them. In 1784, Quebec colony's Governor Frederick Haldimand signed the **Haldimand Treaty**, giving the Six Nations a six-mile stretch on either side of the Grand River from what was thought to be its source to its mouth at Lake Erie. Without surveys, their borders were a rough estimate.

Brant brought with him Palatine families who had emigrated destitute from their homes in Germanic

states to America via England. The English had sent ten boatloads of Palatine refugees off to the American colonies, with a promise of 100 acres of free land to each family. But their promises were not kept. The desperate people scattered and settled in the Pennsylvania area and surrounding colonies. Three thousand Palatines found homes when they begged the Six Nations to take them into their Confederacy territory around the Finger Lakes in New York. Becoming good friends, the Palatines and Six Nations families intermarried and absorbed each other's cultures.

When they fled to Canada with Brant, he assigned the Palatine families large tracts of land in the Haldimand Tract to settle near the Six Nations villages – Mohawk, Onondaga, Tuscarora, Seneca, Oneida and Cayuga--along the Grand. He wanted them to influence and train his people to farm their lands since the area would not work out for hunting. Thus, we find on maps the Nelles Tract around York, the Young Tract, Huff Tract and the Dochstader Tracts further south, amongst others. Brant assigned other large tracts to his relatives and friends.

## The Sale of Haldimand Tract Blocks

Brant decided to sell off 350,000 acres of land of the Haldimand Tract to the Crown, and they distributed it to private owners who were speculators. On February 5th, 1798, this land was parcelled out in six large blocks to specific purchasers, as shown on the map from the end pages on Mabel Dunham's Grand River (on the next page).[1] These later developed into the townships, villages, towns and cities that exist today:

**Block 1** – Dumfries Township in Brant County  
(Galt, St. George, Glen Morris)

**Block 2** – Waterloo Township in Waterloo County  
(Berlin (later Kitchener), Waterloo)

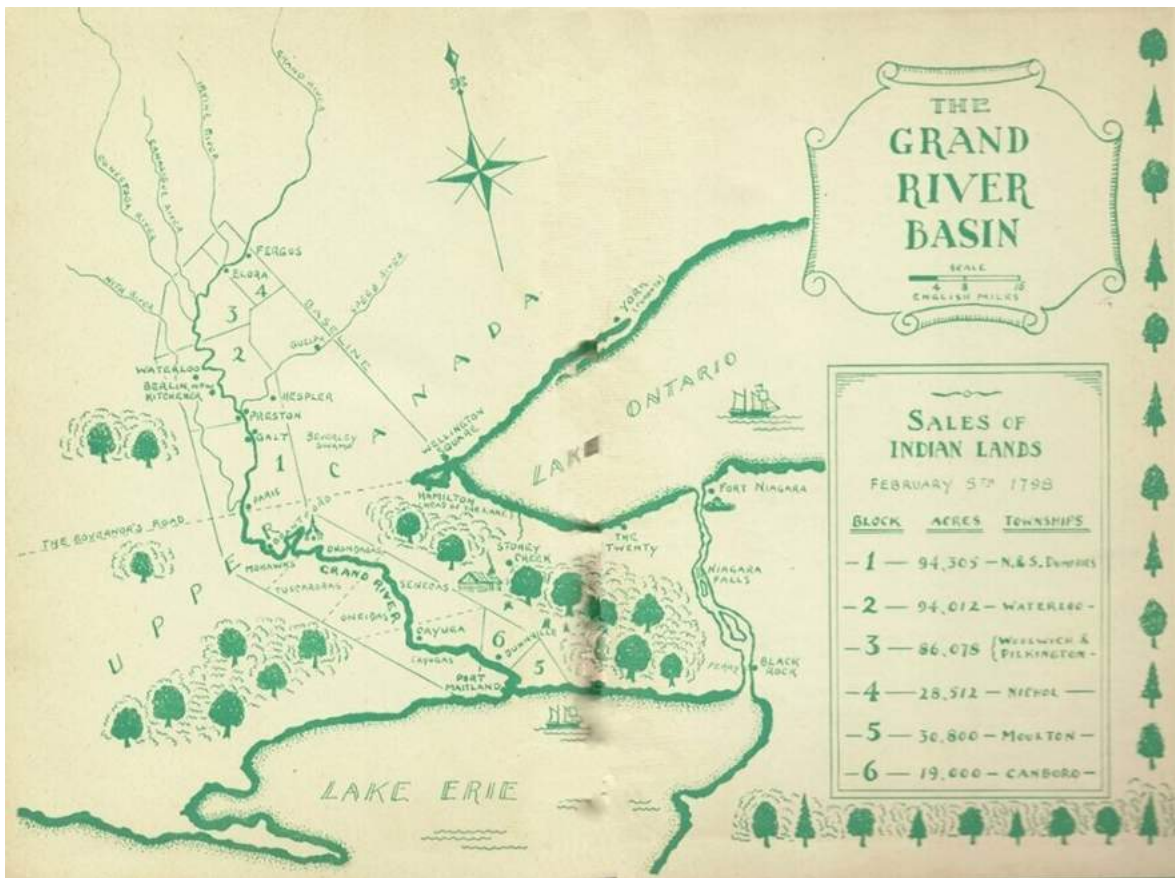
**Block 3** – Pilkington Township in Wellington County,  
and Woolwich Township in Waterloo County

**Block 4** – Nichol Township in Wellington County  
(Fergus, Elora and Salem)

**Block 5** – Moulton Township in Haldimand  
County (Dunnville)

**Block 6** – Canborough Township in Haldimand County





Left: The Grand River Basin, 1798 (Photo from Mabel Dunham, *Grand River* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, c1945), end maps).

## The Speculators

The speculators who bought these large blocks of property offered by Brant were mostly from a wealthy group of prominent British elite who had done well in Upper Canada, had positions of influence, were often related to each other or were friends, and knew personally Upper Canada's Lieutenant Governor Simcoe. Several also ended up as members of the first Legislature of Upper Canada or were friends with its members and exchanged favours. They were strong Tories and were nicknamed... **The Family Compact**.

Robert Hamilton was a merchant made wealthy in the fur trade as provisioner to the military and his sons carried on with his vast wealth. He was a partner with Hon. Richard Cartwright of Kingston. "Hamilton was the chief land speculator in early Upper Canada. The total known amount of land in which he held an interest by purchase, grant, or mortgage was 130,170 acres. He offered his clients credit and when they used it to excess and were unable to repay their bills Hamilton obligingly accepted a mortgage on their property. If they defaulted, they lost their land." [2]

Colonel Richard Beasley at Dundurn acquired 94,000

acres. Prominent lawyer, William Dickson at Niagara obtained Block 1, twelve miles square, which became all of North and South Dumfries Townships. Dickson received other properties within the Haldimand Tract as payment for legal services to Joseph Brant and others purchasing lands.

Surveyor General Augustus Jones, for surveying and support for his half-indigenous children, received 1200 acres of property, a mile long, from Joseph Brant for a 999-year lease on the Governors Road east of Paris for the price of one peppercorn per year, if demanded.

The speculators often tipped off their friends who jumped at opportunities to acquire areas that promised to be good investments, with waterpower available to run mills, or large stands of mighty oak to be used for lumbering and building ships, or gypsum beds which provided land plaster to sell to farmers to improve their crops, or exceptional locations that had good, rich soils for growing wheat.

The investors were glad to sell off blocks to interested groups who sent representatives to investigate and find blocks suitable for their groups to set up farming communities.



## Crown Lands

John Galt, Thomas Talbot and others arranged with the government to obtain a charter to create the **Canada Company** so that they could develop large unsold blocks of Crown lands reaching north to the shores of Lake Huron.

But the lands were not yet reachable to new settlers until they were surveyed into farm lots and concessions. Surveyors began working with their crews at the lakes and rivers that were navigable and then worked inland. They also had to survey and cut out primitive roads through the impenetrable bush.

Until then, to reach their properties, settlers had to walk on Indian trails or primitive rough, muddy roads, or travel by boat as close as possible to their destinations. Most early roads were impassible to the Conestoga wagons or ox-drawn wagons that people loaded with their families and few belongings. Breakdowns occurred frequently. Some roads were improved a little by laying logs or planks across them. Eventually statute labour required the farmers to keep up the roads adjacent to their properties.

The Anglican Church was recognized as the only official church in the province, and one-seventh of the public lands of Upper and Lower Canada, was reserved by the 1791 Constitutional Act for the “maintenance of Anglican clergy”. Their roads remained empty and unserved which impeded travel and frustrated the settlers but the Anglican church leader, Bishop Strachan, would not allow the clergy reserves to be sold.

## Surrender of Indian Land, The Creation of The Six Nations Reserve

More agreements were made by the Six Nations with the government and further land sales held in the 1830s and 1840s. The 1844 Surrender of Land signed by 45 chiefs included six from the Six Nations. The agreement led to the creation of the reserve south of Brantford with the Crown being able to sell the lands outside of the reserve.[3]

## Infill of Migrants into Brant and Haldimand Counties

A bill was passed by the provincial government permitting lock and canal building along the Grand River. The founding of the Grand River Navigation Company allowed for navigation to open up between Brantford and Buffalo, and small communities appeared using the waterpower of the dams for their mills. Water was a cheap means of transportation to the markets for the mill products.

When it was completed, Brantford had a turning basin on the canal downtown, where, at an office, a person could buy a ticket for a scheduled boat to take passengers to Buffalo overnight. The boat would pass through a canal and loch at Middleport, Onondaga, Caledonia, York, Sims Lock, Indiana, Cayuga and Dunnville, where mills were set up using the water power. This is how the area along the Grand opened with merchants, farmers manufacturers using the river for transportation – as long as it lasted! All kinds of goods were carried on lighters and then loaded on larger boats to travel and deliver merchandise to many

Right: *Conestoga Wagon* (1883), a painting by Newbold Hough Trotter (1827-1898). Conestoga wagons were pulled by horses or oxen and were caulked so well that they could be floated across rivers. (Photo from Wikimedia Commons. Original painting is housed in the State Museum of Pennsylvania).



destinations. The most common products shipped were lumber, wheat, flour, and gypsum. Read about it in Bruce Hill's *The Grand River Navigation Company*, published by the Brant Historical Society.

Early Brantford was settled mainly by the British. Today, a website has been developed by a group of historians and dramatists representing several organizations to demonstrate that Brantford used to represent more nationalities than any other Canadian city in the early 20th century. People came from all over the world to work in its factories. A public history project was created in 2019. You can visit <https://memoriesofbrantford.ca> to view the project.

The towns of Caledonia, and Cayuga were populated mainly by Scottish settlers. The Irish potato famine brought thousands of Irish to Canada in the mid-1840s. Many Irish labourers moved in to Haldimand County after digging out the Welland canal. They lived in the area of Indiana, now a ghost village, next to historic Ruthven estate where the successful milling family, the Thompsons, lived. Interestingly, the graves in the old Indiana cemetery have been restored by dowsing.

### **Settlement in Block 2 – Becoming Waterloo County – Kitchener, Waterloo**

Block 2, which became Waterloo County, was the first of the blocks to be settled. Three partners -- James Wilson, Richard Beasley and Jean Baptiste Rousseau -- bought the block. It was called the Beasley Tract and it was Beasley who handled the business, made the payments and had it surveyed into farm lots. Short of money, he was eager to sell. One day, two young Mennonites from Pennsylvania, Joseph Shertz and Samuel Betzner, appeared. They had been examining the Betzner Tract and wanted to purchase some land. They had left their families at the Quaker settlement at The Twenty (Jordan) with their Conestoga wagons pulled by oxen. He knew he could trust these people and they could pay cash immediately and could bring more Mennonites to buy more land to live in their colony. Beasley accepted their offer.

After making payment and receiving deeds, they moved in and began to clear the land. On a trip to York,

Sam Bricker overheard a conversation at a tavern where he was staying that the deeds were worthless. There were three signatures required by the three owners, and there was a huge mortgage on the property! He confronted Beasley, who confessed his guilt and offered them a clear title to sixty thousand acres for \$20,000. Sam went back to Pennsylvania to raise the huge sum and had no luck until he visited his cousin John Eby, who called a meeting of friends and neighbours. They were hard to convince, but John finally did appeal to their conscience to help their fellow neighbours. They formed a joint stock company with 25 shares of \$2500 each.

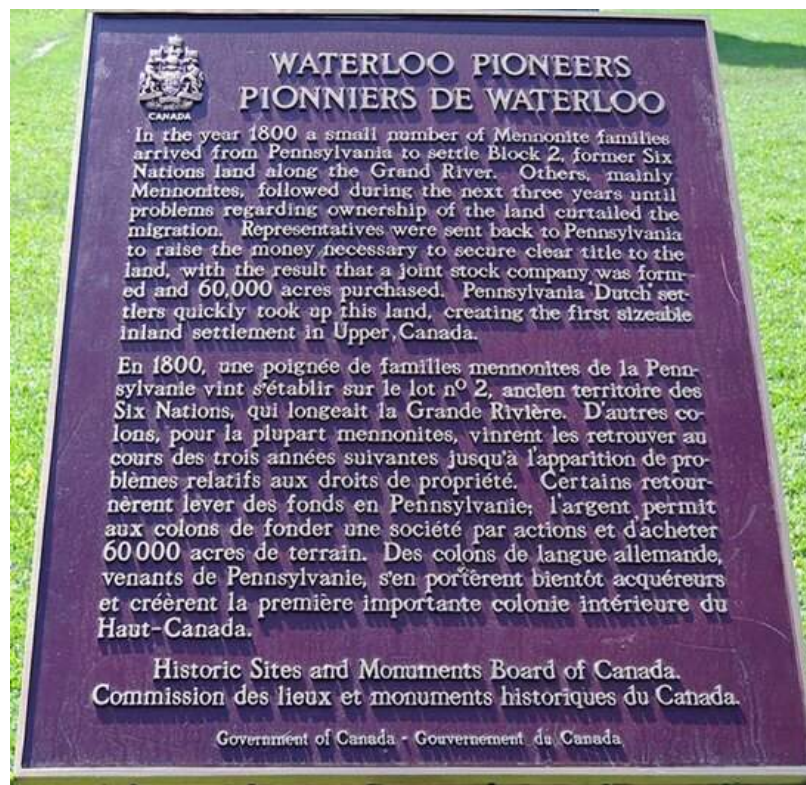
In the spring, they took the long difficult trail to Upper Canada to deliver the money and complete the deal. John and Jacob Erb delivered the money and hired William Dickson as their lawyer to make everything right. This happened on June 29, 1805. Then they employed Augustus Jones to survey the land into 128 farms of 440 acres each, two farms for each share, and some small parcels of various sizes.[4] Benjamin Eby, the Secretary of the Company, an impressive, well-liked trustworthy leader, became the social, educational and religious leader of the people. In 1813, their first meetinghouse was built on his land. In 1807, John came, built a mill and founded **Preston**. When Abraham arrived in 1816 with 48 relatives, he founded a village and called it **Waterloo**.

The Pennsylvania Dutch, really Deutsch of Germanic origin, included various Mennonites, Amish and other sects from Germanic states in Europe, originally Anabaptist followers of Zwingli. The conscientious objectors were allowed by the British to refrain from fighting but they fled from the States after the Revolution rather than being forced to fight. The Quiet Ones were the Old Order sects of the Amish and Mennonites. They lived away from others and wore very plain clothes. Other Mennonite groups fit more into the modern life around them. All were excellent farmers.

### **Block 3: Becoming Woolwich and Pilkington Townships in Wellington County**

The original purchaser was William Wallace, a

Right: The plaque commemorating the Waterloo Pioneer Memorial Tower as a historic cultural site of Canada. (Photo from Wikimedia Commons).



carpenter from Niagara. The block contained 86,078 acres, but little or no payment was made. He sold 15,000 acres at the north end to Lieutenant Robert Pilkington of the Royal Engineers. This piece became the Township of Pilkington attached to Wellington County. Pilkington spent money frivolously on developing it but was called back to England. He told twelve families that each could have 100 acres of free and on the Pilkington Estate. On the long voyage from England and overland, they suffered greatly and lost all their belongings. When they reached their destination, they had no tools, no knowledge of how to live, no deeds, and no legal right to the lands. When Pilkington died, there was nothing in his will about the property; the families continued to live on the land but could not afford to buy it. Their lives were totally ruined by Pilkington and his silly dreams.

In 1806, William Wallace, Benjamin Eby, George Eby and Henry Brubacher were exploring the Beasley lands and wandered into Woolwich. Wallace went back to Pennsylvania and returned the next year with a barrel of silver dollars and dozens of prospective settlers that had formed another land company. Wallace was willing to sell 45,185 acres for one dollar per acre. Eby completed the transaction with the Six Nations on May

1st, 1807. Wallace disappeared during the War of 1812. Fifty years later, his son tried to claim the Mennonite property. When a court hearing was held in Berlin, they proved ownership with documents that they had wisely preserved, proof that they had paid their money to the trustees of the Indians.

**The Germans:** Many Germans came directly to the New World. Some Amish came to Pennsylvania looking for land and found none available. Christian Naffziger of Munich, leader of his people, came to Pennsylvania, and was helped by the Mennonites to continue on to the Kitchener area to negotiate a tract beside the German Company lands. Many other Germans came to the land of their dreams where they would not be oppressed by the military and their arrogant leaders. Many were not allowed to leave their country and had to escape surreptitiously. They were very industrious people and good with technology. That is why Kitchener and Waterloo came to be a central manufacturing area and a progressive cultural large city.

#### Notes - Major Sources

Mabel Dunham's Grand River is an excellent source of most of the information in this article. She was a marvellous storyteller.



Dr. G. Elmore Reaman, Professor of History at Ontario Agricultural College, and founder of the Ontario Genealogical Society, wrote *The Trail of the Black Walnut*, describing groups coming from Pennsylvania to the Kitchener-Waterloo area. His book is a scholarly source, good for genealogists, with many names listed.

Dr. Reaman also wrote *The Trail of the Huguenots*. The Huguenots were French Protestants who escaped for their lives to Holland when the French King decided to kill them off during St. Bartholemew's Massacre. Many of their descendants ended up in Ontario after fleeing to other countries, including mine – the Mabees.

*Note: Read Part II of this article in the August issue of Families!*

**References:**

- [1] Mabel Dunham, *Grand River* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, c1945), end maps.
- [2] Bruce G. Wilson, "HAMILTON, ROBERT" in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol.5, University of Toronto/Universite Laval, 2003-, accessed April 13, 2023, [http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/hamilton\\_robert\\_5E.html](http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/hamilton_robert_5E.html).
- [3] Mike Renzella, "Local lawyer pens sprawling look at the controversial history of the Haldimand Tract," *The Haldimand Press* (Caledonia, Ontario), February 18, 2021, <https://haldimandpress.com/local-lawyer-pens-sprawling-look-at-the-controversial-history-of-the-haldimand-tract>.
- [4] Dunham, *Grand River*, 90-91.



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# Letters to the Editor

Over the past several issues, I have been encouraging our readers to share their thoughts. We want this journal to feel like it is a two-way conversation between the editors and our readers. We appreciate hearing your comments and constructive feedback! We can only learn and improve when we understand how our work is being reviewed. It is nice to know that some of you are taking the time to help us keep moving forward. So, please keep them coming! Here are just a few of the emails that have been received to date.

~ Heather McTavish Taylor, Managing Editor

*I just wanted to share a story about my ongoing pandemic project. I started the summer of 2020 and I will continue to add people as I find them. I felt it was important to link everyone together. I found almost all of the family on Find A Grave. They were mostly created by other people but I did create a few of them myself. Even though the bulk of the work is done, I am now starting to look for other relatives and, when someone dies now, I will add them in as soon as I can. I have also been helping others by taking pictures or doing some research for them when time allows. For me this feels like a map for future generations of my family who may want more information after I am gone. Both sides of my family are massive but I am enjoying the "thrill of the hunt". ~ Danielle M.*

*An example of how I use the Families magazine. Printed out my membership card and while there was reminded of the November 2022 Families issue. I keep post-it tabs handy and stick them on pages as a reminder to come back to an article later. Richard Kreitner's story of the Stover Family in Norwich, Ontario demonstrated how writing a short story can captivate the interest of family members. His story prompted me to start on something similar about my family. I also used tags as a reminder to check the websites mentioned in Alan's Genealogy Lists. ~ Mary C.*

*I have researched our family histories and put them into binders, along with photos and anything archival. For my mother I have also written an understandable book for our grandchildren, titled "Margaret goes to Canada". I did it in an 8x8 sleeved, photo album. 11 pocket sleeves, 22 pages. I've included stickers, photos, pictures and a Family Tree. The book starts off: Moving to Canada! Moving to Canada! Margaret said it over and over in her mind as if that would help the words make sense. Nope! Crazy! Decision made! Over and done! Dad wanted no complaints.*

*Deal with it! Mom and Dad said there would be so much to do in such a short time. Why had she not noticed anything going on, no whispered conversations? This just came out of the blue! She looked around her room. Her tenement (apartment building) was 4 floors high with 4 apartments per floor..... This is something easy, typed up from conversations held with my mother and family. My mother loved it! ~ Diane M*

# The Name is Bond... Marriage Bond

## 007 Ways to Use Marriage Bonds in Your Research

### Drew von Hasselbach

**Drew von Hasselbach**, a journalist and lawyer in Toronto, has been doing genealogy for 30 years. He received his PLCGS from the National Institute of Genealogical Studies in October 2022. He looks ridiculous in a tuxedo.

Researchers will have faced the spectre of trying to find Ontario birth, marriage and death information from prior to the onset of provincial civil registration in 1869. Yet when it comes to marriages from the early 1800s, there is a solution. The name is bonds... marriage bonds.

I recently hit a roadblock and had to ask myself whether I would ever solve my research problem. I feared the answer was a resounding [Dr.] No. But hey, search hard enough and sometimes you find your project can *Only Live Twice*. I found marriage bonds on the Library and Archives of Canada website. They told me what I needed to know, right on the Money[penney].

The art of genealogy is finding documents that were originally created for one purpose, such as collecting a property tax or conferring a right to land, then milking that document for details that will further the family historian's purpose, like placing someone in a specific location or dropping someone within a particular timeframe. It's kind of like pressing a secret button that magically converts your car into a helicopter so you can evade an army of henchmen.

So it is with marriage bonds. Indeed, I believe they can tell a researcher at least seven — or should I say 007 — discrete things.

#### **What were marriage bonds?**

Couples wanting to marry in pre-Confederation Canada had to verify they had the legal right to do so. Couples being married by Anglican or Roman Catholic clergy could do this through the publication of “banns” in churches. These put the congregation on notice of the pending nuptials. Anyone who saw a legal impediment

to the marriage — perhaps the groom was under what was then the “full” legal age of 21 and didn't have parental consent — could therefore speak against the union.

If the couple was being married by other clergy or a justice of the peace, they needed a licence from the government. Since the government didn't really have the means to investigate the couple's circumstances, the legitimacy of the licence was backed by a bond. Two sureties signed the bond to vouch that the couple was legally able to wed. This was a serious undertaking. If it later turned out the marriage was illegal, the sureties would be on the hook to the Crown for up to 200 pounds. This was an enormous sum in those days. According to the U.K. national archives, in the 1830s, 200 pounds could have bought you 18 horses or 40 cows.

#### **How do you find them?**

The marriage bond collection is on the Library and Archives of Canada website (See <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/vital-statistics-births-marriages-deaths/marriage-bonds/Pages/marriage-bonds-upper-lower.aspx>). The collection contains 10,859 bonds, with 2,960 from Lower Canada, or Quebec as we now know it, and 7,899 from Upper Canada, or modern-day Ontario.

You can search the online collection using four fields: groom's surname; groom's given name, bride's surname; and bride's given name. The database doesn't allow you to search for the names of sureties. A researcher should also consult Thomas Wilson's *Marriage Bonds of Ontario, 1803-1834* (Lambertville, N.J.: Hunterdon House, 1985), which includes sureties



in the index. Wilson's book also has an index of place names.

A successful search on the Library and Archives Canada site returns a list of names. Each identifies the bride and the groom, along with the serial number of the bond. Clicking on that serial number reveals an abstract of information, including where and when the bond was issued, along with a thumbnail image of the document. Clicking on that image will display the bond itself, which you can then save to your home computer, as if it were *For Your Eyes Only*.

### **How can you use them?**

As I noted earlier, I think there are at least seven ways they can help.

1. Starting with the obvious, the document provides evidence of the marriage of a specific couple. As it was a licence issued in advance of a marriage, it provides no confirmation that the couple went through with the wedding, and the date and issue location refer to the date of the bond, not the date of the actual ceremony. But the licence date and the actual wedding date likely weren't too far apart. Given the scarcity of records from this period, finding even a licence date is still a wonderful stroke of luck.

2. They can reveal the maiden name of the bride.

3. Since licences and bonds were not necessary for marriages performed within Anglican or Roman Catholic churches, they can help you focus your search in two ways. In the absence of a bond, you can advance the likelihood that your ancestors were married by Anglican or Roman Catholic clergy. If there is a bond, you can likely delay using Anglican and Roman Catholic records in any collateral searches you do for baptism or burial records. I would never eliminate any local parish records entirely from my research plans because people moved among denominations. But the existence or lack of a marriage bond can help you prioritize which records to search first.

4. Location and time frames. A marriage bond is just as helpful in this regard as a tax record or a voter's list. The bond will identify communities where the

marrying couple and the sureties lived, and the date the bond was signed will put them in a specific location on a specific date.

5. You might find signatures of the sureties. I'm always looking for images that I can connect with specific ancestors. Portraits are hard to come by, so seeing the handwriting or signature of a direct ancestor can be an emotionally rewarding substitute. There's a practical benefit as well. If you have two signed documents from someone with a common name, you can use the signatures to determine whether they were signed by the same person.

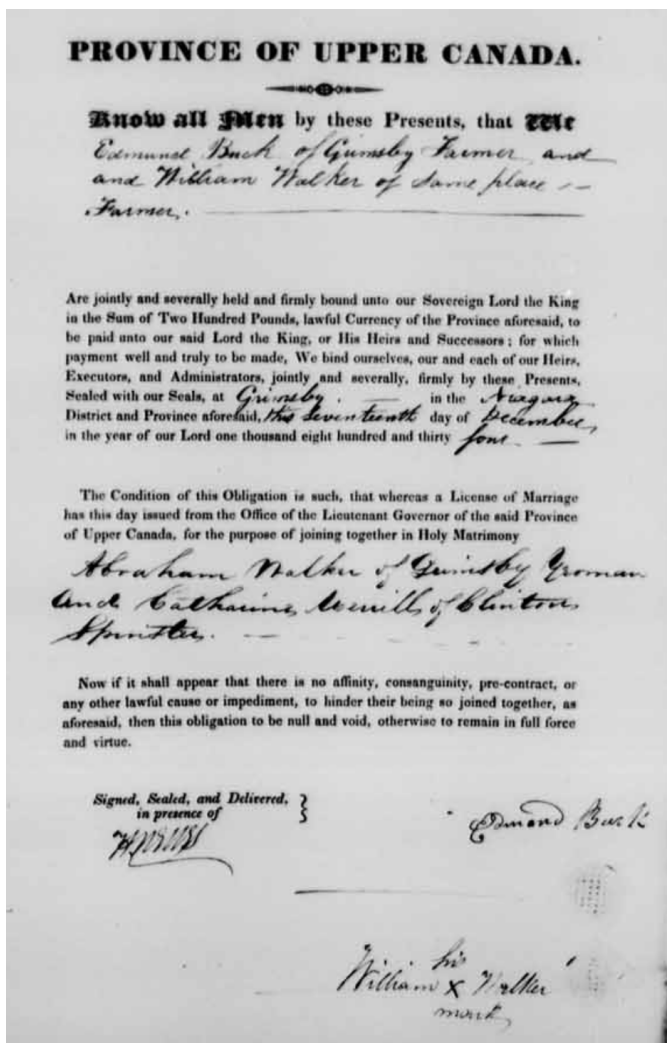
6. You learn the occupations of the parties. These aren't always helpful – my own research is filled with not-always-enlightening references to “esquire” or “gentleman” – but sometimes an occupation can be a means to distinguish two individuals with a similar name.

7. FAN club research. The sureties will likely come from among the marrying couple's close friends, associates, or neighbours – the FAN club. I'm not sure how often the government had to collect on a bond, but it could happen. I found at least one case from 1862 in which the court allowed the Crown to enforce a marriage bond after the groom admitted after the wedding that he was underage and lacked the consent of his parents.[1] Suffice-to-say, one probably shouldn't have signed a marriage bond unless one truly knew the parties well enough to put that much cash on the line. This wasn't gambling at the *Casino Royale*.

### **Marriage bonds to my rescue!**

Let's apply some of these concepts to provide a *Quantum of Solace* to my own problem.

I'm working on a lineage application, and I need to prove that the Catharine Walker who married an Edmund Buck in 1831 is the same person as the Catharine Walker who was the daughter of an Isaac Walker from Grimsby. I found an 1834 marriage bond for a groom named Abraham Walker from Grimsby.[2] Edmund Buck signed the bond as a surety. I know from other sources that Isaac Walker had a son named Abraham. The marriage bond therefore puts Edmund



Buck in the right place at the right time and positions him as an intimate associate of the Walker family. As Catharine and Abraham were likely siblings, I can argue that Catharine Buck née Walker was the daughter of Isaac Walker.

Where once I thought I would never solve the mystery of Catharine Walker's parentage, marriage bonds came to the rescue, and *I'll Never Say Never Again*.

#### References:

- [1] *The Queen v. Roblin*, Upper Canada Law Journal, Vol. VIII, April 1862, pp 97-98.
- [2] Library and Archives Canada, *Marriage Bonds, 1779-1858 - Upper and Lower Canada*, RG 5, B9, Vol. 28, Bond 4425; WALKER, Abraham and MERRILL, Catharine, 17 Dec 1834, Item no. 6867.

Left: The 1834 Marriage Bond for Abraham Walker and Catherine Merrill (Photo from Library and Archives Canada).

## Looking to share your research?

*Families* accepts submissions from members of The Ontario Genealogical Society and from anyone with a serious interest in Genealogy.

We are accepting articles on a variety of topics and formats, including:

How to & Where to get ~ Letters ~ Book Reviews  
Interesting Findings (DNA, Archival Records)  
Connections between family history &  
other areas of research



# In Between the Censuses: Additional Records Detailing Your Ancestors Lives

## Stephen C. Young

**Stephen C. Young**, now retired from a 33+ year career with FamilySearch, has conducted research on his own family lines for forty-five years, his father born in Stratford, Ontario and his mother in Bexleyheath, Kent, England. He was born and raised in London, Ontario before earning a BA in Family and Local History from Brigham Young University (1985) and an MA in History (emphasis in Public History) from Bowling Green State University in Ohio (1990), and now lives in Provo, Utah. Career highlights include working in England during the mid-1990s managing the British 1881 Census Project, several years in the Family History Library administration in Salt Lake City, and finishing his employment as a Deputy Chief Genealogical Officer for FamilySearch.

Unless you're the lucky inheritor of letters, diaries and journals, the details of the lives of our ancestors are largely forgotten in the march of time. Such documentation, and even unidentified old photographs, can end up in the dustbin when descendants feel no connection to their own family history. As genealogists, we endeavour to recover lost facts and tell family history stories through our research and hopefully generate a lasting record for the next generations to understand. Every life deserves to be remembered whether it's a span of just minutes, hours or days, or extended for over a century. Fortunately, new technologies and databases can assist us in salvaging some of the interesting specifics of those ancestral stories. The purpose of this article is to demonstrate just a few records which augment those details.

### Census Records

Possibly the most basic building block in recovering reference about generations in the past are the decennial censuses collected by governments to ascertain statistical specifics about the population.

Within the past twenty to thirty years these enumerations, completely indexed and digitized so we can view the original pages, are now available for free on the Internet, allowing us to carefully analyze the information they contain (remember that the huge majority, but not all, citizens were included in these enumerations[1]). Census records can provide a solid framework on which to base further research effort, but they can also disguise elements of an ancestral story.

The passage of ten years in the life experience of a family is a lot of time. Families and individuals migrated to new locations near and far, livelihoods and employments changed, and most significantly, family members were born and died sometimes without a trace. This was certainly true before civil registration of births, marriages and deaths were enacted (and even after).

### Tax Assessment Rolls

The first example in my own family history which readily comes to my mind is the dramatic, yet hidden, relocation of my second great grandparents, Matthew and Margaret (Smylie) Young. In both the 1871 and

The image shows two pages of a historical tax assessment roll from 1878. The left page is titled "ASSESSMENT ROLL FOR THE WARD OF" and lists "NAMES OF TAXABLE PARTIES". The right page is titled "ST. ANDREW, CITY OF TORONTO, 1878" and lists "AND VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OR INCOME". The handwritten entries on the left page include "King Street, South Side, Continued" and names such as "Robert Simpson", "Matthew Young", and "George Young". The right page contains columns for property description, value, and taxes.

Above: 1878 Toronto Tax Assessment recording Matthew Young (Brakesman), and his brother George (Shoemaker), living at 460 King Street with seven other residents (Photo from FamilySearch).



1881 enumerations of Canada they and their children can be found living on their farm near the village of Dungannon in West Wawanosh Township, Huron County (near the shores of Lake Huron). However, between these two censuses the family resided within the urban density of Toronto from at least 1873 to 1880. The recently indexed collection titled, “Canada, Ontario Tax Assessment Rolls, 1834-1899,” published online at FamilySearch.org, reveals more detail.[2] These records include rural as well as urban populations.

During his family’s sojourn in the provincial capital Matthew Young is consistently included in this record set. The chart below reveals much about Matthew and his family during their eight-year stay in the city, including:

- The family lived in three different dwellings on King Street, all adjacent to each other (not included in the chart below is the fact that the owner of all these dwellings during this time period was Robert Thompson).
- Matthew’s reported age through the years (which is accurate) can be compared with census and other records.
- The reported number of family members can be compared against census and civil registration records to deduce who was living in the household (also not shown in the chart is the fact that the family owned a dog in 1874 and 1875).
- Matthew’s brother, George Sherwood Young, employed as a shoemaker, was living with them at least three of the years, and probably more though not enumerated separately.
- Matthew, and likely his family, identified as Episcopal in their religious preference.
- Matthew was employed by the Grand Trunk Railroad as a brakesman.

Matthew Young in Toronto Tax Assessments						
Year	Name	Religion	Occupation	Age	Address	No. in family
1873	Matthew Young	E	G.T.R.	38	464 King Street	12
1874	Matthew Young	E	G.T.R.	39	464 King Street	11
1875	Matthew Young	E	G.T.R.	40	464 King Street	7
1876	Matthew Young	E	G.T.R.	41	464 King Street	9
	George S. Young	—	—	—	at Matthew Young’s	—
1877	Matthew Young	E	Railroad Employee	41	460 King Street	—
1878	Matthew Young	EP	Brakesman	42	460 King Street	8
	George Young	EP	Shoemaker	—	at Matthew Young’s	—
1879	Matthew Young	E	Brakesman	43	460 King Street	8
	George Young	E	Shoemkr	—	at Matthew Young’s	—
1880	Matthew Young	E	Brakesman	44	458 King Street	13

An examination of Ontario civil registration records not only reveals the births of three children (as well as the death of one) to Matthew and Margaret in Toronto, but also substantiates their specific addresses on King Street during these years as well as Matthew’s occupation as a brakesman with the Grant Trunk Railway. Without using additional records beyond the census, this chapter in the life of my ancestors would remain hidden.

A more detailed example over a longer period will introduce an additional easily accessible record set to enrich family information. Another second great grandfather, John Young, had a brother named George Reeves Young (first cousins of Matthew Young noted above), who also resided in Toronto during these same years until close to the end of the nineteenth century. Married to Rachel Farrell in August 1860, George can also be traced in the tax assessments from 1861 to 1895, the year of his death as noted below.

George Reeves Young in Toronto Tax Assessments						
Year	Name	Religion	Occupation	Age	Address	No. in family
1861	George Young		Painter	24	203 University Street	
1862	Geo Young		Painter	—	203 University Street	
1863	George Young		Brakesman	—	167 University Street	
1864	Geo Young		Conductor	28	167 University Street	
1865	George K. Young		Conductor G.T.	31	159 Sayer Street	
1866	George R. Young		Inn Keeper	32	96 York Street	
1867	Not found					

George Reeves Young in Toronto Tax Assessments						
Year	Name	Religion	Occupation	Age	Address	No. in family
1868	George Young		Painter	34	Centre Street	
1869	George Young	E	Painter	34	205 University Street	5
1870	George Young	E	Painter	35	205 University Street	6
1871	George Young	M	Painter	36	205 University Street	7
1872	George R. Young	E	Conductor	4?	Brant Street	7
1873	George Young	E	Conductor	45	26 West Market St.	7
1874	George Young	E	Conductor	46	West Market St. Just moved, now at 80 Richmond Street	—
1875	George Young	E	Conductor	41	80 Richmond Street	6
1876	George Young	E	Painter	42	32 West Market St.	7
1877	George Young	E	Painter	42	32 West Market St.	7
1878	George Young	E	Painter	43	32 Esther Street	7
1879	George Young	E	Painter	44	32 Esther Street	7
1880	George R. Young	E	Painter	44	49 Brant Street	8
1881	George R. Young	E	Painter	—	49 Brant Street	8
1882	George R. Young	E	Painter	46	49 Brant Street	8
1883	George R. Young	E	Painter	47	49 Brant Street	10
1884	George R. Young	E	Painter	48	49 Brant Street	10
1885	George R. Young	E	Painter	49	49 Brant Street	10
1886	George R. Young	E	Painter	50	49 Brant Street	8
1887	George R. Young	E	Painter	52	49 Brant Street	8
1888	George R. Young		Painter	53	49 Brant Street	7
1889	George R. Young		Painter	54	49 Brant Street	7
1890	George Young		Painter	49	49 Brant Street	6
1891	George R. Young		Painter	57	49 Brant Street	7
1892	George R. Young		Painter	57	49 Brant Street	6
1893	George R. Young		Painter	58	49 Brant Street	6
1894	George R. Young		Painter	59	49 Brant Street	6
1895	George R. Young		Painter	60	49 Brant Street	5
1896	Rachael Young (w)		—	—	49 Brant Street	3

Over the course of thirty-six years of married life, this chart reveals that George R. Young was usually employed as a painter, with some time spent with the Grand Trunk Railroad as a brakeman and a conductor, and a short stint as an innkeeper. It is interesting to note that most of the earlier addresses listed (1861-1871) are clustered within St. John's Ward, close to where George's father lived on Elm Street and Edward Street. Through the 1870s George and Rachel settled further west in St. Andrew's ward, finally finding permanence on Brant Street for George's last seventeen years.

Some social history of Toronto might explain the Young family's move to a new neighbourhood. During the 1860s St. John's Ward was predominantly inhabited by Anglo and Irish working-class labourers and was becoming more densely populated each ensuing year. That increasing pressure for lower income immigrants to access the cheaper housing available in St. John's Ward likely motivated George to find better living conditions further west.[3]



Right: 47-49 Brant Street, Toronto  
(Photo from the City of Toronto Archives, accessed via OldTo: Mapping Our History (<https://www.oldtto.org>).

Comparison of this tax assessments chart with the relevant census enumerations confirms much of the data, other than the fact that the enumerator in 1871 should have marked his age as 36, not 46.

George Reeves Young in Canada Censuses					
Census	Name	Age	Religion	Profession	Household Members
1861	Not found				
1871	Geo: Reeves Young	46	C England	Painter	Husband, wife + 4 sons = 6
1881	George Young	46	Eng Ch	Painter	Husband, wife + 5 sons, 1 dau = 8
1891	Geog R Young	56	C E	Painter	Husband, wife + 5 sons, 1 dau = 8

### City Directories

A third record set not to be overlooked are the Toronto City Directories also freely available for inspection online. Most of these volumes can be searched in two ways: alphabetically by surname, or by street address.[5]

George Reeves Young in Toronto City Directories				
Year	Name	Occupation	Address	Page(s)
1861	Not found			
1862	Young, George R	conductor, G.T.R.	167 University	135, 226
1863	Not available			
1864	Young, George R	conductor, G.T.R.	h 167 University	185, 303
1865	Not found			
1866	Young, George R	saloon-keeper	96 York, h same	264
1867	Young, George	painter	h 160 Centre	313
1868	Young, George	painter (J. McCausland)	house 160 Centre	24, 375
1869	Not available			
1870	George Yonge	painter	205 University	240
1871	George Yonge	painter	205 University	282
1872	Young, George	painter	e s Brant	192, 208
1873	Young, George R	conductor G.T.R.	26 Market	93, 271
1874	Young, George R	conductor, G.T.R.	26 Market	120, 344
1875	Young, George	conductor, G.T.R.	80 Little Richmond	438
1876	Young, George	conductor, G.T.R.	32 Market	113, 368
1877	Young, George R	painter	32 Market	121, 399
1878	Young, George	painter	32 Market, fr Adelaide	144, 450
1879	Young, George	painter	32 Esther	87, 444
1880	Young, George	painter	49 Brant	52, 450
1881	Young, G	painter	49 Brant	52, 455
1882	Young, Geo	painter	49 Brant	51, 461
1883	Young, George	painter	h 49 Brant	28, 682
1884	Young, George	painter	h 49 Brant	32, 722
1885	Young, George	cutter Dom Paper Box Co	bds 49 Brant	37, 798
	Young, George R	painter M O'Connor	h 49 Brant	
1886	Young, George R	painter	h 49 Brant	38, 842
1887	Young, George	foreman Dom Paper Box Co	bds 49 Brant	40, 964
	Young, George R	painter	h 49 Brant	
1888	Young, George	foreman Dom Paper Box Co	bds 49 Brant	44, 1087
	Young, George R	ptr R J Hovenden	h 49 Brant	
1889	Young, Charles	mach James Morrison	bds 49 Brant	46, 1201
	Young, George	foreman F P Ripley	bds 49 Brant	
	Young, George R	pntr	h 49 Brant	
1890	Young, Charles	heelmaker Cooper & Smith	b 49 Brant	57, 1342
	Young, George	foreman Dom Paper Box Factory	b 49 Brant	
	Young, George R	pntr	h 49 Brant	
1891	Young, Charles	shoemkr Cooper & Smith	1 49 Brant	108, 1411, 1413
	Young, George R.	pntr R J Hovenden	h 49 Brant	
	Young, George R jr	Foreman Dom Paper Box Co	1 49 Brant	
	Young, Wm	cutter	1 49 Brant	



George Reeves Young in Toronto City Directories				
Year	Name	Occupation	Address	Page(s)
1892	Young, Charles	fitter Cooper & Smith	1 49 Brant	116, 1448, 1449, 1450
	Young, George	foreman Dom Paper Box Co	1 49 Brant	
	Young, George R	pntr	h 49 Brant	
	Young, Wm	cutter	1 49 Brant	
1893	Young, Charles H	shoemkr Cooper & Smith	1 49 Brant	109, 1397, 1399
	Young, Frank	messr C Sellers & Co	1 49 Brant	
	Young, George R	foreman Dom Paper Box Co	1 49 Brant	
	Young, George R	pntr R J Hovenden	h 49 Brant	
	Young, Wm C	cutter Dom Paper Box Co	1 49 Brant	
1894	Young, Charles H	shoemkr	1 49 Brant	1480, 1482
	Young, Frank	messr	1 49 Brant	
	Young, George R	—	h 49 Brant	
	Young, Wm C	box mkr Dom Paper Box Co	1 49 Brant	
1895	Young, Frank	clk Coulter & Campbell	1 49 Brant	104, 1396, 1398
	Young, George R	pntr	h 49 Brant	
	Young, Wm C	cutter Dom Paper Box Co	1 49 Brant	
1896	Young, Charles	clk	1 49 Brant	104, 1431, 1433, 1434
	Young, Rachael	(wid George)	h 49 Brant	
	Young, Wm C	cutter Dom Paper Box Co	1 49 Brant	



1342 YOU TORONTO CITY DIRECTORY. YOU

Young Alexander L, clk Aikenhead & Crombie b 104 Yonge.  
 " Alfred, lab, h r 93 Sumach.  
 " Alfred I, glazier McCausland & Son, h 118 Hazelton ave.  
 " Andrew, tailor, b 298 Church.  
 " Andrew W, market gdnr, 118 Roncesvalles ave, h same.  
**Young, Andrews & Co** (John F Young, George Andrews), Commission Merchants, 74 Front e  
 " Miss Annie E, tchr Sackville st sch, b 128 Seaton.  
 " Archibald, h 66 Alexander.  
 " Archibald H, B A, French and German master U C College, h same.  
 " Arthur, bookbinder Hunter, Rose & Co, h 19 Leonard ave.

### YOUNG, A. H.

ALL KINDS OF

### Pictures, Frames & Mouldings.

Room Moulding a Specialty.

### 498 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Young Bros (Wm J and Robert A), furniture, 150 Queen e.  
 " Bruce H, b 66 Alexander.  
 " Caleb, carp D Pike, b 158 Dundas.  
 " Catherine, domestic, 42 Wellington pl  
 " Charles, heelmaker Cooper & Smith, b 49 Brant.  
 " Charles A, carp, b 39 Czar.  
 " Clarence G, rubber stamp mnfr, 17 Adelaide e, b 45 Gould.

Young George, foreman Dom Paper Box Factory, b 49 Brant.  
 " George, insp Tor Electric Light Co, b 120 Adelaide e.  
 " George, trav, h 268 Carlton.  
 " Rev George (Meth), rms 401 Jarvis.  
 " George L, miller, h 206 Victoria.  
 " George P, died Feb 26, '89, aged 71.  
 " George R, pntr, h 49 Brant.  
 " George S, rep *The World*, b 220 McCaul.  
 " George W, carp GTR, res Little York.  
 " Miss Harriot, dressmkr, b 238 Munro.  
 " Harvie C, porter, b 3 Mutual.  
 " Henry, h 61 Broadview ave.  
 " Henry, btchr J W Outhet, rms 93 Queen w.  
 " Henry, scenic artist, 331 College, h same.  
 " Henry R, clk, b 331 College.  
 " Henry W, bkbnr Brown Bros, h 291 King e.  
 " Mrs Hester, h 383 King w.  
 " H Bruce, slsmn Wilkins Bros, b 66 Alexander.  
 " Miss Isabella, drsmkr, 333 Wellesley.  
 " Miss Isabella G, clk M & L Samuel, Benjamin & Co, b 219 McCaul.  
 " Jacob, carp, h 65 Regent.  
 " Jacob B (J B Young & Co), rms 42 Toronto Arcade.  
 " James (Matthews Bros & Co), h 50 Wood.  
 " James (James Young & Co), h 85 Bloor w.  
 " James, carp, h 358 Huron.  
 " James, carp TSR rep shop, b 116 Duke.  
 " James condr GTR, h 24 Vanauley.  
 " James, eng GTR, h 153 Bathurst.  
 " James, gdnr, h 333 Wellesley

Right: The Toronto City Directory for 1890 (R.L. Polk publisher). George Reeves Young appears on this page with two of his sons, George Jr. and Charles, all living at 49 Brant Street. Note that the recently deceased Professor George P. (axton) Young also appears with his complete death date and age at death (Photo from Toronto Public Library, [torontopubliclibrary.ca/history-genealogy/lh-digital-city-directories.jsp](http://torontopubliclibrary.ca/history-genealogy/lh-digital-city-directories.jsp)).

Once again, we can see confirmation of facts relating to George and his family already found in the tax assessment rolls and the census. These directories sometimes include employers and specific job titles, and in some cases, deceased individuals and their death dates appear in the later 19th century alphabetical listings. It's interesting in this chart to witness the addition of all of George's sons as they reached maturity.[5]

In the absence of personal documentation such as letters and diaries, a detailed timeline of George Reeves Young's life can be created between census enumerations, using civil registration records, tax assessment rolls, and city directories.

#### References:

[1] A small percentage of populations are not included in census enumerations for several reasons, including the loss or destruction of partial returns over time, homes or streets unintentionally missed at the time of the census, or even persons intentionally choosing noncompliance (staying off the radar).

[2] The Toronto Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society also provides a valuable resource for accessing these tax records on its website (<https://torontofamilyhistory.org/researching-toronto-ancestors/municipal-records/finding-aid-to-toronto-wards/>), titled: *Finding Aid to Wards in the City of Toronto Assessment Rolls on FamilySearch*. The hyperlinks provided assist researchers to quickly access the individual wards of the city on the relevant digitized microfilm from the earliest tax rolls to the end of the century. Note that you will need to use a free FamilySearch account to open these images.

[3] "Between 1871 and 1911, Toronto's population exploded, from 56,000 to over 376,000—an almost sevenfold increase that drove outward expansion and placed enormous strains on municipal infrastructure." John Lorinc, Michael McClelland, Ellen Scheinberg, and Tatum Taylor, eds. *The Ward: The Life and Loss of Toronto First Immigrant Neighbourhood* (Toronto: Coach House Books, 2014), 14.

[4] Toronto Branch OGS allows quick access to many more important historical resources for the City of Toronto, including an incomplete digitized run of existing city directories from 1797 to 1969 ([torontofamilyhistory.org/researching-toronto-ancestors/city-directories/](https://torontofamilyhistory.org/researching-toronto-ancestors/city-directories/)).

[5] For more on this family, see "The Disguised Origin of George R. Young," *Families* (November 2015, Vol. 4, No. 4), 3-8.



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# Henry's Sword and the Fenian Raids

Donald V. Macdougall

**Don Macdougall** is a retired lawyer who enjoys researching the social and employment circumstances of his ancestors. Additional footnotes and details for this article are available upon request at donvmac@gmail.com.

This story starts with an old sword in my living room, a medal that was in my father's sock drawer, and my aunt's bequest of 160 acres in northern Ontario. The medal's clasps with the words "Fenian Raid of 1866" and "Fenian Raid of 1870" were the impetus to explore my great-grandfather's militia service in the Ottawa area from 1861 to 1875.

## The Sword, the Medal, and the Land

Henry William McDougall kept his sword, and for his militia service during the Fenian raids he was awarded a Canada General Service Medal and granted 160 acres of land in northern Ontario.[1]

Right: My great-grandfather Henry William McDougall in his militia uniform holding his sword (Photo from the collection of I. Acheson).



The government formally recognized the Fenian raids militia only after a lot of public pressure. In September 1896, Henry was among a large group of "survivors" from the 1866 Fenian raid who met at a public hall in Ottawa and formed the "Veteran Volunteers of '66 Association of Ottawa" to press for government recognition.



Henry's great-great-great-granddaughters wield his sword. Another of the girls' 3x-great-grandfathers served with the London Militia in the 1866 Fenian raid and was granted land near New Liskeard. (Photos by author).





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It was almost 30 years after the raids that the Dominion Government in 1899 awarded the Canada General Service Medal to “Canadian forces who had taken part in the suppression of the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870.” Henry received his medal and two clasps (1866 and 1870) for serving “as guard at a point where an attack from the enemy was expected,”[2] although there were no actual attacks where he was garrisoned at Fort Wellington, Prescott.



Above: Henry’s Canada General Service Medal; his name, rank and unit are engraved on the medal’s rim.  
(Photos by author).

Not only have Henry’s sword and medal been passed down through the family, so has his land grant near Timmins, Ontario.

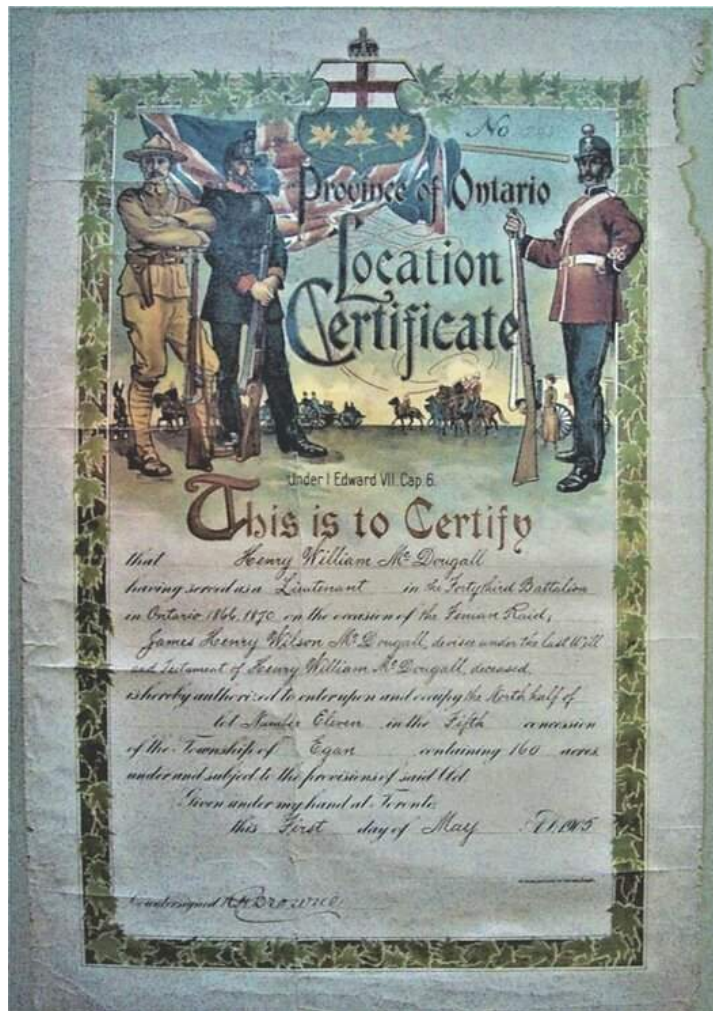
In March 1901, 35 years after the last Fenian raid, Ontario became the first provincial government to recognize and compensate Fenian raid militia with 160-acre grants of Crown land to veterans (or their heirs) who made appropriate applications. It seems, however, that the 1901 “Act to Provide for the Appropriation of

Certain Lands for the Volunteers ...” was more about efforts to populate northern Ontario than about honouring those who had defended Canada in 1866-1870 (or who had gone to Africa to fight in the Boer War).

Although Henry applied for his grant in 1901,[3] he died in 1903 before it was awarded; eventually his eldest son obtained the location certificate in 1905.[4] The land was in “new Ontario”, situated in Treaty 9 land. In 1870, when the last Fenian raid took place, the property was still within Rupert’s Land held by the Hudson’s Bay Company but was purchased that year by Canada after signing the James Bay Treaty (Treaty No. 9).[5]

When the patent for the land was eventually issued and registered in 1911, the property was in the District of Nipissing, which later became part of the District of

Below: Location Certificate for the land in Egan Township, an unincorporated northern Ontario township about 52 km east of downtown Timmins (Photo by author).



Cochrane. Little Driftwood River (more a creek) cuts through the grant, which consists of forest and swamp, far away from Henry's last home in Carp, Ontario, and well removed from any inhabitants or road access. It came with mining and mineral rights, but all "pine timber" was reserved to the Crown (valuable to Britain for ships' masts). Various family members hoped that gold or other valuable minerals would be discovered there, but when the author and his wife hiked in along a logging trail, they found only trees, beaver ponds, mosquitoes and moose droppings. That undeveloped and still hardly accessible land is now owned by the author, whose current property tax is \$50 a year.

### **Henry and the Voluntary Militia in Canada West**

After the outbreak of the American Civil War in April 1861, when war between the United States and Canada seemed inevitable, the "stirring events of 1861" moved "patriots" of Carleton County in Canada West (now Ontario) to organize a group of volunteers who would be ready for active military service when required.[6] An Ottawa Citizen editorial warned of the "war feeling" between Great Britain and the United States and that "indications are decidedly warlike." [7]

The first meeting was held at Bell's Corners in late 1861 when 55 men established the Bell's Corners Company.[9] Henry was appointed a Sergeant, along with J.F. Bearman as Lieutenant, A. Spittal as Ensign, W. Corbett as Colour-sergeant and R. Spittal and G. Robertson as fellow Sergeants. They all were under Captain W.F. Powell, Carleton County's Member of the Province of Canada Legislative Assembly (Powell was born in Perth, Ontario, became owner and editor of the Ottawa Citizen and was MPP from 1854 to 1867).

At the time, 20-year-old Henry was an unmarried boot and shoe maker in Bell's Corners, a "thriving post village of 150 people" in Carleton County about 18 km southwest of Ottawa (now both village and county are part of the City of Ottawa). Since the volunteers had day-time employment, they drilled two or three nights a week. The company was not officially recognized or provided with uniforms and equipment until December 1862 when the Militia Commander in Chief authorized

the formation of a "Volunteer Militia Company of Infantry at Bell's Corners"; this was the nucleus of the 43rd Regiment.[9] A sergeant was sent as a drill instructor in January 1863, and in February the Agricultural Society and the Militia Company voted to erect a building in Bell's Corners to be used by the Society as a showroom and as a "drill shed" for the military.

Henry would serve twice on the threatened Canadian border, first in 1865-6 and again in 1870. Both times were at Fort Wellington, protecting Prescott and the route to Ottawa.

### **The Fenians Wanted to Take Canada**

Even before the American Civil War, Irish-American nationalists had formed the Fenian Brotherhood with dreams of attacking Canada. The term Fenian comes from the Irish Gaelic term *Fianna Eiriann*, a band of mythological warriors. After the American Civil War ended in April 1865, the Fenian Brotherhood proposed to mobilize the hardened and unemployed Civil War veterans, seize Canada, and hold it hostage to trade back to Queen Victoria for an independent Ireland.

The Fenian Brotherhood argued that Canadians, especially the Catholic Irish, would welcome them as liberators. A Fenian government for Canada was actually established by the group in New York City, bonds were sold to be repaid by "The Irish Republic," and military regiments and brigades were formed.

"Canada ... would serve as an excellent base of operations against the enemy; and its acquisition did not seem too great an undertaking" wrote "General" John O'Neill, the Irish nationalist architect of what is now known as the Fenian Raids.[10]

### **The 1866 Fenian Scare**

On November 15, 1865, the Volunteer Corps in Canada was placed under the command of Lieutenant General Sir John Michael, "commanding Her Majesty's Forces in North America" and placed on "Frontier Service" with 500 volunteers stationed in Windsor, Sarnia, Niagara, and Prescott.[11] A contemporary report emphasized the fear and concern in Eastern Ontario:



At [...] places, such as Cornwall, Prescott, Brockville, Clifton (Suspension Bridge) the local force on several occasions mustered and remained under arms all night to repel anticipated attack, and along the frontier line which extends from Rouse's Point on the East to St. Regis on the West, great alacrity was manifested, a system of squad alarm posts was established at intervals of two miles along the whole of that line and the spirit and discipline of the Local Force was such as to remove all anxiety for the safety of that, although the most exposed part of the frontier.[12]

Henry was part of this mobilization, temporarily transferred and stationed from November 1865 through June 1866 on garrison duty as a Cpl (and "Gunner") in the "Ottawa Garrison Artillery" or "Garrison Battery," under Cpt A.G. Forrest on "Frontier Service" at Prescott, camped at Fort Wellington. The militia group travelled by wagons from Bell's Corners to Ottawa but had to wait there since "the fort at Prescott was not ready for its reception," then travelled by train about 95 km from Ottawa to Prescott.[13] Prescott was a strategic town on the St. Lawrence River across from Ogdensburg, New York, at the head of a treacherous 80-km stretch of rapids where goods and troops moving between Montreal and the interior were transferred from bateaux and Durham boats to lake vessels. Fort Wellington had been built there to protect the vessels travelling inland on the river from American attacks during the War of 1812.

The volunteers joined some Imperial regulars already at the fort and were welcomed:

"Notably from the district behind Prescott and Brockville, on the occasion of an alarm, the country people flocked to those places from considerable distances, each man armed with the best weapon he could pick up." "The Volunteers who were sent to Prescott, as also the local force called out there, were hailed with great satisfaction by the population of Prescott and of the surrounding country. The reports about the Fenians had produced an alarm all along the frontier." The commanding officer attributed "our immunity from attack to the fact of there being troops well-armed, well equipped, and now well instructed in gun drill in Fort Wellington." [14]

There were rumours of an imminent invasion by the Fenian Brotherhood for St Patrick's Day, March 17, 1866, with concentrations of Fenians along the Canadian frontier planning a three-pronged attack at Fort Erie, at Prescott (to seize rail and river communications and march on Ottawa) and through the Eastern Townships. In March 1866, 10,000 Canadian volunteers were called up, and a few days later, when the first session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada took place in its new capital, Ottawa, the first legislation was to suspend Habeas Corpus, thus denying a court review for arrest.

The "serious threat to the St. Lawrence front was when [the Fenians] massed forces at Ogdensburg for the



Left: Volunteers camped at Fort Wellington during the Fenian Raids (Photo from Fort Wellington National Historic Park, Parks Canada, 1980).

capture of Prescott. But the presence of a bristling British gunboat patrolling the river and of 2,000 Canadian militia ... at their battle stations effectively stopped the intended attack.”[15]

The first Fenian incursion into Canada, the “raid of ’66” on June 1, 1866, took place near Fort Erie when the Fenians crossed the Niagara River, briefly took Fort Erie, and fought a victorious battle at Ridgeway against Canadian militia (there were no Imperial troops present); they were later forced back across the border. There were nine Canadians killed and 32 wounded. On June 6, American President Andrew Johnson reacted by issuing a “Neutrality Proclamation,” ending Fenian hopes for official support from the American government

### **Meanwhile in Ottawa**

Sandra Gwyn, in her fascinating look at the early days of Ottawa as the capital city, tells us that from the spring of 1866 and especially through the winter of 1869, “Ottawa was a capital in turmoil” as reports of planned invasions dominated other events.[16] The new civil servants in Ottawa, even including deputy ministers, were organized into a Civil Service Rifle Regiment (precursor to the Governor-General’s Foot Guards) and required to drill twice a day. Local militia units from the outlying areas began guarding the streets. Rumours included Fenians crossing the ice to Canada from the Ogdensburg area.

While Henry was in Prescott with the Ottawa Garrison Artillery, several militia units including the Bell’s Corners Company were mobilized in March 1866 to be part of a provisional battalion on garrison duty in Ottawa. After performing their first church parade, every man of the Bell’s Corners Company was presented with a bible and prayer-book by Mrs. Powell, wife of the Captain (and later Lieut.-Col.).[17] But Cpt. Powell himself wrote that Ottawa showed no public appreciation, unlike other parts of the province, even though the volunteers had been called from their homes with an hour’s warning, with no knapsacks provided to carry their clothing, spending six weeks in Ottawa “without a change of boots, socks, flannel shirts, or

other necessities, tramping up and down in wet and slush, night and day....”[18] He also noted that “one in every seven out of a Company of strong men” were filling the hospitals because of fever “brought on by wet and exposure.” Another complaint in the *Ottawa Times* stated that the Township or County council should at least “give the Company a dinner or some demonstrative proof of their patriotism and loyalty.”[19]

Although the militia men left their employment and rushed to service, some of the political leaders appeared to be less involved.

Future Canadian Prime Minister John A. Macdonald was serving as minister of militia during the largest raid in 1866. As telegrams poured in with updates about the rebel advances, Macdonald remained far too drunk to read any of them. ‘Hypothesis A would be that he went on a bender from time to time and unluckily the Fenians chose one of those moments to invade,’ historian Ged Martin, author of a 2013 biography of Macdonald, told the *National Post* in 2015. ‘Hypothesis B would be that he freaked out and took to the bottle.’[20]

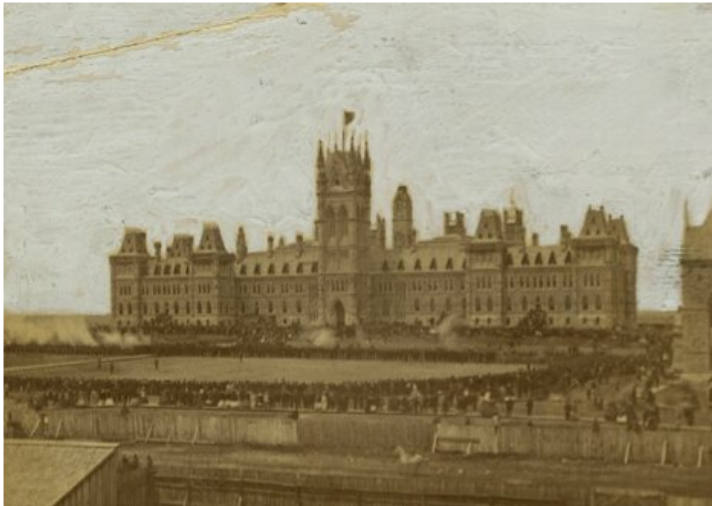
In December 1866, back from the front, Henry was promoted from Sergeant to Lieutenant in Bell’s Corners No. 1 Company (replacing JF Bearman) and received a pay rate of \$1.58 for each day’s service.[21] A week later on Christmas Eve, he was attending a “grand military ball” in the new town hall at Richmond until four o’clock in the morning along with some officers of No. 5 and No. 6 companies and over “one hundred couples” to raise funds for a “drill shed”. [22] (Richmond was a village then about 34 km from Ottawa but is now within the City of Ottawa.)

### **The Birth of a Nation, 1867**

On July 1, 1867, Canada’s first Dominion Day, the Bell’s Corners Company were the honour guard at Canada’s first parliament, marching and countermarching on Parliament Hill “under a hot sun”; Lieut McDougall earned \$1.58 for the day.[23] After parading to City Hall Square, they were told that the



City of Ottawa had forgotten to plan food and drink for them, but Alderman John Rochester stepped forward (he happened to be running as a Conservative in the September election) to provide hospitality at “The Grove”, his tavern on Richmond Road, where they marched (as a newspaper reported) “with their tongues hanging out.”[24]



Above: Elihu Spencer, *Regulars at Ottawa Firing the 'ten-des-jours' on Dominion Day, July 1, 1867, Parliament Hill, Ottawa, 1867*, print: albumen with hand-painted details (Photo from Bytown Museum, P2877).

### **D’Arcy McGee Assassinated, 1868**

Fenian alarms declined through 1867, but anxiety rose again in April 1868, when Thomas D’Arcy McGee, “the golden-voiced prophet of Confederation,” Father of Confederation, Member of Parliament, Irish Catholic and vehement objector to the secret paramilitary societies trying to tear down the very country he had just helped to create, was assassinated on Sparks Street in Ottawa. A group of Fenian sympathizers were rounded up and in February 1869, Patrick Whelan was publicly hanged at Ottawa’s Nicholas St. Jail for the killing. His last words were “God save Ireland and God save my soul.”[25]

Although death masks were a common means of remembering the deceased, McGee had been shot in the head, and this plaster cast of his hand was taken instead, shortly after his death. McGee’s death hand is on display on the third floor of the Bytown Museum. Visitors to Ottawa can also see a glass-enclosed replica at D’Arcy McGee’s, an Irish pub about a block from the assassination site.



Top left: Thomas D’Arcy McGee, 1868 (Photo from Historical Society of Ottawa). Top right: Darcy McGee’s death hand (Photo from Bytown Museum).

The voluntary militia continued to prepare. Target practice, using the “valuable” Enfield Rifle distributed to the volunteers, was “considered as the most important branch of the instruction of the Volunteer,” resulting in rifle matches throughout the province (one match lasted 10 days).[26] As well as active service, Henry participated in many rifle shooting matches between the companies and won a number of prizes.

All companies of the 43rd Carleton Battalion assembled together for the first time in June 1868 for an encampment in Sandy Hill, Ottawa (on the “elevated plateau which lies between the Government Rifle Range and Daly Street, on the bank of the Rideau”).[27] The Bell’s Corners No. 1 Company comprised 52 men under Cpt. Corbett and Lieut. H.W. McDougall. The company had to provide the tents and all necessary camp equipment themselves.[28] They were described as a “very fine body of men,” who “improved during the time they were together, but require a great deal of drill to make them steady under arms.”[29] When they mustered by wagon for the annual drill a year later, in October 1869 (receiving rations of 25 cents a day while at the camp), the inspectors made the same assessment.[30]

## The 1870 Fenian Panic

The second time Henry was sent to the front was for garrison duty at Prescott in 1870, as Lieutenant in the Ottawa Provisional Battalion & Independent Companies under Lieut. Col. J. Bearman.[31]

In May 1870, Fenians crossed the border into Quebec from near Franklin, Vermont but were quickly forced back. Reports from government detectives in the United States had raised alarms of an impending invasion; the 43rd was ordered from Ottawa at midnight on May 25, 1870, arriving in Prescott some six hours later. Henry was there with Bell's Corners Company No. 1, from May 26 to June 4 (and earned \$23 in total).[32]

Fenians collected for several days across the St Lawrence at Ogdensburg and along the river, but steamer patrol on the river seemed to deter them. Accompanied by field artillery, about 300 Canadian militiamen performed sentry duty, carried out patrols and stood guard duty at the local drill shed, artillery stables, local bank, town wharf, Fort Wellington and Windmill Point but returned to Ottawa in June after the threat had passed without incident.

## Effect of the Fenian Raids

Even considering Fenian invasions in 1866 and 1870, D'Arcy McGee's 1868 assassination and a terrorist

sabotage of the Welland Canal in 1869, some historians have categorized the Fenian Raids period largely as "a comic-opera adventure" that united the three original colonial partners of Confederation, improved the amateur defenders and also persuaded the British to remove their garrison, which some had viewed as a costly provocation for North American conflict.[33] During the Civil War, British concerns about American expansion had receded, but the Irish nationalist raids by the Fenians into Canada strengthened the belief that Britain's imperial position needed British North American unity.[34] The Fenian threats had exacerbated anxiety about American expansionism and were one factor in the push for Confederation.

Social relations were also affected, at least for the short run. Some Irish Catholics left Canada for the United States, and the Orange Order (Protestant and loyal to Britain) acquired bragging rights as national defenders. [35] When Ontario's Attorney General proposed to release the few Fenian prisoners, public outcry dissuaded him.[36]

## Henry and the 43rd Battalion after the Fenian Raids

One official record shows Henry as "acting" Captain, replacing Cpt Thomas Good, of No. 5 Company, Richmond (where Henry's brother and a number of relatives lived) for eight days in 1870/1871.[37] He

Below: Map of Eastern Canada West showing Ottawa, Richmond, Prescott and Ogdensburg (From 1864 Mitchell Map of Ontario). Right: A modern map shows the route from Ottawa to Prescott/Ogdensburg (Map from Government of Ontario).





may have left Bell's Corners as a result of the extensive Great Fire of August 1870 that devastated much of Carleton County, including Bell's Corners.

On December 3, 1875, the "43rd 'Carleton' Battalion of Infantry" was "disorganized" and "removed from the list of corps of Active Militia," although some of the companies were "detached from the Battalion and made independent companies." [38] Henry himself was "removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia."

One commentator later noted that "the greatest asset of the militia was its zeal." [39] During his military career in the militia, Henry seemed an eager participant but was spared any direct combat – there was no Fenian blood on his sword.

### Henry Carries On

Henry's early life had been eventful. Young Henry had grown up in rural Montreal Island until he was orphaned at age five in 1846 when his father drowned (his mother had died a year and a half earlier). He was taken in by his maternal uncle Joseph Brown (and family with six children), a tavern keeper and grocer in Montreal. Henry's four siblings were scattered, two brothers Duncan and Joseph were sent to maternal family members farming in Goulbourn Township (near Richmond), his sister Elizabeth went into domestic service in Montreal, and his eldest brother John started work in Montreal. According to family lore, Henry left his uncle's family in Montreal at about age 12 and joined a circus. When the circus came to Richmond, he was discovered by another of his maternal uncles and joined brothers Duncan and Joseph at the Brown family farm. That farm was a War of 1812 military land grant to Henry's great uncle Thomas Brown, when his British 100th Regiment of Foot or "Prince Regent's County of Dublin Regiment" (renamed 99th in 1816) was disbanded in 1918 after Canadian service in the War of 1812.

In 1874, Henry (1841-1903) married Zebba Margaret Wilson Bangs (1849-1935). He worked for a while as a carriage maker in Richmond with his brother Duncan and then was a carriage maker, court clerk, census taker and postmaster in Carp, Ontario, where he lived

the rest of his life with his wife and children. As census taker, Henry signed his name "McDougall", but after his death, it appears that his family adopted the spelling "Macdougall". Zebba's father, independent fur trader James Smith Bangs, was featured in a previous Families article. [40]

Henry's descendants are now scattered throughout North America and the UK.



Above: Henry's wife Zebba, front row right, with her daughter Agnes Gertrude Macdougall (second row right) and son James Harry Wilson Macdougall, top and other relatives (Photo from the collection of I. Acheson).

### Addendum: Researching the Militia

Using my great-grandfather Henry as the central research character, I often found the proliferation of volunteer militia units confusing. There are numerous documents, but as the colony of Canada (Canada East and Canada West) transformed into part of the Dominion of Canada, militia units were frequently reorganized and renamed.

The militia began in 1793 when all able-bodied men between 16 and 50 years of age (except for religious pacifists and some public officials) were required to enrol, and those reporting for militia duty were listed on muster rolls. Units were organized on a county basis and required to serve in case of war; they gathered annually on the King's birthday for basic training.

By the mid-1800s, Britain's policy was to spend less on colonial defence and capital development. Many of the British Imperial regiments had withdrawn from the Canadian colonies leaving only a few militia units as defenders in the event of an invasion across the border. In November 1838, the British authorities had to quickly gather local militia when American and Canadian rebels invaded a few kilometres downriver from Prescott in what became known as the four-day violent and bloody Battle of the Windmill.

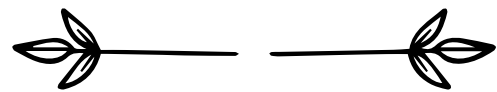
In 1855, the previous system of mandatory militia enrolment was replaced in Canada West by an active voluntary militia. In 1859, the Union Government of Canada East and Canada West reorganized the many divergent independent militia companies into Battalions, and by 1863 there were 22 restructured Battalions. Henry's 43rd Battalion was composed of a number of companies in its military district.

The militia was comprised primarily of small, independent companies scattered throughout the province, but in October 1866 it was officially announced that the new "43rd 'Carleton Battalion of Infantry'" (headquartered at Bell's Corners) would, as a Battalion in the "Provisional Brigade of Garrison

Artillery" (headquartered in Prescott), combine six volunteer militia companies that had been organized in Carleton County. The Bell's Corner Company became "No. 1 Company, Infantry Company, Bell's Corners," under Cpt W Corbett.[41] The 43rd was later recognized as "one of the finest units in the Canadian Militia at the time of Confederation." [42] After Confederation in 1867, the federal *Militia Act* (1868) divided the whole country into nine military districts, each with further reorganizations.

During the Henry's involvement from 1861 to 1875, the militia units were restructured and renamed from time to time, but the individual volunteers' duties and conditions remained basically the same. Obligations were not onerous, mostly involving participation in periodic drilling exercises, camp excursions and social gatherings.

While the 43rd Battalion officially terminated in 1875, and although there is some controversy about the strict "lineage" of the 1866-1875 Battalion, in 1881 six companies were designated in a somewhat differently organized way as the "43rd Battalion of Ottawa and Carleton Rifles," later becoming a regiment called the 43rd Regiment Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, then the 43rd Regiment Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles (plus, according to one history, the 207th Ottawa-Carleton Overseas Battalion during WWI[43]), and eventually the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa.[44]



#### References:

- [1] The sword blade is embossed with designs, "Canada Artillery", and "Firman & Sons 153 Strand London".
- [2] *Canada General Service Medal Register, 1866-1870*, p. 96, p. 136, Library and Archives Canada.
- [3] Henry W. McDougall's *Application for Grant of Land* (Oct. 8, 1901), which appears to be in Henry's own handwriting, Archives of Ontario.
- [4] Henry's son, Harry, was also a member of the militia and notably at about age 19 served as a private attending the Great Fire of April 1900 that destroyed much of Hull, Quebec and a large portion of Ottawa: *Pay-List of 43rd Ottawa-Carleton Rifles 26 April 1900*.
- [5] The James Bay Treaty (Treaty No. 9) was entered into in 1905-1906 with adhesions to the Treaty made in 1908 and 1929-1930 and is an agreement between the Crown (represented by two commissioners appointed by Canada and one commissioner appointed by Ontario) and Ojibway (Anishinaabe), Cree (including the Omushkegowuk) and other Indigenous Nations (Algonquin): "The James Bay Treaty (Treaty No. 9)", Archives of Ontario.
- [6] (a) The "Trent Affair" threatened war between the United States and the United Kingdom when, during the American Civil War, the U.S. Navy captured a British Royal Mail steamer with two Confederate envoys onboard, dispatched by Confederate President Jefferson Davis to secure British and French recognition of the Confederate States of America. (b) "Military Organization," *Ottawa Citizen*, December 20, 1861. (c) "Interesting Historical Sketch of Inception and Progress of Forty Third Rifles' Regiment," *The Saturday Evening Citizen*, October 26, 1912, p. 14.



- [7] *Ottawa Citizen*, December 20, 1861.
- [8] E.J. Chambers, *A Regimental History of the Forty-Third Regiment, Active Militia of Canada* (1903), p. 20.
- [9] (a) "Militia General Order No. 2, 5 December 1862", *The Canada Gazette*, No. 49, Vol XXI (December 6, 1862), p 3289. (b) E.J. Chambers, *A Regimental History of the Forty-Third Regiment, Active Militia of Canada* (1903), p. 20. (c) H. & O. Walker, *Carleton Saga* (1968), p. 32-35.
- [10] T. Hopper, "The time Irish armies kept invading Canada", *Montreal Gazette*, March 17, 2021.
- [11] (a) "Military General Order No. 1 of 15 November, 1865", *Volunteer and Service Militia List, 1st Mar 1866*, p. 63. (b) *Report of the State of the Militia of the Province of Canada, 1866*, p. 2.
- [12] *Report of the State of the Militia of the Province of Canada, 1866*, p. 2.
- [13] "The Frontier Men," *The Ottawa Citizen*, November 17, 1865, p. 2.
- [14] (a) *Report of the State of the Militia of the Province of Canada, 1866*, p. 7. (b) "Report by Lt. Col. Atcherley (Prescott)," 1865-66 State of the Militia of the Province of Canada (May 1866), p. 34.
- [15] H. & O. Walker, *Carleton Saga* (1968), p. 35.
- [16] S. Gwyn: *The Private Capital* (1984), p. 99.
- [17] (a) "Interesting Historical Sketch of Inception and Progress of Forty Third Rifles' Regiment," *The Saturday Evening Citizen*, October 26, 1912, p. 14. (b) EJ Chambers, *A Regimental History of the Forty-Third Regiment, Active Militia of Canada* (1903), p. 24.
- [18] "Correspondence. Volunteer Relief Fund", *The Ottawa Times*, May 29, 1866.
- [19] "Local News", *The Ottawa Times*, April 14, 1866.
- [20] T. Hopper, "The time Irish armies kept invading Canada", *Montreal Gazette*, March 17, 2021.
- [21] (a) "Militia General Order No. 4, 14 December 1866", *The Canada Gazette*, No. 50, Vol XXV (December 15, 1866), p 4813. (b) *The Annual Volunteer and Service Militia List of Canada, 1st March, 1867* (1867), p. 129. (c) "Militia General Orders", *The Ottawa Times*, December 17, 1866, p. 2.
- [22] "Military Ball in the Village of Richmond", *The Ottawa Times*, December 27, 1866.
- [23] "Weekly Drills, No. 21, Cpt Corbett No. 1 Co. Bell's Corners", *Canada, Nominal Rolls and Paylists for the Volunteer Militia, 1867, 43rd Regiment*.
- [24] H. & O. Walker, *Carleton Saga* (1968), p. 356.
- [25] S. Gwyn: *The Private Capital* (1984), p. 57, 100, 109, 112.
- [26] *Report of the State of the Militia of the Province, 1863* (1864), p. 16, 19.
- [27] (a) *The Volunteer Review and Military and Naval Gazette, June 29, 1868*. (b) *Report on the State of the Militia 1868*, p. 42. (b) "The Carleton Volunteers", *Ottawa Citizen*, July 3, 1868 (which provides a detailed description of the camp). (c) *1869 Sessional Papers of the Dominion of Canada* (No. 10), p. 42.
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- [29] *1869 Sessional Papers of the Dominion of Canada* (No. 10), p. 42.
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- [31] (a) *Canada General Service Medal Register, 1866-1890*, p. 89, Library and Archives Canada. (b) Henry W. McDougall's *Application for Grant of Land*, 1901, Archives of Ontario.
- [32] *Pay List of Company No. 1 Bells Corners of the Forty Third Battalion Volunteer Militia for the period May 26th to June 4 1870*.
- [33] (a) C.P. Stacey, *Canada and the British Army, 1846-1871: A Study in the Practice of Responsible Government* (1963). (b) D. Morton, *How has Canada Responded to Serious Threats in the Past? CIAJ Conference on Terrorism, Law & Democracy; How is Canada Changing Following September 11* (2002).
- [34] J. Phillips, P Girard, R. B. Brown, *A History of Law in Canada* (2022), p. 27.
- [35] D. Morton, *How has Canada Responded to Serious Threats in the Past?* (2002).
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- [37] (a) *Acquittance Roll of the No. 5 Co 43rd Batt of Active Militia for Drill Pay for the year ending 30 June, 1871*. (b) In the 1871 Census, Henry was listed as a 28-year-old carriage maker, in Richmond with his brother Duncan (a blacksmith) and Duncan's family.
- [38] "Militia General Order No. 2, 3 December 1862", *The Canada Gazette*, No. 23, Vol IX (December 4, 1875), p. 694.
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- [40] Donald V. Macdougall, "He Drowned With His Money Belt On," *Families* (November 2019), p. 3.
- [41] (a) "Militia General Order No. 6, 5 October 1866", *The Canada Gazette*, No. 40, Vol XXV (October 6, 1866), p. 3756. (b) E.J. Chambers, *A Regimental History of the Forty-Third Regiment, Active Militia of Canada* (1903), p. 24.
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- [44] (a) The Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa (<https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/services/military-history/history-heritage/official-military-history-lineages/lineages/infantry-regiments/cameron-highlanders-of-ottawa.html> (accessed January 2023)). (b) E.J. Chambers, *A Regimental History of the Forty-Third Regiment, Active Militia of Canada* (1903), chapter V. (c) "Interesting Historical Sketch of Inception and Progress of Forty Third Rifles' Regiment", *The Saturday Evening Citizen*, October 26, 1912, p. 14. (d) "Ottawa Valley Sprang to Defence When a Fenian Raid Threat", *The Evening Citizen* (Ottawa), October 10, 1931. (e) C. Scott, *The Canadian Army in Ottawa*, Historical Society of Ottawa.

# Coral's Corner

## Coral Harkies

**Religions in Ontario - Part Two** (a continuation from Coral's Corner in *Families* 62.1 (February 2023))

I have been looking at Census statistics in Ontario for the different religious denominations listed on the Canadian Census, and note that the top five most commonly mentioned denominations are consistently the same from 1881 to 1921. These are Methodist, Presbyterian, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Baptist. The first four including Methodist, Presbyterian, Anglican and Roman Catholic were mentioned by over 300,000 people each, and Baptist was mentioned by over 100,000 people. This connects to the stated nationality and ethnicity of the population in Ontario at during the same time period. Some people responded to the census questions with more general terms like Protestants, Christians, or Evangelical, as there was no specific list of options from which to choose, so people were free to submit whatever term that they felt reflected their beliefs and practises at the time.

There were also a significant number of those who declared to be Lutherans, Disciples of Christ, United Brethren, and Quakers in the 1881 census. Beginning with the 1901 census, there was an emergence of those claiming adherence to other religions including Mennonite, Mormon, Salvation Army and Christian Science. In the 1901 census, the only non-Christian based faith to make the top eight was Judaism.

There was a significant number of people who listed no religion or left it as unspecified on their return. I think that if I looked at the same statistics for more recent census return, I would anticipate that the number of different religious denominations declared would be substantially higher.

During the time period between 1881 and 1921, the church was often at the centre of the community. Congregations shared a common language and culture

that provided a support network for early rural communities. Immigrants brought their religion with them as they settled into and established new communities. We can often find pockets of different religions across the province, where friends and families have congregated to share their faith and beliefs. Lutherans and Mennonites settled in Waterloo, Quakers in York, Quinte and Niagara counties and Roman Catholics in French communities in Northern and Eastern Ontario are just some examples.

There are many smaller religious denominations listed on the census as residents would have listed it as they saw themselves. Many have a Methodist influence including Bible Christians and Daniel's Band and some are fellowship-based like the Plymouth Brethren.

Understanding the rites and rituals of a religion is important to family historians as it can lead us to records related to the rituals of their faith and when in an ancestor's life these rituals might have been performed. It can also help us to understand how their faith influenced their daily lives. One example is understanding that Baptists and the Disciples of Christ do not believe in infant baptism, so there would not be records to review. The records of some more independent churches may not have survived or were not kept at all. Some Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, United Brethren and others joined together to form the United Church of Canada in 1925.

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>1881</u>	<u>1901</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1921</u>
<b>Anglican</b>	336,539	367,937	489,704	648,883
<b>Baptist</b>	106,690	116,281	132,809	148,634
<b>Methodist</b>	591,503	666,388	671,727	685,463
<b>Presbyterian</b>	417,749	477,396	524,603	613,532
<b>Roman Catholic</b>	320,839	390,304	484,997	576,178

Below are some links that will help you to find out more about the religious affiliations of your ancestors. Take time to understand how their faith affected how they conducted their lives and with whom they may have interacted. This will help you better understand your ancestors' stories.

### Religions in Ontario Links

#### Archives of Ontario Research Guide to Religious Records

This link is to the Research guide to religious archives across Ontario.

[http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/microfilm/ontario\\_religious\\_records.aspx](http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/microfilm/ontario_religious_records.aspx)

#### United Church of Canada History Page

This page is an overview the formation of the United Church and has links to other documents related to the formation the United Church.

<https://united-church.ca/community-and-faith/welcome-united-church-canada/history-united-church-canada>

#### Canadian Friends Historical Association

This is a collection of meeting books, registers and more. Earliest books from America. Upper Canada books start in 1798.

<https://cfha.info/transcriptions/>

#### Family Search Wiki on Canada Religious Denominations

[https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Canada\\_Religious\\_Denominations\\_-\\_International\\_Institute](https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Canada_Religious_Denominations_-_International_Institute)

#### Ontario Gen Web Religion in Ontario

<http://www.geneofun.on.ca/ontariogenweb/ontario-genealogy-records-church-religion.html>

#### Abbreviations of Religion from Canadian Census records

<https://allcensusrecords.com/canada/terms.shtml>

#### Ontario Heritage Trust Places of Worship Inventory

This database is an ongoing project to document places of worship spanning 85 religious traditions including churches, mosques meeting houses and temples across Ontario.

<https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/places-of-worship/places-of-worship-database>

#### Ontario Genealogical Society Place of Worship Database

Ongoing project top records photographs of places of worship across Ontario.

<https://ogs.on.ca/databases/ontario-church-photo-collection/>

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# The Path of the Hornick Gold Watch

## Sally Huffman

A gold watch; an object to measure time but also an object that represents time past and notable history; more specific the history of the Hornick family, the life of Irish Palatines and in part the history of turbulent times in Ireland during late eighteenth century. For over 225 years the Hornick Gold Watch has been cherished and cared for by members of the Hornick[1] family.

This gold watch was first recorded as being owned by Phillip Hornick (1735-1798) and in 1798 he was wearing it when he was brutally murdered during the timeframe of the Scullabogue Massacre[2][3]. It can be argued that for the Irish Palatines, the watch is a symbolic entity of the struggle of the Irish Palatines to exist in peace in Ireland. The story of its path through history brings to one's mind the perseverance to survive, the rise to economic prominence and the temperance of the Irish Palatine people.

Johann Georg Hornich is described as the founder of the prominent Hornick families of Old Ross in County Wexford.[4] Initial settlement was difficult, but the industrious nature of the Palatine settlers saw this family build economic stability and members obtain prominent community positions. Palatines overall were identified as supporting British aristocrats and the British government. In the mid-1700s, secret societies and organizations throughout Ireland used riots and violent acts against others who did not share common heritage and were seen as threatening rebel's livelihoods. Religious differences were thought to be a major cause of the conflicts, but recent academic articles say that some Protestants were spared and some prisoners were Catholic in Wexford.[5] The British also were noted to use unnecessary force and violence towards the rebels. With the research I have completed so far it seems that the severity of the violence in Wexford events seem to be driven by the settling of old



Left: The Hornick Gold Watch (Photo from author).

grudges, verbal reports of exaggerated actions by the opposing faction and responses that were crowd driven, not planned and intentionally more violent than a reported previous opposition action.

It is well documented that one of the rebel organizations, the Whiteboys,[6] attacked the home of George Hornick (1732-1825), a parish clerk and Proctor of Killeen (Kilanne, Wexford, Ireland). George was the brother of Philip, and they were the grandsons of Johann Georg Hornich. George built fortifications around his property, but a second event saw a second rebel killed.[7]

The world in the eighteenth century saw multiple cultural and government changes where the people used violence and intimidation to gain autonomy. Rebels in Ireland were encouraged by successes for the "people" of the American Colonies and France. While freedom of nation was the battle cry of the people in these nations, in Ireland religious beliefs also drove the movement. The Irish rebel's goal was to drive non-Catholic and non-Irish population from Ireland and secure the position of the Irish Catholic people.

Rebel members never forgot the killing of fellow members by the Hornick family and so in 1798, Phillip Hornick (1735-1798) of Wexford, Ireland[8], was captured and taken to a rebel camp at Carrickburn[9] (Carrickbyrne Hill) where he was murdered. His death was reported as brutal. Phillip's second wife, Elizabeth



(Gifford) Hornick (b. 1776)[10], claimed Phillip's gold watch which had been used to identify his body.

Rebels gathered targeted individuals and brought them to Carrickbyrne rebel camp over four days. The most hated individuals were said to have been kept in a dwelling and others in small outbuildings on the farm. At some point Phillip's body was burnt since I have been informed by two people who have seen and handled the watch that it shows obvious damage by fire. It is not clear if Phillip was shot and dismembered at Carrickbyrne before his remains burned or if he was in the barn when it burned. I lean towards the first option. Further detailed research is required. What is certain is that the watch was damaged by fire during or after his death.

Carrickbyrne Hill was less than a mile from the site of The Scullabogue Massacre. Other members of the Hornick family died at the Battle of Vinegar Hill,[11] later in June of 1798. Date of death published on [ancestry.ca](https://www.ancestry.ca) states Phillip died June 7, 1798 but this does not support the date of the killings at Carrickbyrne rebel camp and the Scullabogue date of June 5, 1798.

It is this watch in which I have become interested. I am not related to the Hornick family but my ancestors of the Huffman family have travelled on similar migrational paths throughout the last 300 years. Phillip's mother was Anna Margarete Hoffmann (1704-1744) who is not a direct ancestor of mine that I know of. In the early eighteenth century, members of the Hornick and Huffman families independently travelled first to Eastern Ontario and then onward to Kent County, Ontario Canada. The Hornick family settled near Tilbury, Ontario (Quinn) and the Huffman family at Huffman's Corners, Harwich Township. Seridipidy intertwined the two family's paths and eventually there was a conversation between a Huffman and a Hornick, over 223 years after the horrific death of Phillip Hornick.

Carla Huth (Hornick) is a cousin of my husband. Carla told me about the time her grandmother, Clara Ann Hornick (Pinch) (1887-1974) showed her the gold watch in 1958 or 1959, after the death of her

grandfather John Whitney Hornick (1883-1957). Carla was told the story of the rebellion and she was told the watch had been in a fire. Carla held the watch, and she remembers that the watch did show heat damage. Carla does not know how her grandparents had gained possession of it.

Using information from various sources I have created a possible path of this watch from Ireland to Southwestern Ontario. I believe the watch currently resides in Windsor, Ontario but, while I have good data confirming ownership and location, I have not been able to gain permission from the current person in possession of the watch to disclose this information.

There is great interest in this watch not only for members of the Hornick family but also for the many other members of the Irish Palatine Community. In completing my research for this story, I received support from Don Leitch. Don shared with me Hornick family research completed by Herb Norrie and his wife Jean.

You can review the path of ownership of the watch in the attached table. While using available published data I made reasonable conclusions, but I cannot verify all the information I entered. It is hoped other Irish Palatine members might be able to add additional information so the utmost accuracy can be documented for future generations.

German history, Irish history, and Canadian history; the watch's story has a place within the migrational and cultural history of each country. A small moment of time when time stopped for the watch is still important to many today.

Check out this Facebook page for discussions on the Hornicks of Old Ross County – Wexford: <https://www.facebook.com/hornicksoldross>.

*Note: This article was originally published in the March 2023 Irish Palatine Special Interest Group newsletter. It is being reprinted here with permission.*

## References:

- [1] I have found spellings of Hornich and Hornick for all spelling variations I have used the version found most often.
- [2] Lester Hatrick, "The Myths of the Rising," *IPA Journal*, Volume 11 (2001).
- [3] See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scullabogue\\_Barn\\_massacre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scullabogue_Barn_massacre).
- [4] Referred to as Johann Georg Hornick. See Henry Z. Jones Jr., *The Palatine Families of Ireland*.
- [5] Daniel J. Gahan, "New Ross, Scullabogue and the 1798 Rebellion in Southwestern Wexford."
- [6] James S. Donnelly Jr, "The Whiteboy Movement."
- [7] The events occurred in 1775 and 1778. See *Wexford Herald*, Feb 26th 1825. Shared by Don Leitch.
- [8] In "The Myths of the Rising," *IPA Journal*, Volume 11 (2001), Lester Hatrick describes Phillip Hornick (1735-1798) as the son of George, but I believe that this George in the next generation, making him the brother of Phillip.
- [9] Lester Hatrick, "The Myths of the Rising," *IPA Journal*, Volume 11 (2001).
- [10] Elizabeth (Gifford) Hornick (b. 1776) married Phillip Hornick in 1797, who was the cousin of Glascott's Phillip's employer. Elizabeth remarried Alan Bedford of New Ross Wexford, Ireland in 1808.
- [11] See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Vinegar\\_Hill](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Vinegar_Hill).



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# Ned's Story: A Little Person in the Family Tree

## Robbie Gorr

**Robbie Gorr** is proud to be a third generation German-Canadian. He has spent much of the last forty-five years researching and writing about the lives of his ancestors in the Upper Ottawa Valley, Germany and England.



Left: Gorr Family  
(Photo from the author).

Growing up I had heard stories about various family members, as you do, but the diminutive figure in the family photo was unfamiliar to me. My Uncle Bill had the worn old photograph out one day when we were visiting. I recognized my grandparents at one end of the family group but I had to ask about the strange man on the other end of the group who was not familiar to me. I was informed that this was Grandma's Uncle Ned. I had commented that he looked like a little person and that was confirmed by both my uncle and my father. I had never heard of a little person in the family before and, especially, nothing ever about this particular great-granduncle. Needless to say, my curiosity about him was whetted.

Of course, the starting place, as always, would be to write down anything I already knew or had been told. I discovered that his name was actually Eduard Hammel,

but known to most by the nickname Ned. This basic fact was of particular interest to me as my father and a couple of his cousins were also named Edward[1], as is my own middle name, and it had not been a family name before Ned so it would seem that these great-nephews of Ned Hammel may have been named after him.

Ned's parents were both German immigrants. His father Friedrich Hammel had come to Canada with his second wife, several children and stepchildren, as well as his sister's family, in 1865. His mother Mathilde Dohms had come to Canada as the second wife of Johann Tabbert with stepchildren and an infant son in 1861. They had both settled in Alice Township in Renfrew County, an area of the Upper Ottawa Valley with a significant German population of other recent immigrants. Following the death of his father's second



wife from childbirth and the tragic accidental death of his mother's husband, Friedrich and Mathilde married[2] and created what today we would call a blended family of children and stepchildren to which they added eight more of their own with Ned being their youngest.

The next research step would be to speak with as many members of the family as I could contact who remembered Uncle Ned but while I was waiting to meet with them in person, I decided to see what the records had to say using the internet and some genealogy subscription sites. Initial research into my newly discovered relative proved to be frustrating as there were few records about him and those that I did find contained some contradictory information.

Edward Hammel first appears on the 1891 census in the household of his parents and is recorded as six years old. That would calculate to a birthdate around 1885. The census further notes that he is the only person in the household who cannot read or write. There is nothing mentioned in the infirmities column to indicate that he was a little person but, to be fair, this census asked for only three infirmities to be recorded—"deaf and dumb", "blindness" and "unsound of mind". [3] The 1901 census listed Edward, as expected, ten years older at age sixteen. It recorded his birthdate as 6 February 1885 and, once again, indicated that he was unable to read and write but with no recorded infirmities.

Things had changed by the time of the 1911 census. Edward's parents had both recently died and he is recorded living alone with his older unmarried sister Augusta.[4] This time Edward is listed as 28 years old, born in June 1883, working as a farmer but once again cannot read or write. No infirmities were recorded. Strangely, he is not to be found anywhere in the 1921 census. His sister Augusta had married by that time but he is not listed in the household of her and her husband nor in any of the households of his siblings. Family stories, however, relate that Edward lived at that time and until his death in the household of his niece Ida Hammel[5] and her husband August Weisenberg although he does not appear with them in the 1921

census, still mysteriously absent or overlooked.

Even his birth registration in the municipal records seemed to be missing as I searched through and around the year 1885, which the first census records had indicated was his year of birth. Not finding the record caused me to look beyond that indicated year. Widening the parameters of your search is a useful tip to any genealogist when the expected becomes the unexpected. Sure enough, the wider range of search years located the registration.[6] Edward Hammel had been born on 7 July 1883, although the fact of his birth was not registered with the municipal office until almost a year later. But oddly, there was no record of baptism for Edward Hammel in any of the area parish registers. There had been records, both in Germany and in Canada, for the baptisms of all sixteen of his older siblings and half-siblings. His missing baptismal record may be a hint at his parents' surprise at the birth of a little person baby who, with intent, did not bring him to church for baptism.

031597 No. 28 X
When Born. July 7 <sup>th</sup> 1883
Name. Edward
Sex—Male or Female. Male
Name and Name of Father. Friedrich Hammel
Name and Maiden Surname of Mother. Mathilda Doms
Rank or Profession of Father. Farmer
Signature, Location and Residence of Informant. J Ledgerwood Assessor Sp. Office
When Registered. May 1 <sup>st</sup> 1884
Name of Assessor. Mrs Lubitz
Signature of Registrar. J. H. Kennedy
MARK

Above: E. Hammel's Ontario Birth Registration, 1884 (Photo from AO, RG 80-2, Reel 67).





It was told in the family that Ned had not been sent to school and, as a result, could neither read nor write as the census records confirmed. He also spoke only German, the language of home and church, and no English which he would have learned at school and in the wider community. There is also no record of his confirmation in the parish records which happened to most young people around age fourteen or of his ever having attended communion with his parents and siblings. It is likely that his parents kept him safely at home and away from the eyes of the curious community, whether as protection or from shame is not known.

Ned had the form of dwarfism commonly known as achondroplasia which occurs in about one in every twenty-five thousand births. In most cases it is believed to be caused by a sporadic mutation of the genes or inherited as a genetic disorder. To date, no records have been found to suggest that anyone else in the family, especially among his ancestors, had been a little person but, as has been discovered, the early vital and administrative records often include no mention of dwarfism. Recent research has also shown that achondroplasia can be caused by advanced paternal age and, although Ned was a late-life child, in this case his father was only 53 years of age when he was born.

The usual physical characteristics of achondroplasia include shorter than average arms and legs as well as short fingers. There is also a larger head with specific facial features commonly consisting of a prominent forehead and a flattened nasal bridge.[7] Males usually reach an average height of 131 cm (4 feet 4 inches) which was close to Ned's actual proportion. Certainly, his appearance at birth would have been noted to be different from other babies. His birth registration recorded that the accoucheur or midwife who assisted with his delivery was Mrs. Lubitz of Alice Township. This was likely Mrs. Ernestine Lubitz, the wife of a neighbour, as well as the mother-in-law of his two older half-brothers.[8]

There was little doubt that the community at large was aware of the little person born to the Hammel family as secrets are never well kept in small communities and there was a deal of gossip about the child. Some of the stories were so scurrilous that they were passed down to current generations, as I learned when I began interviewing family members who remembered him. One family story suggested that Ned was actually the illegitimate son of his older sister Augusta, who was then raised by her parents as a younger brother. Another version went even further to hint that Ned was a little person because he was the incestuous offspring of Augusta and her own father. Both stories, of course, are completely false since Gustie was only ten years old when Ned was born.

As I met with family members who could tell me something more about Ned Hammel and his life, it was both a time of reunion and catch-up with these remaining cousins of my father, but also a closing window of opportunity to interview these octo and nonagenarian family members. One mentioned that Ned always worked with the men on the farm in his younger years, alongside them as they did daily chores and seasonal planting and harvesting. As he got older, he made mitts and moccasins of leather that he tanned himself as well as knives, skills that may have been self-taught. He would wrap his products in newspaper and, carrying them in a packsack he had made from leather, would sell them door to door throughout the

neighbourhood and surrounding rural countryside. Since most neighbours were like himself, of German origin, he would have had little difficulty communicating and negotiating sales.

My father and some of the younger generation admitted that, when they were small children, they were a little afraid of Uncle Ned, finding his appearance somewhat scary and they would run away when he passed nearby. They were told by their parents not to be afraid and never to tease him and eventually, as they grew up, they accepted him as did most of the family, as just another uncle. My father was only thirteen when Ned died in 1943. The death certificate recorded the causes of death to be coronary thrombosis and arteriosclerosis, both likely having led to a heart attack. The certificate also provided the first written confirmation of his dwarfism, stating that he had achondroplasia as a contributing factor. This form of dwarfism tends to have risk of heart disease that is twice as high as the general population and three times as high for males.

The information on the death certificate[9] had been provided by his niece Mrs. August Weisenberg via the funeral director. His age was incorrectly listed as sixty-two years when, in fact, he was actually just short of his sixtieth birthday. His burial is recorded in the parish register of the Lutheran congregation in Alice Township[10] and it is assumed that he was interred in the parish cemetery there with other family members although no memorial marker was ever placed on his grave. As in life, Ned's ending was as surreptitious and inconspicuous as his beginning, and indeed much of his life, had been. Perhaps his is one of the many graves in that cemetery labelled with a footstone simply inscribed "at rest".[11]

For others seeking to learn if they too have a little person in the family tree, the dearth of identification in the usual early records, as exemplified by Ned's story, can only be replaced with family tradition and stories and, with luck, some later-dated record or some unexpected or unusual source of information.

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**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH** 033043 263

1. PLACE OF DEATH (County or District of Pembroke Township of Alice House No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (If in City, Town or Village \_\_\_\_\_) Street \_\_\_\_\_ (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give the name instead of street and number)

2. LENGTH OF STAY (in years, months and days) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) In City, Town or Township where death occurred \_\_\_\_\_ (b) In Province Life (c) In Canada (if immigrant) \_\_\_\_\_

3. PRINT FULL NAME OF DECEASED E. Hammel (Family name) \_\_\_\_\_  
alice (Given name or names in usual order)

RESIDENCE No. \_\_\_\_\_ Street \_\_\_\_\_ City, Town, Village or Township \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Residence means usual place of abode. Post Office Address for residents in rural parts not sufficient)

4. Sex male 5. Nationality (Citizenship) Canadian 6. Racial Origin German 7. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced single  
 (Write the word)

8. BIRTHPLACE Ont (Province or Country)

9. DATE OF BIRTH February 24 1881 (Month) (Day) (Year)

10. AGE in 62 Years 3 Months 8 Days If less than one day old \_\_\_\_\_ hrs. or \_\_\_\_\_ min.

11. Trade, profession or kind of work as Farming  
 spinner, teamster, office clerk, etc.

12. Kind of industry or business, as cotton-mill, lumbering, bank, etc.

13. Date deceased last worked at this occupation \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Total years spent in this occupation \_\_\_\_\_

15. If married give name of wife or husband of deceased \_\_\_\_\_

16. NAME Fred Hammel

17. BIRTHPLACE Germany (Province or Country)

18. MAIDEN NAME not known

19. BIRTHPLACE Germany (Province or Country)

20. Person giving information Mrs August Weisenberg (Print name)  
 sign here \_\_\_\_\_ Address Pembroke B R H # 6  
 Relationship to deceased niece

21. Place of Burial, Cremation or Removal Alice St. Ont.  
 Date of burial or removal June 3 1943

22. Burial Permit was issued by S. A. Thompson  
 Address Pembroke

23. UNDERTAKER M. B. Maloney Pembroke Ont. (Name and address)

**MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH**

24. DATE OF DEATH June 1st 1943 (Month) (Day) (Year)

25. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from: Jan. 1943 to June 1st 1943  
 and last saw him alive on May 30th 1943

**CAUSE OF DEATH**

I. Immediate cause  
 Give disease, injury or complication which caused death, not the mode of dying, such as heart failure, asphyxia, ashenia, etc.  
 due to Coronary Thrombosis  
 due to Arterio-Sclerosis  
 due to \_\_\_\_\_

II. Other morbid conditions (if important) contributing to death but not causally related to immediate cause.  
Achondroplasia

26. If a woman, was the death associated with pregnancy? \_\_\_\_\_

27. Was there a surgical operation? No Date of operation \_\_\_\_\_  
 State findings \_\_\_\_\_ Was there an autopsy? No

28. If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following:  
 Accident, suicide or homicide? \_\_\_\_\_ Date of injury \_\_\_\_\_  
 Manner of injury \_\_\_\_\_ (State whether \_\_\_\_\_)  
 Nature of injury \_\_\_\_\_ (How sustained)  
 Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place \_\_\_\_\_

Signed by J. P. Ledman M.D.  
 Address Pembroke Ont Date June 2nd 1943

29. Division Registrar's Record No. \_\_\_\_\_

30. Filed June 5th 1943 \_\_\_\_\_  
A. B. Kennedy (Division Registrar)

Every item of information should be carefully supplied. (See reverse side for instructions)

THIS FORM MUST BE FILED FORTHWITH WITH THE DIVISION REGISTRAR OF THE DIVISION IN WHICH THE DEATH OCCURRED BEFORE A BURIAL PERMIT CAN BE ISSUED

WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD

Above: E. Hammel's Ontario Registration of Death, 1943 (Photo from the author).

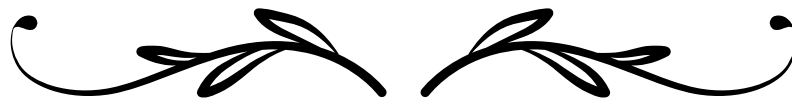




Right: Gorr Family  
(Photo from the author).

#### References:

- [1] Edward is the English translation of the German name Eduard. In the Ottawa Valley the usual pronunciation of the German name sounded like *ay'-dart*.
- [2] Friedrich Hammel (1832-1911) was a native of Schönhöhe in Kreis Cottbus in the German province of Brandenburg. Mathilde Dohms (1842-1910) had been born in Briesen in Kreis Friedeberg in Brandenburg. It was a third marriage for Friedrich and the second for Mathilde when they married in Alice Township, Renfrew County, Ontario in 1867. For more details about their story before Ned's birth see the article "The Syrian Pedler's Son" by Robbie Gorr, previously published in *Families* in August 2017.
- [3] The Canadian census records for 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 did not list anyone as a dwarf except for three people in the 1901 census, a statistic far below the average occurrence.
- [4] Auguste Mathilde Hammel, called Gustie, (1873-1950) was the third child of Friedrich Hammel and Mathilde Dohms, and 38 years old at the time of this census. She became the second wife of widower Friedrich Kielmann in 1912 and stepmother to his nine children including Lina Kielmann who was already married to her younger brother Heinrich Hammel.
- [5] Ida Mathilda Hammel (1900-1985) was the daughter of Ned's older half-brother Friedrich, called Fritz, Hammel and his wife Sophie "Marie" Lubitz. She had married in 1917 to August Johannes Weisenberg (1892-1955) and by the time of the 1921 census was already the mother of two of her eventual nine children. The Weisenbergs lived on and eventually inherited the homestead of her parents in Alice Township.
- [6] Indexed as "Edward Hummell" on Ancestry in the collection called Ontario, Canada Births, 1832-1916
- [7] This formation of the nose is usually referred to as "mid-face hypoplasia".
- [8] Ernestine Bröge (1829-1917) was the widow of Christian Lubitz (1828-1879). They had arrived from Hitzdorf in Kreis Arnswalde in the German province of Brandenburg in 1862 and settled in Alice Township, close neighbours to the Hammel family. Their daughters Minna and Marie Lubitz were married to Ned's older half-brothers Martin and Friedrich (Fritz) Hammel, respectively.
- [9] Indexed as "Edmond Hammel", died 1 June 1943, on Ancestry in the collection called Ontario, Canada, Deaths and Deaths Overseas, 1869-1948.
- [10] St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Alice Township, Renfrew County, Ontario
- [11] There are 97 footstones labelled only "AT REST" in the older section of St. Peter's Lutheran cemetery in Alice Township. When this part of the cemetery was "tidied" in later years and cement grave enclosures were removed, these were placed by the congregation to mark the graves of many parishioners buried there without tombstones. Former church sexton Garnet Gorr told the author in 1990 that the "AT REST" footstones were placed where burials were known to have been made but it was not known if they were placed on actual grave sites.





# The Smith, Hill, and Lickers Family Trees

## William Alfred Mattice

**William Alfred Mattice** was born in Brantford, Ontario and was the eighth child of ten. He has worked in several different fields over the years including the carnival business, hospitality, real estate and even driving a limo taxi for a number of years. He has written, illustrated and published a book entitled *Onkwa-Nihstenha - Our Mother the Journey Inward - A Native American Story*. He is now retired and is serious about his Santa duties every Christmas when he can display his real beard and keeps in touch with others who belong to various Santa organizations.

I began to research my family trees because several of my siblings could not agree on what was real and what were the lies told to us growing up.

Not really knowing what my father's real last name was difficult, even though he suspected it might be Smith, it was not yet real for us. So, I started with the only sibling I knew he had, his sister Margaret, and I contacted the Brantford City Library asking if they had a death notice for a Margaret Mattice from 1930's. A short time later a young lady from the library called me back stating that she found Margaret's death notice in the newspaper, and then she sent me a copy of it. It stated that Margaret had died from appendicitis at the age of 13 years, and it listed her biological father's name and those of her siblings.

Her father was listed as Mr. William Smith and her four siblings were Dorothy, William, Grace and Earl. It also stated that she had been adopted by Gladys and Alfred Mattice and their son Donald Mattice. However, there was no mention of her biological mother, so I asked again if she could find any info on her mother.

A few days later she called back and said that she had found Margaret's mother and her name was Florence Louisa Smith (nee Stuart), born in the year 1885. I then searched with the new names and found that Florence and William Smith had had six children together including the five mentioned above as well as another son called Russel Frederick Smith (aka Donald George Mattice), who was born in 1922.

Gladys and William Mattice had taken in the two youngest children of William and Florence after Florence had died from depression and post-partum

syndrome, a few months after Margaret's birth in 1924. The Mattice's changed Russell's name to Donald George almost immediately but did not adopt him officially until his 16th birthday, and somewhere along the way he was told that he was born in 1920. This investigation began some twenty-seven years after Donald's death and eighteen years after my mother's death. I traced the Smith and Stuart families back as early as I could go in the records.

My mother was given the name Florena Francis Garvey at birth. This was the last name that my grandmother, Martha Mary-Ann Lickers, gave to each of her children, even though she was married to Josiah "Joe" Hill. Apparently, she was unhappy with Joe because he had married another woman, committing bigamy.

Martha had been seeing a man named Levi Garvey during this time. Most of these stories have come to me from family relatives and from my mother before her death, as well as from the Six Nations of the Grand River Tribal membership.

With this information, I renewed my search on my mother using the Licker, and Hill names. I have now followed each of those names back to New York State and found them to be members of the Five Nations.

But I did not use either the Mattice or the Garvey names in these searches, as these are both difficult to trace using non-Native. I suspect that if I wanted more information on the Smith or Stuart families, I would have to go to England or Scotland. I have researched as far as I can for the Licker and Hill (actually "Of the Hill") families for now. To go further I plan to visit various churches and libraries around New York State.

# *The Book of Negroes* & *Prince Edward County: An Illustrated History* Reviewed by Heather Oakley

*The Book of Negroes* by Lawrence Hill, published by HarperCollins Publishers Ltd., 2007.

This is an historical fiction book based on an actual historical document. Sir Guy Carleton directed Brigadier General Samuel Birch to record the names of 3,000 Black Loyalists who were evacuated to Nova Scotia after the American Revolution in the United States. These Black Loyalists were enslaved Africans who joined the British in their fight against the Americans. The book was also turned into a mini-series on CBC of the same name (see [cbc.ca/bookofnegroes/](http://cbc.ca/bookofnegroes/)).

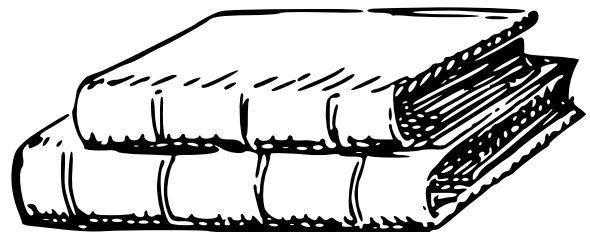
Back to the book: It is historical fiction showing the life of a young black woman captured in Africa, enslaved in the United States, joining the British during the American Revolution, being freed to Nova Scotia, going to Sierra Leone, Africa, in a British scheme, then going to London, England, to help in their fight to abolish slavery in the British Commonwealth. It is a riveting story, detailing what it was like to be aboard a slaveship, being a slave, starting over in Nova Scotia and then again in Sierra Leone, and finally being part of the Abolitionist movement in England. The author, Lawrence Hill, used many different sources to research this book, not just *The Book of Negroes* document. He was able to let us see what the main character, Aminata, lived through from the time she became a slave as an 11-year-old child to the end of her life as a showpiece for the Abolitionists in London. One added bonus in the book is a chapter called “For Further Reading”, detailing some of the resources the author used to write this book.

This book shows us many things about slavery and life

between 1738 and 1802 in the United States, Canada, Sierra Leone, and England. Recommended reading for social historians, UEL researchers in Nova Scotia, people interested in the slave trade, and anyone looking for a good book to read!

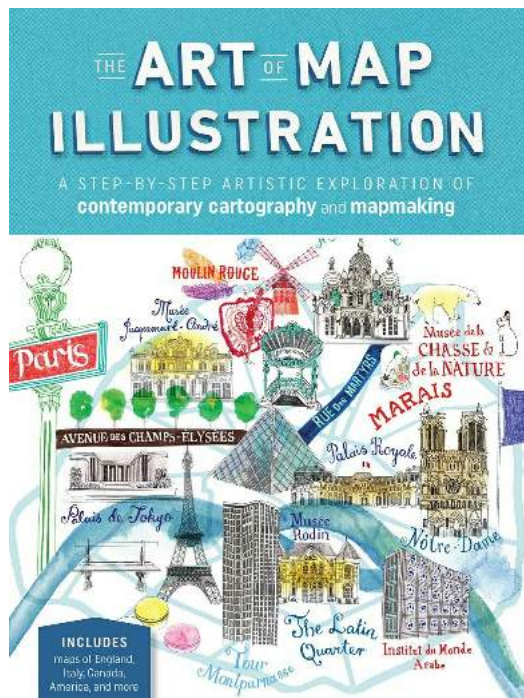
*Prince Edward County: An Illustrated History* by Steve Campbell, Janet Davies, and Ian Robertson, published by County Magazine Printshop Ltd., 2009.

Are you interested in what life was like for United Empire Loyalists landing in Adolphustown? Do you have ancestors in Prince Edward County? This is the book for you. The book provides an overview of 200 years of history in Prince Edward County, including its economic upswings and hardships. This book is written as a series of articles, grouped by topic, about the settlement of Prince Edward County. Topics include shipbuilding, major attractions over the years, the first railroads, industries, Quakers and other religious groups, benevolent societies like the Masons, the Orange Order and the Elks, important people, and the history of its towns and villages. It is well illustrated with photos and paintings. This book has an index and a bibliography. A very interesting, definitely not a dry-as-dust, historical accounting of this corner of Ontario.



# *The Art of Map Illustration: A Step-by-Step Artistic Exploration of Contemporary Cartography and Map Making*

A Review by Art Taylor



**Title:** *The Art of Map Illustration: A Step-by-Step Artistic Exploration of Contemporary Cartography and Map Making*

**Authors:** James Gulliver Hancock, Henny Haworth, Stuart Hill, Sarah King

**Publisher:** Walter Foster / Quarto Publishing Group USA, Inc., (c) 2018

**Language:** English

**ISBN:** 978-1-63322-484-1

**eISBN:** 978-1-63322-485-8 (Digital Edition Published 2018)

Have you ever wanted to have a map of the neighbourhood you, your parents, or other ancestors grew up or lived in? How about a map of your hometown, showing your schools, parks and playgrounds, places of worship, favourite stores and businesses? City directories and local street maps may be good references, if you can find them for your area of interest but may have too much detail for your needs. They are also often subject to copyright restrictions.

This book, which I found in a Chapters/Indigo Clearance display for about \$8.00, has a short introduction to the title's subjects. A section on Tools & Methods follows, showing some of the commonly-used materials for both paper and digital maps. Adobe programs are mentioned, but there are less expensive alternatives, such as Affinity Photo, Affinity Designer,

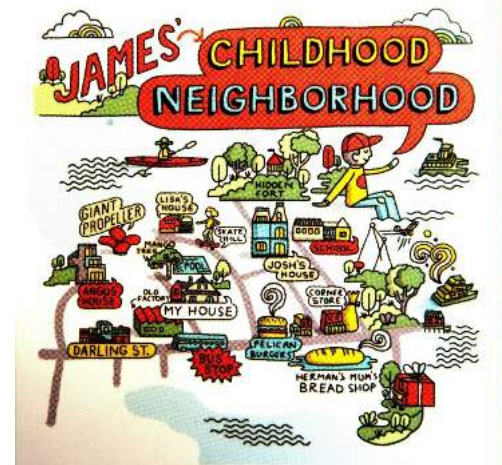
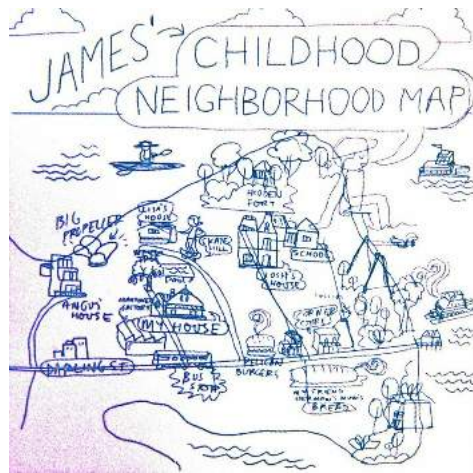
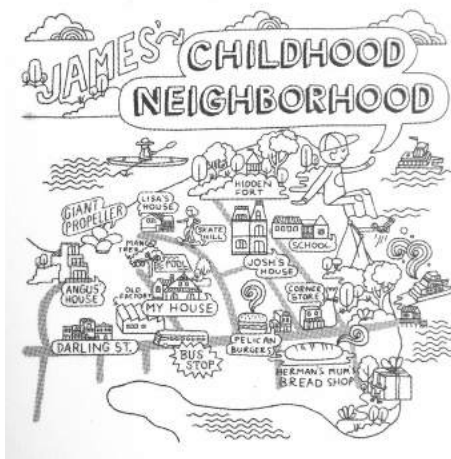
Inkscape, Irfanview, or CorelDRAW Home & Student. Online maps from Google or other sources provide base maps, either saved to disk or printed on paper. It is illustrated with colour sketches of the authors' artwork and maps.

Haworth's chapter suggests materials you may want to use for an illustrated map of your neighbourhood or an urban area map, including street name signs, buildings, landmarks, logos, and other embellishments and details.

Hall uses mainly digital tools to create maps to illustrate personal travels, demonstrating some of his own travel maps.

Hancock shows how he did a map project for The Wall Street Journal, starting with base map from Google Maps to locate places of interest and relative distances





From left to right: a rough sketch, rough sketch cleaned up, finished, colour image of a neighbourhood map.

from place to place. To show only his desired items, he plays with scale, aiming for a drawing that invites viewers to explore. He is not aiming for 100% accuracy.

Having created a list of places and objects important to him in childhood, he adjusted scale and distances to be able to include just those desired items.

King provides a totally different approach to map illustration. Instead of using sketches or photos of buildings or places, she uses hand-lettered words in different sizes and shapes to illustrate buildings with

varieties of texture. Her technique may not suit everyone, but it is an interesting way to illustrate places.

The book concludes with brief bios of the four artists/authors and several examples of the work of each.

A few sellers list new or used copies of this book on Amazon.ca, ranging in price from about \$16.00 to just over \$35.00, plus shipping in some cases. It might be found in the clearance section of your local Chapters/Indigo for about \$10.00 or less.

## WEBINAR ARCHIVES

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# Free Access to Canadiana.ca of Value to Genealogists

## Alan Campbell

**Alan Campbell** is an Ambassador for the Ontario Genealogical Society and is the editor of "The Lambton Lifeline," the newsletter of the Lambton County Branch of OGS. He can be reached at alan.acsresearch.campbell@gmail.com.

Note: A version of the following article was originally published as an OGS Blog post in 2019.

Genealogists and family historians have free access to [canadiana.ca](http://canadiana.ca). The Canadiana part of the website allows you to explore Government Publications, Maps, Monographs, Serials, Periodicals, Annuals and Newspapers. The Heritage part of the site allows you to explore Genealogy, Aboriginal History, Government Documents, Military History and Landmark Papers housed on the site. I had more success in my searches on the Canadiana part of the website.

I searched for items about my 2x great grandfather, James Atkey. The hits that came back were for the following:

- An obituary for James written by Rev. L. Kribs [*The Canadian Independent*, Vol. 14, No. 9 (Toronto: A. Christie, 1869), p. 384.]
- A reference to James' death as published in *The Canadian Independent* in March of 1868. "Colpoys Bay has also lost an efficient helper, by the death of the Rev. James Atkey, formerly the pastor of the native Indian church at that place; and latterly a member of the church under the care of the Rev. L. Kribs." [*The Canadian Independent*, Vol. 15, No. 1 [July 1868] (Toronto: The Canadian Independent Publishing Co., 1868), p. 23.]
- Reference to the death of James Atkey in *Case and his contemporaries* [John Carroll, *Case and his contemporaries, or, The Canadian itinerants' memorial: constituting a biographical history of Methodism in Canada, from its introduction into the Province, till the death of the Rev. Wm. Case in 1855* (Toronto: Methodist Conference Office, 1877), p. 195.]

- A session document from the 3rd Session of the 18th Parliament of the Province of Canada which contained information that James had been postmaster at Oxenden, Keppel Township, Grey County as of the 1st of May 1864.
- An entry in *A Gazetteer and directory of the county of Grey for 1865-6* which noted that James was postmaster at Oxenden and noted the frequency of mail delivery [*A Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Grey for 1865-6* (Toronto: Globe, 1865).]
- A reference to James in the "Memorial Notice for Rev. Ludwig Kribs" [*The Canadian Independent*, Vol. 7, No. 3 (March 1888) (Toronto: Printed for the Congregational Pub. Co. by Dudley & Burns, 1888), p. 68.]
- A reference to James' positive interaction with Indians in an article "Life on an Indian Reserve" [*The New Dominion Monthly*, Vol. 20, No. 6 (June 1877) (Montreal: J. Dougall, 1877), p. 514.]

Keep in mind that I used the surname Atkey, which will not generate as many hits as would a Smith surname, for example. This is a site for a researcher who already has some idea about a family's tree, its time period and the geographical area it encompassed. This comment is not meant to put off the new researcher but rather to suggest that having some family context will enable them to pick and choose effectively among the records as to their value in building the story of a family.

Out of curiosity, I entered the surname "Atkey" in the search box. I received lots of hits and did find

interesting sources. Don't try this unless you have lots of time that is unscheduled as checking the hits is addictive!

More recently, in my attempts to verify information in an obituary for Richard Inglis Jones, I was able to find proof in the Sessional Papers of the Dominion of Canada [first session of the 6th Parliament in 1887] that he had indeed worked for the Department of Customs as a "landing waiter" at Winnipeg beginning November 1, 1872. His birth date was also recorded, June 4, 1850, which was a bonus. He was earning a salary of \$800.

Another find, perhaps minor, but considering that little can be found about some married women's lives, I will take it. Mrs. George Hyde [Eunice (Hoy) Hyde], living in the vicinity of Errol, Lambton County in 1860,

donated 10 cents to the annual subscription for the Church Society of the Diocese of Huron [Anglican].

Last, but not least, I found a death notice for my great-grandfather, John Pratt Campbell, who died in Moosomin, Saskatchewan in 1913. The fact that it was published in the March 14, 1913 issue of the *Guide Advocate* [Watford, Lambton County, Ontario] newspaper suggests that relatives still lived in the area.

Do check out this free-to-access website, as it may contain treasures for you.

Alan Campbell  
Newsletter Editor, Lambton County Branch, Ontario  
Genealogical Society  
lambtonnewsletters@ogs.on.ca

# SAVE THE DATE

The Annual General Meeting of the Ontario Genealogical Society will take place VIRTUALLY on Zoom on

**SATURDAY  
JUNE 10, 2023  
at 11 AM ET**

The official notice, and the associated documents including the 2022 Audited Financial Statements, will be posted on this page in May 2023. This page will also feature a registration link for the meeting on Zoom, please have your OGS Member # available, as it must be put into the form for your registration to be accepted.

**REGISTER TODAY:**

Visit - <https://ogs.on.ca/society-notices/> for more information and to register.





# Sketches of the Village of Kingston Mills

## From the Hamilton Brothers Records in the Baldwin Collection, Toronto Public Library

### **No. 1 – Sketch of the Village of Kingston Mills**

Transcribed by George A. Neville and Iris M. Neville

This (as well as No. 2) is merely taken by the eye, and the apparent distances much necessarily vary from actual measurement. But the buildings are all marked down, except the 15 log huts at the west end. There are several substantial houses which have been recently erected. Among these are Mr. Drummond's house (frame) his store, with a half story cellar of stone; - the school house; the log house opposite the road to Point Henry; - Geraldi's Inn, & Captain Briscoe's Office. - Remington's House (which must have cost upwards of £250, is about to be pulled down by order of Col. By. -

The Mills are at present useless, but very little water being allowed to pass by the small sluice at the east-end of the river dam. - The old bridge is torn away, and the present road over the dam is narrow and dangerous. - I could not ascertain at whose expense the proposed new Bridge is to be erected, but I presume that Col. By will cause it to be done. -

I am sorry to observe that the present settlers at the village are of the lowest description of Irish; and French Canadians. - It would be advisable to pause before granting leases to any of them. -

Geo. Canter, the occupant of the Mill, appears to be a very decent man; but I ascertained that he had been joining in the spoliation of the woods on this reserve. - He stated however [cont'd p. 2] that Colonel By had given permission to him & many others to do so.

I enclose a letter for Canter on the subject of the Mill irons. If it meets Mr. Hamilton's views, let it be sent by the next mail.

Mr. Tuttle gave me the names of six of the trespassers

who have made the most of the timber on the Reserve; & he promised to ascertain the particulars. -

### **No. 2 – Sketch of the New and Old Roads. -**

The Old Road flanks the bend of the Catarqui below the Mills, and communicates with Kingston by the Catarqui Toll Bridge, thus having a distance of nearly two miles. Mr. Drummond has expended £40 on this road between Geraldi's Inn & the Flag quarry, at which point the New Road joins it. -

The New Road has not yet been commenced upon, & it is said, will cost £200 to make it passable. - The effect of this new road will be to divert from the Village all the travel from the eastward to Kingston, and thereby detracting very materially from the value of village lots. - The saving of distance (reckoning from Gananoqui [sic]) will not be half a mile. - If it is deemed advisable to protest against the New Road, I have the names of 12 freeholders who will sign a requisition.

13th March 1830

R. P. Hotham



15th March 1830

My dear Hamilton,

I hope the accompanying Memoranda & Sketches will be sufficiently intelligible. As I could not make use of scale & compass in the latter, I have been less particular in point of neatness of execution. -

I am happy to hear that your invalids are convalescent. - Mrs. Hotham is getting better very slowly -.

Yours very truly,

R. P. Hotham

**Names of Lot Holders in Part of Kingston Township**

**Broken Front Lots on the St. Lawrence River:**

- A - A. McDonnell {
- B - A. McDonnell { [Above A, B, C, D, & E
- C - Archd McDonnell { and opposite Pittsburgh]
- D - Norman McLeod [ Harriet
- E - Donald McDonald { McLean

- Lot 2, Wm McLean
- Lot 3, James C. Clavelle
- Lot 4, Wm Crawford
- Lot 5, David Brass
- Lot 6, Lt. Lunsign
- Lot 7, Lawence [?] Herkimer
- Lot 8, Robt McCawley
- Lot 9, John Connolly
- Lots 10 & 11, Wm Alexr Grant
- Lot 12, Lt Col. Coffin

**Concession Lots fronting on the St. Lawrence River**

Con. 1, Lot 22. W Cartwright, Peter Laugland, F X Rocheleman

Con. 1, Lot 23, Lawence [?] Herkimer

Con. 1, Lot 24, Revd Sir [?] J Stuart

Con. 1, Lot 25, Michael Grass

Con. 2, Lot 22, Jacob Herkimer

Con. 2, Lot 23, Thos Markland

Con. 2, Lot 24, Chris Cooke

Con. 3, Lot 22, John Everitte

Con. 3, Lot 23, Moore

Con. 3, Lot 24, Mecaja Purdy

Con. 4, Lot 22, Jacob Powley

Con. 4, Lot 23, Nics Wysdale

Con. 4, Lot 24, Michl Grass

Con. 4, Lot 25, Philip Pember

Con. 4, Lot 26, Arch McLeod

Con. 4, Lot 27, Clergy

Con. 4, Lot 28, Clergy

Con. 4, Lot 29, The Revd A McDonnell

Con. 4, Lot 30, Thos Deacon

Con. 4, Lot 31, Crown Reserve

Con. 4, Lot 32, Crown Reserve

Con. 4, Lot 33, Crown Reserve

Con. 4, Lot 34, Crown Reserve

Con. 4, Lot 35, Crown Reserve

Con. 4, Lots 36-40, Mill Reserve\*

Con. 4, Lot 41, Crown Reserve

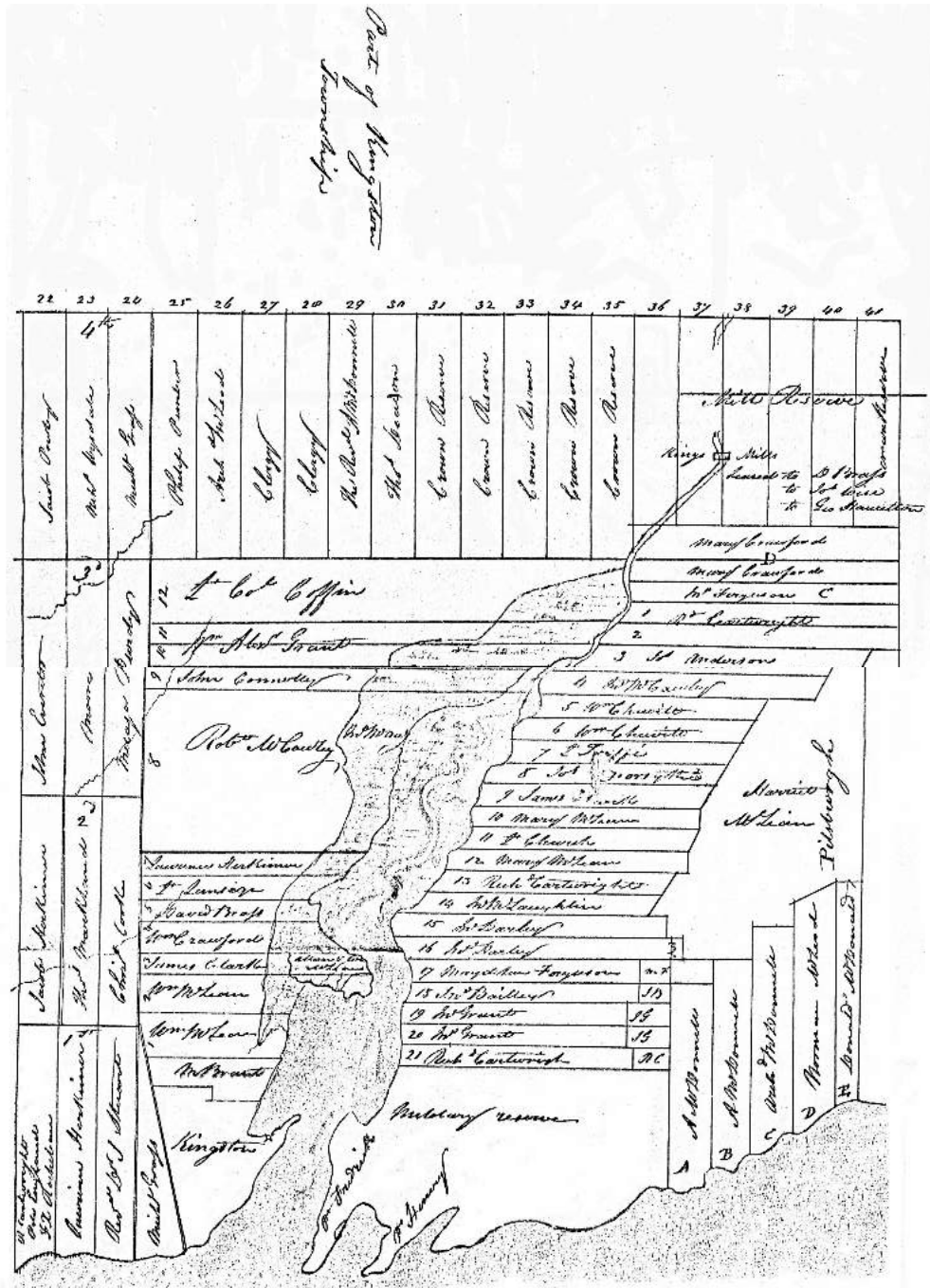
\*Kings Mills, Leased to D Porass [?], to Jos Wise, to Geo. Hamilton.

**Lots North of Kingston Fronting on West Side of Cataraqui River**

No Number, M[oll]y Brandt

Lot 1, Wm McLean

Below: Names of Lot Holders in Part of Kingston Township.



*St. Lawrence*

**Lots North-East of Kingston Fronting on East Side of Cataraqui River**

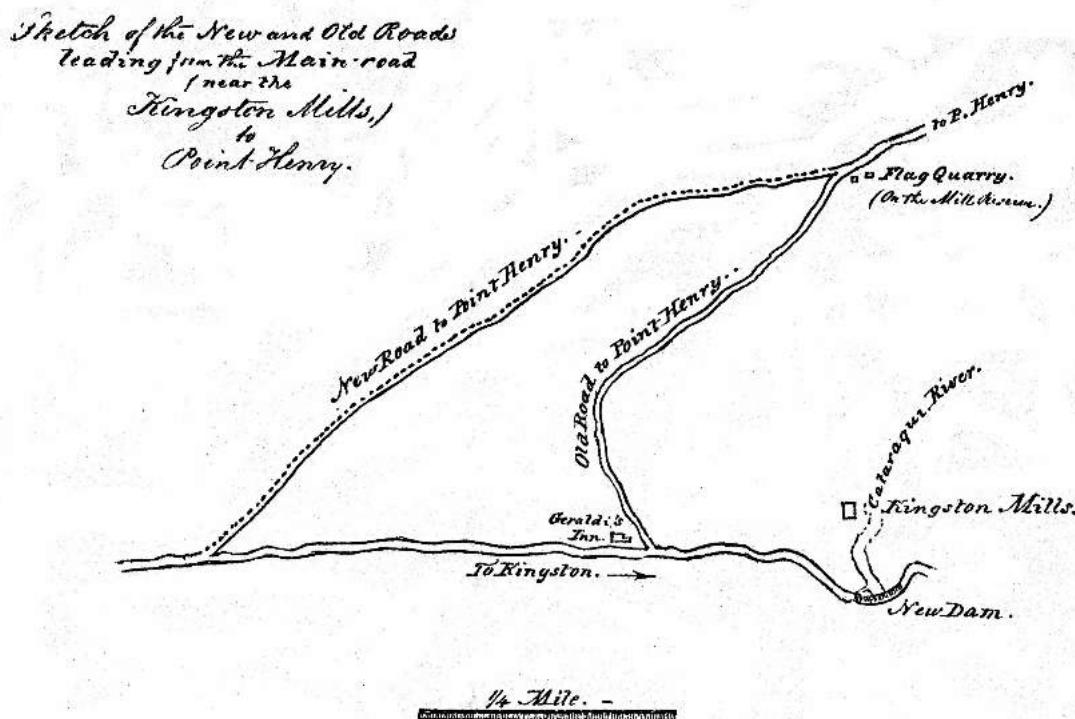
- Two Lots D, Mary Crawford
- Lot C, Jnn Ferguson
- Lot 1, Rd Cartwright
- Lot 2, [not assigned or issued]
- Lot 3, Jos Anderson
- Lot 4, Jnw McCawley
- Lots 5 & 6, Wm Chewitt
- Lot 7, Lt Turppé
- Lot 8, Jos Forsythe
- Lot 9, James Newell [?]
- Lot 10, Mary McLean
- Lot 11, Lt Church
- Lot 12, Mary McLean
- Lot 13, Richd Cartwright
- Lot 14, Jn McLaughlin
- Lots 15 & 16, Jo Darby
- Lot 17, Magdelane Ferguson
- Lot 18, Jnn Bailley
- Lots 19 & 20, Jnn Grant
- Lot 21 Richd Cartwright
- [Area east of Kingston & Cataraqui River]
- Military reserves [including]
- Pt Fredrick [sic] and Pt Henry

**Sketch of the New and Old Roads leading from the Main Road (near the Kingston Mills) to Point Henry & Sketch of the Village of Kingston Mills**

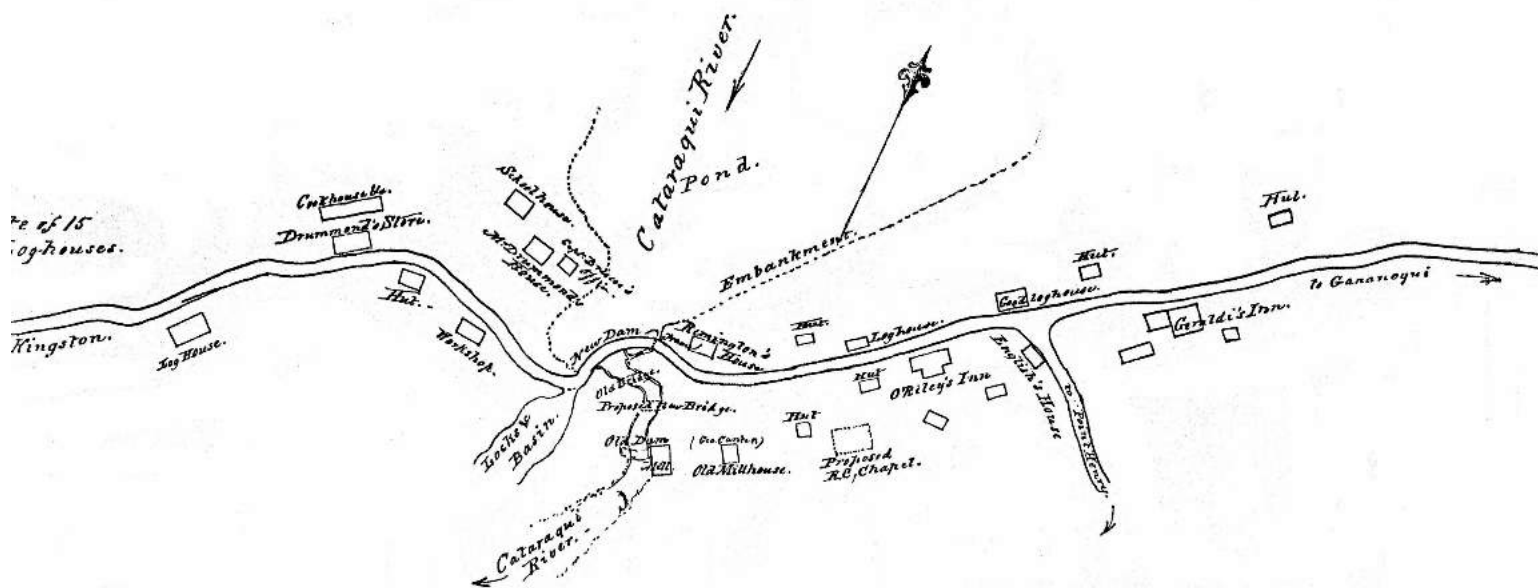
Commentary by George A. Neville

The first sketch below, drawn to scale and labelled the same as the title of this article, provides a perspective overview of the road system north of Kingston in the vicinity of the Kingston Mills located on the Military Reserve that embraced all of Lots 37-41 of Concession IV of Kingston Township. This map shows the new road to Point Henry departing more westerly from the road to Kingston than from the old road at its junction near Gerald's Inn on the road to Kingston. [This road to Kingston branches off to the east from the Perth Road running north of Kingston (not shown)]. This west-east road to Kingston traverses the New Dam over the Cataraqui River and continues eastward to present day Highway 15 leading southerly to Kingston.

The second map, entitled *Sketch of the Village on the Kingston Mill Reserve - 1st March 1830*, was drawn schematically to show the relative number and location of buildings, etc., along the course of this road from Kingston eastward over the New Dam, past its turnoff



Left: Sketch of the New and Old Roads leading from the Main Road (near the Kingston Mills) to Point Henry.



Above: Sketch of the Village  
on the Kingston Mill Reserve -  
1st March 1830.

*Sketch of the Village on the  
Kingston Mill Reserve. -  
1st March 1830.*

to Point Henry and past Geraldi's Inn to Gananoqui [sic]. From the western end of this stretch of Kingston Road, buildings on the north side of the road are identified easterly as follows: Site of 15 Log-houses, Drummond's Store (and the Cookhouse etc., to the north of it), the School House, Mr. Drummond's House and Captain Briscoe's Office all on the west bank of the Cataraqui River Pond above the New Dam, Remington's New House just east of the New Dam, a Hut and Log House further to the east, then a Good Log House opposite the turn off on the road to Point Henry, and two more Huts further to the east. From west to east on the south side of this stretch of Kingston Road, there is first a Log House, a Hut, a Workshop nearby an area demarcated for Locks, etc., and Basin; thence indication of the relicts downstream of the Cataraqui River from erection of the New Dam, viz., the Old Bridge, the location proposed for a New Bridge, the Old Dam and Mill, and to the east of that, Geo. Canter's Old Millhouse, a Hut, a proposed R.C. Chapel, and closer to the road, O'Riley's Inn surrounded by 3 Huts, and on the west side of the road to Point Henry, the English's House.

In his letter of 13th March 1830 to Hamilton [we don't know which Hamilton], R. P. Hotham's description (Sketch No. 1) of the Village of Kingston Mills

complements and supplements the above commentary based on the supplied maps with eye-witness information of the time; likewise, his remarks on the New and Old Roads (Sketch No. 2) provide additional information and insight as to the impact of these road changes beyond the commentary above. Hotham's reference in his first paragraph to "Mr. Drummond's house (frame) his store, with a half story cellar of stone" most likely refers to Robert Drummond, who was a contractor[1] for the Kingston Mills locks of the Rideau Canal, and is said to have built St. Helens, the military headquarters on King St. West [Kingston] about 1831.

Drummond died in the cholera epidemic of 1832. Dr. R. A. Preston of the Royal Military College notes that Robert Drummond was a prominent Kingston contractor and merchant who had just completed the Kingston Mills locks of the new Rideau Canal. He owned a ship-building yard in Kingston opposite the foot of Gore Street (from 1828 to 1832 when he sold out[2] to MacPherson and Crane). Before his death from cholera in 1834, he had sold that and had begun to open a new one at Portsmouth.[3]

The transcription of the names of Lot Holders in Part of Kingston Township, which appears above, comprise many prominent, early elite citizens of Kingston quite distinct from the general mix of settlers at the Village of



Kingston Mills observed by Hotham to be “of the lowest description of Irish and French Canadians [for whom] it would be advisable to pause before granting leases to any of them.” The name of Philip Pember (Con. 4, Lot 25 fronting on the St. Lawrence River) is not a familiar one of this period; however, “the west half of the Lot on which the Penitentiary near the Town of Kingston was opened on 1st June 1835, belonged to the heirs of the late Philip Pember, which contained 100 acres of land, reaching from Hatter’s Bay, on Lake Ontario, to the rear of the first concession, was accordingly purchased for the sum of one thousand pounds.[4]

Captain John R. Forsythe was one of the members of the court that was directed by the Lt. Governor of Upper Canada on 20th November 1838 to assemble at Fort Henry on November 26th for a Militia Court Martial of Nils Szoltevkki von Schoultz, a Pole, and fellow Patriots captured at the battle of Windmill Point [just SE of Prescott]. The President of the Court Martial was John H. Marks of Barriefield, Colonel of the 3rd Battalion Frontenac Militia. The Judge Advocate was the Hon. William Henry Draper, Solicitor-General in the Upper Canadian Government, who also held a commission as Colonel of the 2nd North York Regiment.[5]

It is noted that at least three females received sizeable land grants, north-east of Kingston fronting on the East Side of Cataraqui River, viz., Mary Crawford (2 Lots D), Mary McLean (Lot 10 & Lot 12) and Magdelaine Ferguson (Lot 17) in addition to the unnumbered lot to Molly Brandt north of Kingston on the West Side of the Cataraqui River. Throughout the 19th & 20th centuries, the allotted land on the west side of the Cataraqui River was progressively transformed into an industrial area north of Kingston, and much of it suffers today for redevelopment due to varied industrial waste contamination of the land such as the Davis Tannery that operated over 100 years well into the 1950s.

Today, the Davis Tannery Lands are a brownfield site of approximately 37 acres, along the shore of the Great Cataraqui River, on the northern edge of Kingston's

downtown area. The City regards the Davis Tannery Lands as strategically important to redevelopment of the entire Inner Harbour neighbourhood, and on December 4, 2012, City Council agreed to undertake a preliminary planning exercise to examine redevelopment scenarios for the property, within the context of the Inner Harbour neighbourhood.

A somewhat later, but nearly contemporaneous early period description of facets of Kingston Township can be gleaned from C. W. Cooper’s Prize Essay[6] on Frontenac, Lennox & Addington published in 1856.

#### References:

- [1] Margaret Angus, “Some Old Kingston Homes and the Families Who Lived in Them,” *HISTORIC KINGSTON: Transactions of the Kingston Historical Society*, Vol. 1 to 10 (Belleville, ON: Kingston Historical Society, Mika Pub. Co., 1974), 4, 12.
- [2] R. A. Preston, “The History of the Port of Kingston,” *HISTORIC KINGSTON*, 3, 9.
- [3] R. A. Preston, “The Fate of Kingston’s Warships,” *HISTORIC KINGSTON*, 1, 9.
- [4] J. Edmison, “The History of Kingston Penitentiary,” *HISTORIC KINGSTON*, 3, 26.
- [5] George F. G. Stanley, “The Battle of The Windmill,” *HISTORIC KINGSTON*, 3, 51, 52.
- [6] C. W. Cooper, Frontenac, Lennox & Addington, *AN ESSAY*, to which was awarded a Prize of £100 (Canadian Heritage Publications, ISBN 0-920648-03-7, Facsimile Edition, 1980), 46, 51, 85.

**Source of Sketches:** Hamilton Brothers Records, Envelope: “Correspondence Incoming Letters 1826 – 1832” in the Baldwin Collection, Toronto Public Library.

**Acknowledgment:** Grateful appreciation is extended to Arthur Beaubien for scanning the original 8½” x 14” documents and digitally reducing them to the 8½” x 11” format size of *Families*.

### **In the next issue of *Families*!**

**Part 2 of Jean Farquharson’s article, “Diversity along the Grand River”**

**An article about Sir Thomas Uvedale**

**A “Live Story” about the life of Frank Baxter Morris**

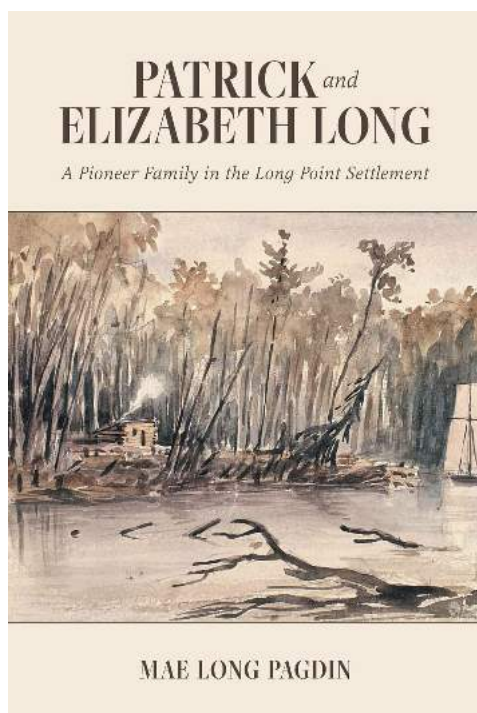
**Some tips on how to understand the historic value of money**

# "Surprise at Their Land Grant, Summer 1795"

A chapter excerpt from Mae Long Pagdin's book  
*Patrick and Elizabeth Long: A Pioneer Family  
in the Long Point Settlement (2022)*

*Earlier in 2023, I was asked to review the book "Patrick and Elizabeth Long: A Pioneer Family in the Long Point Settlement" by its author Mae Long Pagdin. It was billed as a well documented, nonfiction narrative of her family history in Norfolk and Haldimand Counties during the period 1791-1860. I received an advanced copy and began to read it and was at once, totally enthralled. Mae has done a superb job in weaving a colourful family history tapestry. Her descriptions of life during those years are so detailed that all of my senses were peaked and I felt transported in time. It is an excellent read if you are interested in feeling, not just reading about, what our ancestors experienced during those pioneer times. What follows is an excerpt from the book, included here to give our readers a taste of the author's writing. I hope you enjoy this chapter!*

*~ Heather McTavish Taylor*



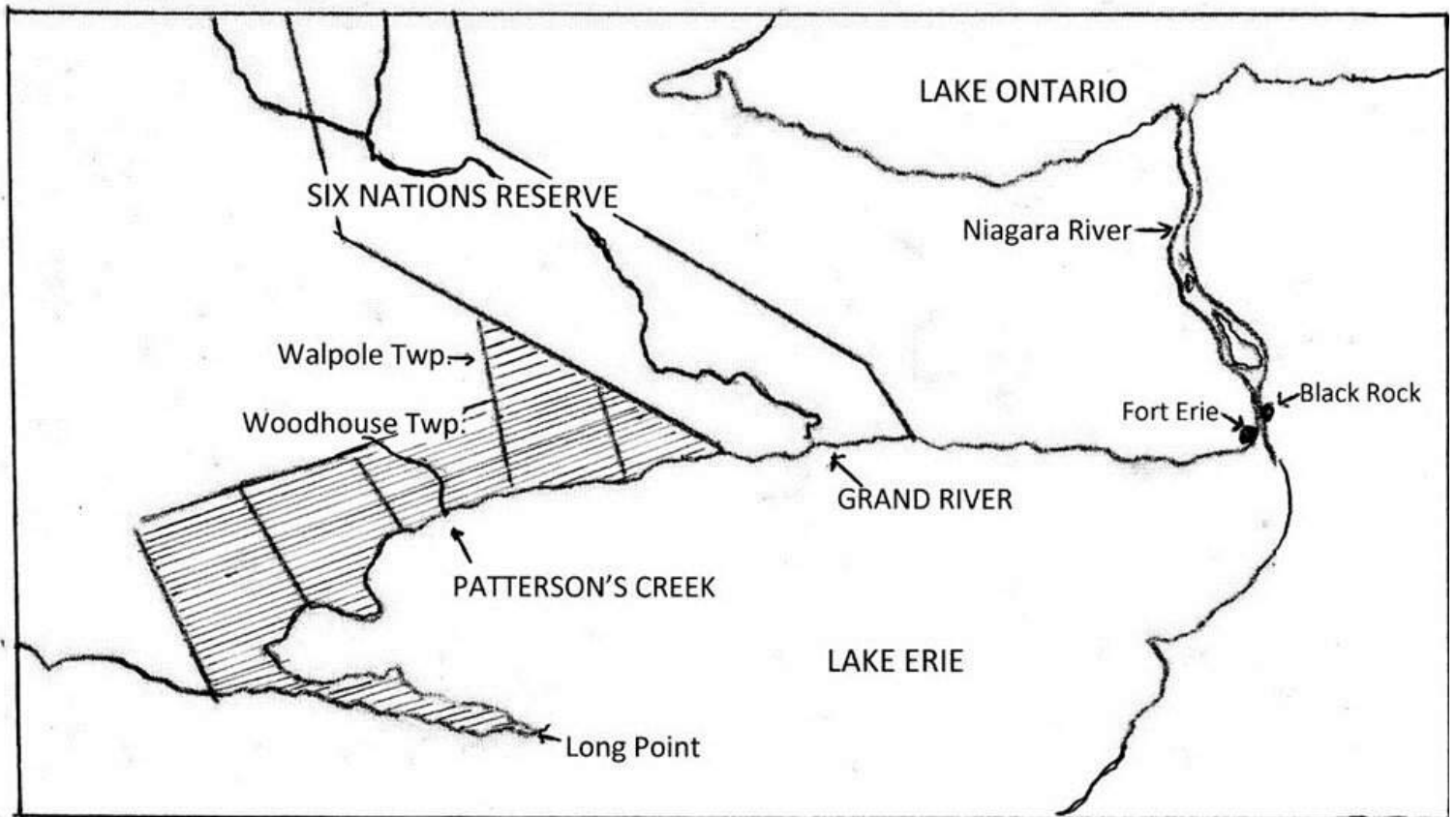
## Surprise at Their Land Grant, Summer 1795

I'm sure Patrick was keen to begin working on his land grant. A contemporary wrote, "My father got his goods under shelter and left my mother with other settlers and returned to his land grant, intending to build a log-house as soon as possible." [1] It's feasible the Longs followed this same pattern, with Elizabeth and the younger children staying with another settler, while Patrick and their nine-year-old son David travelled to their lot and began clearing.

Archival records reveal the land surveyor, Alexander Aitken, and his team, finally arrived in mid-summer to survey the first concession line in Walpole Township. [2] Patrick and David probably stopped working to watch awhile. Surveyors of this time set up their circumferentor [3] on a level stump or flat rock and took sightings along the intended township baseline, while axemen cut away obstructing trees. A chainman opened the remaining ninety-nine links of the chain to a point determined to be precisely correct. [4] Once the concession line was established, trees were blazed to mark it, and numbered posts were hammered into the front corners of designated lots.

Survey records show that Patrick and the others were told they must survey their own sidelines, running through the dense forest to a second baseline that had not been established. [5] I imagine Patrick shook his head in disbelief at this impossibility.

Aitken's survey report, dated September 21, 1795, noted the names of settlers with existing claims and assigned other locations for more. Aitken had also designated lots for town-sites, creek-side lots suitable



Above: The Long Point Settlement in Upper Canada [present day Woodhouse, Charlotteville, Walsingham Townships in Norfolk County; Walpole and Rainham Townships in Haldimand County].

for mills, and church/government reserves.[6] Patrick would expect his right to Lot 19, Concession 1, Walpole Township, to be verified by the Executive Council the following spring.[7]

But not everyone was pleased with the survey results, especially David Tuttle. He'd been squatting on the neighbouring Lot 18 without official sanction for six years—and he'd cleared twenty acres. The survey showed that fifteen of those acres, containing £75 of improvements, were part of Patrick's lot.[8]

What was Tuttle to do? He must have discussed the situation with Patrick, because on May 11, 1796, Tuttle petitioned Lord Simcoe: "... Patrick Long who has no improvement whatever thereon [Lot 19] is willing to give it up, provided he can obtain a front Lot in the township." He went on to request Lot 18 for himself and Lot 19 for his father, whom he expected to arrive with his family.[9]

How upsetting was Tuttle's problem for Patrick? Was he confident his name on Lot 19 would hold, or did he expect the surveyor's office to grant Tuttle's request and allocate a different lot to him? Patrick must have been cognizant that petitioners were granted no more than 200 acres unless they had served with the military, and land was granted only to those who had already arrived in the province. So, the chances of Tuttle receiving the extra 200 acres was unlikely.

What did Patrick decide to do after telling Tuttle he was willing to exchange his land grant for another? The wording of Tuttle's petition suggests Patrick did no further work on this property during the remainder of their first summer and winter. But his family needed a home. In my opinion, he returned to the Walkers at Patterson's Creek and made inquiries regarding the possibilities of settling in that area, at least for the time being.

Perhaps this is where and when he heard about Captain William Francis's huge land grant of 1,600 acres in the Patterson's Creek area.[10] Because all granted land had to be used and proven-up within three years, major land holders like Francis often assigned others to complete the requirements. These included clearing enough land to build a dwelling that would be lived in

for a full year.[11] Once a settler received patent [the first title], he could sell the lot.



*Editor's Note: If you enjoyed this chapter or you are interested in purchasing this book, please visit the author's website at [www.maelongpagdin.ca](http://www.maelongpagdin.ca).*

#### References:

- [1] Amelia Ryerse Harris, 1859. John Cardiff edited for the internet as *Amelia's Story*, 2006. "Story 1:...Meet the Troyers,..." [www.nor-net.on.ca/~jcardiff/transcripts/b-m-d/index.html](http://www.nor-net.on.ca/~jcardiff/transcripts/b-m-d/index.html).
- [2] R. Robert Mutrie, *The Long Point Settlers* (Ridgeway, Ontario: Log Cabin Publishing, 1992), xviii. Deputy Surveyor David Aitken's 1795 survey, commissioned July 15, 1795.
- [3] A surveyor's instrument was equipped with a telescope, a compass, and two diametrically opposed vertical arms with slits for sighting through.
- [4] William R. Wilson, "Land Allotment & Registry Office." *Historical Narratives of Early Canada*, 41. <http://www.uppercanadahistory.com/lluc/lluc1.html>.
- [5] L.M. Sebert, "The Boards of Boundary Line Commissioners." *The Ontario Land Surveyor*, Spring, 1980, 18. <http://www.kremar.ca/content/boards-boundary-line-commissioners>.
- [6] R. Robert Mutrie, *The Long Point Settlers Journal*, Vol. 1, #3, 39. Transcribed from Surveyor General's Letter Books, Archives of Ontario, MS 627, Reel 1, Book 3, 1000-1008.
- [7] Ibid. The Executive Council approved the report in its entirety, May 16, 1796.
- [8] David Tuttle, Upper Canada Land Petitions, 1796-97, RG1 L3. Volume 495," T" Bundle, Petition 11. Microfilm C-2832, May 11, 1796.
- [9] Ibid.
- [10] Harry B. Barrett, *The Pioneer Hamlet of Dover, 1800-1814* (Port Dover: Patterson's Creek Press, 2014), 5.
- [11] Patent for Patrick Long's Upper Canada land grant.





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# The Value of Publishing

Donald V. Macdougall

**Don Macdougall** is a retired lawyer who enjoys researching the social and employment circumstances of his ancestors. Additional footnotes and details for this article are available upon request at donvmac@gmail.com.

Sometimes research can make a genealogist feel like an old-time prospector – panning for gold but spending most of the time sifting through sand. Writing up a family history article can occasionally result in that “YES!” moment.

My article in *Families* (May 2021), “Early Automobiles on Yonge Street”, about my grandfather (1886-1975) selling four different makes of cars between 1911 and 1920, was picked up and reprinted in *Old Autos* (April 18, 2022), “A Canadian Newspaper for the Enthusiast” published twice a month.

About a week after that publication, I received an inquiring email from one of its eagle-eyed readers who was wondering whether an “Instrument Panel for Ford Car” he had was somehow connected to my grandfather (it had not been mentioned in the original article).

That led to further correspondence, research and the discovery of a 1920 patent that my grandfather had obtained for that very item. It turned out that Ford cars were about the only ones at that time that did not have any instrument panel and my grandfather, a Ford dealer by then, had produced this prototype. The reader’s wooden instrument panel, with only part of my grandfather’s surname still evident on the back, is over one hundred years old and may be the only one produced by him.



Right: The partial sticker on the back was important for the author.



Above: The speedometer on this old oak instrument panel caught the reader’s eye.

# HON. LORNA ANN MILNE BSA (nee Dennison)

## Past Honorary Patron of the OGS

Born December 13, 1934, Toronto, Ontario, a Canadian Senator from 1995 to 2009, Lorna passed away peacefully on March 1, 2023, of natural causes at 88 years of age in Brampton.

Beloved wife of William Ross Milne, who served as a federal Liberal Member of Parliament in the 1970s. Loving mother to Robert (Jennifer), Jeanne, and Alec (Jocelyn). Proud grandma to Lachlan, Madelyne, Selin and Deniz. Lorna was the daughter of Bill Dennison, former Mayor of Toronto, and Dorothy Bainbridge. She attended Jarvis Collegiate Institute in Toronto and graduated from The University of Guelph (OAC) in 1956.

After graduation, Lorna lectured in the Department of Physics at the University of Guelph. In the 1960s, after moving to Brampton, she became a political and community activist, serving as a school trustee, first on the Brampton School Board (1964-68) and then as Vice Chair of the Peel County Board of Education (1964-72). She owned Flowertown Antiques, featuring early Canadian glass (1972-89).

She was always involved in community activities and charitable organizations, serving as President of the North Peel unit of the Canadian Cancer Society in the 1980s and as residential coordinator for the Heart and Stroke Foundation of ON. She also served on the Board of the Brampton YM-YWCA, the association now known as Community Living and as a Director of the Peel County Heritage Complex. In addition, she was a Board member of the Ontario Automobile Insurance Board. She served twice as a Census Commissioner for Statistics Canada (1971 and 1981). Lorna founded the Brampton and District University Women's Club and served on the Senate of the University of Guelph (1981-85).

Lorna's passion was genealogy and researching family history. Over the years, she was involved with the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS), and in 2002, she was named Hon. Patron of the ON. Genealogical Society. Her other long-term hobby was collecting and researching early Canadian pressed glass. Over the years, she amassed a museum-worthy collection. She was recognized as an authority on Canadian pressed glass patterns and an active member of the Glasfex Association.

In 1995, she was appointed to the Senate on the advice of Prime Minister Jean Chretien and served with distinction. She chaired the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee. She waged a seven-year campaign (1998 to 2005) to allow historical census data to be released to the public. It culminated when Bill S-18 was passed, ensuring that all censuses conducted until 2001 would be released after 92 years. Starting with the 2006 census, all subsequent censuses will enable Canadians to decide whether or not their information is to be released.

While in the Senate, she served as Chair of the Committee on Rules, Procedures and the Rights of Parliament when it successfully recommended the creation of the position of Senate Ethics Officer. After a long battle, she was also responsible for the legalization of hemp as an agricultural crop in 1999 which today is a major agricultural crop in many parts of Canada.

Lorna served as Senate Vice-Chair of the National Liberal Caucus from 2006-09 and the Canada-Europe Parliamentary Association President from 2004-08. In 2009, Lorna retired from the Senate upon reaching the mandatory retirement age of 75.

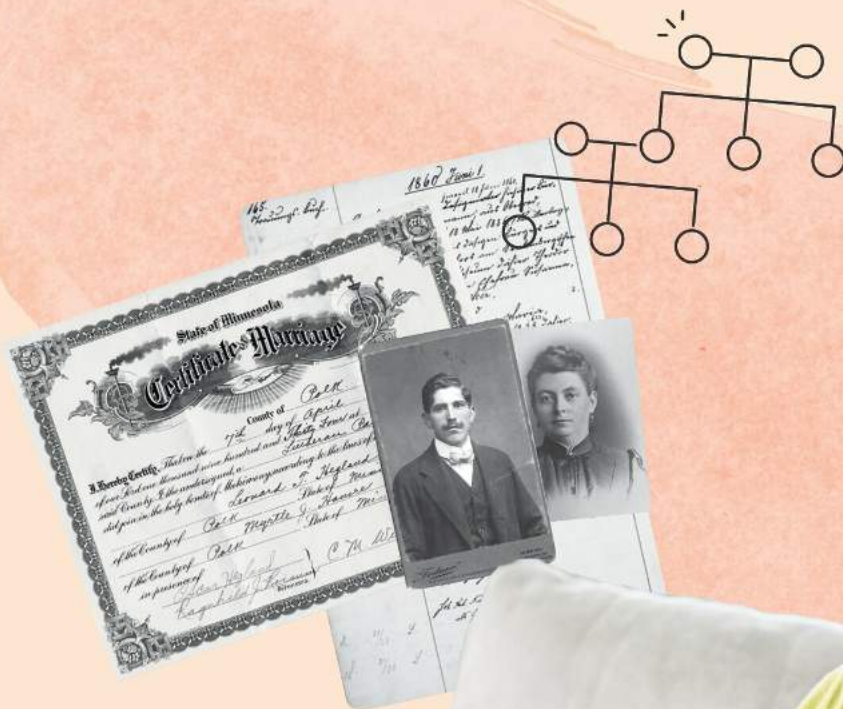
After her retirement, Lorna devoted her time to researching the Dennison, Bainbridge and Milne family genealogy. Lorna donated a 50-acre forest she and her dad planted in her youth. That land will forever be a protected forest and wetland area in Caledon. Lorna loved nature; her favourite place was at her cottage on Kasshabog Lake.

Lorna touched all who had the good fortune of meeting her. To our beloved mother, grandmother and wife, we are so glad you outlived your prediction of 'popping off' in your 70s. You inspired us to be who we are and to contribute to our communities. Your lessons will live on for generations to come. Lorna was loved and admired; she will be missed more than she could ever imagine.

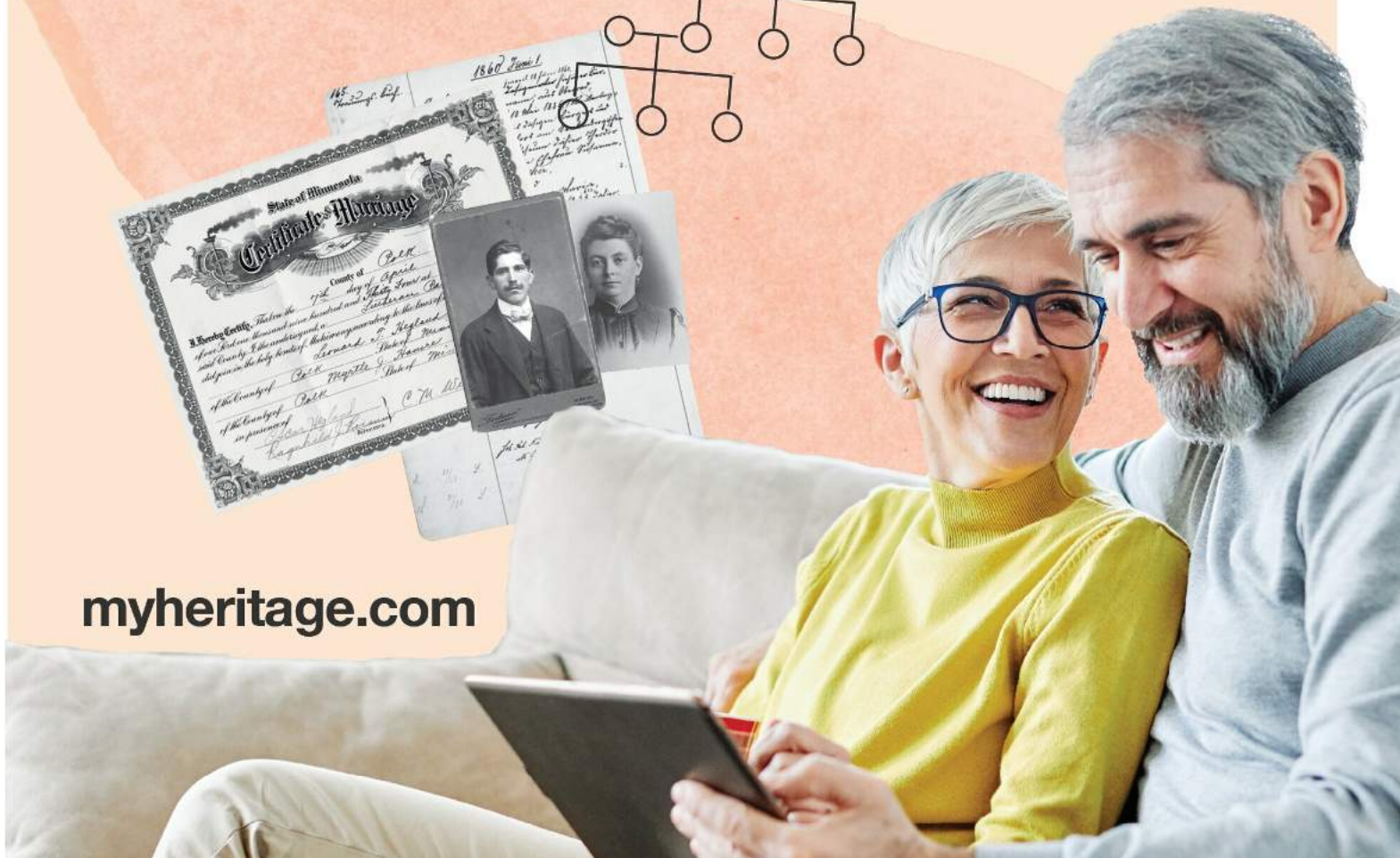


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