

FAMILIES

QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 62 | NUMBER 3 | AUGUST 2023



**William A. Barnes working in the barbershop he owned in Cayuga, Haldimand County
(Courtesy of the Haldimand Museum and Archives).**

See Jean Farquharson's article within to learn more about the history of
Black settlers along the Grand River.

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The Diversity of the People Who Settled Along the Grand River Watershed: Part 2

Decoding Money: Translating Historical Amounts Over Time

An Ecclesiastical Firebrand and the Battle for Souls in the Upper Ottawa Valley

Richard Talbot's 1818 Group Sponsored Emigration to Upper Canada

Using MyHeritage Tools to Tell an Ancestor's Story

What's in a Name? The Gender-Neutral Name Dilemma

Ontario County Johnston Y-DNA Project

Who was Hephzibah?

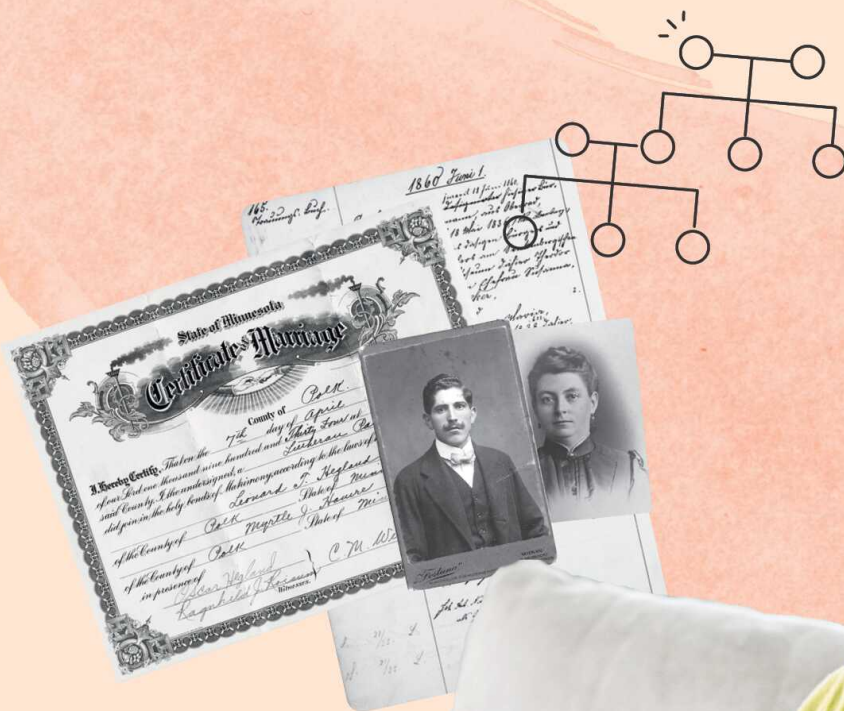
Sir Thomas Uvedale, Kt. of Wickham, Hampshire

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

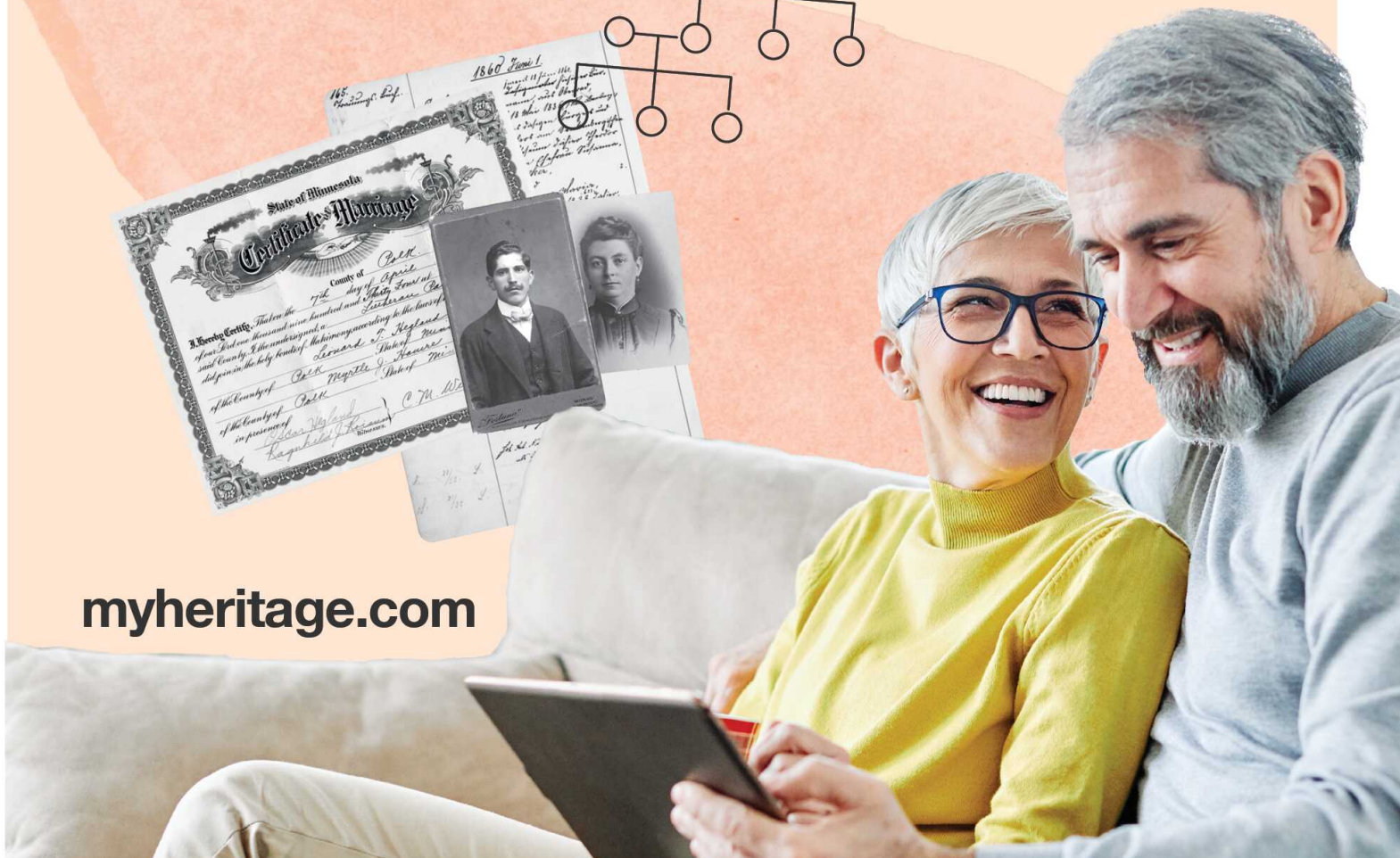
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From the Editor

As I sit down to write this editorial, I have just finished reviewing twenty different submissions for inclusion in this edition. This Journal sure has come a long way over the past year; from re-running old articles to having to delay publishing some for fear of not being able to fold the printed journal due to its thickness! As the Editor, I couldn't be more pleased with our progress or the response that we have received from our readers. Keep those submissions coming – we will continue to work with you to get your articles published and to continue to evolve *Families* over time.

This issue is chalk-full of interesting and diverse articles that are sure to capture your attention. We have new authors who are publishing their stories for the first time, returning authors who continue to submit pieces and we have a few that have undertaken the writing of a series of articles based around a theme. And, in this issue, we are trying something brand new – embedding a video article! Please, let us know what you think!

◆————◆
Keep those submissions
coming – we will continue
to work with you to get your
articles published
◆————◆



Heather McTavish Taylor,
Managing Editor

If I had to pick a theme that connects the articles in this issue, I would choose “conference”. With the 2023 OGS virtual conference coming up in early September, we have selected quite a few articles that focus on the Grand River and Diversity, or are pre-cursors to some of the sessions that are planned for the conference weekend. We have formatted this issue to allow for a special “pull-out” section in the middle which is dedicated to the conference.

You will also see our first advertisement for the OGS Conference being planned for June 2024 in Toronto. The theme of that conference is “An Interactive Experience – Explore, Engage, Enjoy”. This will be the first in-person conference in five years. We would love your feedback on how our Members feel about getting together again in person – are you ready? And lastly, we are already looking ahead to our smaller Conference Seminar in 2025. We are considering themes around DNA or Technology and AI and have included a few articles in this issue on those very topics. Do either of those topics interest you?

As always, we value your feedback and I sincerely hope that you will engage with us and let us know your thoughts. Please feel free to email me at Heather.McTavish.Taylor@ogs.on.ca.

Heather

Heather

FAMILIES

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Families is published by The Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS). The editor invites articles from all members of The Society and from anyone having a serious interest in genealogical research. All manuscripts and correspondence should be e-mailed to Editor, *Families* at families@ogs.on.ca. Any documents or other material that cannot be sent by e-mail should be mailed to the Society Office, c/o Editor, *Families* at the address below. *Families* publishes submission guidelines and reserves the right to edit manuscripts for content and style. The Name Game, our query department, is open to members of The Society and to members of the public wishing to further their research. See the Name Game section for further information, conditions, and fees, if applicable.

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Families is indexed in the Periodical Source Index (PERSI). Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of the OGS, the *Families* editors, or The Society's officers.

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Publication Mail Registration No. 5971. Return mail guaranteed. Change of address notices and orders for subscriptions may be sent to the Ontario Ancestors Office.



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Who was Hephzibah?

Jane Bennett

Jane Bennett lives in Hamilton, Ontario, right around the corner from the cemetery in which Hephzibah's brother Augustus Frederick is buried. She has been exploring her family history for 30 years but has really gone to town since retiring recently. Most branches of the family arrived in Ontario from England and Northern Ireland in the early 1800s, settling in Scarborough and Durham County, but fortunately there is a bit of variety offered by a Mennonite branch in Markham.

Ever since I was little, I have been fascinated by names. As a child, I always wanted to know my friends' middle names. I mused over the names in books, and I had no trouble at all understanding why Anne insisted on an "e" at the end of her name.

My paternal grandmother's name was Eunice Hephzibah Hallett. I pondered that name as a child. Eunice is an odd enough name to a modern child's ear, but Hephzibah! Really – what kind of a name is that?

I remember asking my mother but she had no idea where the name came from. I don't know why I never asked my grandmother herself, but I didn't. By the time I became interested in family history, she had died, and it was too late.

Since then, however, I have had lots of fun finding out the history of my grandmother's odd name and here is what I have discovered.

My grandmother was born in 1888 in Hamilton, Ontario. Her grandparents, Augustus Frederick (known as Frederick) and Elizabeth Hallett, had immigrated from England in 1858 with their infant daughter whose name, I was excited to discover, was also Hephzibah -- Hephzibah Caroline Louisa Hallett.

Discovering this Hephzibah whetted my curiosity even more. Hephzibah Caroline Louisa....well, Caroline and Louisa (as I discovered) were the names of the child's two grandmothers. Obviously, this was a family whose custom was to pass along family names. So, who was Hephzibah? She must have been significant since her peculiar name was first in the list of family names bestowed upon my great-grandaunt.

I had a lucky break with the 1861 Canadian Census

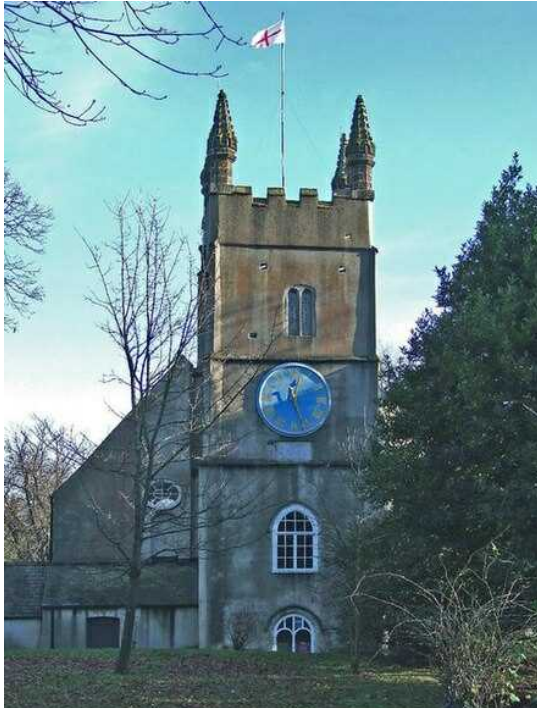


Above: Eunice Hephzibah Hallett (Photo from author).

report for this family. The enumerator filled in the birthplace of the family members as Devonport, England instead of just putting "England" (and don't we all wish more enumerators had been so helpful!).

So, I moved backward in time to the Hallett family in Devonport, England.

Devonport is now part of the City of Plymouth which suffered terrible bombing during World War II due to its importance as a major port. I was fortunate in my research because the records of the parish church of Stoke Damerel in Devonport were not damaged and they are excellent.



Above: Stoke Damerel Church
(From Wikipedia).

The present church survived the war, and it dates back to the 15th century, built on the site of a 13th century church.

The parish records revealed a family of nine children born to John Hallett, surgeon, and his wife Caroline. My great-great-grandfather Augustus Frederick, the eighth child, was baptised in the church on 13 March 1833.

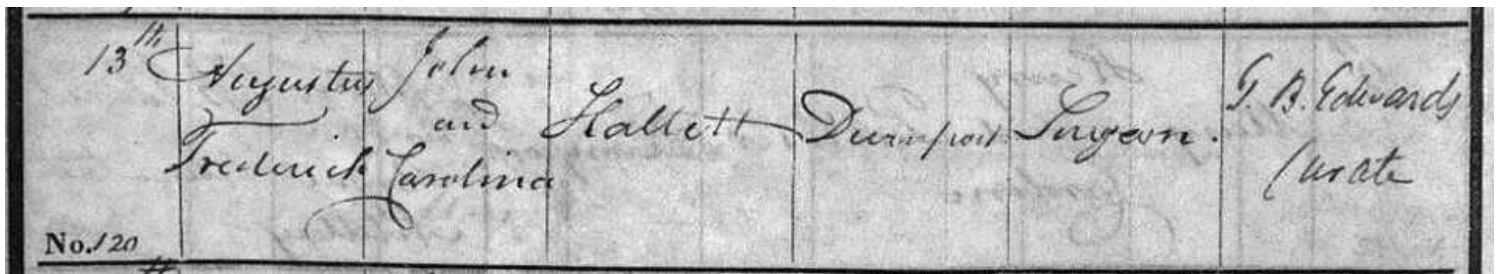
But even more exciting – he had an older sister named

Hephzibah Elizabeth! She was baptised on 16 February 1831. Here was my great-great-grandaunt Hephzibah, the source, as I believe, of the name. Fancy names were in vogue in Victorian England and several children in this family had rather grandiose handles, including Augustus Frederick. I suspect poor Hephzibah was simply the victim of fashion. I have found no record of the name in the family before this time. But why was she sufficiently memorable that her unusual name was passed on?

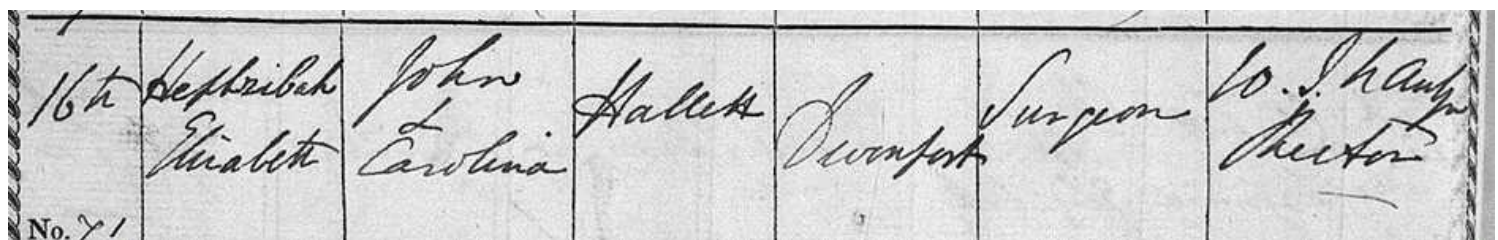
Discovering Hephzibah was the start of a fascinating exploration during which I blessed my 3x great-grandparents John and Caroline many times for giving their daughter this unusual name. I'm sure I am not the only family historian who struggles with the repetitious common names that our ancestors shared. Having a distinctive first name to research is a rare treat.

A combination of Google, literature, and newspaper searches as well as immigration and other records helped me to uncover Hephzibah's story.

Hephzibah and Frederick's father John Hallett was variously described as a surgeon, druggist, chemist, and an apothecary. His father James and his two brothers were also apothecaries in different parts of England. These men plied their trade during the first half of the 19th century which witnessed the evolution of the role of physician as a licensed professional distinct from the surgeon/apothecary.



Above: Baptismal record of Augustus Frederick Hallett, 1833 (Supplied by author).



Above: Baptismal record of Hephzibah Elizabeth Hallett, 1831 (Supplied by author).

Surgeon/apothecaries provided a broad range of medical and pseudo-medical services, some apparently devolving into frank quackery as this advertisement placed in the *Hampshire Chronicle* on 12 January 1818 by my 4x great-grandfather demonstrates.

GREAT NEWS to those afflicted with diseases, let them be ever so stubborn or long standing, or if given up by physicians, or turned out of hospitals incurable, shall, with help of God, be radically cured by Dr. JAMES HALLETT, the original curer of all diseases in men, women, and children; all disorders of the head.—There are above 100 diseases of the eyes and eyelids, and some hundreds he has cured, even some that were born blind.—He has cured cancers, King's evil, scrofula; scorbutic and all other eruptions, nervous diseases, palsy, apoplexy, lethargy, convulsions and all other fits, consumptions, asthmas, coughs, colds, shortness of breath, loss of appetite, all impurities of the blood, rheumatism, all sorts of gouts, pains in the head, limbs, and bones;

Above: Advertisement in *Hampshire Chronicle*, 12 January 1818.

The oldest boy in Hephzibah's family was Charles Henry, born in 1824. Instead of taking up the family trade, Charles was able to attend Edinburgh University to study medicine. By all accounts, he did very well at university, winning a prize in Anatomy and obtaining an appointment as a Demonstrator of Anatomy at Edinburgh University in 1844.

At this point, my research hit paydirt because Hephzibah and her brother Charles became involved in a rather astounding endeavour that has been much reported. My description of this venture is based on published diaries kept by two of the participants, William Mackworth and William Munce, as well as two additional published accounts.[1]

I was fortunate also because around the time that I was doing this research, I was contacted by a distant cousin in Australia who was also researching this Hallett family. My newfound 1st cousin six times removed was in possession of original letters written to and from my 3x great-grandfather, John Hallett, his brother, James Hallett Jr. and their father, James Hallett Sr. Any family historian can imagine my excitement at this discovery – original letters in Australia!

My research and the letters revealed the following tale.

In 1849, an Englishman named Charles Enderby from a

wealthy whaling family petitioned the British government for a charter to establish a whaling colony on a distant archipelago of sub-Antarctic islands called the Auckland Islands, some 464 km south of New Zealand.



Above: Location of Auckland Islands.

Enderby planned to establish a permanent British colony of which he would be the Governor. He hoped to make lots of money from whaling in these waters and the colony was intended to become a stable community supporting the whaling venture, self-sufficient through agriculture and through its position as a port-of-call on shipping and whaling routes.

The British whaling industry was in trouble at that time and Enderby was able to convince the powers-that-be to grant his request. His enterprise, The Southern Whale Fishery Company, was granted a Royal Charter in 1849.

Sixty-six settlers including individuals with essential occupations and families with children were chosen, conscripted, or duped into casting in their lots with this venture. Among them were Charles and Hephzibah Hallett.

10 September 1850 letter from John Hallett to his brother, James Hallett

However I must not jump over informing you of the benefit my son Charles Henry has received from the College of Surgeons by their appointing him Senior Surgeon to the Governor at Auckland Islands at a salary of £500 per annum with house and provision for 5 years. My eldest daughter Hephzibah is gone out with

him as his housekeeper. Dispatches were received last week by H M J Pty that they arrived quite safe on the 26th December last all well. I am anxiously waiting a letter of information from them, as soon as I receive it I will send a copy of it in which I am sure you will have real pleasure in perusing and knowing he is doing well.

To say that Charles and Hephzibah were “doing well” was a mis-statement of colossal proportions although my great-great-great grandfather did not know it at the time.

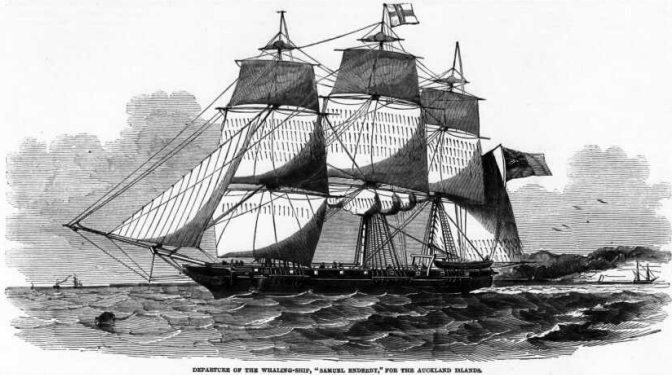
women, at a time when we had good cause to doubt our making the island at all, I shall also never forget.

Here let me relate an event which occurred on the morning of our sighting of the island. For a long time before we reached the longitude of this place, we suffered severely from gales of wind, and for the last two or three days were visited by mists, and were consequently unable to obtain satisfactory observations — our only plan then was to run only by day (knowing ourselves to be in about the right latitude) and to lay to at night, with the fear (not pleasing) of drifting on a lee shore. At six o'clock on the morning of the 27th Dec. completely exhausted with watching, and dreading the probable fact of our having run past the island altogether, knowing how small was the chance of the 'Fancy' ever beating back against the prevailing winds of this latitude, I endeavoured to resign myself into the hands of an all-wise God, but to entreat him for the sake of you dear ones to hear and help me. My 'Amen' was uttered, and at that instant the shout of 'Land oh!!' was roared from the mast head and flew through the ship — the mist had partially cleared and shewed us our position; we were just running past the southern point of Adam's Island and would have been altogether out of sight in an hour had it not been seen. Let anyone who doubts the Omnipresence of God hear this.

When they finally made landfall, Hephzibah was just 18 years old. Charles Hallett, Chief Medical Officer of the colony, was 25.

The settlers had been promised a near-utopia, but reality was something else again. Inaccurate and misleading descriptions of the Auckland Islands had been circulated, culminating in pamphlets published by Enderby describing wonderful scenery, fertile soil, and excellent forests. In fact, the islands are little more than barren specks of volcanic rock in the midst of the tumultuous Southern Ocean. At latitude 50o South, they are lashed by the winds and aptly nicknamed “The Furious Fifties”.

The Roaring 40s, Furious 50s and Screaming 60s are winds that batter the Southern Ocean, on the fringes of Antarctica. Their names are nods to the latitudes at



DEPARTURE OF THE WHALING-SHIP, "SAMUEL ENDERBY," FOR THE AUCKLAND ISLANDS.

Above: The Whaling Ship *Samuel Enderby* (*The Illustrated London News*, August 25, 1849: 132).

Three ships, the *Samuel Enderby*, the *Brisk* and the *Fancy*, left Plymouth in August 1849 bearing the 66 settlers and provisions for the construction of the settlement which would be called Hardwicke. By all accounts, the voyage was a nightmare. It took more than four months, through violent seas and storms, passengers packed into small quarters below deck, many suffering continuously from seasickness. It was reported that one woman begged the captain repeatedly to be thrown overboard to end her suffering.[2]

Charles and Hephzibah were aboard the *Fancy*, the last ship to make port. The ship had very nearly missed the islands completely in the fog and storm as this excerpt from a letter sent by William Mackworth, the incoming Assistant Commissioner, to his mother describes.[3]

My beloved Mother — Four months and a half on board the 'Fancy' crowded to excess and battling against the furies of the sea, I shall never forget, nor think of without shuddering at the recollection. The patient resignation, particularly on the part of the

which they occur in the Southern Hemisphere, and are terrifying in the intensity they evoke.[4]

The climate is classified as a subpolar oceanic climate which means that it is basically miserable all year round. The warmest month, January, has an average high temperature of 14.8 degrees Celsius and an average low temperature of 7.6 degrees Celsius. The other months are worse. Port Ross gets on average 311 days of rain annually. The terrain is rugged and rocky, the soil poor, the winds ferocious. The native vegetation is dense, almost impenetrable and not conducive to human settlement.

As might have been predicted, things did not go well for the colony from the beginning. Clearing the land and erecting buildings was very slow and difficult. The colonists were forced to live on board the ships for another two months after arrival before any houses were habitable. Agriculture proved impossible. Food and other supplies grew short, and tempers grew shorter. To top it all, there were almost no whales! As one historian has remarked: "...life in the colony unfolded like a grim soap opera." [5]

Among the many problems that beset the colony, the abuse of alcohol was one of the worst. The sailors manning the whaling ships were unruly, undisciplined, and prone to drunkenness and many of the colonists seem to have been little better. Mackworth and Munce's diaries reported constant challenges controlling the alcohol-related disturbances amongst the settlers.

We are not told explicitly that the following sad incident was fuelled by alcohol, but reading between the lines in Mackworth's diary, the conclusion seems inescapable.[6]

Mon 14 Oct 1850: Twelve o'clock at night: *One of the most appalling attempts at murder and suicide has just been made by Miss Hallett, sister of chief medical officer. It appears that the young Lady, after firing through a door panel at her Brother with intent to kill (he providentially escaping) leisurely reloaded the gun and shot herself, while endeavours were being made to force the door... Was on the spot immediately*

afterwards – the side of this unfortunate person's head fearfully lacerated, the skull has not been fractured – hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Hephzibah did recover. Shortly thereafter, Charles either resigned or was fired. On 16 January 1851, Charles and Hephzibah were on board the *Fancy*, bound for Sydney, New South Wales. They had been on the Auckland Islands for just one year. One can only suppose that it must have been one of the worst years of Hephzibah's young life.

The Enderby Settlement limped on for another year, beset by problems on all sides. In 1852, the venture and the colony were abandoned. The remaining colonists ended up in New Zealand, Australia or back in England. The islands have never been inhabited since.

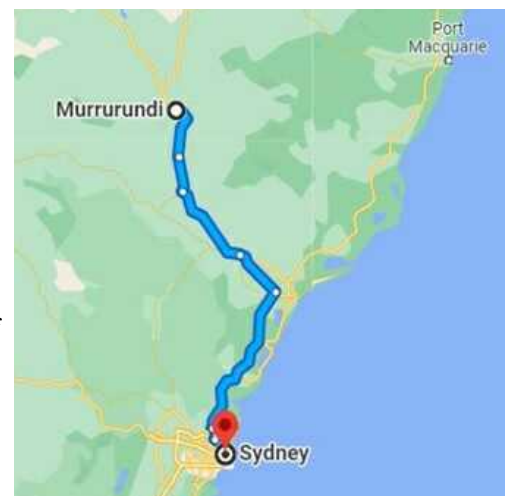
Meanwhile, Charles and Hephzibah landed in Sydney, New South Wales on 1 February 1851.

The *Fanny* from Auckland Islands to Sydney 1 Feb. 1851

ATTWATER	James	
BROOKS	Capt	
CATTIN	Edwd	
HALLETT	Dr C., Dau Hallatt	in SMH
HARRIS	S	Seaman?
HARRISON	B	Seaman?
JOHNSON	Wm	Seaman?
JONES	A	Seaman?
MARRIOTT	W	Seaman?
MARSHALL	Wm	Seaman?
PERRY	James	Seaman? in SMH
STEWART	Peter	Seaman? in SMH
STOWE	J.S. Mate	Stove in SR list
TAYLOR	John	
WALKER	Thos	Seaman?
WEEDEN	Thos	Seaman?

Above: Ship's Manifest *The Fancy* (Supplied by author).

Charles lost no time buying a medical practice in Murrurundi, a small settlement 314 km north of Sydney.



Right: Location of Murrurundi, New South Wales.

By March 1st, the following advertisement appeared in the *Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser*:

**To Settlers, Shepherds, and Others,
on the Page.**

DR. C. H. HALLETT (late Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh), having Purchased Dr. Welsh's Practice, begs leave to inform the Settlers and others in the Page district that he has FITTED UP a commodious HOSPITAL, and that his charges for professional services will be on the most moderate scale.

Murrurundi, February. 445

Above: Advertisement of Charles Hallett's medical practice opening in Murrurundi.

But by the middle of April, Charles was dead.

Deaths.

At Murrurundi, New South Wales, on the 15th April, Charles Henry Hallett, Esq, M.R.C.S., London, aged 26 years, eldest son of John Hallett, Esq, M.R.C.S L., of Devonport, England—late Demonstrator of Anatomy at the University of Edinburgh.

Above: Announcement of the death of Charles Henry Hallett.

Charles and Hephzibah had been in New South Wales for less than three months. Hephzibah had just turned 20 years old and was now, as far as I can establish, completely alone in the back country of New South Wales.

Murrurundi was at that time a small frontier town at the northern edge of settlement with a population fewer than 400 people.[7] The country in this part of New South Wales was gradually being settled as immigration grew. Ranching was the main occupation with huge cattle and sheep stations covering thousands of acres. Small towns such as Murrurundi were service centres for the settlers in the district.

It seems that Hephzibah stayed in Murrurundi after Charles died though what she would have done there by herself is hard to imagine. An advertisement in the *Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser* informs us that all of Charles's medical equipment and other belongings were to be sold in May

1851 and one assumes Hephzibah received the proceeds.

At Murrurundi, on the 26th May.

To the Medical Profession, Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, Private Families, and others.

MR. W. WILLIAMS has been instructed by the Executors of Dr. Hallett to sell by public auction, at his late Residence, Haydanton, on MONDAY, the 26th May, at Twelve o'clock precisely,

The whole of his valuable EFFECTS, as under, commencing with—

The UNEXPIRED LEASE of the PREMISES. An extensive and varied assortment of the most valuable SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, most of them of the latest and best improved description, which were only recently imported expressly to the order of the late Dr. Hallett.

54 Volumes of MEDICAL WORKS, very rare and scarce.

20 Volumes of other WORKS.

An ample and well assorted stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and other MEDICINES.

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other Effects.

Several HORSES, Saddles, Bridles, and other Property, too numerous to specify in an advertisement—the whole of which must be sold without reserve, to close the affairs of the Estate.

¶ The deceased medical gentleman being a Professor of Anatomy from the College of Edinburgh, his selections of Works and Instruments are unequalled in this district, or any part of the colony.

Terms liberal, at the sale. 967

Above: Advertisement of the sale of Charles Hallett's belongings.

One year later, in the same paper, we find the announcement of Hephzibah's marriage to one Falkner Hope Bartlett.

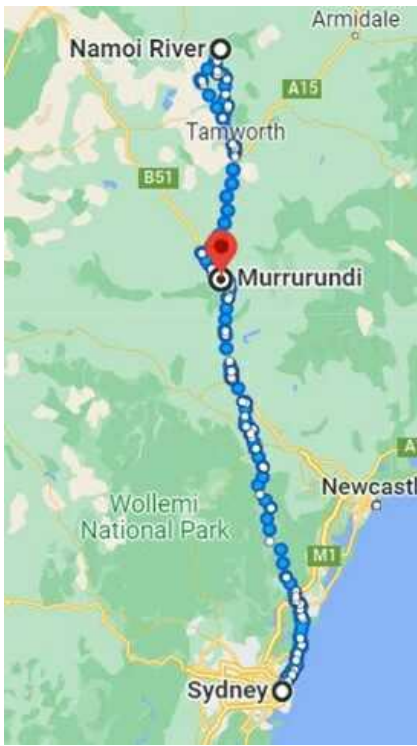
On the 6th March, at Murrurundi, by the Rev. Richard George Baxle, M.A., Mr. Falkner Hope Bartlett, of the Namoi River, to Hephzibah Elizabeth, only daughter of John Hallett, Esq., Surgeon, of Devonport, Devonshire.

Above: Announcement of the marriage of Hephzibah Hallett and Falkner Bartlett.

Falkner Bartlett was born in Stanford, Norfolk, England. By 1842, he and his brother Edward were running a large sheep and cattle station called Wallah, on the Namoi River, 128 miles northwest of Murrurundi.[8]

25. Bartlett Falkner. Name of run, Wallah. Estimated area, twenty-five thousand six hundred acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, six hundred cattle, four thousand sheep. Bounded on the south by the river

Above: Description of Wallah Station.



Left: Location of Namoi River.

The boy was christened Charles Henry Falkner Hope Bartlett (poor child!). I was interested to note that Hephzibah named her son Charles Henry which settled in my mind the question of her feelings towards her brother Charles. Until I discovered the baby's name, I wondered if Hephzibah had gotten away with murdering Charles in Murrurundi after her unsuccessful attempt on the Auckland Islands!

I might have left Hephzibah here, enjoying life at Wallah with her little family, basking in the sunshine and warmth after the miseries of the Auckland Islands. But then I discovered one more unusual chapter in the young woman's life.

Hephzibah's mother, Caroline, had died in 1839, leaving her father, John Hallett the surgeon, with five children, the youngest only three years old. The 1851 England census shows a servant named Louisa Mitchell living in the Hallett household.

In December 1855, the following unhappy event was reported in the *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette*:

PLYMOUTH & DEVONPORT - Manslaughter. - On the 14th ult. a woman, named LOUISA MITCHELL, who was living with DR. HALLETT, an apothecary practising as a doctor in James-street Devonport - expired under circumstances that led to an Inquiry before Mr. Bone and a Jury. There was a suspicion that foul play by poison had been used to produce the woman's death, and the Inquest was adjourned for the stomach and its contents to be analysed by Mr. Herepath, of Bristol. On Monday week the Inquest was resumed, when Mr. Herepath stated his belief that the deceased had died from congestion of the lungs, and not from any known poison. The evidence, however, went to show that the woman had been grossly neglected while ill; and that no surgeon was called to attend her until she was dead, and the Jury returned the following verdict: "That deceased died from congestion of the lungs, and that the death was accelerated by the gross ignorance and negligence of JOHN HALLETT and therefore we find a verdict of Manslaughter against him.

The Bartletts were among the settlers of New South Wales known as "pastoralists" or "squatters".

"Squatting" is a historical Australian term that referred to someone occupying a large tract of Crown land to graze livestock. Initially often having no legal rights to the land, squatters became recognized by the colonial government as owning the land by being the first (and often the only) European settlers in the area.[9]

The pastoralists of New South Wales used an established system of Travelling Stock Routes (TSR) to move their livestock from one place to another to graze and to get to market.[10] There appears to have been a Travelling Stock Route close to Murrurundi, on the way from Namoi River to Sydney, so likely Hephzibah and Falkner met when he visited Murrurundi for supplies or services or when he drove his livestock to market in Sydney.

The next we hear of Hephzibah is an announcement in the Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser 10 August 1853 reporting the birth of her first child, a son, on 1 August 1853.

Birth.
At Wallah, Namoi River, on the 1st instant,
Mrs. Falkner Hope Bartlett, of a son.

Above: Announcement of the birth of Hephzibah's first child.

Followed almost at once by this report in the same paper:

Thursday 24 January 1856

EXETER – Sudden Death – a short time since, we reported among our local intelligence an Inquest held at Devonport, on the body of LOUISA MITCHELL, alias HALLETT, who died under circumstances that awakened suspicions against Mr., or as he was commonly known, DR. HALLETT, of that town. The Jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against this person and he was committed to the county gaol, at Exeter, to await his trial at the ensuing assizes. He has, however, gone before a higher tribunal – he died on Monday in the gaol, and on Tuesday an Inquest was held on view of his body, before R.R. Crosse, Esq, the Coroner, when a verdict of “Died by the Visitation of God” was returned.

What a dramatic turn of events! This must have been shocking to the family. Of the original nine children, only four were still living by 1856. My 2x great-grandfather Frederick had just been discharged from the British army after being wounded in Crimea. Another son, Edwin, was still in the army. The location of the youngest, Francis, has so far eluded me. And then there was Hephzibah, in New South Wales.

I now discovered one more peculiar turn in Hephzibah’s life. The records show that the two executors named in John Hallett’s will renounced their right to probate. Instead, administration was granted to Hephzibah Elizabeth Bartlett![11]

Why? Were the men named as executors reluctant to act because John Hallett died in jail? Had he become a pariah? Why did one of the sons in England not make the application? In Victorian England, it would have been unusual for a daughter to apply to administer an estate when there were adult sons available. And in 1856, such a legal proceeding could not be done by email or Zoom! It required that Hephzibah, her husband Falkner Bartlett and their 3-year-old son Charles all travel to England, hardly a routine undertaking in those days.

Once I got to this point in Hephzibah’s story, I felt that I understood why her name had not been forgotten. In my imagination at least, my great-great-grandfather was so grateful to his big sister for returning to England to sort out the messy estate that when his first child was born in April 1857, he named her Hephzibah.

The Bartletts stayed in England until 1859, living in London. In 1857, Hephzibah gave birth to her second son, Arthur Stewart Bartlett. The family returned to New South Wales in December 1859 and Hephzibah’s life appears to have been blessedly unremarkable after that.

Hephzibah died in Sydney, Australia in 1923 at the age of 92. Her son Charles had a distinguished military career and is included in the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*. [12]

Her grandson, Hope Bartlett, became a racing car driver and was inducted into the Australian Motor Sport Hall of Fame. [13]

Right: Colonel Charles Henry Falkner Hope Bartlett (Australia War Memorial).

Below: Hope Bartlett (primotipo.com).



I would love to know how much of this story my grandmother Eunice Hephzibah knew. To me, Hephzibah is a character worth remembering.



References:

- [1] *Enderby Settlement Diaries: Records of a British Colony at the Auckland Islands, 1849-1852* (Pakuranga, N.Z.: Wordsell Press, 1999); Ellen Rykers, "The Lie of the Land," *New Zealand Geographic*, no. 152 (Jul/Aug 2018): 92-103; and Conon Fraser, *The Enderby Settlement: Britain's Whaling Venture on the Subantarctic Auckland Islands, 1849-1852* (Dunedin: Otago University Press, 2014). The latter is a most comprehensive account of the Enderby Settlement venture based on Mackworth and Munce's diaries and much other research.
- [2] Rykers, "The Lie of the Land": 92.
- [3] Fraser, *The Enderby Settlement*, 8.
- [4] Wikipedia, https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/furious_fifties.
- [5] Rykers, "The Lie of the Land": 95.
- [6] Mackworth Diaries, 14 October 1850 in *Enderby Settlement Diaries*.
- [7] See <https://www.traveller.com.au/murrurundi--culture-and-history-6gne>.
- [8] Description of Wallah Station from *Crown Lands Beyond the Settled Districts* (From a Supplement to the Government Gazette), 2 January 1844.
- [9] Wikipedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Squatting_\(Australian_history\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Squatting_(Australian_history)).
- [10] J.M.R. Cameron and P.G. Spooner, "Origins of Travelling Stock Routes. 2. Early development, management, and the growing embrace of the law (1830-70s)," *The Rangeland Journal* 32, no. 3 (2010): 341-351, <https://doi.org/10.1071/RJ10010>.
- [11] Letters of Administration with Will Annexed of John Hallett, 1 May 1856, Public Records Office, National Archives, Catalogue Reference: prob 11/2232.
- [12] See <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/bartlett-charles-henry-falkner-hope-5148>.
- [13] See <https://www.australianmotorsportshalloffame.com.au/inductees/hope-bartlett/>.

Letter to the Editor

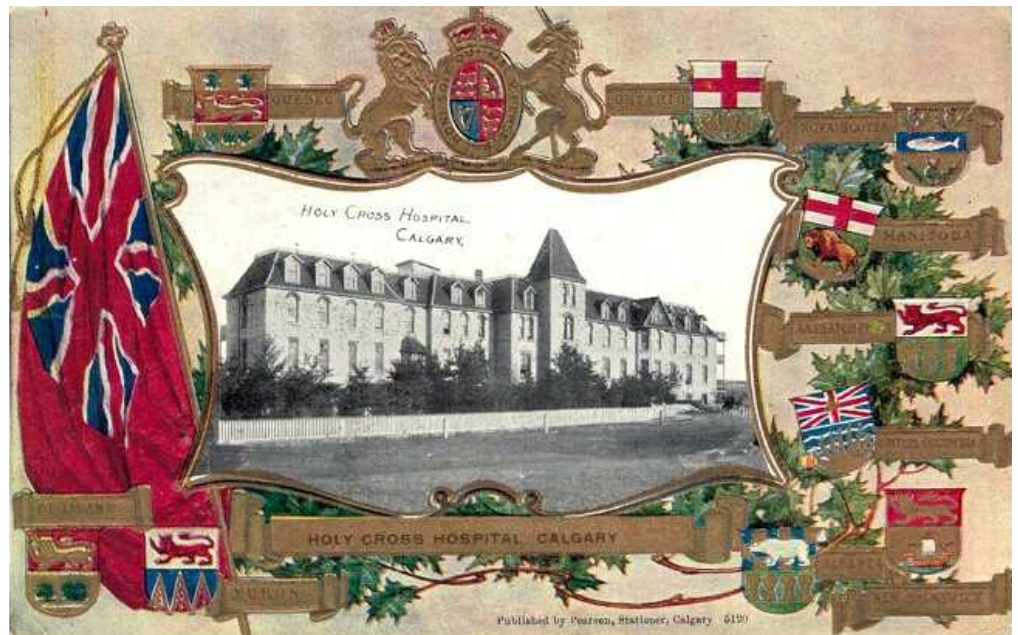
This message is in response to your request in *Families* (Vol. 62, No.1, February 2023, page 35) to share postcards related to my own family tree.

As you may be aware, Canadian picture postcards are very rarely found published before 1900. However, there are many subsequently produced that feature older views such as photographs, lithographs, royalty, other notable people, landmarks, etcetera.

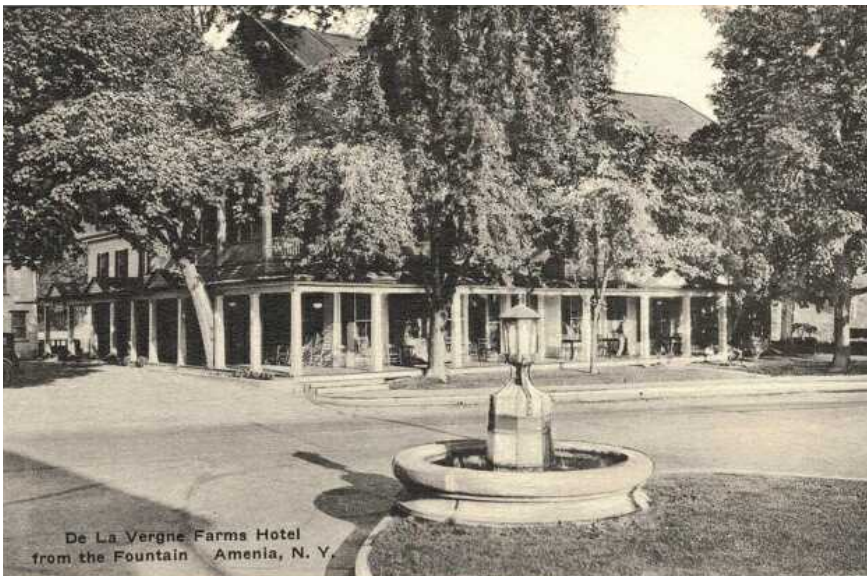
I have been able to purchase each of my relevant postcards from the internet (eBay, Hipstamp, Delcampe, etc.) and from dealers at postcard shows. All of these postcards are from my personal collection.

The examples start with a postcard of the hospital in Calgary where I was born in 1936.

All the very best,
Jack de la Vergne
North Bay, Ontario



Right: Hospital in Calgary where I was born in 1936.



de la Vergne Hotel at Amenia in upstate New York.



Control Dam and Vézère River dredged by contractor de la Vergne.



Family residence in France, Château de la Vergne



Artist signed postcard Salina de la Vergne



Marie Madeleine Pioche de la Vergne

Decoding Money: Translating Historical Amounts Over Time

Drew von Hasselbach

Drew von Hasselbach, a journalist and lawyer in Toronto, was a reporter with the *Financial Post* for nearly 20 years. He has been doing genealogy for more than three decades and received his PLCGS from the National Institute of Genealogical Studies in October 2022.

Numbers are crucial to genealogy. Dates, ages, and generation counts — all feature prominently as we construct our family trees. When we do, we work with these numbers in intuitive ways, such as establishing timelines. The process isn't all that "mathy". For example, when I see 1927, I just see a year — a point in time — not the integer representing one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven revolutions of the Earth around the Sun since Jesus was born.

There are other numbers that frequently pop up in genealogy. I'm thinking of the currency amounts you'll see in things like will bequests, estate valuations, tax records, land transactions, or military pensions. Money talks, as the saying goes, but what stories do these old numbers tell us? It's hard to say when we don't know the context. To get there, we need to answer a fundamental question: how much is that historic amount worth in today's money?

Fortunately, there are some simple tools that can help. They're called inflation calculators. While these can be easy to use, they aren't always available in every situation, and those that are available come with some limitations you need to understand.

The Bank of Canada is a good place to start. My great-granduncle, Thomas Anderson, left an estate valued at \$6,098.86 when he died in 1927. If I call up the [BoCs inflation calculator](#), I can input that amount, type in the year it is from, then ask the computer to tell me what that amount would be worth today. One mouse click and I have my answer: \$105,984.63.

As noted, there are limitations. The first is that not every inflation calculator covers every historical period. The Bank of Canada's inflation calculator is

only available to translate values from 1914 to the present. [A U.S. inflation calculator](#) is available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and it covers U.S. dollar values from 1913 to the present. The granddaddy of them all comes from the [Bank of England, which boasts that its inflation calculator](#) can translate British pound values from 1209 to modern times.

My personal favourite is the [currency converter offered by the U.K. National Archives](#), which covers 1270 to 2017. This tool allows you to input sums using pounds, shillings, and pence, which is a boon for those of us perplexed by pre-decimal U.K. currencies. But the real benefit comes from the output. Not only does it give you a modern-day equivalent for the cash, it also provides you with a little chart that gives you a rough explanation of what that historic amount could have bought.

Let's say you had an ancestor who paid 17 pounds and 10 shillings to buy a plot of land in 1837. This converter doesn't let you input a specific year but instead asks you to pick a year from the closest decade. We'll select 1840 and click the button that says, "Show purchasing power in 1840." We instantly learn that 17 pounds and 10 shillings was the cash equivalent of £1,057.30 in 2017, which doesn't seem like a lot of money for a land deal. But this is only part of the answer. What you really learn is that 17 pounds and 10 shillings could have bought you a horse or paid the wages of a skilled tradesman for 87 days. That gives you some real historical context for the relative value.

We should review how these things actually work because that will underscore that any attempt to translate these values over time is really more of an

educated guess than an exercise in economic precision.

Modern inflation calculations rely on a consumer price index. This is a theoretical basket of goods and services that your typical household might buy. Think staples, like milk, bread, clothes, and so on. The problem is that the stuff consumers buy and need changes over time. Think of the many things you pay for today — phone bills, internet service, gas for the car, plane tickets for vacations — that didn't even exist in the wildest imaginations of our ancestors. Conversely, the costs that might have ruled their lives — telegraph fees, horseshoes, coal deliveries, feed for the mule — have little to no impact on us today.

Statisticians are aware of this problem. They periodically adjust the items in the consumer basket in hopes of keeping pace with consumer habits. The goal is to track changes in the aggregate value of the whole model shopping cart, not the individual items in it. Because the goods and services inside the shopping cart will change as society evolves, comparing a basket from the past with the basket of the present will never be a perfect, apples-to-apples comparison (though apples are indeed one of the items in the Canadian consumer basket). The comparison will always be a guesstimate, never a precise translation.

You might also wonder just how the Bank of England can track prices back to the 13th century. The BoE used historic economic data compiled by Gregory Clark, a professor with the University of California-Davis. The data is available on his website, The Son also Rises. If this is a topic that interests you, I'd recommend another website, measuringworth.com, which has lots of detail on how economic historians wrestle with these problems.

Finally, there is one more intangible, and that is the changing perception of what wealth means to people from different times and places. Our ancestors' economies and lifestyles were dramatically different from our own. They often relied on self-sufficiency, growing their own food, and making their own goods. Fewer consumer choices were available to them. Their

concept of wealth would have differed from ours. Keep in mind that even if an historic sum translated to its present-day equivalent strikes us as modest, it's entirely possible they considered that too modest sum to be a fantastic fortune.

So, inflation calculators might not provide a direct comparison between the wealth of the past and the wealth of today. But they are easy to use, they're fun to play with, and they do give you a basic framework to answer the question: how much is that in today's money? Know that, and when the money talks, you'll understand what it says.

Inflation Calculators and More

Bank of Canada

bankofcanada.ca/rates/related/inflation-calculator/

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm

Bank of England inflation calculator

bankofengland.co.uk/monetary-policy/inflation/inflation-calculator

U.K. National Archives currency converter

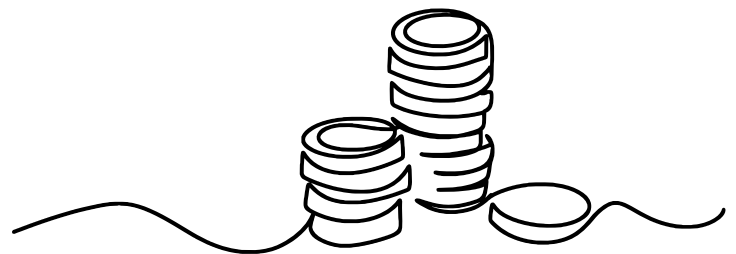
nationalarchives.gov.uk/currency-converter/

Gregory Davis data (used by Bank of England)

faculty.econ.ucdavis.edu/faculty/gclark/data.html

MeasuringWorth.com (for those keen to take a deeper dive)

measuringworth.com/



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An Ecclesiastical Firebrand and the Battle for Souls in the Upper Ottawa Valley

Robbie Gorr

Robbie Gorr is an amateur genealogist and historian who continues to enjoy the thrill of the search, the exhilaration of discovery and, of course, writing about his research and experiences.

Keyword Surnames: Alles, Boldt, Braun, Christen, Gerndt, Hamilton, Hay Township, Huron County, Little, Leidel, Lindemann, Lubitz, Maves, Scharffe, Weber, Westing, Winkler.

Keyword Places: Alice Township, Clifford, Colborne Township, Germany, Locksley, Minto, New Hamburg, Ottawa Valley, Petawawa Township, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Prussia, Renfrew County, Rheinland, Saxony, Steinforth, Waterloo County, Wentworth County, Wilberforce Township.

The church was the centre of the community for most immigrant pioneer families. It provided spiritual comfort and guidance as well as social support for the determined settlers striving to build new homes and lives after leaving behind everything that they had known and travelling such far distances. The church was not only the hub of life events, births, marriages, and deaths, but also a congenial and supportive place to gather with others who shared the common experience. But when two differing theologies converged on the lives of the German settlers of the Upper Ottawa Valley, it became a time of significant discord and division.

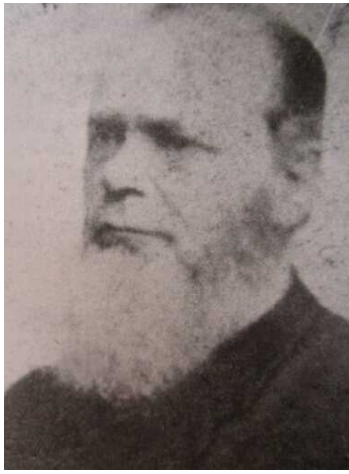


Right: A battle for souls ensued when two differing missionaries challenged each other in the pioneer German settlements of Renfrew County, Ontario. Photo of St. Michael battling Lucifer taken by Steve Cadman (Creative Commons).

The first German immigrants began settling the townships along the upper Ottawa River valley in 1858 but it was not until seven years afterwards that the Evangelische Gemeinschaft von Nord Amerika, more commonly referred to as the Evangelical Association, looked at the area as a possible mission field. The church had been active in the southwestern area of the province since 1837 but the Canadian synod of the church was not officially established until 1864 with the first annual Canada Conference of the Evangelical Association for North America being held in Waterloo County in 1865. At that time Brother Solomon Weber, an elder of the church, suggested that the large numbers of German settlers and the continuous arrival of Prussian immigrants in the Ottawa Valley might benefit from Evangelical witness and so after some due consideration it was decided that one of their own preachers, Brother Peter Alles, should journey to the Valley to assess the situation and acquire some firsthand knowledge.

The Rev. Peter Alles[1] was himself an immigrant from the Rheinland area of Prussia and had been a minister of the Gospel from a young age in Waterloo County where he had settled. He was a young man in his thirties when he journeyed to the Upper Ottawa Valley area. He would certainly have noted that the Lutheran church had been very active in the area for the past five years. In that time the Lutheran missionary Rev. Hermann Gerndt, a much-loved pastor, had been operating in a large field encompassing approximately 150 miles long by 60 miles wide, mainly in the upper townships of Renfrew County. He had organized several congregations and preaching centres and constructed a number of churches.[2] Because of the

Right: Rev. Peter Alles (1829-1892) visited the German settlements in the Upper Ottawa Valley and, despite the widespread activity of the Lutheran missionary there, advised the Evangelical Association to send their own missionary into the same area.



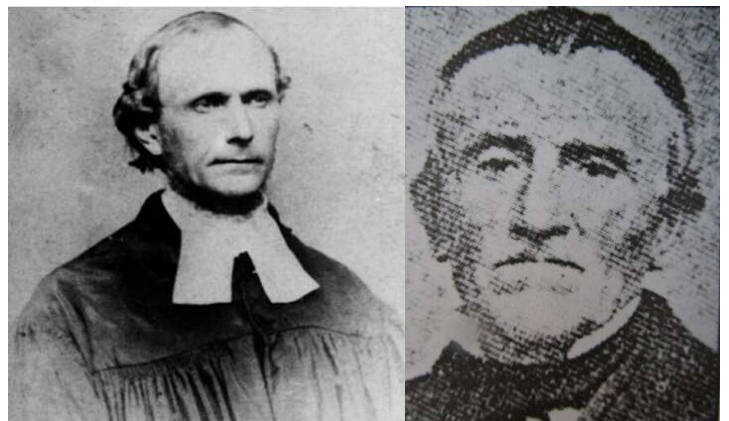
large area and the numerous and steadily increasing German population, it would seem that there was plenty of room for another mission to operate. As a result of his visit, Brother Alles was encouraged at the possibility and prospect of an Evangelical Association mission in the Upper Ottawa Valley, and at the 1866 annual meeting at New Hamburg in Waterloo County he gave a favourable report to the Conference.

It was then decided that Brother Friedrich Scharffe would make an excellent missionary in this new field of labour. He was an experienced preacher with a reputation for powerful and inspirational preaching that would attract people to the Evangelical Association. In fact, in his younger years, his forceful and compelling sermons earned him a reputation as an “ecclesiastical firebrand.”[3] At this time Rev. Scharffe was about fifty-two years old and he knew that the task offered to him would not be an easy one for a man of his age. Traversing the large territory and converting the faithful would mean many difficulties and much self-sacrifice but he went willingly where he had been called.

Friedrich Wilhelm Scharffe was a native of Steinforth in the German province of Saxony.[4] His wife Elisabeth Westing was likewise a native of Germany. [5] They had lived for a number of years in the city of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania where they were recorded as members of the Emanuel United Methodist Church. It was also in Philadelphia that their two oldest children Caroline[6] and Sarah[7] were born. By 1850 they had been sent to Waterloo County in Ontario, the centre of a large German population, by the Evangelical Association of North America. It was there that their

youngest child Wilhelm was born. By 1861 Scharffe was residing in Colborne Township in Huron County and by 1866, the time of his calling to the Ottawa Valley mission, he was a much loved and respected pastor among the German residents there.

Rev. Scharffe recorded in his own words[8] that he had arrived in the Upper Ottawa Valley at the town of Pembroke with his family in the late spring. It is not known whether he travelled from his last posting in Huron County by rail, by boat or by carriage, or some combination of these, but he stated that his arrival occurred on 12 March 1866 which was a Thursday. Accompanying him would have been his wife Elisabeth, some seven years his senior, and their youngest child Wilhelm, then aged fifteen years.[9] They took lodging at a hotel belonging to the Widow Leidel[10] who introduced him a few days later to some German settlers who were in town from the 12th Concession in Alice Township, some miles to the south of Pembroke, by the name of Lubitz.[11] And with the geniality and hospitality common among those early settlers who always were willing to assist those recently arrived, the Scharffe family was invited out to the Lubitz homestead.



Above: Rev. Hermann Gerndt (left), the Lutheran missionary, and Rev. Friedrich Scharffe (right), the Evangelical Association missionary, waged a literal battle for the souls of the German pioneer settlers.

In due course the pastor was introduced to Wilhelm Lindemann[12], a neighbour who invited the visiting clergyman to preach in his home. No doubt he also invited friends and neighbours from the surrounding countryside to hear the visiting preacher as events of this sort were rare in those times when the Lutheran pastor might only hold services once a month due to

the large size of his parish and the number of his flock. Rev. Scharffe recorded that he preached in the morning using a text from Acts[13] to welcome his listeners and exhorted them to hear the word of God. The full day event continued after a mid-day meal when Scharffe spoke again in the afternoon using a text from Hebrews[14] warning his audience to save themselves through their faith, probably in something close to his renowned hellfire camp meeting style.

Scharffe explained to the gathering his mission and purpose in the area and his belief in the way to faith through the Evangelical Association. He was pleased with the day and his acceptance by the settlers, writing of his experience that “*God blessed my sermon and the nice people were very thankful.*” So successful was this first assembly that they resolved to meet again in two weeks, this time at the home of Friedrich Maves[15], another settler from the 12th Concession area.

Lubitz, Lindemann and Maves and their near neighbours around the 12th Concession were, at that time, all members of a Lutheran congregation based at the 10th Concession of Alice.[16] Recent disagreements among that congregation had led to discussions of the 12th Concession group forming its own separate congregation.[17] But when the Lutheran missionary Gerndt learned that many of his flock had attended services held by the new Evangelical missionary, he was justifiably angry and possibly worried about the defection of this entire group. Scharffe recorded that the Lutheran minister punished Lindemann for hosting the meeting in his home although the details of this discipline were not memorialized. However, when Scharffe returned to the 12th Concession two weeks later for the next meeting at the Maves homestead, he found only a few people there and they were not willing to hear his preaching or to host any further gatherings. Scharffe was disappointed that his first efforts had been so curtailed by the Lutheran minister.

Not so easily discouraged or vanquished, Scharffe continued his efforts and was soon able to write “*praise the Lord, He opened other hearts and doors to me.*” On

a suggestion by Johann Christen[18] of Alice Township, Scharffe left the town of Pembroke and went to the home of Johann Boldt[19] at Locksley on Concession B of Alice Township. From the Boldt house he began to preach regularly in spite of the disapproval of the Lutheran minister whose home and central preaching station were also based at Locksley[20] and who had once counted Boldt as a parishioner. In addition to Sunday services at the Boldt home, Scharffe also held mid-week prayer meetings on Wednesdays, attracting many people, some of whom were converted to the Evangelical Association. By the beginning of June, less than three months after his arrival, he was able to record the conversion of sixteen people in Wilberforce Township and by the beginning of July another five in Alice Township. By the end of August in Alice he had nearly doubled the number of converts, all formerly members of the surrounding Lutheran congregations.

The Lutheran minister Gerndt, who considered this area his mission by right of his previous five years of work and its inhabitants to be members of his flock, was not pleased at this incursion by another religious organization. Scharffe recorded that Gerndt “*put great obstacles in my way,*” strongly opposing the work of the enthusiastic missionary and speaking out against the Evangelical Association. But in spite of what Scharffe termed “*insult and slander*” against his church, his preaching was well received and he himself was seen as a popular figure and his work “*was going ahead very well*” in the townships of Wilberforce, Alice and Petawawa. He found himself welcome once again in the 12th Concession of Alice among those who had first received him and some of those people were converted and became members of the Evangelical Association.

But the battle for souls in the Upper Ottawa Valley was only beginning. One of the newly converted was discovered to have been living a very sinful and immoral life and Scharffe was forced to expel him from the church. The evil-doer was never named nor were his deeds described but this pivotal decision caused great anger among his followers at the exclusion of their neighbour and friend and nearly

stopped the continuing work of their fledgling group.

Then, at about the same time, the Lutheran preacher Gerndt obtained some books from the Lutheran Synod which he read openly from the pulpit to his congregations. He described the whole Methodist family, including the Evangelical Association with its roots in Methodism and German Pietism, as being “*a cursed gang, community destroyers, sorcerers, false prophets and more.*” To most of the settlers, being ignorant of the teachings of the Evangelical Association, they believed what they had been told by their pastor and believed what he read to them from those books, and they began to abuse and persecute those who had converted to the Evangelical Association. It was often said that “*Brother Scharffe is on his way to hell and his people with him.*”



Above: An example of the “hellfire and damnation” preaching used at camp meetings (An engraving by Lossing-Barrett, Wikimedia Commons).

But in spite of the accusations and unpleasantness with their Lutheran neighbours, those actions, rather than scaring or intimidating the converts back into the Lutheran fold, had the opposite effect, making the Evangelical group even stronger, banding together against adversity. The converts became even more resolute in their beliefs and determined to proceed with their work.

The Lutherans, too, were aware that they had not succeeded in their attempts to coerce the new converts back and they also increased their efforts. They began new prayers aimed at the denigration and disparagement of the Evangelicals and the hope that their return would reclaim their salvation. Lutheran services and meetings were prolonged, and they prayed on their knees in fervency, inciting a resurgence of the hostilities between the two groups. Rev. Scharffe looked upon these efforts as the work of the devil and he wrote “*through the cunning of Satan the pure people were deceived again.*” However, as before, the newly converted Evangelical group remained steadfast in their beliefs and felt that a return to Lutheranism would now be unfavorable and unpropitious.

Scharffe felt that his church had established a solid foundation in the Valley and that the work of the Ottawa Mission was progressing well in spite of, and perhaps aided by, impediments and difficulties. Early in 1867 on the 4th Concession of Alice Township, he erected one of the first Evangelical Association churches in the Upper Ottawa Valley called Salem Evangelische Gemeinschaft Kirche, or Salem Evangelical Association Church, for the edification of the converts in that area of the township. And on the 16th Concession of Alice, the newly formed Zion Lutheran congregation, consisting of at least a dozen families residing along the town line separating Alice and Petawawa Townships, was almost completely converted in 1867, excepting only three of its families that remained steadfast Lutherans.[21] In the fall of that same year, and less than a mile up the road from the recently established Lutheran cemetery and the planned site of that congregation’s church, but on the Petawawa side of the township line road, they constructed their own building, brazenly naming their newly formed church Zions Evangelische Gemeinschaft Kirche or Zion Evangelical Association Church.

Financial aid and support for the Ottawa Mission was provided by established Evangelical Association congregations in southwestern Ontario that had collected seven hundred dollars to finance the building



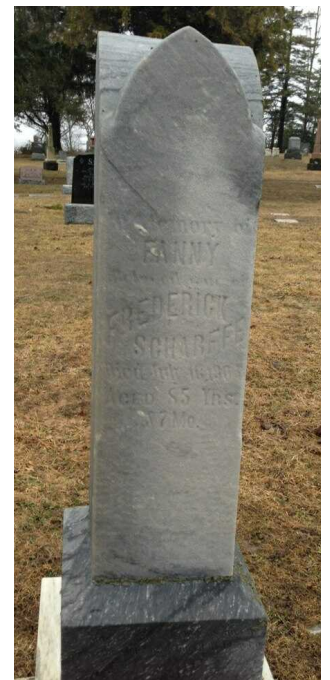
Salem United Church (left) in Alice Township and Zions Kirche (right) in Petawawa Township were two of the first congregations organized by the Evangelical Association (Photos by the author).

of Salem in Alice and Zion in Petawawa as well as a church in Wilberforce Township on Concession 23 and another in Alice Township on the 10th Concession. Most of these churches were built within short distance of established Lutheran churches and drew their newly converted membership from the same. During this period of rapid expansion the Canada Conference sent Brother Christian Braun as an assistant to missionary Scharffe.

Rev. Scharffe, having succeeded in his original mission to evangelize and convert the faithful of the Upper Ottawa Valley for the Evangelical Association, left the area early in 1868, less than two years after his arrival. He left behind his assistant Brother Braun to provide continued support to his successor Rev. Philip Winkler who arrived that same year, the first of a long line of replacements who remained only a few years each in the Ottawa Mission before moving on. Scharffe was later revered as a much-loved leader, a dedicated missionary, and a founding church father in the area. The Evangelical Association congregations continued to prosper in the Valley and many still exist as members of the United Church of Canada.[22]

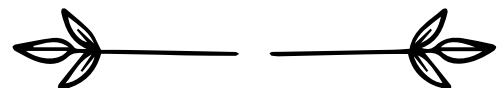
In the meantime, Scharffe had accepted the call to a parish in St. Mary's Ward in the city of Hamilton and was living there at the time of the 1871 census. Afterwards, however, he returned to his former home in Hay Township in Huron County where his children and grandchildren lived. His wife and helpmate Elisabeth died there on 12 October 1883 and was buried in Dashwood Evangelical United Brethren Cemetery.

Rev. Scharffe married again to Fanny Fehr, widow of Johann Meier.[23] She became the companion of his old age, and he became the stepfather to her three daughters. The 1901 census recorded Scharffe still ministering in Hay Township at the age of 87 years although at some point soon afterwards he retired, and they relocated to the home of his stepdaughter. Fanny died on 16 July 1904 in the village of Clifford near Minto in Huron County and Rev. Scharffe survived her by only two months, passing away on 18 September 1904 after ailing for about a month, at the advanced age of 91 years. He was buried in Clifford alongside his second wife Fanny in the family plot of her daughter Hannah Rollinson.



Right: The tombstone of Rev. Friedrich Scharffe and his second wife Fanny in Clifford Public Cemetery in Huron County, Ontario.

After a lifetime as a minister of the Gospel, the "ecclesiastical firebrand" of an earlier generation who had so inspired the early German settlers of the Upper Ottawa Valley and other places, had passed on to greater glory.



References:

- [1] Peter Alles (1829-1892) was a native of Haupersweiler in the Rheinland region of Prussia, the son of Adam Alles & Margarethe Becker. He is first recorded in the 1851 census for Waterloo Twp., Waterloo Co. ON, aged 21, residing in the household of brickmaker Henry Schaefer and family. He was twice married to Catharina Litt, the mother of his children, and later to a widow Friedericke Calfuss Rotharmi. He later served in the Upper Ottawa Valley as Presiding Elder for the Renfrew Mission from 1873 to 1876 and again from 1879 to 1880. He died on 21 September 1892 in Reed City, Osceola County, Michigan where he is buried.
- [2] Rev. Ludwig "Hermann" Gerndt (1821-1905) had been sent into the Upper Ottawa Valley region in the spring of 1861 by the recently formed Canada Conference of the Lutheran Synod. By 1866 he had already organized seven Lutheran congregations and built churches, and had established preaching centres in several other areas. For more information see "A Life With a Mission: Assisting German Settlement in the Upper Ottawa Valley" by Robbie Gorr, previously published in *Families*, August 2016, pp. 29-35.
- [3] From "History of Zion Evangelical United Brethren Church, Petawawa, Ontario" by S. H. Nienkirchen, an unpublished summary dated 25 October 1947.
- [4] Friedrich Wilhelm Scharffe (pronounced *shar'-fee*) had been born 3 July 1813 in Steinforth in the Diepholz district of, Niedersachsen (Lower Saxony) although the 1819 census for Steinforth lists his birthdate as 5 July 1818, the youngest of three children and only son of Johann Scharffe & Elisabeth Sommer. Later census information corroborates the 1813 date.
- [5] Maria "Elisabeth" Westing had been born in Germany on 5 July 1806, daughter of Peter Wilhelm Westling & Anna Maria Bergmann.
- [6] Caroline Wilhelmine Scharffe had been born on 11 September 1837 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married about 1858 in Huron County to John Archibald Fisher. She died on 30 April 1907 in Brandon, Manitoba.
- [7] Sarah Anna Scharffe had been born on 19 January 1844 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married on 19 October 1863 in Huron County, ON to Abraham Schidler. She died on 13 April 1885 in Hay Township, Huron County, just two years after her mother.
- [8] Rev. Scharffe wrote of his missionary experiences in the Upper Ottawa Valley in the Conferenz Buch fur Ottawa Mission fur Canada Conferenze zu Evangelische Gemeinschaft von Nord Amerika (Conference Book for the Ottawa Mission of the Canada Conference of the Evangelical Association for North America), dated 3 April 1867, and translated from the original German by Mrs. Johanna Bogen. Note: All quotations by Rev. Scharffe in italic lettering, unless otherwise numbered, are from this same source.
- [9] Wilhelm C.[arl?] Scharffe had been born 15 February 1851 in Goderich, Wilmot Township, Waterloo County, ON. He married about 1871 to Mary Ann Durst. He died 6 April 1924 in Saginaw, Saginaw County, Michigan.
- [10] Scharffe recorded her name as "the Widow Leidel". This was likely Mrs. Margaret Little (sometimes pronounced *lye'-tle* hence the German translation of "Leidel"), an Irish immigrant and the widow of William Little, who ran a hotel in Pembroke after her husband's death in 1857 and through the 1860s until its operation was taken over by their widowed daughter Margaret Little Gibson.
- [11] This was Christian Lubitz (1828-1879) and his wife Ernstine Bröge (1829-1917) with their young family who had come to Canada in 1862 from Hitzdorf, Kreis Arnswalde in the Prussian province of Brandenburg and settled on Lot 5 Concession 11 in Alice Township. Coincidentally, Christian Lubitz was the great-great-grandfather of the author.
- [12] Daniel "Wilhelm" Lindemann (1822-1909) and his wife Christine Witt (1826-1913) with their young family had come to Canada in 1863 from Grabowke, Chadziesen in the Prussian province of Bromberg and settled on Lot 7 Concession 13 in Alice Township.
- [13] The text for the morning sermon was based on Acts 10:33 "So I sent for you immediately, and it was good of you to come. Now we are all here in the presence of God to hear all things that are commanded thee of God."
- [14] The text for the afternoon sermon was based on Hebrews 11:7 "By faith Noah, being warned of God of things not seen as yet, moved with fear, prepared an ark to the saving of his house, by the which he condemned the world and became heir of the righteousness which is by faith."
- [15] Friedrich Gottlieb Mews, later anglicized to Maves, (1812- 1879) and his wife Caroline "Friederike" Küster (1819-1871) with their children came to Canada in 1861 from Seeligfelde near Belgard in the Prussian province of Cöslin and settled on Lots 4 & 5 Concession 12 in Alice Township.
- [16] St. Peter's Lutheran Church of the Canada Synod had been organized in 1864 and a log church erected on the 10th Concession of Alice Township on property donated by the author's great-great-grandfather Friedrich Gorr.
- [17] Rev. Hermann Gerndt organized St. Stephen's, his third Lutheran congregation in Alice Township, on 21 March 1866 on the 12th Concession in Alice Township just days after these events, no doubt to consolidate this group as members of the Lutheran church. For more information see "The Cemetery in the Forest" by Robbie Gorr, previously published in *The Ottawa Genealogist*, journal of the Ottawa Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, October-December 2016, Vol. 49, No. 4, pp. 136-140.
- [18] Johann Christen (1822-before 1900) and his wife Sophie Gosmann (1824-before 1910) came to Canada in 1859 from Poserin, Kreis Goldberg in the Prussian province of Mecklenburg and settled on Lot 10 Concession B in Alice Township. By 1880 the Christen family had relocated to the town of Richmond in Shawano County, Wisconsin.
- [19] Johann Bold, later Boldt, (1818-after 1891) and his wife Louise Wilhelmine Plato (1810-1891) and their daughters came to Canada in 1859 from Nehseband near Bergen on Insel (Island) Rügen in the Prussian province of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and settled on Lot 14 Concession B in Alice Township.
- [20] St. Paul's Lutheran church and the parsonage where Rev. Gerndt lived were located on the 5th Concession at Locksley in Alice Township.
- [21] For more information see "Zion Lutheran Congregation: The Church That Never Was" by Robbie Gorr (Pembroke, Upper Ottawa Valley Genealogical Group, 1998).
- [22] Many Evangelical Association churches joined the Evangelical United Brethren Church in 1946 and later became part of the United Church of Canada along with several other Protestant denominations in 1968.
- [23] Veronica (known as Fanny) Fehr had been born 25 December 1819 in Eglichau Canton, Zurich, Switzerland. She had married first to Johann Meier, later Meyer, and was the mother of three daughters Louisa, Fanny & Hannah. Hannah was the wife of Robert Rollinson in whose family plot both Fanny and Friedrich Scharffe were buried.

My Experience as a First-Time Author

Caroll Lesage

Caroll Lesage is retired from the federal public service. He is a recent member of The Ontario Genealogical Society. He has no formal training or professional experience in genealogy. His exposure to genealogy has been strictly as a hobby. Caroll lives in Ottawa.

A few years ago, at 70 years of age, I became the author of a book for the very first time in my life. In the course of my career as a federal public servant, I had written my fair share of policy papers and other forms of official documents but there was nothing there that could have prepared me to write a book about my family. Since my book is non-fiction, I did not have to develop the characters or invent some convoluted plot; the story was given to me. All I had to do was write it. I must admit that the plot is rather intricate. I could not have devised it if I tried. The story is about family connections and well guarded family secrets.

The discovery of family connections began in the early stages of the COVID pandemic when vaccines were not yet available, and our only protection was to stay home or wear a mask when we ventured out. During that period, I believe that a lot of people spent more time on their computers, possibly checking off items from their bucket list. One such person, named Sharon, was conducting research to find information about her cousin's long-lost father who happens to be my father as well. Sharon's cousin, named Dianne, had never met her father. All she knew about him was his name and that he had lived in Ottawa or possibly in Hull, Quebec. Dianne had been raised in Madoc, Ontario and was now living in Belleville.

Sharon is a genealogy enthusiast. For years, she searched genealogy websites in an effort to construct her family tree. She was conducting her research using my father's full name as a guide. She came across my sister Sandra's obituary dating from 2014. As she read the obituary, she recognized the name of her cousin Dianne's father. In addition, the obituary displayed a picture of Sandra. Sharon could see the family resemblance with her cousin Dianne. She knew she

was looking in the right place! Then Sharon contacted me through social media. She had picked up my name from Sandra's obituary. At first, I did not want to contact this strange woman, I worried about identity theft. But Sharon's message stated that she had important information about my father that she wanted me to know. That statement gave me some degree of confidence. I had known for quite some time that I had a half-sister living somewhere in Ontario. Eventually, somewhat hesitantly, I did contact Sharon. My initial contact with Sharon was very pleasant. Sharon was relieved that I knew about the existence of my half-sister Dianne, and she was very happy that I was agreeable to meet Dianne.

Dianne did not know she had a half-brother. She was reluctant at first to contact me but eventually she did contact me by email. Finding a sibling so late in life can be challenging. Just because we are blood relatives is not an assurance that we will get along. In our case however, it turned out to be a very positive and loving experience. What we were about to discover regarding our father created a deep bond between us. Once Dianne and I were connected, I offered to provide her with any information she might like to have about our father. Neither of us could predict the secrets we were about to unearth about him.

Dianne had in her possession an official document that she had found in her mother's apartment following her mother's passing. The document was in French and Dianne was unilingual, speaking only English. She was not completely sure of its meaning even though she had a co-worker provide her with a loose translation. The document was an official copy of the proceedings of an ecclesiastical tribunal where our father had appeared as a witness in 1947. My mother tongue is French, so I was able to fully understand the meaning of the

document. Among other things, the document revealed that my father had been adopted at birth. This was news to me! The document would represent the first step in assembling the pieces of a very complex puzzle.

The circumstances concerning our father's past sounded so unlikely, so implausible that I had to conduct extensive research to confirm their veracity and, in the process, convince myself that I had to accept the facts that were presented to me. Had I read this story, I would have thought it to be too far-fetched to be true. Every time my new found sister or I would tell the story to family or friends, their reaction would be to encourage us to write a book about it. This is how I became a first-time author with no formal training in creative writing. The story is part memoir, part genealogical uncovering of one son's search for the truth about his father. Writing the book provided me with an opportunity for some healthy introspection into my own life. My journey included quite a number of detours and initiatives. I searched various genealogy websites, I contacted senior members of my extended family, religious authorities, the *Société de généalogie de l'Outaouais* and eventually I had my DNA tested.

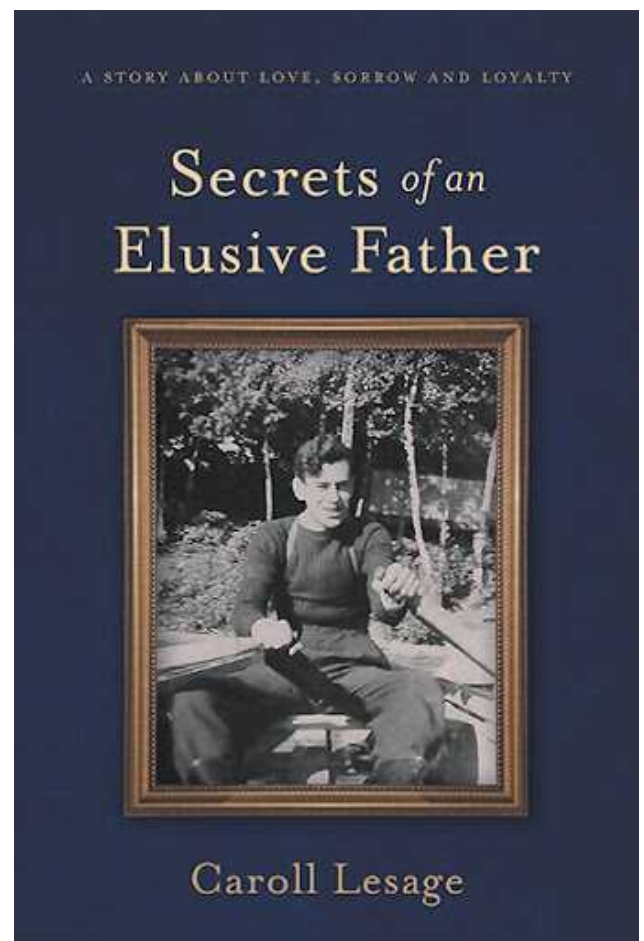
Once I completed my first manuscript, I started reaching out to authors that I knew for editorial assistance. English is not my first language, but I wrote the book in English so that my half-sister could evaluate and approve what I wrote about her mother's relationship with our father.

I knew very little about the book publishing process. As an unknown author, I knew it would be difficult to find a publisher, so I started exploring self-publishing businesses for support. Once I partnered with a publishing services provider, I read quite a number of reference materials on how to write a book as well as on all the various steps involved in the publishing business. My publisher provided mentorship and guidance all the way to the final step: the book marketing. After seven versions of the original manuscript, my book - *Secrets of an Elusive Father: A Story about Love, Sorrow and Loyalty* - was published on December 21, 2022.

The whole process was such a gratifying one, a good hobby during the pandemic when our social life was so limited! If there is one thing that I have learned, it is that we all have family stories that are worth sharing. Family stories can be colourful or sometimes traumatic but they are always interesting. We can learn from each other about how to deal with difficult family circumstances. I hope that by writing this article, I can encourage others to put their fingers on the keyboard and start writing their family story. There seems to be quite an interest out there for such stories.

I was surprised that my book sold not only in Canada but in the U.S., the U.K. and Australia. Family stories seem to have a universal appeal. The French version of my book is due to come out in July, hopefully!

Should you wish to contact me about my experience as a first-time author, you can reach me at caroll.lesage@gmail.com.





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<u>Saturday, Sept 9</u>	<u>Diversity Stream</u>	<u>Grand River Stream</u>
9:00-9:55 AM	KAE ELGIE Importance of, and techniques for, learning your family's pre-contact history	JENNIFER DEBRUIN Stepping From the Shadows: Exploring Stories of Women in History
10:00-10:55 AM	SARA CHATFIELD Explore Your Roots: First Nations, Inuit and Métis Nation Genealogy at LAC	JANE E MACNAMARA Grand Plans for a Grand River
11:00-11:55 AM	LINDA CORUPE Becoming Canadian	ART TAYLOR Railway Museums, Heritage Railways, and Railway Historical Societies for Genealogists
12:00-12:55 PM	FastTracks	
1:00-1:55 PM	EVA KUJAWA Eastern Europeans in Ontario	JOHN N DAVIS Haldimand Tract Land Records: How They Are Different
2:00-2:55 PM	SHER LEETOOZE The Bible Christians, and how they built Ontario	LAUREEN HARDER-GISSING Mennonite Ebbs and Flows: Two Centuries along the Grand
3:00-3:55 PM	JANICE NICKERSON Early Japanese Families in Ontario	ALISON NORMAN Six Nations Women in the Early Twentieth Century: Using Genealogy to Better Understand a Community
4:00-6:00 PM	Genealogy Lounge	

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Sunday, Sept 10	Diversity Stream	Grand River Stream
9:00-9:55 AM	JON MARIE PEARSON Unleashing the Power of Genealogy Community on Social Media	BILL DARFLER Two Hundred and Fifty Years of the Haldimand Proclamation: A Proposal
10:00-10:55 AM	LORIE PIERCE The Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph - an English language resource for non-Quebec families	CHRISTINE WOODCOCK The Canada Land and Colonization Company
11:00-11:55 AM	JANE E MACNAMARA Did your ancestor lease land in Upper Canada?	CHRISTINA HAN Spatial Genealogy of Early Armenian and Italian Industrial Workers in Brantford
12:00-12:55 PM	FastTracks	
1:00-1:55 PM	KAYE PRINCE-HOLLENBERG Hamilton: A Microcosm of Jewish Settlement in Canada	HEATHER RENNALLS Early Black Settlements in Oxford County
2:00-2:55 PM	LINDA CORUPE Voting For Genealogy	BETH ADAMS The Wedge between truth and lore
3:00-3:55 PM	GORDON L MCBEAN Facial Recognition in Genealogy, Not just CSI Anymore	BILL THOMPSON The Nelles Family at the Grand River and Niagara
4:00-4:15 PM	Closing Remarks	

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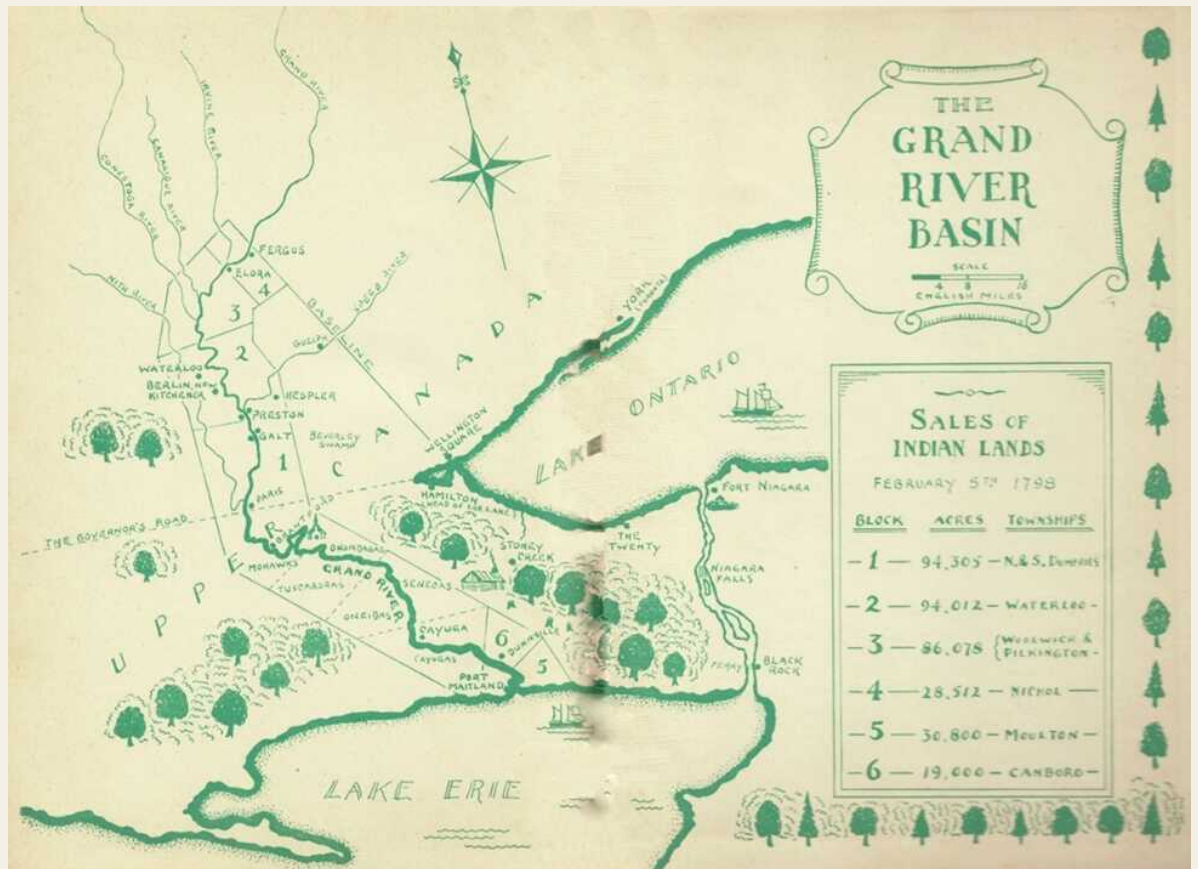
The Diversity of the People Who Settled Along the Grand River Watershed

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 2: The Canny Scots and The Courageous Black Settlers

Note: Part 1 of this article was published in the May 2023 issue of *Families* (Vol. 62.2), p. 4-10.



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

The blocks, numbered 1-6, refer to the large land parcels from the Haldimand Tract sold off in 1798.

Block 1: Becoming North Dumfries Township in Waterloo County and South Dumfries in Brant County - Galt, Ayr, Glen Morris, St. George

In Block 1 of the Haldimand Tract, like many of the large blocks, development didn't happen until ownership changed. In 1816, lawyer William Dickson took over the mortgage from his cousin Thomas Clark and called the ten square mile area Dumfries after his home area in Scotland. His first settlers were Scots from New York. On a trip back home, he saw how

deplorable conditions were in Scotland and Northern England. He determined he could help his people who were suffering extreme and hopeless poverty by settling them in Upper Canada. On return to Canada, he hired his righthand man, Absalom Shade, whose job, among others, was to build a town which would become Shade's Mills, and later renamed Galt. Dickson advertised and wrote letters and soon had many coming from Dumfries. The people settled in the Galt, St. George, Glen Morris, and Ayr localities.

In 1839, at his 70th birthday celebration in Galt, Dickson expressed his views on how a township should be opened up: “When a newcomer with a family presented himself, I did not make the enquiry so much for money as I did to ascertain if the party was honest, industrious and laborious. Assistance in cattle, provisions and other necessities was given and under a personal supervision the township has become the residence and abode of a happy and wealthy population.”[1]

Benevolent Dickson allowed the farmers to help themselves to the land plaster they used as fertilizer from his gypsum mine at the end of Green Lane in Paris. He made available a beautiful scenic area around Blue Lake for families, local farmers and church groups to enjoy picnics and celebrations. Some of the settlers moved on later, finding the rocks and the hills too much to farm. They ended up all over the world after a good start in Dumfries.

Block 4: Nichol Township in Wellington County - Fergus, Elora, and Salem

This area is a parallelogram in shape and contains 28,512 acres. The government transferred it to Col. Thomas Clark of Niagara “in recognition of conspicuous military services, to be paid in 1000 years, ...with annual payments of interest.” Interestingly, Clark’s wife was the granddaughter of Sir William Johnson and Molly Brant, Joseph Brant’s older sister. It was named Nichol Township after Robert Nichol, a controversial merchant, lawyer, and military officer, who died suddenly when his horse and buggy slipped down the escarpment in a snowstorm at Queenston Heights.

Clark kept Block 4 intact until 1808. He sold the southern part which went through several buyers until it was sold in 1832 to Capt. William Gilkison. He brought seven of his eleven sons with him from Scotland, hired an agent to look after developing and building mills and a settlement on the Irvine River, which he named Elora. He moved to Oak Bank near Brantford. His sudden death in 1833 delayed the development of Elora for 10 more years. Scottish settlers continued to settle the township.

By the 1830s, the Highland Society of Edinburgh was studying the failures of some settlers in Canada. A lawyer, Adam Fergusson, offered to go to Upper Canada, at his own expense, to investigate and bring back an unbiased report of the soil, drainage, climate, and the possibility of success in settling in Canada. He departed for Canada in February, 1831, with letters of introduction. He was welcomed in the mansions of Hon. Thomas Clark and “Tiger” Dunlop and took a tour on horseback with William Dickson. He found the Grand River area to be “a land of pure delight...where superior men of character -- and a competency -- might live an ideal life.”

He returned to Edinburgh and presented an exhaustive printed report which was so popular it had to be reprinted. “Nothing had escaped him, it seemed, from great Niagara’s waterpower to the prevailing price of hens’ eggs.”[2]

He returned to Canada with two young men, James Webster and Patrick Bell, to explore for property suiting their needs – deep loam soils on a limestone base and a river with crystal clear waters – perfect! They purchased 7,367 acres from Col. Clark and hired workers to hew out a village with shacks for the incoming settlers. They called the village Fergus after their friend Fergusson. They brought in Lowland Presbyterian Scots, many former members of the Edinburgh Highland Society, who were well educated. By 1834, seventy families were set up on 3,000 acres of their purchase.

Webster went back to Scotland, brought back his bride, and worked hard for his flourishing town, and as a politician and Registrar of the County – another Absalom Shade. Fergusson brought six of his seven sons to Canada to live successful lives, moved to Waterdown, served on the Legislative Council enjoyed by his Tory friends. Other parties came from Aberdeen, landed at New York, proceeded through river and canal to Hamilton and slugged their way on wagons through swampy treacherous roads until they reached their destination where they were greeted by helping hands. They called their new settlement Bon Accord, the motto of old Aberdeen.

In 1844, Sam Wissler, grandson of Benjamin Eby, appeared and purchased land close by the Scottish settlement to please his Scottish bride, on the Irvine River, suitable for his ambitions. His efforts included a sawmill, tannery, two large flour mills, a shoe shop, and a beautiful home. He was very successful until suddenly, one day in 1865, he died. Without him, his projects failed miserably, and the village of Salem dwindled.

For further information about settlements in Wellington County, visit <https://wellington.ogs.on.ca/historical-wellington/settlements/>.

Block 5 and 6 - Moulton and Canborough Townships in Haldimand County

Block 5 (Moulton Township) contains 30,000 acres of not very arable land, located on the east side, at the mouth of the Grand River. It passed through several hands, including Lord Selkirk. Rightfully, Selkirk did not trust William Claus, the Indian Agent, and refused to close the deal. It passed into the hands of Henry Boulton and was named after their country seat in Lincolnshire, England. The Village of Dunnville was named after John Henry Dunn, Receiver General for Upper Canada.

Block 6 (Canborough Township), a 19,000 acre block, northeast of Moulton, is marshy and scenic, but not good farm land. It was given to John Docksteder as support to his native wife and children. Twelve years passed before he found a buyer. In 1810, William Claus gave Benjamin Canby clear title to the tract, but Canby failed to pay the \$19,000. Docksteder received no money to support his family.

Very little has been written about Blocks 5 and 6. But there is some included in the black history which follows:

Courageous Black Settlers Along the Grand River

Much of the black history in Ontario is still untold, but in recent years since Black History Month was created annually for February, much more research is being done and black folks' stories are being revealed in

news media and documentaries, by investigative reporters, local historians, and genealogists, with support from heritage and government agencies.

Between the time that threatening laws drove not only black slaves but also freed slaves out of the States and, when finally, the Emancipation Act ended slavery, many of them returned to their friends, families and to warmer climates. Censuses show much movement of the people from one area to another in Upper Canada, for various causes: treatment as inferiors by their neighbours, orders to leave because of misconduct, poor soils, eviction as squatters, inability to pay for their lands, etc.

Following the War of 1812, Black veterans who fought with the British were given land grants in recognition of their service. Black people also founded communities across Upper Canada in Amherstburg, Chatham, the Dawn Settlement near Dresden, the Wilberforce Settlement near Lucan and the Elgin Settlement in Buxton. Port Colborne was also a terminus of the Underground Railroad.

Between 1820 and 1850, around 1,500 free and formerly enslaved Black people settled in the vast area called the Queen's Bush, which stretched from Waterloo County to Lake Huron.

Joseph Brant and Slavery

Black history along the Grand began in 1784 with Joseph Brant, who brought as many as 30 or 40 slaves with him when he settled at Brant's Ford.

John Goddard, *Toronto Star* Staff Reporter, investigated and reported the following facts from several reputable sources:

Five years before arriving in Canada, Brant began collecting unpaid black workers.

When Patrick Campbell, travel writer, visited Brant at Brant's Ford on February 11, 1792, he described being served a lavish dinner served by "handsomely attired Negro slaves waiting on the table."

Brant owned a kidnapped, black, slave girl and other human chattel. Her name was Sophia Pooley. She was

kidnapped as a child and sold to Brant across the US border at Niagara, N.Y. He brought her to Canada and claimed to treat her as family. However, he scolded his wife who treated her meanly and wounded her badly during a knife attack. Later, Brant sold Sophia to English settler Samuel Hatt of nearby Ancaster. She was later emancipated and died in poverty. Pooley was interviewed later in life, and this oral history record is available in the Archives of Ontario.

Paul Stone, curator at Burlington's Joseph Brant Museum, confirms the archival record. "There has even been a suggestion that they came along willingly – that they were just workers more than slaves and that he looked after them well," he says. "But that could be artistic – or historical – license."

Fortunately in 1793, John Graves Simcoe arrived as Upper Canada's first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and he immediately campaigned to end slave ownership.[3]

Other Sources About Black Settlers Near the Grand

In 2004, the Brant branch of The Ontario Genealogical Society acquired a Trillium grant so that local historian and genealogist Angela Files could research and publish a book: *African Hope Renewed: Along the Grand River 1400s-1800s*. She gathered information from many sources, which proved a beginning for other researchers. She researched the history of the churches they founded and attended. They also founded their own schools and benevolent societies, often because of discrimination.

In 2006, the South Norwich Historical Society published a book written by Joyce Pettigrew – *Safe Haven: The Story of the Black Settlers in Oxford County*. Its introductory chapters cover a broad area. Heather Rennalls, a speaker at the 2023 Virtual Conference Diversity in Genealogy, continues to inform the public with talks about black settlers in Oxford County.

A Simcoe resident and professional researcher, David Beasley, wrote an award-winning historical novel, *Sarah's Journey*, based on the facts he found about beautiful Sarah Lewis' escape from slavery with her

three youngest children and the life she lived in Ontario. He dramatizes much about Sarah's life as an escaped slave fearing recapture by slave hunters.

The late Haldimand historian, Cheryl MacDonald, in *Haldimand History: The Early Years 1784-1850*, stated that the 1851-2 Census reported that before the Fugitive Slave Act in the US there were 237 blacks in Haldimand County, with the two largest groups of runaway and freed slaves located in North Cayuga and Moulton Townships.

Canfield Roots

Canfield is a small village east of Cayuga on Highway 3 in Haldimand County where escaped black slaves were welcomed and treated as friends and equals by the local community.

Valerie Posthumus interviewed Dunnville historian and genealogist Sylvia Weaver and reported the following in *The Haldimand Press*:

In 1851, it was recorded that 137 black settlers lived in Canfield. William A. Barnes' family was one of the first black families to flee from the US and settle in Canfield; they became prominent community figures. In 1865, William moved to Cayuga and opened the village's first barbershop. His brother became a volunteer firefighter and opened Barney's Garage in 1926.[4]

In an interview with Sylvia Weaver on July 14th, 2023, I learned more about her research and the work she has done to tell the stories of the blacks in Canfield.[5]

She worked with Graeme Bachiu of Windecker Road Films to create a six-part documentary *Canfield Roots*. It has been shown on PBS. Bachiu could not have created the video without her help, and the publicity has in turn helped Sylvia publicize the story. See a preview at

<https://windeckerroadfilms.com/video-on-demand.php>.





Left: William A. Barnes working in the barbershop he owned in Cayuga (Haldimand Museum and Archives).

Sylvia received support from the excited local citizens of Haldimand County, and they raised \$10,000 effortlessly to build a Black Settlement Marker. Haldimand County was awarded \$100,000 to access the abandoned Street Cemetery and make it safe. This does not include restoration of the graves. She worked with Haldimand County and Dunnville Heritage Association to create 13 storyboards and has also given several talks.

In her research, one story she found was about black slave George Phillips and his dangerous, narrow escape from bloodhounds and slave catchers. He crossed the Detroit River hanging onto a log to reach freedom. He left behind in the US a wife and eight children but could never find them again. He remarried and had 13 more children. He lived to be 106 years old.[6]

Sylvia has been researching and writing a book, half about the history of Canfield and the rest about the genealogy of the 137 black people who lived in Canfield, their children and grandchildren. She found that many black Canfield people returned to the United States in 1863 after the Emancipation Proclamation was declared by then President Abraham Lincoln. Some moved to other Ontario cities, and many of those who stayed locally have familiar names like Douglas, Burke, and Barnes. Every year, the locals celebrate Emancipation Day.

In 2022, Sylvia was named by Haldimand County its Senior of the Year. The book is a challenging ongoing

project, and Sylvia has also taken on, at the request of the Ontario Government, a search for abandoned cemeteries and the names of those buried in the graves. Help is always welcome!

The Pierpoint Settlement

This settlement was located in Wellington County near Fergus. It was a colony of Black Loyalists who had received land grants from the Crown for their service to the King in Butler's Rangers and in a black unit during the War of 1812. Ten families settled there in 1826. When Richard Pierpoint, their leader, died in 1838, the settlers sold out to Scottish settlers and dispersed elsewhere.

Major Sources and Suggested Further Reading

This article is only an introduction to the stories about the people who settled along the Grand, and there are many fascinating stories and names not mentioned. Space limitations prevent their inclusion. The links provided in this article will lead the reader on to other sources.

Beasley, David. *Sarah's Journey*. Simcoe, Ontario: Davus Publishing, n.d.

- Historical novel based on local facts and characters

Dunham, Mabel. *Grand River*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, c1945.

- An excellent source of much of the information in this article. She was a marvellous storyteller.

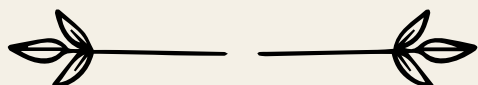
Files, Angela E. M. *African Hope Renewed Along the Grand River*.

- Copies may still be available through the Brant County Branch of Ontario Ancestors/OGS.

Heritage Trust, *Black Settlement in Ontario*,

- www.heritagetrust.on.ca/pages/our-stories/slavery-to-freedom/history/black-settlement-in-ontario

Meyler, D. and Meyler, P. *A Stolen Life: Searching for Richard Pierpoint*. Toronto: Natural Heritage/Natural History Inc., 1999.



References:

- [1] Andrew W. Taylor, *Our Yesterdays: A History of the Township of North Dumfries Ontario Canada, 1816-1952* (Galt: Municipality of North Dumfries, c1952).
- [2] Mabel Dunham, *Grand River* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, c1945), 157-158.
- [3] John Goddard, "Exhibit tells story of Mohawk chief's slave," *Toronto Star*, Feb. 2, 2009, https://www.thestar.com/news/gta/2009/02/02/exhibit_tells_story_of_mohawk_chiefs_slave.
- [4] Valerie Posthumus, "Black history in Canfield: Unraveling the mystery," *The Haldimand Press*, February 20, 2020, <https://haldimandpress.com/black-history-in-canfield-unraveling-the-mystery>.
- [5] Phone Interview with Sylvia Weaver by Jean Farquharson, July 14, 2023.
- [6] Carmelo Fragomeni, "Tiny hamlet unveils the rich history of welcoming runaway slaves in the 1800s," *Hamilton Spectator*, September 22, 2017, <https://www.thespec.com/news/hamilton-region/2017/09/22/tiny-hamlet-unveils-rich-history-of-welcoming-runaway-slaves-in-the-1800s.html>.

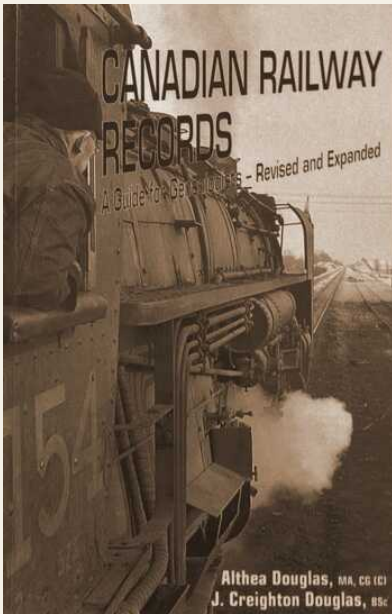
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Six Resource Books for Researching Railway Ancestors

Art Taylor

Art Taylor has been researching his family history for about forty years. He has a sizable personal library of genealogy reference books and reads extensively. Art is also involved with researching hundreds of his inherited family photos from at least three generations of Taylors.



Canadian Railway Records: A Guide for Genealogists - Revised and Expanded

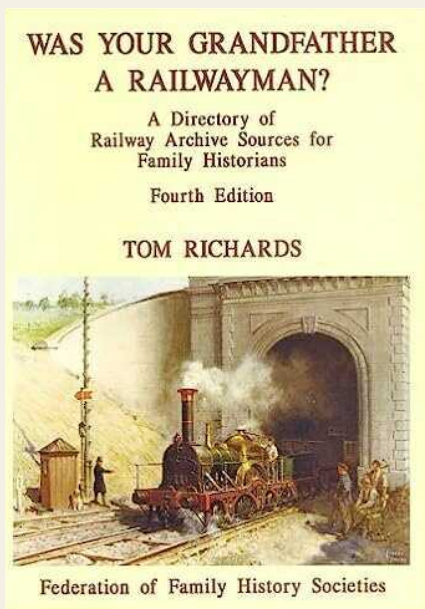
Althea Douglas & J. Creighton Douglas
The Ontario Genealogical Society
Toronto, 2004
ISBN 0-7779-2142-1

The authors suggest multiple other areas for investigation for railway staff not involved with the operations of the trains – those who worked for railway hotels, restaurants, ships, telegraph services, grain elevators, etc.

As numerous smaller railway companies died or were absorbed into larger companies, many records were discarded. There is no attempt to list all of the possible records kept or all of the possible repositories of such records. They have listed numerous sources they've consulted, especially those that have extensive bibliographies, to suggest other lines for investigation.

Book Outline

- **Chapter 1** outlines some of the crucial information you need to know to do successful research; then covers railway hierarchies and geography.
- **Chapter 2** describes the early years of railways and the transition from steam to diesel locomotives.
- **Chapter 3** covers appropriate procedures for accessing existing corporate records. Since most Canadian railways were privately owned, they created records for their private internal purposes and are generally not publicly available. Government-owned lines' records have generally been transferred to LAC. However, some may still be subject to privacy legislation. Others may be stored off-site, so an appointment at LAC is advisable. The balance of the chapter covers some of the types of records available.
- **Chapter 4** covers the records held at LAC around 2004.
- **Chapter 5** lists some sources for CPR and other companies' records and how to access them.
- **Chapter 6** shows that, particularly in the early years, railway wrecks were common. Government agencies and newspapers reported those, possibly including one or more photos.
- **Chapter 7:** A number of patents were filed by Canadians.
- Appendix A Abbreviations, Appendix B Canadian Railway Chronology, Appendix C Finding Archives, Museums and Libraries, Glossary, Bibliography and Works Consulted, and an Index complete this guide.



Was Your Grandfather A Railway Man? A Directory of Railway Archive Sources for Family Historians

Tom Richards

FFHS (Publications) Ltd.

Lancashire, U.K., 4th Edition, 2002

ISBN 1-86006-1613

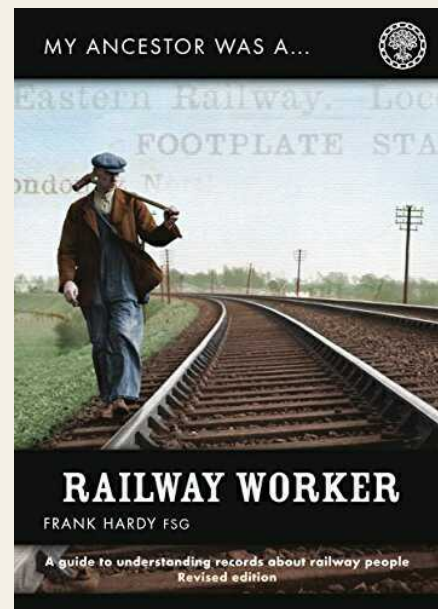
Richards deals mainly with record sources in the United Kingdom but includes some resources for other countries.

Part One gives some historical background; the kinds of staff records that may have been created; potential sources to find the records; aspects of railway employment; social and educational; railway contractors; railway men abroad; railway men and war service; and suggestions for further reading. Part One concludes with listings of resources for England, Scotland, Wales, Jersey, and Northern Ireland.

Part Two covers ships, voyages, and crews; trade unions; staff magazines and journals; war service; police; staff photos and portraits; staff personal accidents, workmen's compensation; apprenticeship, educational and social; and Railway Clearing House records.

Part Three deals with records for eleven other countries.

Richards concludes with five appendices and a list of Abbreviations.



My Ancestor Was...A Railway Worker: A guide to understanding records about railway people (Revised)

Frank Hardy FSG

14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA

Reprinted with revisions 2012.

ISBN: 978-1-907199-10-3

Hardy frequently refers to Tom Richards book instead of repeating information. Potential research pitfalls have been highlighted in "CAUTIONARY NOTES" throughout.

The **introduction** discusses some potentially ambiguous terminology before diving into *A potted history of the railway in Britain*.

In **What records can be found?** Hardy says that out of over 900 railway companies, only some records for only about 100 companies survive and can be found in The National Archives (TNA) at Kew or at the Scottish Archives in Edinburgh for Scottish companies.

Most surviving **Staff and Staff Salary records** are at TNA, but some are in local County Record Offices. They generally relate to a particular department or depot. Only some are indexed. If you don't find records at TNA, search online at the A2A (Access to Archives).

Personnel Files and reports can be found at TNA. Board of Trade and Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation made by His/Her Majesty's Railway Inspectorate can be found there also.

Directors' Meetings and Minute Books can be found at TNA or Scottish Archives.

Other likely sources are Local Newspapers; Railway Enthusiast Magazines; Railway Enthusiast Books at some bookstores or other museum gift shops; Railway Staff Magazines at British Library (Newspaper Library), TNA or National Railway Museum (NRM); Histories of particular railways, generally found in reference libraries; and *Railway Year Books*.

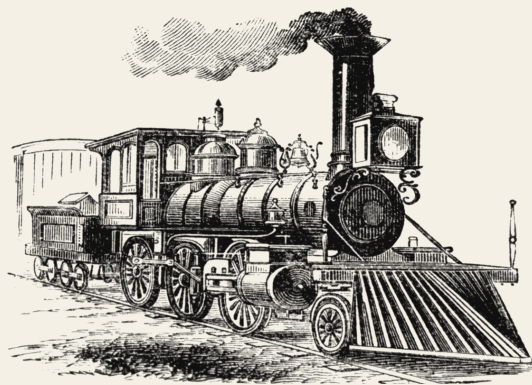
What records will not be found? Home addresses were generally not recorded. If a person changed jobs or moved from company to company or even from one region to another of the same company, it's likely to be nearly impossible to find records for that individual. Extremely few records for 1923 (Grouping) to 1948 (Nationalization) are likely to be found.

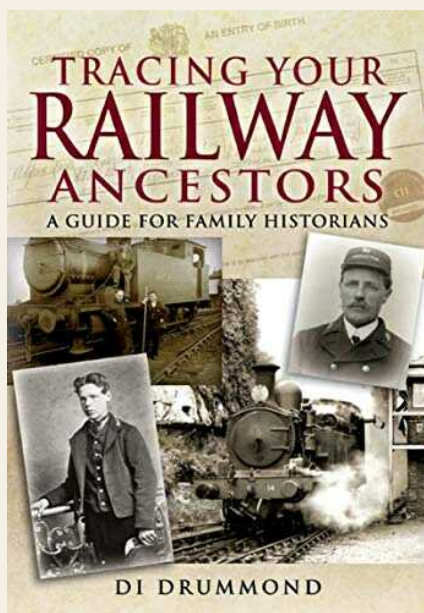
- To look for records, you need: a name, a place, an occupation, approximate employment dates, and ideally, the name of the employer. Locating an individual's records is impossible without a name. Be aware that mis-spelled names, nicknames, or other name variations exist.
- Realize that many places were served by more than a single railway company. Members of one family might have worked for different railways in the same community, doing the same or different types of jobs.
- Until after WW2, most people would have lived within walking distance of their place of work. If you know which railway(s) operated in a particular community, look for addresses close to that spot.
- Memorabilia, papers, a gold watch, certificate, or maybe even a rent receipt for the occupant of a railway company house can prove a connection to a specific railway.
- David Hawkins, in *Railway Ancestors*, lists all railway companies running through each county and which companies have surviving records.
- Ancestry.co.uk has indexed the TNA records and lists them in *UK Railway Employment Records, 1833-1963*. A number of historic railway companies in England, Wales and Scotland have included indexed images.

- Many railway and local museums, Family History Societies, heritage railways, and enthusiast groups have web sites and/or social media sites. Participants add helpful articles, personal reminiscences, photos or documents, and questions and comments. All of these can help in your research.
- Hardy discusses the trades and jobs involved with the construction of new railways, constructing the locomotives, rolling stock, structures and bridges/tunnels; maintaining the infrastructure; maintaining the trains; operating the railway; commercial activity, (restaurants, hotels, station newsstands, dealing with passengers and freight customers, parcels, advertising, public relations, ticket printers, laundries, harbors and docks, ships, and buses); railway police, on-site fire departments, particularly at large works shops, ambulance and first aid workers for other staff; and accidents.

Other topics covered are: Pension Funds and Trade Unions; Miscellaneous; London Transport Railways; Where to Look; Case Studies of a Rail Family; Towns served by more than one Railway; Railway Workers who did not work for Main-Line Railways; Overseas Railways; Glossary of terms; an extensive Bibliography; and a section About the Society of Genealogists.

Frank Hardy has written an excellent resource book for anyone researching railway ancestors from anywhere, since much of the information will be similar elsewhere in the world, especially in British Commonwealth countries.





Tracing Your Railway Ancestors: A Guide for Family Historians

Diane K. Drummond

PEN AND SWORD FAMILY HISTORY

Copyright © Diane K. Drummond 2010

PRINT ISBN 978 1 84415 864 5

EPUB ISBN: 9781844686704

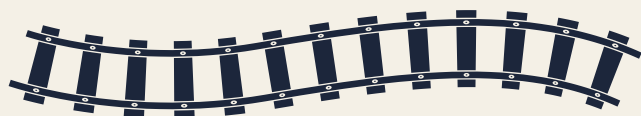
PRC ISBN: 9781844686711

The **introduction** in Drummond's book explains why she wrote the book and details the arrangement of the book.

In **Part One, Britain's Railway History** (Chapters 1-4), she discusses Britain's railway history from its earliest to Privatization in 1994.

Part Two, Working on the Railway (Chapters 5-10), cover *An Overview of the Railway Workforce, 1820-1990s*; *Women on the Railways*; *The Railway Builders*; *The Changing Working Life of Railway Operating Staff*; *The Changing Working Life on Stations, Goods Yards, in Offices and on the Tracks*; and *Working Life in Railway Manufacturing and Maintenance Workshops*.

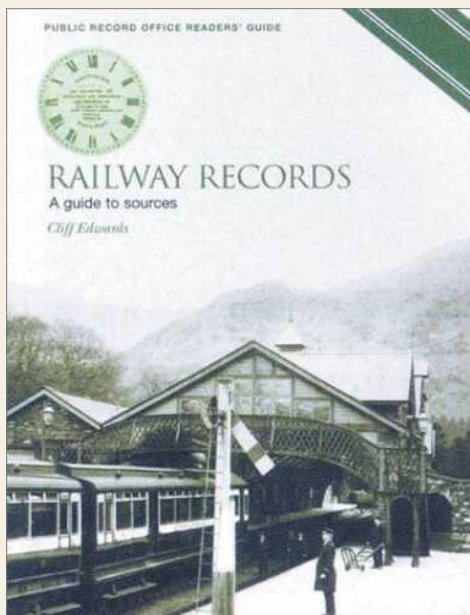
Part Three, Researching Your Railway Ancestors (Chapters 11-17) cover information about existing records and where they are likely to be found.



Chapters in Part 3:

- **Chapter 11** discusses some kinds of information available, and how it can be helpful, even if not specifically about your individual ancestor. Several steps follow: Step one: use TNA; Step two: document everything you know about your railway ancestor; Step three: find out which railway company your ancestor worked for; Step four: find archives and historical documents for tracing your railway ancestors.
- **Chapter 12** discusses the types of records and their contents that are available at The National Archives in Kew (TNA). Drummond also describes how to search for records at TNA.
- **Chapter 13** shows how information in the British Parliamentary Papers (BPP) can add background about railway operations, accidents, and more.
- **Chapter 14:** You are more likely to find specific references to your ancestor here, if you know which local branch of a specific trade union he or she belonged to. There were numerous unions, each for a different profession or trade on the railway.
- **Chapter 15:** The National Railway Museum features thousands of artifacts, documents, photos, audio recordings, and actual locomotives and rolling stock and equipment your ancestor may have worked with. Local archives, libraries, other museums, family history societies and historical societies often contain similar types of materials to help add background knowledge of items familiar to your ancestor.
- **Chapter 16:** Drummond discusses the numerous books, magazines, newspapers and other published sources for historical information about railways and their people.
- **Chapter 17:** Along with Maps, Illustrations, and Film, video clips are also widely available on numerous related subjects. Museums and heritage railways often have examples on display and sometimes available for sale. Such historical sources can be of value both in terms of research and enjoying railway history that is relevant to an ancestor.

An Index rounds out the contents of this useful book.



Railway Records: A Guide to Sources

Cliff Edwards

Public Record Office (2001)

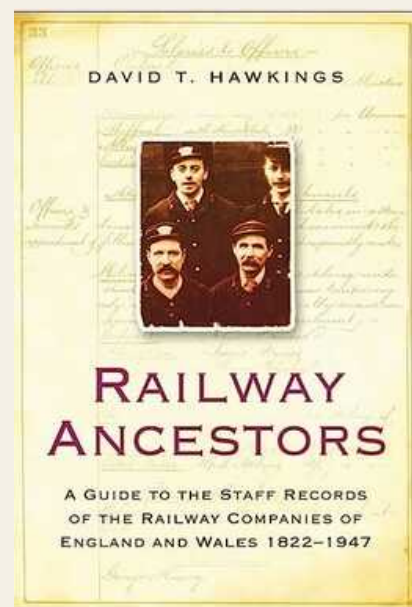
Richmond, Surrey, England?

ISBN-10 :1903365104

ISBN-13 : 978-1903365106

Book Outline

- Edwards starts with sections on **How to use This Book**, **How to Use the PRO (TNA)**, and a **List of Abbreviations** used in his book.
- **Chapter 1** covers the period from the first railways to nationalization in 1947-48.
- **Chapter 2** deals with the surviving types of records and the most likely sources to find them.
- **Chapter 3** discusses those records created by the railways for their own use.
- **Chapter 4** deals with records created by numerous government departments, most now in TNA.
- **Chapter 5** covers types of surviving staff records. Example images show 14 different sample records.
- **Chapter 6** discusses types of documents, some of which can be found in the *RAIL* records at TNA.
- **Chapter 7** includes four sample photos and sources to find many others.
- Two **appendices** cover the BTHR codes, converting them to TNA RAIL and AN codes now used, and lists their contents found at TNA.
- A third **Appendix** lists the Designated Repositories for just over 100 railway companies.
- A **Bibliography** and an Index complete the book.



Railway Ancestors: A Guide to the Staff Records of the Railway Companies of England and Wales, 1822-1947

David T. Hawkings

The History Press; 2nd edition (Sept. 1, 2008)

Paperback: 544 pages

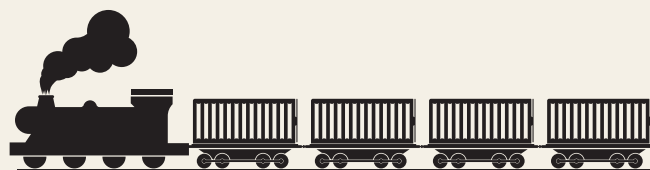
ISBN-10: 0750950587

ISBN-13: 978-0750950589

This book has been recommended by the National Railway Museum (NRM) for genealogists.

It deals with the documentary archives of English and Welsh railway companies, describing in detail the available resources and how to access them. Numerous types of records are covered. One of the extensive appendices is an original alphabetical listing of all the known English and Welsh railways in existence prior to 1947, their opening dates in each county, and the location of their staff records.

In conclusion, all of these books are useful for those researching Canadian or British railway ancestors!



Jane Aitken Logan: What She Could Say If She Could Talk

Celia Ann Roberts

Celia Ann Roberts is a retired reference librarian and genealogist. She had been seeing ads from MyHeritage about making your pictures move and tell a story. She decided to write this story telling the life of her Great Grandmother, from her perspective, using all the information that she had found out about her.

Hello, my name is Jane Aitken. I was born in a small village called Broughton in 1827 and was christened in the church there. It's not far from Drumelzier where my parents James Aitken and Margaret Crighton were married in 1826. It's also close to where my mother was born in West Linton in 1804, and to where her father served as farm grieve. These places are in Peeblesshire in the Borders area of Scotland. I know this information because my parents told me about it. When I was still small my father contracted with someone in the north, he would take on the job of Shepherd (managed, bred, sold etc.) on an estate in Ross-shire.

In 1829 my twin sisters were born. Only Martha survived and in 1831 my brother Andrew was born. We lived at an old sheep station known then as Sgodachail, the farthest north area of the Averon and Blackwater Valleys in the Parish of Kincardine, Ross-shire. It was quiet except for the sheep. By this time, I was able to



Above: A map showing Sgodachail, which was mentioned in a document for Andrew, b. 1831 (From scotways.com).

help mother with some of the things she did around the house and gardens. I liked just minding Martha and Andrew the best. She always said that was what she needed me to do most. We all learned how to help care for the chickens and cows and to weed and to pull bugs off potatoes. There was always a labourer around to help and sometimes older girls from town came out to help for the day. So, we learned news from our neighbors.

There was something called the "Clearances" going on (I learned that was what it was called, much later).

People were very sad. We were told of horrendous things that happened to people. We were high up in the valley and many times could see houses burning down. Landlords wanted the people to move to the shore. They even helped them if they wanted to go to Canada, South Africa, or Australia. People were hurt and sick. Then, there was a blight that happened to the potatoes. And, something also happened to the shoreline kelp, it didn't grow as much so more people left. Our sheep were hardy. The flocks of sheep grew and were divided and spread out, so they got enough to eat. Extra shepherds were hired. One man with two or three dogs could manage a pretty big flock. When Father could get an extra man, he could spend more time with us. Though during shearing and lambing everyone was too busy for anything else.

By the time I was 13, I had five more brothers, James, Robert, John, Thomas, and Walter. We had eventually found a bigger house down the Strath Rusdale Valley closer to Lealty House, Old Ardross House and Gardens and Alness. The staff now included a live-in tutor, someone full-time helping in the house and someone to manage our family gardens and livestock. After the Famine there was the "Disruption", when for three years, at least, records were not kept in the Old Scots Churches. In 1845, there was another eviction and hundreds were pushed out at Croik Church, when their houses burned, many were left destitute. My brother Andrew's mind was made up, he would build more houses. Shortly after that he began his apprenticeship as a Carpenter. My youngest sister Janet was born that year also, she was a joy. She became known as Jessie in the family.

I fell in love with John Logan, a boy from Avoch on the Black Isle Peninsula. His parents Thomas and Lillias Grigor lived on a farm in Killen, called Blairford, just a few miles back from Avoch. We both loved the beautiful and rugged wild surroundings in Scotland so much, but there was too much strife, turmoil, and sadness. We decided to leave, and we settled near the village of Howick, originally in Beauharnois County, soon to become Chateauguay County, Quebec, Canada. The parish here is called Tres

Saint Sacrement. We bought a 60 arpent farmland lot from the Seignory in 1849. We called our place Tullochgorum for it was on that road. My oldest son Thomas was born in 1850, named after John's father as is the custom in Scotland. They built a new church in this place called Georgetown Presbyterian church. It was finished in 1851. When we baptized our Margaret Lilly (named after both her grandmothers) there, we happily signed the register as witnesses to the baptism of another young couple's first baby. We were proud of our growing community.

John worked hard. The farmers helped each other first at clearing the land and then at building a huge barn. Soon, the log cabin was ready for us to move in. John proceeded with building some out buildings for our animals. We didn't want a lot of sheep, but we did have some for it ensured we could eat meat, have wool, and sometimes trade hides which made wonderfully soft leather. Raising them insured a commodity to bring in money. Our dairy operation started small but grew easily. John was a planner. He always discussed all the pros and cons with me. When some land became available in the next township, he bought it because it had been cleared and planted and could give us more grain. When our third son John J. was born, we discovered he had a club foot. He managed well enough but would not be able to manage on the farm. We talked about his future. We saved, and saved, John bought at least two lots in the village. He also began some buildings (Barns and eventually a House) that made up the Allan's Corners section of the farm, where our son Robert began to work in the store. It wasn't until much later that Robert married Isabella Blackett who inherited both her father and grandfather's interests including the general store, in that Allan's Corner village.

As our son Thomas grew, he apprenticed as a carpenter. He and his father worked on the Main house on our farm lot as they had time. Later John helped him build his own home, on one of the lots in the town of Howick. John planned from the beginning that the farm would go to James, our second son. I taught all four of my daughters Eliza Jane, Janet Lily, Sarah Ann,

and Margaret Lily to sew and tat as well as to embroider and to crochet. They were all good at all of these crafts. Everyone learned to knit, even the boys. We did all the wool preparation together by ourselves in the beginning. It was their responsibility to make new socks, if they needed them. Many an early evening was spent together doing our craft projects while someone would read. When Margaret was about fifteen, we rented an apartment in Montreal, the four girls set up a dressmaking business. Their business did very well. Robert and John, called JJ, were set up with a store and an apartment above, in Howick Village. That store would continue to be JJ's home for many years.

In the fall of 1878, my husband John died. He died intestate (There was no will). So, we spent many months working with the Notaire J. deRome. Thomas and I needed to be made guardians of the younger children. Then by French Law everything was divided amongst the 12 of us. Then each of the children had to sell their part to James and myself. That meant waiting until the farm produced the money needed to do that. Then James married Catherine McCaig and she moved in.

By 1887 the Railroad was putting through a line that would take the back part of our Tullochgorum lot. They were willing to pay so we signed to accept that. I had a great desire to go back to Scotland. We had kept in touch with letters, but I wanted to see it again. When we got that money, I decided to take my son Robert with me and make the trip. I was able to introduce my son to John's brother Robert's family. His wife Catherine and daughters Robina and Mary Ann and sons Thomas and Andrew were still there. We had a picture taken at Dingwall of my Robert with his cousin Robina. At Glasgow we had a picture taken of Robert and me. Martha, my sister, was the only one of my family still at home.

My younger boys were thinking of change. There was a trend to go to Ontario. Many were writing of the advantages of Fruit Farming in the Niagara Peninsula. We all had been reading about the fruit industry. James and Alec especially were keen on learning about



Above: Pictures from 1888. Left: Robert and Mom, Glasgow;
Right: Robert with Cousin Robina, Dingwall
(Submitted by author).

pruning and were good about quizzing each other as they worked. Alec was diagnosed with an Ulcer. He was told that pulling those heavy milk cans around would not serve his body well. This helped to strengthen the idea of going to Ontario.

James decided he could explore some prospects and went to Toronto in 1891. But James suffered an accident, a piece of a steel fence struck him in the eye. He was blinded in one eye. He would not return to Howick. Alec and I went to a lawyer in Louth Township (St. Catherines) and got a power of attorney for Alec from James. Our plan was to sell the Howick farm. In 1898 Alec and I travelled to Howick to do just that. Again, we met with Notaire J. deRome and we needed to have Catherine's signature. She was able to get an arrangement with the buyer, whereby she and her boys remained on the farm as caretakers.

In the end my Alec purchased lot 13 in the BF Concession in Beamsville, Lincoln County, Ontario by 1895. Alec managed the whole operation of this beautiful Fruit Farm right on Lake Ontario with a pretty little house on the Lakeshore. Several varieties of young peach trees had already been planted and some grape vines had been set. We all liked the location. I did so enjoy that view of the Lake. Alec and William fussed over the orchard. James too was interested in grafting varieties that worked well and pruning for more production. Alec especially, soon built a great reputation as a pruner and was called on

regularly to do this task for others. All winter, they were all busy. It wasn't long before there were large harvests. It was the custom for young girls to hire on to pick the fruit. This was how Alec met a girl named Maude Ella McCollom from a nice family in Smithville (next town back from the lake). And William met Margaret Alcorn. They were both married in the fall of 1901. William built his own house back from the lake in the orchard. Maude's boys, John, Kenneth, Norman were all born there at Lakeshore. My Andrew liked the work on a dairy farm and found a job with a local Farmer. He had a terrible farm accident (he fell on the tines of a pitchfork) and died in August 1906. This was the saddest thing I had to face. My James also disappeared. We thought he'd gone to California, but we never heard from him again.

I needed to rewrite my will after that. By 1907 the house at Lakeshore was quite crowded and noisy. I decided to move back to Howick. JJ said I could stay with him. This arrangement worked well for there were extra rooms for the girls to stay and help out when they could. My Thomas lived just down the street. I enjoyed visits from him and his wife Jane Forrester. Robert

found some time to visit from Allan's Corner. It was a comfortable place for me.

Thank you for listening.

Author's Note: I conceived this idea after reading about the MyHeritage feature that allows you to actually make a picture talk to you. I have, of course, only written the things I know she knows. I have been searching for fifty years.

Jane died in 1911 and is buried in Georgetown Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Howick Township, Quebec. I have used all the censuses of both countries in my search. The vital records of Scotland, ScotlandsPeople, and the Drouin Records for Canada. I have read tax records and land records and cemetery records. I have also talked to many cousins and uncles. Malcolm Bangor-Jones' article, "Sheep Farming in Sutherland in the Eighteenth Century" (*The Agricultural History Review* 50(2) (2002): 181-202), was also helpful.



Top and Middle: Views at Lakeshore in Ontario (From Google Maps).



Bottom: View in Strath Rusdale in Scotland (From ordnancesurvey.co.uk).



Using *MyHeritage* Tools to Tell an Ancestor's Story

Barry Keefe

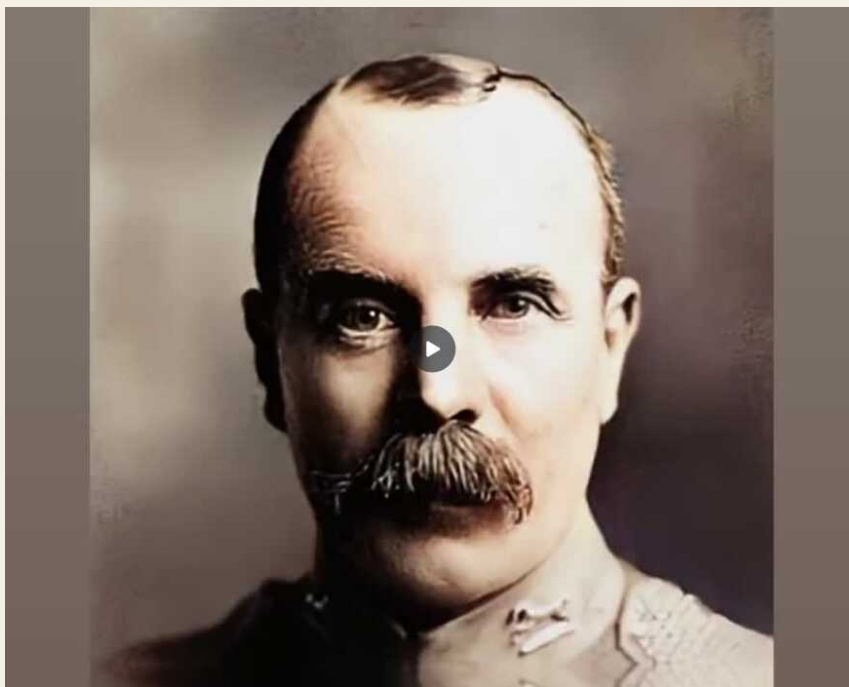
Barry Keefe lives in Kingston, drawn there by graduate studies in Canadian history. He is a Past-President of the Frontenac Historic Foundation and a current member of the Kingston Branch of the OGS and of the Kingston Historical Society.

Family has always been important to me. Couple that with a natural curiosity and it is little wonder that I should have become interested in our family history. My experience has led me to believe that most people become interested in their family stories once they understand that the fabric of their lives that has been woven over generations. With that in mind, I've undertaken a few projects to try to make our ancestral story relatable. For example, Remembrance Day provided the opportunity to go beyond the intangible concept of war to create a pastiche of family members who were active participants. Grandparents, great-grandparents and other family members in uniform made it clear this was something different, especially when some didn't make it home. Another project focused on Canada Day, providing insight into who in our family tree was actually living in Canada on July 1, 1867. The importance for me is to place our family connections in moments in time, making those moments much more poignant and real, not simply words on a page.

A recent project combined several elements that allowed me to use programmes that further enhance the development of a life story. My great-grandfather moved most of his large family from Kettering, England to Vancouver Island in 1908. Using a photo of him to experiment, I was able to add a hint of colour, which made the old black and white image much more dynamic. *MyHeritage* offers the ability to create a bit of movement from a still photo, which is eerie at first, but can become quite intriguing. Like a number of animated greeting cards available on-line, it is possible to write a script that the receiver will hear. I used that feature to create a narrative that great-grandfather Frank appears to deliver himself, despite having passed away 'after a strenuous game of cricket' in 1912.

I circulated my creation to my siblings and a number of cousins, all of whom were delighted to get Frank's life story as if he were speaking to them directly. I hope this will intrigue others to do the same.

Click on the image
to play the video





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Ontario County Johnston Y-DNA Project

W. Wesley Johnston

W. Wesley Johnston inherited the Pickering Township Thomas Johnston Family Bible in 1954 and has been searching out his ancestors and cousins ever since. He holds Master's degrees in Mathematics and History. He has published numerous articles, and has done on-site family research in Canada, the United States, Germany, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, Cornwall, Scotland, England, and Ireland. He is the administrator of the Johnstons of North Ireland Y-DNA Project. His book, *Family Thickets: Deep Family and Local History*, shares his experience from more than a dozen family thicket projects in six countries. His books, *Researcher's Guide to Pre-Fire Records of Chicago and Cook County*, and *The Graphic Work of Berthe Morisot: A Collector's Guide and Catalogue Raisonné*, are the definitive works on the subjects. He is the Historian of the U.S. 7th Armored Division Association and Founding President of the American World War II Association Historians Consortium, and has done research for over a dozen new monuments in Europe since 1994. His website is www.wjohnston.net/famhist.

Keyword Surnames: Johnston

Keyword Places: Ontario County, Pickering Township, Reach Township, Brock Township.

Abstract

Old Ontario County became the home of many Johnston families. Some of them lived very close to each other. Most came from Ireland, specifically the northern counties. But were they related? The fact that the Public Record Office in Dublin was destroyed in the 1922 Irish Civil War meant that most of the paper records no longer existed to answer the question. As part of the Johnstons of North Ireland Y-DNA Project, we have obtained Big Y-700 DNA tests for descendants of some of these Ontario County Johnston families. We can now begin to see which ones are more closely related to each other. Surprisingly, all of them thus far tested trace back to an ancestor estimated from the Y-DNA results to have been born about 1600, although we have yet to connect any of the five families with paper records.

The Origins of the Johnstons of North Ireland Y-DNA Project

I descend from Thomas Johnston who settled in Pickering Township in Ontario County by the mid-1840s. His age on the census puts his birth in Ireland about 1801. Nothing is known of him before his time in Pickering Township. The destruction of the Public Record Office in Dublin, Ireland, in the 1922 Irish Civil War took with it most of the records of families in Ireland. Some records survive, but no records of Thomas were found by a hired researcher in about 1995. So, like many others researching families from Ireland, once Y-DNA testing became available, I provided my DNA in 2009 to see what it could reveal.

Many years went by before I was contacted by Clifford Johnston, born in Prescott County, Ontario, but now living in Texas. He had set up a project for a specific group of Johnstons whose Y-DNA haplogroup members traced back to the area near Lockerbie, Scotland. He eventually set up the Johnstons of

The screenshot shows the FamilyTreeDNA website for the Johnstons of North Ireland Y-DNA Project. The header includes the FamilyTreeDNA logo, navigation links for 'DNA Tests', 'Upload DNA Data', 'Group Project', and 'Shop', and a 'Sign In' button. The main content area has a dark background with the text 'Johnstons of North Ireland' and 'Re-connecting Family' above a 'JOIN' button. Below this is a navigation menu with 'About', 'DNA Results', 'Surnames', 'Photos', 'Links', 'Administrators' (listing Wesley Johnston and Bonnie Hill), and 'Co-Administrators'. The 'Y-DNA' section is expanded, listing 'Classic Chart' (Members' STR results and subgroups), 'Colorized Chart' (Members' STR results with colorized differences), 'Map' (Map of group member locations), 'SNPs' (Member haplogroups and SNP test results), and 'Group Time Tree' (Time Tree view of members' and subgroups Big Y results).

Left: The Johnstons of North Ireland Y-DNA Project website, <https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/north-ireland-johnstons/about>.

Annandale Y-DNA Project. I learned a great deal from him about working with test takers in a project. And ultimately, I realized that we also needed a project for the Johnstons of North Ireland. So, I set up the project in 2018. The project has 115 members as of this writing.

By 2020, we had an active group of us researching these Johnston families, and we decided to set up an e-mail group. The e-mail activity comes in spurts, with periods of very intense activity on one or more families as the flow and periods of little activity as the ebb.

The Origins of the Ontario County Johnstons Y-DNA Project

Of course, my personal interest was my Thomas Johnston. I had no idea where in the north of Ireland he was from. And while my DNA placed me within a large and growing group of us who all connect somehow back about 1600, I had no matches close enough to connect my Thomas Johnston with anyone else.

I found myself researching all the Johnstons who lived in Pickering Township and then all those who lived in the entire Ontario County. I traced back in time but found no way to know if some Thomas Johnston in some record was or was not my Thomas Johnston. I also traced forward in time to see if I could identify other Johnstons of Ontario County who could do a Y-DNA test.

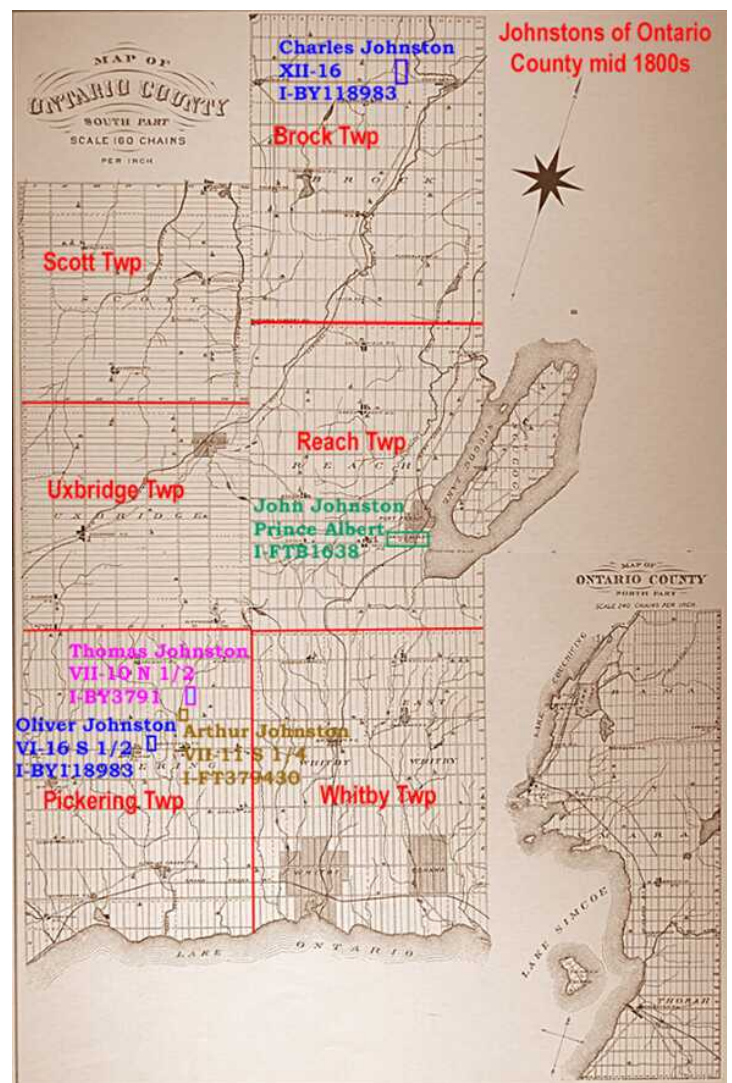
Once I started the Johnstons of North Ireland Y-DNA Project, descendants of some of these families joined the project. In one case, our research group found two descendants of the Johnston family in Pickering Township that was about 6 miles away from where my Thomas Johnston lived. At long last, after many decades of inconclusive search in the surviving paper records, I was able to find out whether these Johnstons might be near cousins of mine. Unfortunately, they were not. But they were cousins with that common ancestor back in about the year 1600.

We had five different Ontario County Johnston families whose descendants had done the Family Tree

DNA Big Y-700 test. (Family Tree DNA is the only testing company that does full Y-DNA testing.) It was time to put these together into a project within the Johnstons of North Ireland project.

Putting the Families on the Map

The first step was to find out precisely where each family lived in Ontario County and plot them on the county map. The McGill University "[Canadian County Atlas Digital Project](#)" was the place to go for the county map. It is from the 1877 "Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario, Ont." published in Toronto by J. H. Beers and Company. And here is how this first group of Johnston families looks.

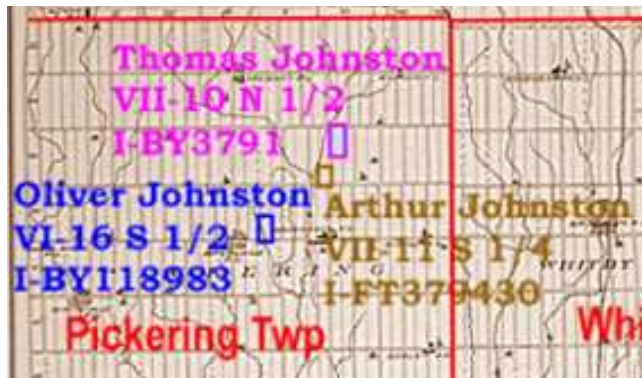


Above: Johnstons of Ontario County from 1877 Atlas.

These are not the only Johnston families of the county. These are the ones whose direct male-line descendants have thus far done the Big Y-700 test that allows us to tell the families have the same or different mutations in their Y-DNA.

The families are coloured differently because they belong to different branches of the Y-DNA Haplotree – the tree of all Y-DNA branches back to Y-DNA Adam. One thing that is quickly apparent is that we have the same haplogroup in the two blue families, even though one settled in Pickering Township, and one settled further north in Brock Township.

Zooming in on the three families in Pickering Township, we can see they are all different haplogroups.



So, just because all three families came from the north of Ireland and settled very near each other in Pickering Township does not mean that they were closely related.

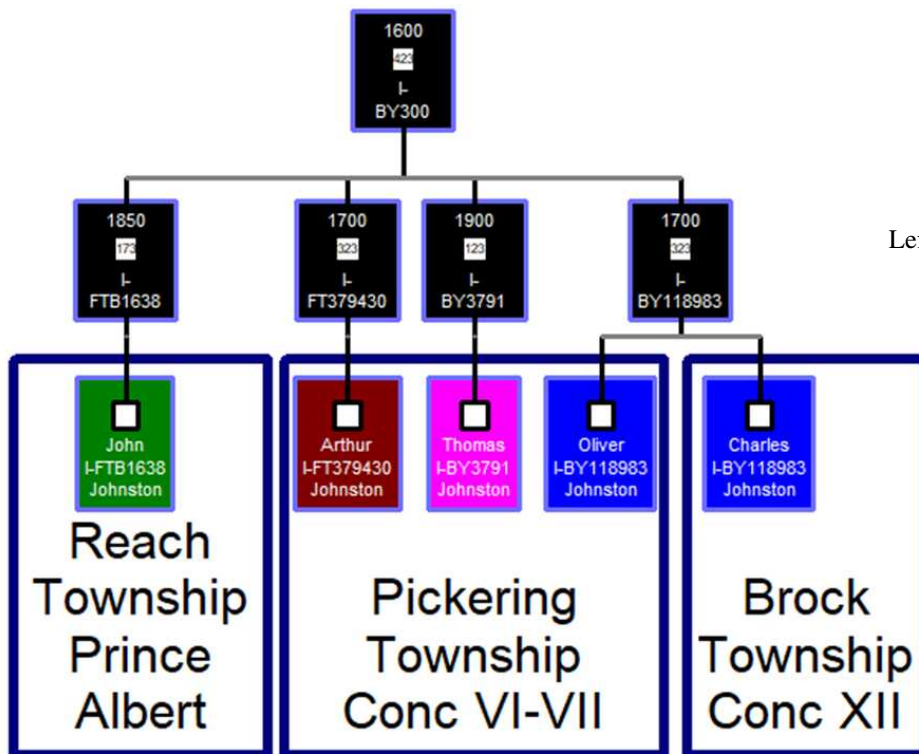
Visualizing the Relationships

Just how were these families related? The fact that they were all in major haplogroup I, in fact all in high-level

haplogroup I-M223, already told us a lot. Our Johnstons of North Ireland DNA testers fell into two high-level haplogroups: I-M223 and R-M269. Clifford Johnston had recognized in his Johnstons of Annandale project that the I-M223 haplogroup came from the area of Scotland along the River Annan. So, the fact that all of those thus far tested Ontario County Johnstons are I-M223 does mean they were at least distantly related to each other.

However, telling someone that you are in haplogroup I-M223 is about the same as telling them that your postal address is North America. I-M223 is a very old haplogroup from which many branches have since split. Family Tree DNA estimates that the most recent common ancestor of I-M223 was born about 17,000 years ago! This is why we needed the Big Y-700 tests to give us the most precise lowest level placement of each family in the Y-Haplotree.

Family Tree DNA's Discover tool (<https://discover.familytreedna.com>) provides estimates of when a branch split off and when the most recent common ancestor (MRCA) of that branch lived. Using the MRCA estimated birth years (which are roughly to the closest 50 years), here is how the Ontario County Johnston families are estimated to connect with each other.



Left: Y-Haplotree of the Ontario County Johnston Families.

So, all these families have the I-BY300 mutation. They also have the specific additional mutation for their branch that no other branch has.

FTDNA estimates I-BY300's MRCA's birth about the year 1600. FTDNA estimates that I-BY300 formed when it branched off of its "parent" branch about the year 1450.

Two of the subgroups (technically called sub-clades) of I-BY300 in Ontario County have MRCAs estimated with birth about 1700. In both cases, FTDNA estimates these mutations formed about the year 1600. So, it may be that two of the sons of the ancestor born about 1600 each had separate mutations that formed these Johnston branches.

The other two subgroups date to 1850 and 1900. That means that their ancestors anywhere from 1600 to 1850 or 1900 may have still been I-BY300, but somewhere in that time period a father had a son who had this new mutation to form this new branch of the tree. So, these branches retained the original I-BY300 mutation as their only defining mutation longer than the other branches.

The most interesting pair are the blue I-BY118983 families – one that settled in Pickering Township and one in Brock Township. While their branch had formed by about 1700, no other testers have been found to

indicate that there has been a mutation since then.

However, FTDNA's Discover tool (<https://discover.familytreedna.com/y-dna/I-BY118983/story>) notes that this 1700-born ancestor "is the ancestor of at least 4 descendant lineages known as I-BY61704 and 3 yet unnamed lineages." And we do have two testers who are positive not only for I-BY118983 but also for I-BY61704. So, not only is there the possibility of connecting these two Ontario County Johnston lines but also two additional DNA-tested lines.

What Next?

For the Ontario County Johnstons, we need to do "target testing" by finding living descendants of the other Ontario County Johnston families so that we can put them on the map and in the chart.

Since we have many testers in the Johnstons of North Ireland project whose ancestors came to Canada, we also will be looking at other counties. Dundas County seems the next likely place to do this kind of analysis since we have one Dundas County Johnston test done and two pending as of this writing.

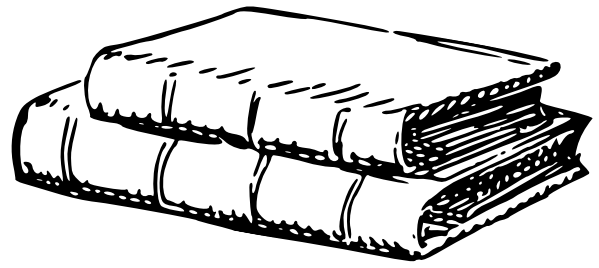
We will also make a chart for all the I-BY300 testers to show both how they connect and when but also to show where they lived.

So, there is much more work ahead.



Research Like a Pro & *Down on the Farm*

Reviewed by Heather Oakley



Research Like a Pro: A Genealogist's Guide by Diana Elder (AG) with Nicole Dyer, published by Familyyoks, an imprint of Family Locket Genealogists LLC, 2018.

This 241-page book outlines a research process that includes determining a research objective, analyzing sources, locality research, source citations, research logs and report writing. It is aimed at amateur genealogists but has great tips for professionals as well. The book contains samples of all the tools mentioned in the research process as well as templates for your own use. The book also talks about the author's blog Family Locket and her Research Like a Pro study groups. Both are intended to educate genealogists on a way to do their research "Like a Pro" as well as allowing them to stop and start research projects as time (or records!) allow. Joining one of the study groups also allows for participants to chat with others, asking questions, clarifying the research steps, motivation to continue, etcetera.

Overall, I found the book well written with clear instructions. The samples in the book illustrated all the steps noted in Diana Elder's research process. Though the samples were all US-based, there was enough commonality with Canada (or other countries) for the research process to be easily transferred to the documents and websites you would find in Canada. I feel the templates will be useful for researchers. Would I recommend purchasing this book? I am not sure! I think that you are just starting out (or organizing years of collected records), this book will outline a way to corral all those facts to determine your next research objective. I might try to find a copy in your local library first to see if you want to follow her research process.

Down on the Farm: Childhood Memories of Farming in Canada by Jean Cochrane, published by Fifth House Ltd., 1996.

I really enjoyed this 168-page book! Of course, I love reading social history, about how life was like for our ancestors. This book is full of snippets from adults recalling their farming youth – from across Canada. The back cover has a quote I liked: "Down on the Farm shows that there is much to celebrate in progress, and much to mourn in the passing of a way of life." I believe that to be an accurate description for this book: showing how farm life changed and how Canada changed as well, changing from a mostly rural population to a more (sub)urban population.

The author uses photos from different archives to illustrate different aspects of farming life, photos of children working, going to school or church, and playing on the farm. She has included chapters on the family farm, women's work, school, community life, the changes process made to farming life, as well as her take on the "End of an Era". The book contains information about farming life from about the 1880s to the 1940s from the children who worked on different types of farms across Canada. This is not just about pioneers, or one type of farming, but a cross-section. Jean Cochrane also includes a list of the references she used – which would be useful to most genealogists researching their farming ancestors. Being someone who loves books, I am glad to have this book in my 'genealogy library' collection but for most of you, I would recommend trying to find a copy at your local library. (Not everyone is a book hoarder like me!)

Coral's Corner

Coral Harkies

A Little bit about... Lineage Societies

A lineage society is an organization where you can become a member based on your ancestral connection to a specific surname or participation in an historic event. There are fees to pay and applications and documents to submit which are reviewed before admission is granted.

The Ontario Genealogical Society has several Heritage Societies that you can apply to be a member of and they are: The Centenary Club, First World War Society, Honouring our Heroes, Rebellion of 1837, Upper Canada Society, War of 1812 and Fathers' of Confederation. You can get more information by emailing info@ogs.on and we can send you the information for the group in which you are interested.

The Centenary club has three levels, Bronze, Silver, and Gold, depending on how long your family has been in Ontario.

People apply to lineages societies for a variety of reasons; it may be for bragging rights; it might be to gain access to resources that they might not otherwise have easy access to; or perhaps, to be able to network and share information with people who have common lineage.

Applications require documented research. Many genealogists feel a great sense of accomplishment in completing this large project and, they know that their application package will be preserved by that Society for future researchers.

When applying to a lineage society, it is important that you review the application process, fees and required documentation before submitting. Each organization can answer specific questions that may help make your application more successful.

There are many lineage societies in the United States but Canada does have some as well. There are many lineage societies in the United States but Canada does have

some as well. Following are some specific examples of lineage societies in Canada and some general information about their mandate and resources that may help researchers.

The United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada is dedicated to sharing the history of United Empire Loyalists and their contributions to Canada. You can become a member without being a descendant of a Loyalist but you can also apply for a Loyalist Certificate. Each branch of the UELAC has a genealogist that will provide potential applicants with the application package and can provide some assistance in working through the application process. Once the application is complete it is sent to the Dominion Genealogists for review. Their website can also help researchers as there is a list of certificates that have been issued since December 2012. These are previously approved, so you can see if someone else has already completed one for your ancestor. There is also a resource section with links to resources from organizations, indexes and libraries that have connections to Loyalist research. Here is a link to their website: <https://www.uelac.org/>.

La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan is to honour the Filles du Roi (King's Daughters) and the soldiers of the Carignan-Salières Regiment of 17th century New France. The Filles du Roi were 768 women who arrived in New France between 1663-1673, with their passage pre-paid by the King. This was to promote settlement of the new colony. It is said that most of the million people of French Canadian decent can be traced back to one of these women. Full membership is for direct descendants of a King's Daughter and or soldier of the Carignan regiment. You will receive a certificate and you can purchase a medal or pin to wear to show your lineage. Their website has a list of the King's Daughters as well as the

soldiers they married. There is also a resource section with links to sources for French Canadian research with links and well as published sources. Here is the link to their website: <https://www.fillesduroi.org/>.

Canadian Society of Mayflower Descendants is the first Mayflower Member Society outside of the United States. Membership requires you to prove that you are a descendant of the original Mayflower passengers. Their team of historians will work with you by email to help you with suggestions and advise you on your research, but they will not do research for you. Their website also has a list of Family Societies related to Mayflower descendants that can provide networking, resources, and assistance. They also have a pin you can purchase to show that you are a member. The Mayflower Society based in the United States has a resource section which includes webinars and a list of Pilgrims with their known descendants. Here is the link to the US based group <https://themayflowersociety.org/> and this is link to the Canadian base group <https://csmd.org/>.

Here are two comprehensive lists of Lineage Societies that you might be interested in reviewing:

- <https://www.cyndislist.com/societies/lineage/>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_hereditary_and_lineage_organizations



Above: "Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor," the famous 1882 painting by William Halsall (Pilgrim Hall Museum).

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Off the Beaten Branch

Ethnic Groups

There are many groups that help to preserve the history and culture of specific ethnic and cultural groups. They can be a great source of information that can add a new level of understanding of your ancestors to your research.

Carpathi-Rusyn Society (<https://c-rs.org/>)

- This perpetuates the heritage of the Rusyn people. These are a distinct group of Eastern Slavic people who lived in remote villages along the Carpathian Mountains of East Central Europe.

The Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland (<https://www.huguenotsociety.org.uk/history.html>)

- This organization's aim is to form a bond of fellowship among those who respect and admire the Huguenots and seek to perpetuate their memory.

The Society for German Genealogy in Eastern Europe (<https://www.sggee.org/>)

- This group is devoted to the study of people with German ancestry who lived in the present day Poland and northwestern Ukraine.

Jewish Genealogical Society of Toronto (<https://jgstoronto.ca/>)

- This organization provides a forum for the exchange of genealogical knowledge and information.

Location Groups

These types of groups concentrate on specific locations and the cultural groups in that area.

Markham Berczy Settlers Association (<https://markhamberczysettlers.ca>)

- There were sixty-four settler families from Germany, by way of New York State, who arrived in York (Toronto) in August of 1794. The settlers took up land on concessions 2-6 in Markham Township as Yonge Street was newly opened.

Thunder Bay Finnish Canadian Historical Society

(<https://www.tbfinnishhistory.ca>)

- This organization is dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of the history of Finnish Canadians in Northwestern Ontario.

Surname Groups

These groups focus on the descendants of a specific surname or a specific ancestral couple.

The Doane Family Association

(www.doanefamilyassociation.org)

- The Doane Family Association of America, Inc. was organized to create interest in the history and welfare of the descendants of Deacon John Doane, who came to Plymouth in 1630. This group has several chapters including one in Ontario.

Bigelow Society

(http://bigelowsociety.com/Bigelow_Society_Menu.html).

- This group records the historical and genealogical data of the descendants of John Biglo and Mary Warren of Watertown, Massachusetts.

International Haskell Family Association

(<http://hfa.haskells.net/index.html>)

- This group is for the descendants of William Haskell, who was a Churchwarden at the Church of St. Stephen in Charlton Musgrove, Somerset, England in 1627 – 1628. He married Elinor Foule in 1610. They had seven children who were baptized in Charlton Musgrove, Somerset, England.

Some of these groups have bursaries for students. The Doane Family Association is one example from the above list. There is a link on their website to an information page for their scholarship: <https://sites.google.com/view/doanefamilyassociation/doane-family-foundation-scholarship>.

Some University and college websites may have other family bursaries or scholarships that may be of interest to incoming students.

New Series - What's in a Name? The Gender-Neutral Name Dilemma

Robbie Gorr

"*And their children were Leslie, Marion, Dale, Kelly and Blair.*" That was the information received in a letter from a distant cousin. I was grateful to learn the names of another generation of family members but when I entered the names into my family tree programme and was prompted to identify them as male or female, I realized my dilemma. Were these five sons or five daughters or a combination of both? All of the names are traditionally gender-neutral names that could be given to either sex. Unable to list them as male or female I could only choose the third option, "unknown", until further information became available.

Gender-neutral names, also known as epicene names or androgynous names, are those appellations that can be used by any person regardless of their sex. Such names have been in common use for centuries. Even the Puritans of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were indiscriminate in the use of gender-neutral virtue names like Comfort, Deliverance, Reason, Loyal and Freelove.

Unisex names are common in the English-speaking world although changing traditions usually indicate a male or female at various periods in history. In the late nineteenth century names like Marion, Evelyn, Lindsay, Hilary, Courtney, or Shirley were frequently assigned to males but by the end of the first half of the twentieth century those same names were predominantly used for females. Toward the end of the twentieth century names like Ashley, Taylor, Kelly, Robin, Jamie, Jordan, and Blair remained popular choices for children of both sexes. And modern parents continue to choose names that defy gender identification like Morgan, Quinn, Riley, Bailey, and Brett.

By contrast some countries have enacted laws preventing the use of gender-neutral names and require parents to choose sex-specific names. Among those with naming restriction laws are Portugal, Germany, Denmark, and Iceland although many countries have rules and regulations surrounding the naming and registration of children to protect them from being given offensive or embarrassing names and to avoid potential future situations such as discrimination, ridicule and abuse. However, names may have different gender connotations in different countries and in various languages. The male name Andrea is popular for Italian boys as it means 'manly' but the same name is often identified as a female name in English, German and Spanish. Similarly, the name Elia which means 'my god is Yahweh' in Hebrew is considered to be a female name in Greek but a male name in Spanish, Dutch and the Scandinavian languages.



Above: Actor John Wayne (1907-1979), pictured here with Gail Russell in the 1948 film *Angel and the Badman*, was born Marion Morrison but abandoned his gender-neutral name in favour of one considered more manly in the movie industry (Photo from twm1340 on Creative Commons).

To add a further element of confusion, some masculine and feminine names are homophones and are pronounced the same or similarly for both sexes although they are spelled differently. The name Francis spelled with an ‘i’ is the male version while Frances with an ‘e’ is the female version. Similarly, Jesse is the traditional biblical male name while the addition of an ‘i’ creates the female name Jessie. Adrian and Adrienne, Artemus and Artemis, Yves and Eve, and Kerry, Carey and Carrie are further examples of homonymic names. A name without a spelling difference like Leslie tries to denote the distinction with a slight change in the pronunciation of the ‘s’ with the hard /z/ sound being used for the masculine and the softer /s/ sound used for the feminine version.

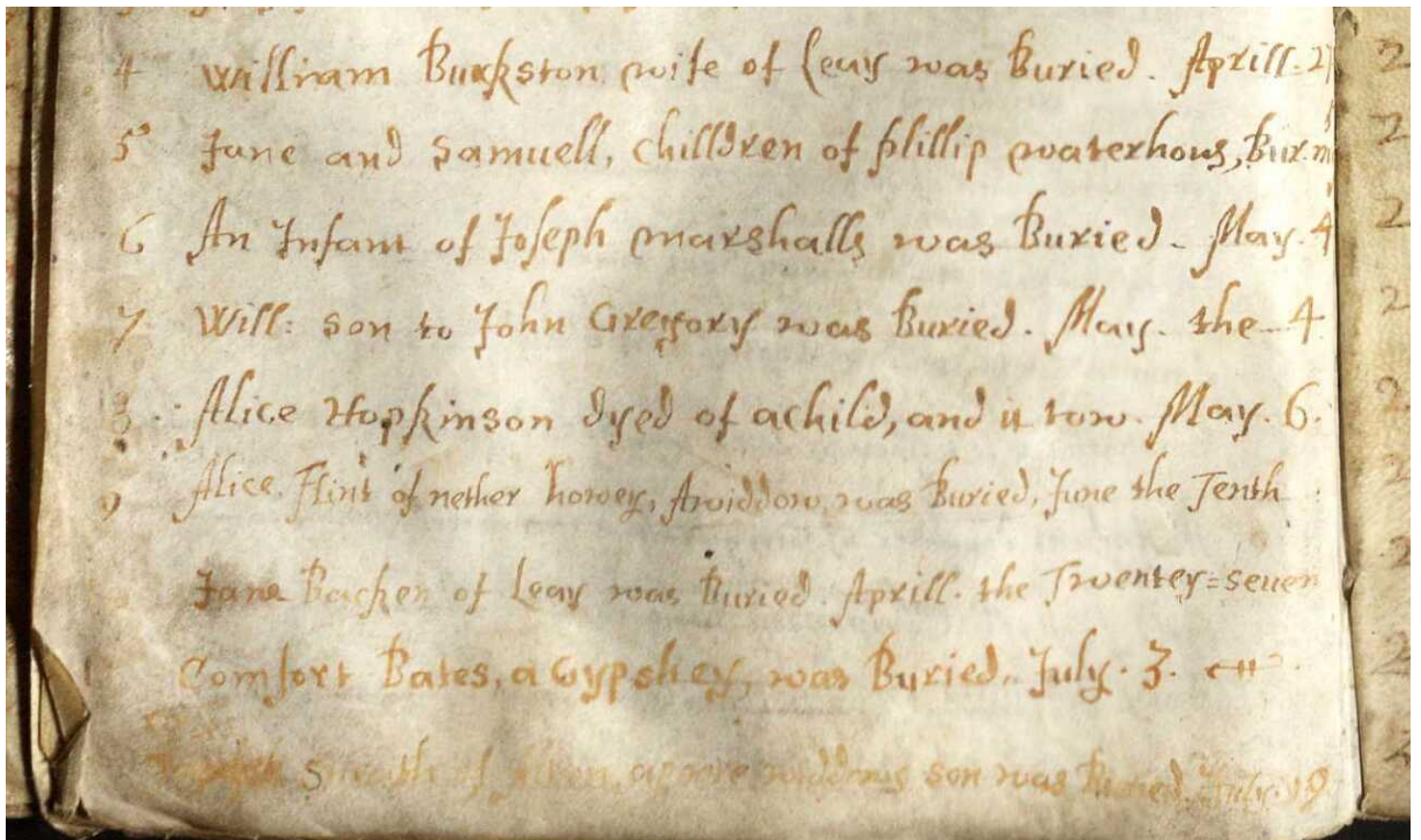
The gender-neutral predicament again becomes a problem in identifying people with unusual, unfamiliar, and unique names. These may come from nature like Wren, Storm, or River or from places like Indiana, Holland and Jericho and even occupations like Painter, Sailor, Bishop or Poet. Colours can provide a spectrum

of unisex names including Indigo, Cyan and Golden.

Surnames used as first names were mainly given to males in the past, but the recent popular trend has shifted to include female use. And, as evidenced by the unusual names given to celebrity children, almost any noun can be found as a given name from Apple to Zephyr and the whole lexicon in between, and even invented names like Dweezil and Raddix. Whenever traditional names have been set aside in favour of alternative choices, the quandary of gender recognition is increased.

And what became of Leslie, Marion, Dale, Kelly and Blair and my own gender identification conundrum? Born too late to be identified by sex in the available birth or census records, I asked about the names of their marriage partners. And the same helpful correspondent informed me that they had all married spouses successively named Dana, Lee, Kelsey, Jamie, and Jody.

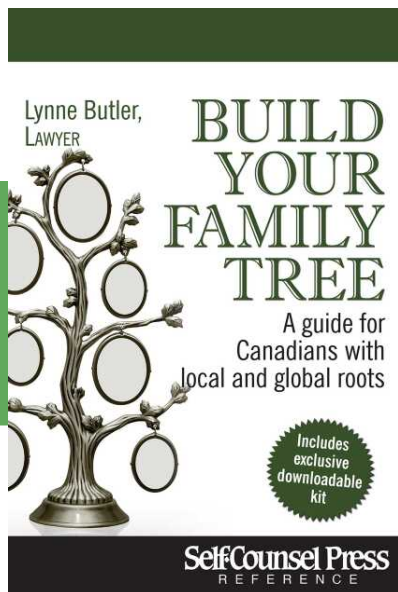
And so, my gender-neutral dilemma continues.



Above: The 1702 burial entry for Comfort Bates (second last line) from the parish register of All Saints’ Church, Ashdown in Derbyshire, England, identifies the deceased only as a “gypshey” but neither male nor female (Photo from author’s collection).

Build Your Family Tree: A guide for Canadians with local and global roots

A Review by Art Taylor



Author: Lynne Butler, Lawyer
Publisher: Self-Council Press Reference
Place: North Vancouver, Canada
Edition: First Edition 2022
ISBN: 978-1-77040-346-8

Butler, with over 25 years in estate planning and law, shows that wills and probate records can put meat on the bones of lives lived and legacies left.

Chapter One, “Information You Can Find in Wills”, mentions items such as names of in-laws and children; extended family and relationships; occupations, post-nominal letters, including a table of common ones, like DD (Doctor of Divinity), MLA (Member of the Legislative Assembly), VC (Victoria Cross recipient); and family properties.

Chapter Two covers “More Useful Hints in Wills”.

Chapter Three, “Probate and Notarial Records and What to Look for”, defines “Probate and Registries”, “Families Who Moved Away”, “Inventories”, and “Explanations of Family Relationships”, and more.

Chapter Four, “Searching Court Records in Canada”, covers “Types of Probate and Administration”, the structure of Canadian courts and which ones deal with probate, and gives some useful definitions.

Chapter Five, “Researching Archives in Person”,

covers things to know and do prior to visiting an archive and what to do and what not to do while there.

Chapter Six, “Search Tips”, offers a baker’s dozen of helpful tips to get the most fro visit.

Chapter Seven, “Canadian Wills, Probate Records, and Related Resources”, outlines the types of information you can expect to find at over thirty archives and other repositories, both online and bricks-and-mortar.

Chapters Eight to Chapter Twenty give lists of record types to be found in each province and territory. Some repositories listed include the URL if there is one.

Chapter Twenty-one, “International Records”, provides a list of countries with useful records, some of which go back nearly 1,000 years. Countries on the list are found on a downloadable kit, with the URL of the kit given on the book’s last page.

Lynne Butler has provided a very useful reference book for Canadians looking for additional information to fill in the dash between birth date and death date.

Vacationing, A City Directory Success, and Mining Census Records

Alan Campbell

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

This blog post comes to you from a valley of the Maitland River. We are camped near Auburn, Huron County, Ontario. I find it interesting to travel through the areas in which collateral ancestors used to live. As we drove through Brucefield a couple of Plewes families came to mind. When we briefly travelled the Hullett/McKillop Road, a wrong turn corrected, I thought of travelling further east to check cemeteries. A trip to Listowel to buy yarn put us in Bolton country as a few of them are buried there. Should I drive to Fordwich to check out the cemetery there, or to Mayne Cemetery where George Bolton is buried? Needless to say there are many directions in which I could strike out before we return home.

A City Directory Success

As I am away from my computer and vacationing this will be a short post. I did want to share with you a pleasing discovery related to city directories. I am trying to reconstruct a Bolton family, that of Andrew and Catherine, who moved from Canada West to the United States between the 1861 Canada West census and the 1870 United States Federal Census. I was able to find a family in Chicago, Illinois in the 1870 Illinois Census with Catherine as a widow with two children, Frances A. Bolton and Samuel H. Bolton, whose names matched those found on the 1861 Canada West Census for Wallace Township, Perth County.[1]

Hoping to seek an official death record for Andrew to try to prove this connection, I learned that filing death records was voluntary in that time period so few records exist. I continued to seek later census data for the family and found that Catherine lived with a son

John who was born in the United States. Marriage records were no help either as abstractions did not include parents' names. Having already ordered and received copies of an Illinois marriage from the same time period that did not list the parents' names, I was not hopeful that those for Catherine's children would be any more complete.

Luckily, a search of www.ancestry.ca [World Edition] provided a hit on an 1870 Chicago, Illinois, City Directory that included an entry for Catherine, widow of Andrew, living on Mitchell Street.[2] She had been enumerated on the 1870 United States Census for Chicago, Cook County, as living in Ward 8. I was able to find a Guide Map of Chicago, 1871, on which I was able to find Mitchell Street running through Ward 8.[3] Probably both sources refer to the same woman. Now I also look for newspaper records like marriage notices, death notices and obituaries to try to make family connections.

The above search was a reminder that when you research in other geographical areas, who keeps the records and the way of keeping those records, are likely to be different. In my last post I noted that one of the city directory companies in Canada did not start to include women who held jobs other than "keeping house" until 1901. Catherine would not have been included if those rules applied in 1870 in the city directory business in the Chicago area.

Finding City Directories

Ken Hunt, creator of [The Ancestor Hunt website](http://TheAncestorHunt.com), has provided and continues to provide links to various provincial, state, county and city directories

[newspapers and other sources as well!]. I have found that more local library systems are getting into the digitization of directories so it is worth seeking out their websites. When searching for information about former Lambton County residents, I often find that they criss-crossed the border into the state of Michigan on a regular basis. The St. Clair County Library System has an excellent website that I go to often. I was delighted to find the following entry in the *R.L. Polk & Co.'s Port Huron City Directory 1877-78*:

“Cronan, John (col'd), barber, n s Butler bet Huron and Merchant, res same.”

This entry connected two parts of a history of John. In order to interpret directory entries there is usually a list of abbreviations and their meanings at the front of a directory. In this case “n s” mean north side of Butler, “bet” means between and “res” means residence. Sometimes the abbreviations are straightforward but not always. Yes, in 1877 Black people were noted in city directories as “col'd.”

The Ontario Genealogical Society, in conjunction with FamilySearch, digitized many Vernon city directories which can be found via ogs.on.ca/vernon-directories/.

Mining Census Records for Given Names

I am a strong proponent of systematically mining the census records through the years for a given family. One of the bonuses is finding more than one given name for a family member. An Isaac H. Bolton was enumerated in the 1871 Canada Census living in Howick Township, Huron County.[4] In the 1881 Canada Census he was enumerated as Henry I. Bolton still living with his parents in Howick Township.[5] Further searches on this individual using both given

names could result in more hits.

I have heard some horror stories about indifferent county clerks in the United States who made it difficult to access vital records. My kudos go to Cynthia, the county clerk for Sweetwater County, Wyoming, who responded to my emailed query, about getting a marriage record for a Perry Bolton and Nancy Collins, in a timely fashion with directions about using the online form which could then be mailed to her. In a follow up email she let me know that she had checked with the post office to see what the postal rate would be to send the copy of the registration to me in Canada so she would not over charge me. I received the copy of the marriage registration within a week and a half. I notified her by email that I had received the copy and thanked her for her efforts. Good service does exist!

As the summer winds down I hope you get time to visit the places where your ancestors lived. Collecting records online is great but I still like to walk where my ancestors walked.

References:

- [1] Andrew Bolton family entry, 1861 Canada West Census, Enumeration District 7, Perth County, Wallace Township, p. 9, lines 8-11, downloaded from www.ancestry.ca 30 June 2019;
- [2] Catherine Bolton family entry, 1870 United States Census, Illinois, Cook County, Chicago, p. 390, family no. 3225, lines 15-20, downloaded from www.ancestry.ca [world edition] 30 June 2019.
- [3] Chicago, Illinois, City Directory 1870, p. 98, downloaded from www.ancestry.ca [world edition] 9 August 2019.
- [4] Guide Map of Chicago, 1871, downloaded from <https://encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/10601.html> 9 August 2019.
- [5] Isaac H. Bolton entry, 1871 Canada Census, Ontario, District 26 North Huron, Sub-district L, Howick Township, p. 55, line 14, downloaded from www.ancestry.ca 25 June 2019.
- [6] Henry I. Bolton entry, 1881 Canada Census, District 175, North Huron, Sub-district 3A, Howick Township, p. 18, line 3, downloaded from www.ancestry.ca 25 June 2019.



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MULTI PATRIAE
PRIORES & MULTAE

Richard Talbot's 1818 Group Sponsored Emigration to Upper Canada (Goulbourn and London Townships)

George A. Neville

Talbot Settlements (Major by Col. Thomas Talbot,
and Minor by un-related Richard Talbot)

The so-called Talbot Settlement was a large tract of land south of London, Upper Canada that had been placed under the superintendence of the eccentric Irish-born Col. Thomas Talbot. Unable to forget the wilds of Canada explored between 1791 and 1794 on the shores of Lake Erie with the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, John Graves Simcoe, Thomas Talbot sold his commission and emigrated himself to Upper Canada in 1803. Initially granted 5,000 acres of land for his military service, Thomas Talbot with the aid of Simcoe, arranged a cozy deal with the Crown:

“That 200 acres shall be allotted to him for every family he shall establish thereon, - 50 acres thereof to be granted to each family in perpetuity, and the remaining 150 acres of each lot to become his [Col. Talbot's] property, for the expense and trouble of collecting and locating them [the settlers].”[1]

This land was kept in a reserve for Col. Talbot along the shores of Lake Erie, at that time the front of the old County of Middlesex before the new Elgin County was created from Middlesex in 1851.[2] By the time the colonial government forced him to terminate his operations, his settlers had populated a swath of Ontario land running from east of London to Windsor.

The Richard Talbot-led migration from Tipperary, Ireland to Canada began with a scheme of assisted emigration in 1818. “Richard Talbot, a gentleman of Cloughjordan, had been grooming his sons for military careers, but was frustrated by the termination of the Napoleonic Wars. He took advantage of a limited

period of government-assisted emigration to put together a group of several dozen Protestant families, who sailed with him on the ship, *Brunswick*. He was a son of the late Edward Talbot, a gentleman of Clonloghan and Garrane in the King's County.

The Talbots of Garrane were a branch of a family of minor gentry numerous in the King's County panhandle, descended from ancestors who had settled there in the 17th century. In 1795, Richard had married the daughter of a neighbouring gentleman, John Baird. At the close of the Napoleonic Wars he was living in the village of Cloughjordan, just across the county boundary into Tipperary from the lands which had for ages been the abode of his family.”[3] The Talbot family, at the time of sailing, as cabin passengers on the *Brunswick* comprised: "Richard, Esq. 46, gentleman, Cloughjordan; Lydia (Baird) 43; Edward Allen 23; John 20; Margaret?; Ester 10; Lydia 8; Freeman 7; Sarah 6, and Hannah 3.”[4] Bruce Elliott has concluded that “there seems to have been no relationship between the two Talbot families, Col. Talbot being a brother of Richard Wogan Talbot of Malahide, County Dublin, and Richard Talbot a descendant of a 17th-century settler in King's County.” [5]

Richard Talbot's Initiatives in Group Settlement

Early in 1816, Richard Talbot wrote to the Colonial Office to enquire about obtaining land grants in Canada. He was no doubt partially motivated by the residence in the province of his older brother, John, who is probably the 'friend...resident in Canada' to whom Talbot referred in correspondence.

Although by 1817 encouragement to individuals to emigrate had been suspended, the Colonial Office was contemplating sponsorship of group settlements. If a responsible person organized a group of emigrants and paid a £10 deposit for each settler, repayable once the emigrants were located on their lands, the Colonial Office would provide conveyance and arrange for land grants to be made free of expense. The Colonial Office hoped that the deposit would guarantee that the emigrants, or at least their leader, were not totally devoid of means and ensure that the expense of the government of conveying them to the colonies was justified by the emigrants becoming actual settlers rather than moving to the United States. Talbot spent the better part of a year arranging for the disposal of his properties in Ireland, but in December 1817 he applied again enclosing a petition containing the names of 71 'Loyal Protestants' and their families who wished to emigrate with him."[6]

Transcripts of Talbot's Letters to Earl Bathurst

C.O. 384/1 - 466-467

CloghJordan, Ireland

December 29, 1817

Right Hon. Earl Bathurst

My Lord

I beg to inform your Lordship that since July 1816, when I received from your Lordship recommendations to the Governor of Upper Canada for Grants of Land for me and my two sons, until now, I was not able to dispose finally of my properties and make every other necessary arrangement for my embarkation. I send your Lordship a list of Loyal Protestants, who wish to accompany me as Settlers to Upper Canada; Men, who I am told to say want to be ready under my Command to serve his Majesty, in defence of their adopted Country (as we have heretofore done here) against Foreign Invaders, or Domestick Traytors.

The number of Persons who hope for grants of Land as hereto annexed, is 71 whose families amount to 219, which number added to my family amount to 231 which I think would be a very valuable acquisition to his Majesties Colonies. I trust your Lordship will forward to my care recommendations to the Governor of Upper Canada for grants of Land in favour of the above mentioned Persons. And also to let me know

whether His Majesties Government will supply us with a Ship or Ships for our conveyance early next March; as I am told that is the best Season to embark, in order that we might on our arrival there be enabled to commence cultivating the ground for the support of our large families. I would also expect an order from your Lordship to receive on our arrival at the seat of Government any agricultural implements, etc., etc., that Your Lordship may think proper to grant us.

I have the honour to be Your Lordship's Obedient ,
and very Humble Servant

Richard Talbot

N.B.

A friend of mine resident in Canada advised me to request your Lordship would insert the number of acres that you Lordship thinks Me and my two Sons (viz. Edwd Allen Talbot and John Talbot) are entitled to: as he said that if the number of acres was not particularly specified we might not be allotted any more by the Governor there, than the meanest emigrant.

We the undersigned Heads of Families professing the Protestant Religion wishing to proceed as Settlers to Upper Canada in British North America under the Care and direction of Mr. Richard Talbot provided he procures for us Grants of Land and a Free passage from Government. We also promise not to leave the British settlements without consent of the Governor in writing first had and obtained.

Grant No.	Names of Heads of Families	Occupation	Males per family	Females per family	Total
1	William Talbot	Gentleman	1	0	1
2	Joseph Walker	Shoemaker	2	6	8
3	John Lewis	Pensioner	2	3	5
4	Joseph Walker Jr.	Farmer	1	0	1
5	George Richardson	Shoemaker	3	2	5
6	William Lewis	Farmer	4	3	7
7	James Hodgins	Farmer	4	4	8
8	John Hodgins	Farmer	1	1	2
9	Francis Neail Jr.	Farmer	5	2	7
10	Francis Neail	Farmer	1	1	2
11	Thomas Hodgins	Farmer	2	2	4
12	William Hodgins	Farmer	4	1	5
13	Francis Lewis	Farmer	1	0	1
14	Thomas Deane	Farmer	1	0	1
15	Thomas Port	Farmer	1	1	2
16	John White	Farmer	1	1	2

17	James Neail	Farmer	1	2	3
18	William Neail	Farmer	1	0	1
19	Micheal Remington	Farmer	4	2	6
20	Thomas Remington	Farmer	1	1	2
21	Thomas Carter	Farmer	1	0	1
22	Thomas Walker	Farmer	1	3	4
23	John Sadler	Farmer	1	1	2
24	Arthur Sadler	Farmer	1	0	1
25	Richard Remington	Farmer	1	1	2
26	George Dagg	Farmer	1	2	3
27	William Hodgins	Farmer	2	3	5
28	Thomas Davis	Black & White Smith	1	1	2
29	John Davis	House Carpenter	1	0	1
30	Robert Davis	Farmer	3	3	6
31	James Belcher	Taylor	1	0	1
32	William Haskett	Painter & Glazier	4	3	7
33	Thomas Haskett	Painter & Glazier	1	0	1
33	Brought forward		60	49	109
34	Thomas Haskett Jr.	Farmer	1	0	1
35	Richard Hayes	Farmer	1	1	2
36	George Hayes	Farmer	1	1	2
37	John Kearney	Taylor	3	2	5
38	Charles Goulding	White Smith	2	1	3
39	Thomas Howard	Farmer	2	3	5
40	Joseph Kearney	Farmer	2	2	4
41	William Grooks (?)	Shoe maker	3	2	5
42	Jeremiah Garvies	Linen Weaver	3	2	5
43	Francis Powell	Linen Weaver	5	3	8
44	John Colbert	Farmer	1	5	6
45	John Peirce	Carpenter	3	3	6
46	John Burgess	Farmer	2	2	4
47	John Mooney	Cooper	1	3	4
48	Robert Young	Farmer	1	1	2
44	William Hodgins Jr.	Farmer	1	1	2
50	John Dagg	Farmer	2	2	4
51	Thomas Howay	Farmer	1	0	1
52	James Howay	Farmer	1	0	1
53	John Burgess	Farmer	1	1	2
54	John Burgess Jr.	Farmer	1	1	2
55	Abraham Burgess	Farmer	1	1	2
56	William Burgess	Farmer	1	0	1
57	George Burgess	Farmer	1	0	1
58	Edward Collins	Farmer	1	0	1
59	Micheal Leary	Farmer	1	0	1
60	Richard Coughlan	Farmer	2	3	5
61	Micheal Oakley	House Carpenter	1	1	2
62	William Oakley	Cart & Har. Maker	1	1	2
63	James Howay	Smith	1	0	1
64	Richard Monckton	Shoemaker	1	1	2
65	Samuel Barry	Bricklayer	1	0	1

66	John Nash	Shoemaker	1	0	1
67	John Anglesay	Farmer	1	1	2
68	Thomas Green	Farmer	5	3	8
69	John Haskett	Farmer	1	0	1
70	Richard Haskett	Shoemaker	2	2	4
71	William Stoney	Farmer	1	0	1
71		Total	121	98	219

After writing the above the undernamed persons requested that I would forward their names to your Lordship for recommendations also they are very Loyal Men.

72	William Corbitt	House Carpenter	1	0	1
73	Thomass Guess	Farmer	3	2	5
74	George Guess	Land surveyor	1	0	1

Richard Talbot

On 7th March 1817, Talbot wrote to Earl Bathurst from CloghJordan [sic] enclosing half Bank of Ireland notes to the amount of £300 for 30 heads of families, consisting of 221 persons in total, and requesting that a ship be ordered either to Galway, Limerick, Cork, Waterford, or Dublin to embark on or near 1st April to arrive in the new land in time to cultivate ground for support of the families the ensuing year:

C. O. 384/3 - 547 CloghJordan, March 7, 1818

Right Honorable Earl Bathurst

My Lord

I wrote to your Lordship on the 7th of February last, requesting to be informed when I should deposit the money to entitle me to Grants of Land for the undernamed Settlers in Upper Canada and a Ship for our conveyance thither.

In consequence of not receiving an answer I now enclose to your Lordship half Bank of Ireland notes to the amt of £300 as being £10 for each settler as required by your Lordship's Circular of the 1st of Feby to me directed. I trust your Lordship will on the immediate receipt hereof order the Grants to be forwarded to me, and I will then remit the other halves of the Notes by return of Post.

Your Lordship will be good enough to order the

Ship for 100 either to Galway, Limerick, Cork, Waterford or Dublin.

I wait your Lordship's answer with the utmost solicitude as we would wish to embark on or as near to the 1st of April as possible that we might be there in time to cultivate some ground for the support of our families the ensuing year.

A long delay would infinitely injure us all as we have sold our properties and procured necessaries for the voyage etc etc on the Truth of your Lordships letter to say Lord Roser, and the Circular above alluded to.

I have the honor to be My Lord, Your Lordship's Obedient, and very humble Servant

Richard Talbot

Nos.	Names	Remarks	Males in each family	Females in each family	Total
1	Richard Talbot (the writer)	Gentleman	3	6	9
2	Edward Allen Talbot	Gentleman	2	1	3
3	John Talbot	Gentleman	2	1	3
4	George Foster	Farmer	2	1	3
5	Joseph Hardy	Sadler	3	2	5
6	William Geary	Gentleman	3	4	7
7	John Geary	Gentleman	1	1	2
8	William Haskett	Painter & Glazier	5	3	8
9	Charles Goulding	White Smith	3	3	6
10	Thomas Howard	Waver*	4	4	8
11	John Sifton	Carpenter		1	3
12	Richard Loney	Farmer	3	2	5
13	Joseph O'Brien	Farmer	3	2	5
14	William Hodgins	Farmer	6	4	10
15	Thomas Stanley	Black & White Smith	5	5	10
16	Foilet Grey	Farmer	7	2	9
17	Thomas Howay	Farmer	4	0	4
18	Robert Keays	Shoemaker	6	4	10
19	Robert Grant	Clothier	3	2	5
20	John Turner	Pensioner	9	4	13
21	Charles Parks	Farmer	6	5	11
22	Thomas Guest	Farmer	6	3	9
23	John Lewis	Farmer	4	1	5
24	Benjamin Lewis	Farmer	3	4	7
25	John Spearman	Farmer	6	3	9
26	Patrick Corbitt	Shoemaker	6	3	9
27	Thomas Green	Farmer	6	6	12
28	John Colbert	Farmer	4	6	10
29	William Colbert	Farmer	4	4	8
30	William Richardson	Shoemaker	5	8	13
30		Total	126	95	221

*waver = regional pronunciation of "weaver"

The above named are the Persons which I propose to take out as settlers, and I do engage to locate them on the land assigned agreeable to the express conditions of Your Lordships Circular directed to me by Henry Goulbourn Esqr.

Richard Talbot

"It was at this stage that Talbot ran into his first bureaucratic snag. Goulbourn stated that the government had not intended carrying out very large families at the public charge. In what was evidently a last-minute attempt at parsimony, Goulbourn protested that the £10 deposit was considered to cover only one settler, his wife, and two children under twelve or one between twelve and seventeen. All other persons would be charged for, those over seventeen being considered settlers for whom the £10 deposit fee would be charged, and additional persons under seventeen would be allowed upon payment of £3 per head." [7]

C. O. 384/3 - 548

Mr. Talbot

I am directed by Lord B. to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 7th March enclosing half bank of Ireland notes to the amount of £320 & transmitting a list of persons desirous of proceeding to N. A. under the conditions stated in my letter of the I am to acquaint you in reply that you make necessary an advance of £10 for every settler who might be engaged to accompany you to Canada & for whom Tonnage was to be provided by Govt. It was by no means intended that each of those settlers should carry out at the public charge families without limitation as to their age or numbers.

I have therefore to acquaint you that it is not proposed in consideration of this £10 advanced by you to provide tonnage for more than one settler, his wife, 2 of his children under 12 years of age or one between 12 & 17. All other persons must be provided with passages at your own charge, but no objection will exist to receiving them on board the vessel appointed to convey the settlers upon a payment being made in proportion to the age of the party requiring conveyance — each

person above 17 will be considered as a settler & must be paid for accordingly persons under 17 will be received on a payment of £3 per head -

Upon receipt of your reply measures will be taken for directing the means of conveyance to be provided without delay.

"Talbot replied submitting a new list of 44 names, each heading a family consisting of no more than four people. By shuffling the applicants' families on paper to make each male over seventeen a head and assigning women and children to them arbitrarily, he was able to keep the additional expenditure down to £120. In a few cases he elevated children to the status of heads of families, realizing that there was little the Colonial Office could do to discover this subterfuge."[7]

C. O. 384/3 - 549 CloghJordan, Ireland
Right Hon. Earl of Bathurst March 20th, 1818-

My Lord

I received a letter from Mr. Goulbourne bearing Date March 19th acknowledging by your Lordships directions the receipt of half Notes to the amount of £320 at the same time acquainting that it was not the determination of Government to permit one to take out with each Settler more than a Wife & two Children. Had your Lordship informed me in any former letter that I would not be permitted to take with me the necessary hands for the Cultivation of the Land to be assigned, I could have engaged Settlers with smaller families than those whose names I have before transmitted to your Lordship. However I have with no small difficulty made out a list in every particular agreeable to the directions contained in the letter above aluded too, and do now remit to your Lordship the last halves of said £320 together with the first halved of £120 and making in the whole the sum of £440, which is Ten pounds for each male over 17 years of age whose names are hereunto annexed who with their very small families amounts to 172 persons for whom I hope your Lordship will with all possible expedition order Tonnage where provided & directed to Galway or Cork if possible.

As I am compleatly at the mercy of Your Lordship to treat me as Your Lordship may think proper, having disposed of every shillings worth of property which I was possessed of & also procured every necessary for the voyage at a very serious expense I hope your Lordship will take my case into serious consideration & instantly have the Grants of Land in Upper Canada transmitted to me with the necessary orders for our immediate embarkation, as I have been well informed that unless we take our departure early in April we must live at a very great expense for nearly 15 Mths. I therefore rely on your Lordships humanity to have every step taken which will in any wise facilitate our immediate departure.

If there are any Children above the limited number they will be paid for at the port.

I have the Honour to be

My Lord

Your Lordships most obedient
and very humble Servant

Richard Talbot

P.S. I will remit the remaining half Hotes by tomorrows post & I trust your Lordship will be good enough to order suitable accommodations for me & my sons with our families & a few others -

Nos.	Settlers Names	Professions	Males	Females	Total Males & Females including settlers -
1	Richard Talbot	Gentleman	1	2	4
2	Edward Allen Talbot	d ^o .	1	3	4
3	John Talbot	d ^o .	1	2	4
4	George Foster	d ^o .	2	1	4
5	Joseph Hardy	Sadler	1	1	3
6	Wm. Gierey	Gentleman	1	2	4
7	John Gierey	Farmer	1	2	4
8	William Gierey Jun ^r .	d ^o .	1	2	4
9	Thomas Howay	Farmer	1	2	4
10	Charles Goulding	White Smith	1	2	4
11	William Hayes	d ^o .	1	2	4
12	William Haskett	Glazier & Painter	1	2	4
13	James Oliver (?)	Farmer	2	1	4
14	John Turner	Pentioner	1	2	4
15	Thomas Howard	Farmer	1	2	4
16	Rich ^d . Loney	d ^o .	1	2	4

17	John Sifton	Carpenter	1	2	4
18	Thomas Guest	Farmer	1	2	4
19	Joseph O'Brian	Farmer	1	2	4
20	Robert Keyes	Shoemaker	1	2	4
21	Thomas Dullehunty	Smith	1	2	4
22	Samuel Long	Farmer	2	1	4
23	John Lewis	d ^o .	1	2	4
24	Benjn. Lewis	d ^o .	1	2	4
25	Francis Lewis	d ^o .	1	2	4
26	Foilet Grey	d ^o .	2	1	4
27	John Grey	d ^o .	2	1	4
28	Robert Grant	d ^o .	1	1	3
29	Francis Powel	Weaver	1	2	4
30	John Spearman	Farmer	1	2	3
31	John Spearman Jun ^r .	d ^o .	1	2	4
32	Patrick Corbit	Shoemaker	2	1	4
33	William Morgan	Farmer	1	1	3
34	James Shouldice	d ^o .	1	2	4
35	Nicholas Shouldice	d ^o .	1	2	4
36	John Shouldice	d ^o .	1	2	4
37	Robert Ralph	d ^o .	1	2	4
38	William Colbert	Farmer	1	2	4
39	John Colbert	d ^o .	1	2	4
40	Robert Young	d ^o .	1	2	4
41	William Hodgins	d ^o .	1	2	4
42	Thomas Stanley	Smith	1	2	4
43	Samuel Stanley	Farmer	1	2	4
44	William Richardson	Shoemaker	1	2	4
44		Total	48	80	172

The above named settlers are those which I propose to take out with me and engage to locate them on the land which is to be assigned under the enclosed Constituents of Earl Bathursts Circular letter of the first of February last to me directed by Henry Goulburn Esqr. & also conformable to that aluded to on the other side.

Richard Talbot

On 31st March 1818, Richard Talbot sent Earl Bathurst of the Colonial Office the remaining £120 half-cut £10 notes to complete the advance payment of £440 that he had committed to in his letter of 29th March for a group of 44 emigrants to Upper Canada. Attacks to post-boys from robbers were so common in the late 18th century that the Post Office advised customers

sending banknotes to cut them in half and send one half portion initially and not send the remaining half parts until receipt had been obtained for the first installment. [8]

C. O. 384/3 - 550 CloghJordan
Right Honorable Earl Bathurst March 31, 1818

My Lord

Enclosed Your Lordship has the second halves per £120 to compleat the money sent on the 28th instant.

I have the honor to be

My Lord Your Lordships

Obedt and very humble Sert

Richard Talbot

P.S. I hope if the Grants are not already transmitted Your Lordship will order me a more considerable Grant of Land than the Settlers that accompany me – if not inconsistent to do so.

"On 2nd April Mr Goulbourn requested the Naval Commissioners to provide a vessel for conveyance of the Talbot party from Cork to Montreal and requested that the agent at Cork inform Mr Talbot when the vessel would be ready for boarding. The emigrants set out for Cork expectantly and arrived there on 4th May. On 11th June they petitioned Bathurst from Cove noting that the Brunswick of 541 tons burthen had only arrived the Monday previous, and that in the meantime the settlers had expended much of their capital in maintaining themselves for nearly six weeks. They also feared that the delay would result in their arrival in the colony too late to cultivate any lands for their support the next year. They therefore requested that arrangements be made for some assistance to be provided upon their arrival in Canada." [7] Herewith is the petition to Earl Bathurst signed by 43 petitioners:

To the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst one of his Majesties Principle Secretaries of State

The Memorial of the undernamed person been the Settlers going to Upper Canada under the immediate direction of Richd Talbot Esqr late of CloghJordan in the County Tipperary -- most humbly Sheweth

That your Lordships Memorialists proceeded from said County Tipperary on the fourth of May last for this Town, expecting to meet the Ship Brunswick in the Harbour of Cork to convey them to Canada, knowing it to be the wish of your Lordship that all Settlers should take their departure from some port in Europe early in Spring in order to be enabled to cultivate something for their support the ensuing season. Memorialists begs leave to state to your Lordship that they have been detained here nearly six weeks, the Ship not arriving until Monday last, and that from the very great expense which has necessarily been incurred by said delay, & the certainty of being obliged unavoidably to live Twelve or fourteen Months at expense in Canada their money been exhausted here they are obliged to address Your Lordship, earnestly yet humbly entreating your Lordship to take their case into consideration, and order them some assistance on their arrival in the Colony. Memorialists beg leave to remind Your Lordship that if they had embarked when they expected they would not be under the necessity of thus addressing your Lordship. They therefore beseech Your Lordship will not consider the purpose of their memorial either unreasonable or unpressedented, as their disappointment cannot be attributed in any wise to themselves or the neglect of Mr. Talbot he been informed by the Transport agent that the Ship would be ready about the first of May.

Should your Lordship (as memorialists trusts you will) comply with their request they will as in duty bound pray --

Edward Allen Talbot	Thos Howard	Robt Grant
Wm Hodgins	John Talbot	Richd Loney
Francis Powel	Thos. Stanley	George Foster
John Sifton	John Spearman Sr.	Sam. Stanley
Joseph Hardy	Thos. Xxxxx	John Spearman Jr.
Wm Richardson	William Geary	Joseph O'Brien
Patt Corbitt	Wm Bruton	John Geary
Robt. Keyes	Wm. Morgan	William Geary Junr
Thomas Delahunt	James Shouldice	Thos Howay
Saml Long	Nichs Shouldice	Charles Goulding
John Lewis	John Shouldice	Wm C Hays
Benjeman Lewis	Robt Ralph	Wm Haskett
Francis Lewis	Wm Colbert	James Oliver (?)
Foiliott Gray	John Colbert	John Turner
John Gray	Robt Young	

Locating the Emigrants in Goulbourn and London Townships

Following on the success and over capacity of the first Rideau Military Settlement (1815/16) at Perth, a second Rideau Military Settlement was initiated for Richmond at the foot of rapids on the Jacques (Jock) River of the just delineated Goulbourn Twp. Joseph Fortune,[9] a military surveyor, had been engaged by Col. George Thew Burke,[10] designated to be the superintendent of the new settlement, to lay out a plan for the community consisting of town and park lots. "Lt-Col. Francis Cockburn, the deputy quarter-master general, immediately began to recruit civilian emigrants for the military settlement, for it was in July 1818 also that he convinced a number of Richard Talbot's party, newly arrived at Montreal, to proceed up the Ottawa to Richmond. His task may have been made easier by the fact that a number of the military settlers ordered to Richmond were known to some of Talbot's party. Captain Burke and Lt. Joseph Maxwell, another officer of the 99th Regiment who settled there, were both North Tipperary men. Maxwell was born at Roscrea, the son of a gentleman of that parish. There were also Tipperary Protestants among the enlisted men of the 99th who settled at Richmond. Two, Corporal Arthur Sharpley from Modreeny and Private Henry Hayes from Roscrea, left the settlement in the 1820s but their presence in the encampment at Lachine in 1818 may have allowed them contact with Talbot's followers. The third, Sergeant Andrew Spearman, appears to have been related to some of Talbot's party and he must have played some role in the decision of the latter to abandon Talbot. On 11th November, Cockburn reported that 72 emigrants who had come to the Canadas under the £10 deposit plan with recommendations from the Colonial Office had been settled at Richmond. About a dozen of these were Talbot's settlers, most of whom Burke shortly afterwards located on the Twelfth Line of Goulbourn in the northeastern corner of the township, near the site of the later hamlet of Hazeldean." [11]

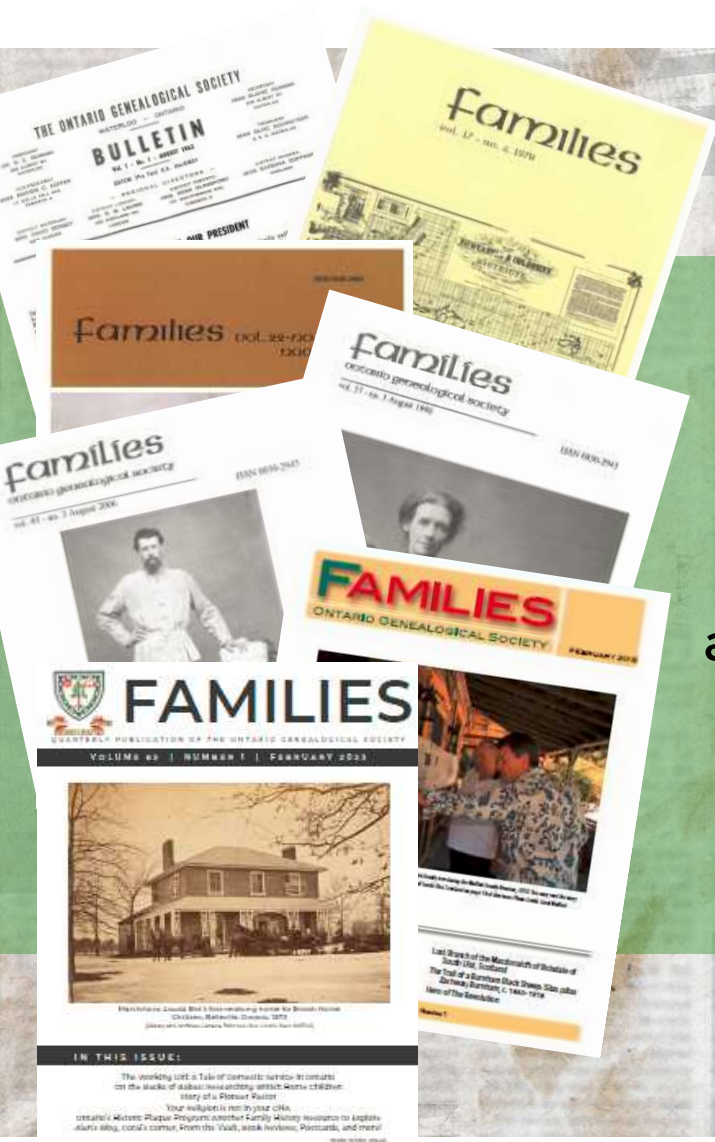
“Members of the Richard Talbot party who located in London Township were among the first residents of a newly settled area. Richard Talbot's Tipperary party,

which had reached Quebec the same day as Sir Peregrine Maitland, arrived at York around the time Col. Talbot did and were immediately recruited as settlers for London. Only the first four and a half concessions had been surveyed by this time and much of this land had been granted to speculators and non-resident Loyalist heirs. A survey, however, of the eastern halves of concessions 5 and 6 and the front of 7 was immediately ordered to provide lands for the Irish immigrants. The survey was completed in the spring of 1819.”[12]

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- [1] Edward Ermatinger, *Life of Colonel Talbot and the Talbot Settlement*, originally published by A. McLachlin's Home Journal Office, 1859; available now from Global Heritage Press, Ottawa, ON, 2006.
- [2] Map Notes – Formation of Elgin County from the larger County of Middlesex, Upper Canada (map inside front cover

- opposite notes) from facsimile ed. of *Some Sketches of The Early Highland Pioneers of the County of Middlesex supplemented with Breadalbane Muniments*, Canadian Heritage Publications, 1979.
- [3] Bruce S. Elliott, *Irish Migrants in the Canadas: A New Approach* (McGill-Queen's University Press, 2nd ed., 2014), pp. 61-63.
- [4] Ibidem, Appendix A, p. 279.
- [5] Ibid., note #57 (p. 311) of references (pp. 308-316) to Chapter Four, *The Beginnings of Tipperary Protestant Emigration*, pp. 61-81.
- [6] Ibid., p. 64.
- [7] Ibid., p. 65.
- [8] The Postal Service in 18th Century Britain: Post Roads and Post-Boys, <https://janeaustrinsworld.wordpress.com/2009/09/12/the-postal-service-in-18th-century-britain-post-roads-and-post-boys/>, Retrieved 30 January 2018.
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- [12] Ibid., p. 129.



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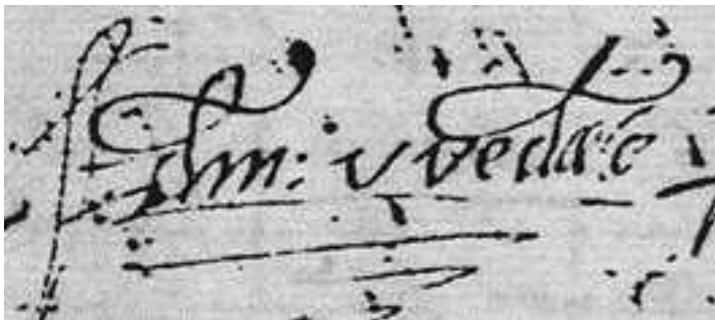
Sir Thomas Uvedale, Kt. of Wickham, Hampshire

G. W. Udell

G. W. Udell is retired, formerly a civil engineer. He is a 15x great-grandson of Sir Thomas Uvedale. Sir Thomas Uvedale's 9x great-grandson Mathew Udell (Udall) came to Lower Canada and then relocated to Upper Canada in 1790 with the 26th Regiment of Foot. His descendants have lived in Ontario since that time. The Udell's married into the Brown family of Markham; and the Wixson and Spencer families of Pickering, along with others. The latter two families' ancestors came in the 1620's and 1630's to the Massachusetts Bay Colony with the Great Pilgrim Migration.

This article follows one entitled 'Sir Thomas de Uvedale, Kt. and Diplomat' published in the May 2017 OGS *Families*, Volume 56 Number 2. The subject of this article is a great-grandson of the Thomas Uvedale, Kt. of the previous article. This Thomas is a very interesting person, living a long and engaged life. He was the son of John Uvedale of Wickham, Hampshire, and an unknown mother.

Thomas's father, John Uvedale, was MP for Hampshire, England on six occasions. In addition, he was Sheriff of Hampshire on six occasions, and Surrey and Sussex on one occasion, as well as serving as Justice of the Peace and Commissions of Array and many other duties. His most famous duty was to empanel the jury for the Southampton Plot just before King Henry V left for France and the Battle of Agincourt in 1415. John Uvedale remained in service and head of his family until his death circa 1448-9.



Above: Signature of John Uvedale, circa 1420

Thomas was raised in Wickham, Hampshire and was admitted to Winchester College[1] at the age of 6 or 7 by 1402, along with his brother William. This is only 24 years after Bishop William Wykeham established the school. The Annals of Winchester College identify

the "two sons of John Uvedale" as sons of John Uvedale and Sibilla Scures, also a Thomas and William, however they would have been in their early 20s at the time. Rather they were the sons of John Uvedale, son of John Uvedale and Sibilla Scures.

In the summer of 1415 King Henry V gathered a large army and 1,500 ships at Portchester Castle for an invasion of Normandy leading to the Battle of Agincourt. At the age of 20 Thomas Uvedale went to France with King Henry V. While Thomas is not listed in the extant muster rolls for that battle, there are known to be muster rolls missing. However, shortly after the battle he is listed[2] as entitled to a ransom from Jean de Boisgarnier who, in February 1416, was issued a safe conduct from England to France. On this basis "it may be presumed"[3] that Thomas, was at the Battle of Agincourt.

In October 1417, Duke John of Burgundy agreed to acknowledge King Henry V as the rightful King of France. That same year King Henry V had led an army of 10,000 into Normandy and by 1419 they were in control of the territory. Thomas Uvedale[4] was in this army as a Man-at-Arms, under captain John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and Earl-Marshall.

There is uncertainty as to the wives and children of Thomas Uvedale; in particular there is some uncertainty as to his son named William. I hope to provide some additional clarity on these issues.

In approximately 1415 Thomas Uvedale married Agnes Paulet, daughter of William Paulet of Melcomb, Somerset and Eleanor de la Mare from Nunney Castle in Somersetshire. According to the Topographer and

Genealogist[5] they had three children, Thomas (born ca 1416), Sir William (born ca 1417) and Reginald (born ca 1419). To these I would add a son "Richard Uvedale of Wickham" born ca 1424 who was admitted[6] to Winchester College in 1430 and died in 1431 of the epidemic. The Annals of Winchester[7] record that in 1424 "Thomas and William Uvedale" were attending the College. They also had a daughter Elizabeth[8] born ca 1418 who married Robert Clere, son of John Clere and Elizabeth Branch in about 1436. In addition, their sons Reginald and Nicholas are mentioned in the will[9] of their father's great-uncle, William Uvedale, Esquire of Titsey, Surrey. Reginald served as knight of the shire in 1467 and died[10][11] around the same time as his father.

There is some questioning as to the parentage of Nicholas Uvedale, most sources have said he is a son of Sir Thomas Uvedale. In his great-uncle William Uvedale, Esquire's will in 1449 he is referred to as great-nephew of William. In this regard he could have been a son of Agnes Paulet or Elizabeth Foxle. According to a pedigree,[12] there also was a Nicholas Uvedale, brother to Sir Thomas Uvedale, Kt, however, he would be a nephew of William, not a "great nephew". I have included Nicholas as a son of Agnes Paulet and Sir Thomas Uvedale, as evidenced by the will of his great-uncle.

Agnes Paulet died ca 1432 and Thomas Uvedale married Elizabeth Foxle, daughter of Thomas Foxle and Margaret Lytton. Their children were Elizabeth, Henry, and Agnes. An inquisition[13] taken at Stevenage on the 28th of October 1474, upon the death of Sir Thomas Uvedale, Kt., confirms that Henry was a son of Sir Thomas and Elizabeth Foxle and that Henry died on the 11th of October 1469. Both Elizabeth and Agnes are identified in a Foxle pedigree[14] as daughters of Thomas Uvedale and Elizabeth Foxle and, as living in 1436.

In 1447 Edmund Mille issued a quitclaim[15] to Thomas Uvedale, William Uvedale the younger and others, of the manors of Wyltygne and Holyngton in Sussex. In this case I suggest that William Uvedale "the younger" is William born 1417, son of Thomas

Uvedale and Agnes Paulet, as opposed to William Uvedale "the elder" his uncle.

William Uvedale "the elder", son of Sir John Uvedale and Sibilla Scures, died in 1449. His will is dated 24 October 1449 and was proved at Lambeth on 4 November of the same year. He asked that his body be buried at St. Mary Overy, Southwark, to which he bequeathed 20 pounds. He also mentioned his great-nephews Reginald, Henry, and Nicholas, who were the younger sons of his nephew Thomas Uvedale. William's brother, John Uvedale, father to Thomas, followed William as head of the elder branch of the family. John died sometime not long after William and Thomas Uvedale took over as head of the family.

Elizabeth Uvedale, daughter of Sir Thomas Uvedale and Agnes Paulet, and her husband Robert Clere of Ormesby, had a daughter Margaret[16] who married Sir Ralph Shelton, Kt. in about 1465. Ralph's great-grandfather another Sir Ralph Shelton, Kt. had married Alice de Uvedale, daughter of Sir Thomas de Uvedale, Kt who died in 1367.

On the 19th of March 1451 William Uvedale, the brother of Thomas, was appointed park-keeper of Waltham for life. Bishop Henri de Blois, brother of King Stephen, had established Bishops Waltham in 1136. It is located on the route between Winchester and Portsmouth, just a few miles south of Wickham. It became, and was at this time, the residence of the bishops of Winchester. This William had two sons[17] Anthony and Thomas. William Uvedale married a lady by the name of Everhilda, as appears in a charter of the 6th of February 1453-4, whereby William Waynefflete, Bishop of Winchester, granted to William Uvedale, Esq., and his wife Everhilda, a licence for a portable altar to hear Mass. Thomas, his son and heir, was park-keeper of Waltham after his father's death and is sometimes referred to as Thomas Uvedale of Bromwich.

Elizabeth Foxle died ca 1452. Then ca 1454 Thomas Uvedale, married Margaret Kingeston daughter of Sir Thomas Kingeston and Alice, daughter of Sir Hugh Poynings. Thomas and Margaret had a son William

born[18] in 1455 and who was 19 years old when his father died in 1474. This Sir William Uvedale was knighted KB on the coronation of King Henry VII in October 1485, and went on to some prominence in the household of King Henry VII and his eldest son Arthur. He was the comptroller of Prince Arthur's household at Ludlow Castle and was a key participant in the funeral service for Arthur in Worcester Cathedral.

Margaret Kingeston had an illustrious ancestry. Her ancestors included King Edward I, Kings of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, France (Capet and Carolingian), Sweden, Aragon, Navarre, Leon, Castile, Galicia, and Sicily, as well as Dukes of Normandy back to Rollo. Through her the descent of the family continued through her son Sir William Uvedale, K.B.

Sir Thomas Uvedale was knighted before April 1465 (Bachelor[19]) and Knight of the Bath[20] on 26 May 1465.

Margaret Kingeston died ca 1466 and ca 1467 Thomas Uvedale married Elizabeth Norbury, former wife of William Sydney by whom she had daughters Elizabeth and Ann. Elizabeth Norbury was a great-great-great-granddaughter of Sir John Uvedale, Kt, the great-great-grandfather of Sir Thomas Uvedale Kt. Her daughter Ann Sidney married Sir William Uvedale, son of Sir Thomas Uvedale and Margaret Kingeston and Elizabeth married John Hampden. Thomas Uvedale and Elizabeth Norbury had two sons, Robert and William. Robert is mentioned in his father's will and is a legatee in his mother's will.[21] The other son, William, referred to as William "the younger son" in his father's will in 1474, died before his mother since he is not referred to in his mother's will in 1488.

Then we have the will of Sir Thomas Uvedale in 1474 which refers to William Uvedale, "my elder son; and Thomas, my son; and William, my younger son; and Robert, my son; as well as William Uvedale, Esquire, my brother". In this case I suggest that William Uvedale, my elder son is William Uvedale, his son with Margaret Kingeston, and the younger is William his son with Elizabeth Norbury.

Finally, there is the record of Sir William Uvedale, Kt. being nominated[22] to the Order of the Garter in late 1460 by the Duke of York as this "shewed who were deemed the most eminent amongst the Yorkist party, and consequently to whom King Edward the 4th was mainly indebted for the Throne." There is no evidence that Sir Thomas's brother William was ever knighted, in fact he is referred to as William Uvedale, Esquire as late as 1474 in the will of Sir Thomas Uvedale, Kt. We have the record in *The Notices of the Family*[23], which also refers to *The Manning History of Surrey and Hutchins History of Dorset*, that there was a Sir William Uvedale, Kt., son of Sir Thomas Uvedale and Agnes Paulet. This is substantiated in the records of Winchester College where Thomas and William Uvedale are recorded as attending Winchester College in 1424. Typically, students started there at the age of 6 or seven. In 1460 the then younger William, son of Sir Thomas Uvedale and Margaret Kingeston, was only 5 years old, so this could not be him being nominated.

So, from this I conclude that the Sir William Uvedale that was nominated, is the son of Sir Thomas Uvedale, Kt. and Agnes Paulet, who would have been approximately 43 years old at that time. Unfortunately, little is known about this Sir William Uvedale, Kt., including when he died. I suspect he died in one of the battles in the War of the Roses, likely Towton. Both Sir Thomas and "his second" son William are recorded as fighting at Towton on the Yorkist side. Sir Thomas Uvedale, Kt. also fought at Barnet.

So now we may list the wives and children of Thomas as follows:

1st wife Agnes Paulet: children - Thomas, Sir William Uvedale, Kt., Elizabeth, Reginald, Nicolas and Richard;

2nd wife Elizabeth Foxle: children – Elizabeth, Henry, Agnes

3rd wife Margaret Kingeston: children – Sir William Uvedale, KB

4th wife Elizabeth Norbury: children – Robert and William.

During his administrative career Thomas Uvedale witnessed various land transactions including some with all his wives' families, except Elizabeth Foxle, including John Paulet, Thomas Welles, Thomas Kingeston, Thomas Poynings and Henry Norbury. He was involved in many commissions including: inquisitions, oyer and terminer, for searches, to resist rebels; to implement musters, to implement arrays, arrest, and imprisonment, on the complaint, for the raising of loans, as well as witnessing various charters and quitclaims. In December 1453 Thomas was issued a commission[24] for the keeping of the castle of Portchester and town of "Porchestre."

There is also a record, dated 22 February 1454, where an order was directed to "William Uvedale the escheator in Wiltshire" to take the fealty of John Thorp, son and heir of Ralph Thorp, and to give him livery of some lands. This could be William Uvedale, son of Sir Thomas Uvedale, Kt. and Agnes Paulet. There were various commissions issued to Thomas and William Uvedale in the 1451 to 1458 period, likely father and son. There is also a record of Reginald Uvedale as the escheator in Hampshire in 1465.

On the 12th of April 1460 Henry Uvedale, son of Thomas Uvedale and Elizabeth Foxle, was appointed as Henry Uvedale the elder, Esq., park-keeper of Hambleton, county of Southampton. Henry had married Margery, sister and one of the heirs of John Pershute, Esq., of Kilmeston, Hampshire, of which lady William Wayneflete had granted him the wardship and marriage for his faithful services performed. This arrangement was confirmed by a deed dated 28 November 1451. Henry was to marry her as soon as she was of lawful age. After his death Margery married Thomas Troyes, Esq. who was still living in 1503, and was master of all the chaces and parks of the bishopric of Winchester. Margery brought her property in Kilmeston to Thomas Troyes, as appears in a deed of September 1487. Thomas Troyes' daughter Dorothy went on to marry Sir William Uvedale, Kt., born in 1485 and grandson of Sir Thomas Uvedale, Kt.

Thomas must have been at Tewksbury at the battle, even though he was 76 at the time. There is a note in the Annals of Winchester College[25] that says:

"In May 1471, after the battle of Tewkesbury; the Society gave a breakfast to Sir Thomas Uvedale, Margaret of Anjou's chamberlain (cancellario Regine, Dno Thome Uvedale), and others of her suite, when they passed through Winchester, probably on their way to Southampton to seek safety in foreign parts."

So, sometime between Towton and Tewksbury, Sir Thomas Uvedale, Kt., switched sides. However, there is some significant history of the Uvedale family supporting the house of Lancaster. Sir Thomas Uvedale's great-great-grandfather, Sir John de Uvedale, Knight Bannaret, had his lands taken into King Edward II hands when the Earl of Hereford, Thomas of Lancaster and others rebelled against the King in 1322. Sir John de Uvedale's son Peter de Uvedale, Baron was a retainer of the Earl of Hereford, one of the leaders of the rebellion, however he was given back the lands, "his father being dead and he providing his fealty" to the King after the Battle of Boroughbridge in 1322. There is also record[26] of the "great sums for services rendered and money lent" owed by Henry of Grosmont, Earl of Lancaster to Thomas's great-grandfather, Sir Thomas Uvedale, Kt. during the hundred years war. In addition, Thomas's grandfather Sir John Uvedale, Kt., went along with John of Gaunt, the Earl of Lancaster's expedition to France in 1369.

Above: Signature of Sir Thomas Uvedale, circa 1420.

I should note that Sir Thomas Uvedale's last father-in-law, Sir Henry Norbury, Kt., of Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey fought as a retainer of Sir John Talbot, Kt. in at least five of the battles during the War of the Roses including Northampton, Wakefield, and Towton on the Lancastrian side. Thomas married Elizabeth Norbury in about 1467, some four years before Tewkesbury. Maybe Henry or his daughter Elizabeth was an influence on Thomas and his change in loyalties?

Sir Thomas Uvedale, Kt. of Wickham Hampshire and Titsey in Surrey was Sheriff of Hampshire in 1438, 1447, 1451 and 1464 and Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1438 and 1465. He was also a knight of the Shire for Hampshire on various occasions.

Sir Thomas Uvedale, Kt. died[27] on the 28th of February 1474 and his son William Uvedale, son of Margaret Kingeston was his heir. Sir William Uvedale, KB was Sheriff of Southampton (Hampshire) in 1480, 1487 and 1493.

Sir William Uvedale, KB was part of the Duke of Buckingham's rebellion and was attainted[28] as a result. The jurors state that William Uvedale, lately of Wykeham, in the county of Southampton, Esq., who by authority of Parliament held at Westminster on 22 of January, was attainted of high treason, was seized in his demesne as of fee on 18 October in that year of the following:

- 1) the manor of Wykeham, with the advowson of the church, with all its appurtenances, of the yearly value of 44 pounds;
- 2) the manors of Wydley and Cosham, with their appurtenances, County of Southampton, of the yearly value of 8 pounds;
- 3) The manor of Petilworth, with its appurtenances, in the same county, and of 200 acres of land and forty acres of pasture, with the custody of the Forest of East Bayly, with its appurtenances.

Sir William Uvedale, Kt. obtained a pardon from his attainder on 19 January 1485. Given the actions of King Richard III, and the deaths of the sons of King Edward IV, you can understand why William rebelled against King Richard. William was on a list[29] of person to receive the Order of the Bath on the intended coronation of King Edward V. He was knighted[30] on 29 November 1489 on the creation of Prince Arthur as Prince of Wales. As previously mentioned, William went on to become Controller of Prince Arthur's household at Ludlow and was there when the prince died.

I trust this article has added some certainty as to the wives and children of Sir Thomas Uvedale, Kt.

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- [10] Granville Leveson Gower, Esquire, M.P., *Notices of the Family of Uvedale of Titsey, Surrey and Wickham, Hampshire*; Cox & Wyman, Classical & General Printers, 1865; page 31.
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- [15] Calendar of Patent Rolls; Henry VI; Volume 5.
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- [25] T.F. Kirby, M.A., F.S.A.; *Annals of Winchester College*; page 214.
- [26] 38 Edward III: Letters Patent, membrane 20, 1 May Westminster Palace.
- [27] Inquisition taken at Stevenage on the 28th of October 1474 upon the death of Sir Thomas Uvedale, Kt.
- [28] Inquisition taken at Winchester on 8 December 1484.
- [29] Wm. A. Shaw Litt. D.; *Knights of England*; Volume I, page 143.
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IN MEMORIAM

JUNE 11, 2022 – MAY 17, 2023

Mona AITKIN
William AMELL
Ronald ANTHONY
Irvine BRACE
Florence BRADSHAW
Andy BROWN
Robert CARDWELL
John CAREW
Aldwyth CHISHOLM
Arlene DAUNCEY
Bob DAWES
Al FISHER
Myrtle JOHNSON
Ron JUNKIN

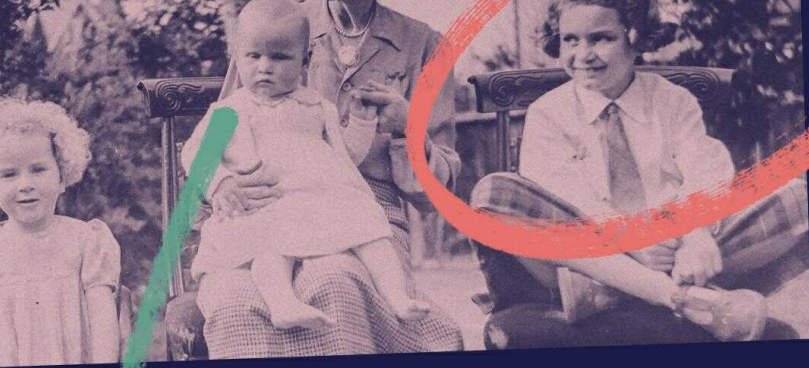
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**The Heeley Family: A Story of Nineteenth
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