



FAMILIES

QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE ONTARIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 64 | NUMBER 1 | FEBRUARY 2025



Iroquois Chiefs from the Six Nations Reserve reading Wampum belts in Brantford, Ontario 1871

(Photo by Horatio Hale and courtesy of Library and Archives Canada)

IN THIS ISSUE:

Winner 2024 Dr. Don Brearley Student Essay Contest: A Tale to be Told Again

Tackabury Brothers and their 1862 Map of Canada West

Joseph Becker's emigration from the United States to Canada

The Answer is in the Diary

The Emergence of WWII Certificates of Service

Northbound to Canada: Susannah Emily Howells

Portmanteau Names

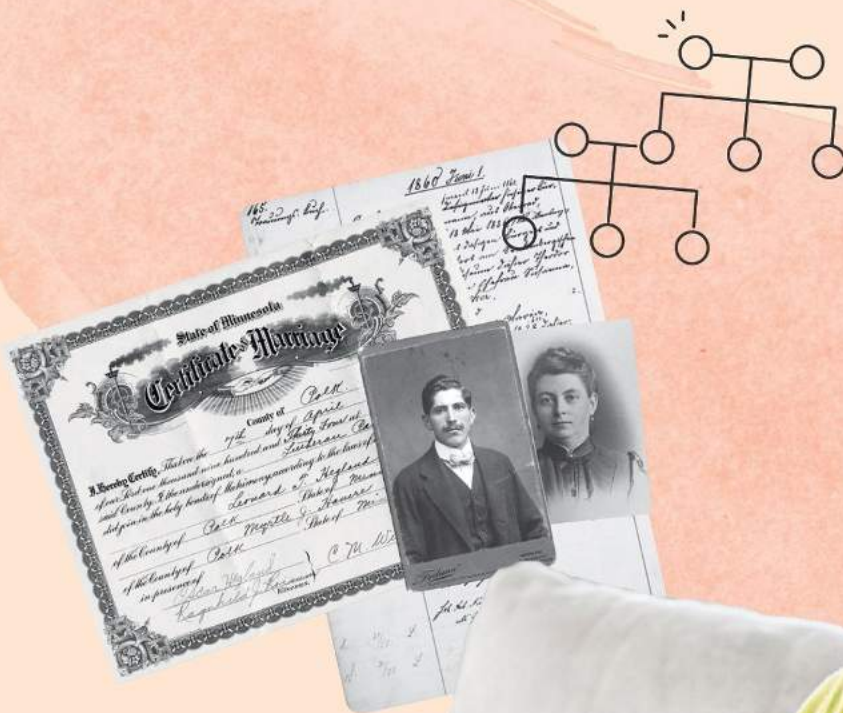
Christian Zavitz and Mary McCarty from Pennsylvania to Elgin County

Coral's Corner, Book Reviews, and more!

ISSN 0030-2945



- Build your family tree
- Get automatic matches to other family trees
- Collaborate with relatives around the world
- Search global historical records
- Uncover your ancestors' stories
- Receive automatic record matches to your family tree



myheritage.com



From the Editor



Heather McTavish
Taylor,
Managing Editor

Even though it is now February, I would like to wish everyone a very happy new year, and a big welcome to 2025! Each year as we turn our calendars to January, I am always very reflective on where the previous year has taken me, and what is on the horizon for the coming 365 days. 2024 was a surprisingly busy year for me, with loads of travel and more than a few genealogy projects. And, the purchase of a new home in a new place. It is time for us to downsize! My upcoming move has necessitated a re-consideration of my genealogy priorities. It would not be wise of me to move all of my paper files, books and ephemera that I have collected over the years, en masse, without doing some paring down. So, in preparation of the move, and in conjunction with the work that I am doing to prepare for my presentations at Seminar 2025, I am taking the opportunity to plan and prepare my files ahead of time, taking inventory of

what I have, deciding what needs to stay and what needs to go, and documenting what gets boxed up for the move so that I can find it when I am settling in the new place. While it is a lot of work, and I wasn't planning on doing this at this time, it makes sense and will put me squarely on the path of creating my genealogical legacy. This can be very humbling work, but will feel quite rewarding when I make some headway!

This issue of *Families* is a very full one. It is the second issue in a row where we have had too many articles submitted, to publish. Not a bad problem to have in my opinion! It means that our readers are enjoying the issues and are feeling encouraged to submit their own works, and I do hope that this will continue. We have several stories that are a continuation from previous issues including those from Hank Howells (the Howells family), Graham Segger (Map Establishments) and George Neville (War Certificates). We are publishing last year's Dr. Don Brearley contest winning essay from student Joyce Ojugbeli, in hopes that it will inspire more students to enter the contests in 2025. We have some new and returning authors who have written about family members who emigrated from the United States to Canada, with reasons why they went against the typical south and west migration patterns. And of course, we have the latest editions of What's in a Name and Coral's Corner. We hope that you enjoy this issue and consider sending in your own essays, articles or genealogy musings in the future.

Wishing you success in all of your genealogy work, whatever it may be. May all your brick walls crumble!

Heather

FAMILIES

Table of Contents

Volume 64 | Number 1 | February 2025

A Tale to be Told Again: Connections through Rex Wesley Heslop (Winner Dr. Don Brearley Contest 2024)
Joyce Ojugbeli.....4

The Tackabury Brothers and their 1862 Canada West Map
Graham Segger.....8

Leaving the United States: Why did Joseph Becker Emigrate to Canada?
Nancy Gilbride Casey.....17

The Answer is in the Diary
Brian Garrah23

What's in a Name? The Popularity of Portmanteau Names
Robbie Gorr.....25

Northbound to Canada: Susannah Emily Howells
Henry Coggeshall Howells IV.....27

The Emergence of WW II Certificates of Service by Private Enterprise
George A. Neville.....39

Christian Zavitz and Mary McCarty: Bucks, Pennsylvania to Elgin, Ontario
Barbara Laughlin-Adler.....48

Book Reviews: The Hollywood Strangler: A Venator Cold Case, The Lost Boys and By the Ghost Light
Heather Oakley.....52

Coral's Corner
Coral Harkies54

Book Review: Dead Wake, The Last Crossing of the Lusitania
George A. Neville56

Heather McTavish Taylor - Managing Editor
Kathy Baker - Copy Editor & Proofreader
Art Taylor - Layout Editor
Faye West - Technical Editor

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.

Copyright © 2025 The Ontario Genealogical Society. OGS retains copyright of all material appearing in *Families*. Members who print out articles from the OGS website may do so for their own personal research purposes only. Making copies, in whole or in part, for the purpose of reprinting or reproducing those words in other publications, whether paper or electronic, is a breach of the OGS copyright except when written permission is obtained from the OGS. Queries about permission to reprint will be dealt with speedily. ISSN 0030-2945.

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.

2100 Steeles Avenue West, Unit # 202
Concord, Ontario L4K 2V1
416-489-0734 or Toll Free 855-MYROOTS
(855-697-6687)
Email: families@ogs.on.ca
Website: <https://ogs.on.ca>

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



Ontario Ancestors Student Essay Awards

Submit your essay for a chance to win \$500!

These Student Essay Awards were created to recognize and encourage youth as the next generation of family historians.

The Mike Brede Genealogical Essay Prize

Open to any full-time student in a university or community college who is either a resident of Ontario or attending an Ontario university or community college.

The Dr. Don Brearley Genealogical Essay Prize

Open to secondary school students in grades 11 and 12 in any Ontario school.

Information about the guidelines for submission can be found at: <https://ogs.on.ca/essay-competitions/>

Submission Deadline: May 1, 2025 by email to families@ogs.on.ca

The Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) was founded to collect genealogical and historical data, to assist members in their genealogical research, and to issue genealogical publications, especially relating to Ontario. It was organized in 1961, and received its Ontario Charter in 1967. Membership is for twelve months. There is no initiation fee. 2025 annual dues are \$63. This provides digital copies of *Families* to each household, and notice of all general meetings and conferences.

HONORARY PATRON The Honourable Peter Milliken, PC, OC, FRSC, UE

President Christine Woodcock

Vice President - Finance Roger Robineau

Past President Heidi Deschenes

Vice President Ray Wright

Corporate Secretary Anne Currie-O'Brien

DIRECTORS

Pascal Calarco

Wendy James

Ben Dawson

Anne Thornley-Brown

Ty Faulds

Heather Oakley

Charles Godwin

FOUNDING MEMBERS

Marion Christena Keffer

Albert Phillips Silcox

Elaine Victoria Reaman

Robert Edward Wynne

George Elmore Reaman

OGS Branches and Special Interest Groups

Brant County

Genetic Genealogy

Kent County

Ottawa

Simcoe County

British Home Child SIG

Halton-Peel

Kingston

Oxford County

Sudbury District

Bruce & Grey County

Hamilton

Lambton County

Perth County

Thunder Bay

Durham Region

Huron County

Leeds & Grenville

Quinte

Toronto

Eastern Europe SIG

Ireland SIG

London & Middlesex County

Sault Ste. Marie &

Waterloo Region

Elgin County

Irish Palatine SIG

Niagara Peninsula

District of Algoma

Wellington County

Essex County

Kawartha

Nipissing District

Scottish SIG

York Region

Telephone: 855-MYROOTS (697-6687)

Email Address: info@ogs.on.ca

OGS Website: <https://ogs.on.ca>

A Tale to be Told Again: Connections Through Rex Wesley Heslop

Joyce Ojugbeli

This essay was the winner of the 2024 Dr. Don Brearley student essay contest.

The mirror without a frame: Defining one's ancestry

Humanity fills its worries with matters of the future and little time is spent discussing things of the past. Self-discovery isn't always just a journey to be had, it's also reflecting on journeys that have been had. How can past images paint a picture of who one is? This can be answered through ancestry. Ancestry is the multi-dimensional mirror that not only reflects back one's physical characteristics, but also family names, outstanding figures, hardships faced, prevalent health conditions, generational curses, previous royalties, traditions, and so forth.

Ancestry exploration allows lessons that can be applied to the future. For example: What are trends found amongst people's successful ancestors, in contrast to their not-so-successful ones? As it is said, we learn the past to illuminate the future. According to an article, most people can trace their lineage back to at least the 1700s. In Iceland, many people have their families traced back 30 generations. To best conclude, tracing back ancestry can be defined as limitless, though limited. It can be difficult, presenting challenges like availability of records, commonness of surname, illegitimacy, and social status. When learning about family history, it's important to record all one knows, interview as many living relatives as possible, and explore family history centers, genealogical societies, as well as non-governmental archival repositories. When applying a general

perspective, some ancestries can reveal shocking things and are very definitive not only of oneself but of a community. The Heslop ancestry is nothing short of an outstanding one. Rex Wesley Heslop and his family are crucial members of the surfacing and composition of the Rexdale community, home to nearly 95 thousand people.

The Rex-tale

Rex Wesley Heslop is the man known as the father of Rexdale. He was born in Etobicoke, Ontario on October 10, 1905, and lived for 67 years before he died in Brampton, Ontario on September 30, 1973. Rex had quite some humble beginnings. He was born and raised on a farm where he worked for the family construction business. His work with the family has great notability as it indeed followed on to define his future career pursuits. After working with his family, Rex embarked to seek opportunity in Detroit, Michigan, where he found work as a cab driver. He did this for some time before he transitioned to car salesmanship, which brought him great success. Eventually, he came back to Canada. Following his arrival, he worked in northern Ontario in the mining industry before suffering a critical leg injury that led to his resettling in Etobicoke. He began building houses in the year 1940 on a land we now know as Rexdale, as an immediate response to the housing demand created by the veterans coming back home from WWII, and workers from nearby Malton's fast-growing aircraft industry.

With the accessibility to cheap land in that area, it was less of a hurdle to begin building homes. His prior expertise and experience in construction was also a tremendous asset. Through the enablement that these things gave him, at age 30, he began a start-up named Rex Heslop Homes Ltd. After first building 400 homes in the area, he continued purchasing land and developing homes consisting of unique community designs: L-shaped streets with diverse house models. Infrastructure like such wasn't prevalent during those times which drew public attention to the area. He later followed on to build what is now known as New Rexdale and Sunnydale. At this point, Rex was already a millionaire, but there's more. Later he carried his expertise, intellect and resources to conduct developments in his hometown of Georgetown—located in Halton, Ontario. His depth in community infrastructure continued to shine through his continued development of not only homes but businesses. With time, Rex Heslop Homes Ltd. culminated in the development of over 3,600 homes and 70 businesses over a 1,200 acre land, Rexdale. Rex's progression of the area created results so exponential that an Alderman at the time, Bev Lewis, depicted him as the salvation of Etobicoke. Rex was the oldest child of nine children. Some could say that family dynamics and composition influenced his leadership roles and fearlessness. Rex didn't fail to integrate his family members into his creations. He not only had places named after him, but he also had streets named after his wife, Delma, and his child, Marilyn. Some examples include Rexway Drive, Heslop Court, Delrex Boulevard, and Marilyn Crescent. Rex's business-mindedness, adaptability and resilience are all characteristics that lead to his pivotal initiatives. His ventures showcase him as nothing less than a destined entrepreneur.

Those who came before

Rex Wesley Heslop's dad was a man named Garnet Wesley Heslop. He was born on December 14, 1884, in York, Ontario and lived for 66 years before his death on April 11, 1951 in Toronto, Ontario. He was the oldest of two children and generated income through the family construction business. He was the proprietor of what was, at the time, the Old Colonial Inn in Port Credit. His wife was a woman named Queenie Ann La Rose Heslop. She was born on August 20, 1884, in Toronto, Ontario. She lived for 61 years before her death on January 10, 1946, in Los Angeles, California. Queenie was the oldest of 6 children. Along with being a mother, she was a church organist. Together, Garney and Queenie had five daughters and three sons. Amongst their talented offspring were builders, actresses, and so forth.

Those who came after

Rex Heslop's wife was a woman named Edith Delma Carey Heslop. She was born on July 13, 1914 in Engleheart, Ontario. She lived for 86 years before passing away on December 25, 2000, in Milton, Ontario. She was known as a devoted mother and wife. Her parents were Mabel Rovina Moore Carey and William Carey, to whom she was the eighth child of nine children. Delma's dad was a car carpenter, her mother was a housewife. Her family demonstrates consistency with the automotive industry as Delma's brother, George, followed on to work as a car manual helper before later becoming a mechanic. Delma and Rex had a child, her name was Marilyn Lowella Heslop. Marilyn was born on the May 15, 1939. She lived for 61 years before dying on January 3, 2001 in Cambridge, Ontario. Marilyn had a profound love for music which reflected on her surrounding world. She was a music teacher who taught piano to many students. Marilyn was also a choir leader to the junior intermediate choir at her former church in Delrex, Halton, Ontario.

Her life not only encompasses her passion for music but her care and devotion to the people around her. Not to mention that she is highly regarded as a loving mother, one beyond able to cater to the needs of her children. Marilyn married to William Frank “Bill” Sunnucks. It is recorded that her choir sang at her marriage to William, and they formed a guard of honour. Her husband William continued living until January 2014. His love for golfing was a prominent factor in his identity that his many friends and acquaintances remember him for to this day.

Marilyn and William had a son named William Rex Sunnucks. William Rex was born in 1962 but tragically died from muscular dystrophy in 1977. He lived a short life of 14-15 years. Throughout his life, he raised awareness for and made grand contributions to muscular dystrophy victims. William Rex single-handedly delivered M.D. banks to all the stores in Georgetown, despite possible limits created by his disabilities. He did this with the genuine incentive that all other M.D. victims might benefit. Astoundingly so, he was awarded a citation merit at age 12 from the Muscular Dystrophy (M.D.) Society for his distinguished work. The electric wheelchair he used was gifted to him by his grandfather, Mr. Rex Wesley Heslop. William Rex found amusement in utilizing the features of his wheelchair and learning how to do tricks with it. To promote his accessibility, his mother used a Ford van equipped with a hydraulic lift to drive him to school, another idea and design by his grandfather Rex Heslop. William Rex’s school didn’t cease to make him feel included and supported throughout his journey. And so, are the generations that came after Mr. Rex Wesley Heslop. It’s important to note that almost every member of this family lived and was eventually buried in Rex’s founded town, Georgetown. Indeed, a town that has many parts named after them.

Connecting the branches

In summary, the achievements of Rex Wesley Heslop demonstrate the great capacities that are reachable for societies through revolutionary minds. Communities built through him, following his family legacy, influenced other people’s lineages through home and business enablement. Considering those that came before, during, or after Rex, societal progression is evidently an intergenerational value of the family. Rex’s father and mother were excellent examples of community involvement and development, so was he, and so were his children and grandchildren. To further specify, both Rex Wesley Heslop and his grandchild, William Rex Sunnucks were exemplars of persistence and resilience. Because despite their limitations and other stumbles faced along the way, they did not allow themselves to be brought down. This is similar to Canadian heroes like Terry Fox. Today’s Canadian society could incorporate valuable lessons learned from Rex to the present day. This is said with utmost consideration to the current housing crisis in the Greater Golden Horseshoe area. Innovators like Rex are crucial to overcoming the current Canadian battle due to the high need for adequate housing supply and community wellness. Rex’s family was chosen for discussion, primarily because they are the founders of my community, Rexdale. I have lived in Rexdale for many years but not until recently were its origins revealed to me. The bit I found most surprising is that it was created less than a hundred years ago. It’s crazy how quickly complex communities can develop! All in all, that it was created less than a hundred years ago. It’s crazy how quickly complex communities can develop! All in all, these dissected ideas are the contributions of this family to shaping popular communities. I hope this will be of encouragement for others to embark on the journey of discovering their genealogy, or that of other individuals found relevant to them. It can be crucial to one’s perception of themselves and the world around them.

References:

- Heslop, R. W. (1973, Oct 02). Builder made million on Rexdale suburb. *The Globe and Mail* (1936-) Retrieved from <https://ezproxy.torontopubliclibrary.ca/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/historical-newspapers/builder-made-million-on-rexdale-suburb/docview/1240055630/se-2>
- Sunnucks--heslop. (1961, Jul 21). *The Globe and Mail* (1936-) Retrieved from <https://ezproxy.torontopubliclibrary.ca/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/historical-newspapers/sunnucks-heslop/docview/1285002750/se-2>
- Walsh, C. (2023, April 3). 50 family history facts. *Creative Roots*. https://www.creativeroots.family/blog/50-family-history-facts?hs_amp=true
- Rachdun, & Rachdun. (2022, February 21). How far back do family trees go? - Family tree resources. *Family Tree Resources - Your Definitive Guide to Family History Research*. <https://www.familytreeresources.com/family-trees.html>
- Lee, D. N. (2021, October 31). Stop asking genealogists how far back have traced their genealogy. *FHF Group, LLC*. <https://www.familyhistoryfanatics.com/how-far-can-you-go-back#:~:text=In%20Iceland%2C%20many%20people%20have,which%20is%205%2C200%20years%20old>
- How to begin genealogical Research*. (2021, September 29). National Archives. <https://www.archives.gov/riverside/how-to-begin-genealogical-research#:~:text=Libraries%2C%20family%20history%20centers%2C%20historical,and%20records%20of%20private%20organizations>
- Wikipedia contributors. (2024, March 17). *Rexdale*. Wikipedia. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rexdale>
- Wikipedia contributors. (2023, March 19). *Bev Lewis*. Wikipedia. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bev_Lewis#cite_ref-lewisobit_1-3
- Wikipedia contributors. (2023b, April 22). *Rex Heslop*. Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rex_Heslop
- Guardian, E. (2017, October 5). PEOPLE OF ETOBICOKE: Rex Wesley Heslop. *Toronto.com*. https://www.toronto.com/life/people-of-etobicoke-rex-wesley-heslop/article_ef7ba8a1-2492-570f-9466-e102b6788205.html
- Heslop, Mr. Rex Wesley | Canadian Necrology. (n.d.). <https://necrology.library.utoronto.ca/necrology-record/8799>
- Heslop, Mrs. Queenie A. | Canadian Necrology. (n.d.). <https://necrology.library.utoronto.ca/necrology-record/8798>
- Speers Funeral and Cremation Services. (n.d.). *Obituary information for William Frank Sunnucks*. <https://www.speersfuneralchapel.com/obituaries/William-Frank-Sunnucks?obId=28858686>
- Find a Grave, database and images (https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/217206796/william_frank-sunnucks: accessed April 1, 2024), memorial page for William Frank “Bill” Sunnucks (17 Jul 1939–28 Jan 2014), Find a Grave Memorial ID 217206796, citing Greenwood Cemetery, Georgetown, Halton Regional Municipality, Ontario, Canada; Maintained by SD Cowan (contributor 49049972).
- Find a Grave, database and images (https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/137999578/queenie_ann-heslop: accessed April 1, 2024), memorial page for Queenie Ann *La Rose* Heslop (20 Aug 1884–10 Jan 1946), Find a Grave Memorial ID 137999578, citing Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California, USA; Maintained by Martin Simmons (contributor 48966243).
- Find a Grave, database and images (accessed April 1, 2024), memorial page for Garnet Wesley Heslop (14 Dec 1884–11 Apr 1951), Find a Grave Memorial ID 229052551, citing Riverside Cemetery and Crematorium, Etobicoke, Toronto Municipality, Ontario, Canada; Maintained by Martin Simmons (contributor 48966243).
- Find a Grave, database and images (https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/232087670/rex_wesley-heslop: accessed April 1, 2024), memorial page for Rex Wesley Heslop (10 Oct 1905–30 Sep 1973), Find a Grave Memorial ID 232087670, citing Glendale Memorial Gardens, Etobicoke, Toronto Municipality, Ontario, Canada; Maintained by Martin Simmons (contributor 48966243).
- Find a Grave, database and images (https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/229119880/edith_delma-heslop: accessed April 1, 2024), memorial page for Edith Delma Carey Heslop (13 Jul 1914–25 Dec 2000), Find a Grave Memorial ID 229119880, citing Glendale Memorial Gardens, Etobicoke, Toronto Municipality, Ontario, Canada; Maintained by Martin Simmons (contributor 48966243).
- Find a Grave, database and images (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/113371571/william-carey>: accessed April 1, 2024), memorial page for William Carey (1864–1939), Find a Grave Memorial ID 113371571, citing Englehart Cemetery, Englehart, Timiskaming District, Ontario, Canada; Maintained by M Hesse (contributor 50745507).
- Find a Grave, database and images (https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/186878144/marilyn_lowella-sunnucks: accessed April 1, 2024), memorial page for Marilyn Lowella Heslop Sunnucks (15 May 1939–3 Jan 2001), Find a Grave Memorial ID 186878144, citing Glen Williams Cemetery, Halton Hills, Halton Regional Municipality, Ontario, Canada; Maintained by SD Cowan (contributor 49049972).
- Find a Grave, database and images (https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/232087315/william_rex-sunnucks: accessed April 1, 2024), memorial page for William Rex Sunnucks (1962–1977), Find a Grave Memorial ID 232087315, citing Glendale Memorial Gardens, Etobicoke, Toronto Municipality, Ontario, Canada; Maintained by Martin Simmons (contributor 48966243).

The Tackabury Brothers and their 1862 Canada West Map

Graham Segger, BA, FCPA, FCA

Graham is a retired accountant and member of OGS Niagara. He has written two local history books, including his most recent titled *The Land at the Crest of the Hill: Clues to Niagara History from Upper Fonthill*. He has also contributed articles to OGS *Families*, NBGS *Generations* and many other blogs and publications. His website is www.grahamsegger.com

Surnames: Tackabury, Tremaine, Ward

Place names: Brantford, Cataraqui, Fredonia NY, Ingersoll, Rodman NY, Toronto, Counties of Brant, Durham, Elgin, Haldimand, Halton, Lincoln, Middlesex, Norfolk, Ontario, Oxford, Peel, Prince Edward, Waterloo, Welland, York

The Tackabury brothers were a family of map, business directory and atlas publishers who established themselves in London, Canada West around 1860. Like the Tremaine map making family, who were discussed in the November 2024 issue of *Families*, [1] the Tackabury brothers grew up in Upper New York State, but set their sights on breaking into the potentially lucrative Canadian map publishing business. Throughout 1861, 1862 and 1863, a very public spat arose between the Tackabury brothers and the more established Tremaine family as they raced against each other to produce large commercial wall maps of Canada West. This article will explain who the Tackabury brothers were, discuss their accomplishments, and try to make sense of their feud with the Tremaine family.

The Irish Protestant Tackabury Family Arrives in Upper New York State

There are varying reports about the ethnic origins of the Tackabury family (Scottish or Dutch), [2] but the common point of emigration for the protagonists in this story is early nineteenth century County Wicklow in Ireland, just south of Dublin on the Irish Sea. Nathaniel

Tackabury (1768-1851) arrived in the USA on 28 June 1807 [3] and settled in Pratt's Hollow, Eaton, Madison County, New York along with a closely knit group of Irish Protestant families also from County Wicklow. [4] With him was his wife Sarah Julia (Neusum) Tackabury and their Irish born children. The families of two of those children are relevant to this narrative, the eldest James Tackabury and his younger brother John Wesley Tackabury, both of whom settled initially in Madison County, New York with their parents. James remained there and John Wesley moved to Upper Canada.

James Tackabury (1795-1884)

After some initial financial struggles, James became a successful farmer in Madison County and with his wife Anna Belton (1797-1879), raised seven sons and four daughters (an eighth son died in childhood). [5] Three of these sons became involved at one time or another in the family map publishing enterprises – Robert Middleton Tackabury (1826-1906), [6] George Neusum Tackabury (1828-1894) [7] and, Rev. Samuel T. Tackabury (1832-1888). [8] During the 1840s, these

three sons and a fourth brother attended Cazenovia Seminary, a Methodist supported school, which would have given them a solid academic foundation. [9]

The extended family of James Tackabury were variously reported in Pratt’s Hollow, Eaton, Oneida, Lenox, Canastota and Cazenovia, all within a 15-mile radius of each other, 30 miles east southeast of Syracuse, New York. This was 80 miles south of Rodman, New York where the Tremaine family had settled a few years earlier.

John Wesley Tackabury (1804-1877)

John W. Tackabury was nine years younger than his brother James and in 1828 married Elizabeth Belton (1807-1875), who was a younger sister of James’ wife Anna. The marriage was in Pratt’s Hollow where their first child was also born. In approximately 1829, [10] John and Elizabeth moved to London Township, County of Middlesex, Upper Canada. They were following in the footsteps of Elizabeth’s Belton and Webster family members. [11] They settled eventually in an area on the Thames River which came to be known as The Grove, located just west of the dam which in 1952 created current day Fanshawe Lake and its conservation area. [12] A portion of this Tackabury land was donated for the Grove School which closed in 1960 and another plot for the Wesleyan Methodist Church located on Clarke Road until 1980. The Tackabury family ultimately owned over 600 acres in the area, including the land now occupied by the London Airport and Fanshaw Conservation Area. [13] They and their twelve children and descendants were an influential family in the Clarke Road / Grove area of London Township. I have yet to find evidence that members of this family were involved directly in the map making business, but it is quite likely that they were in some capacity.

Tackabury Brothers Map, Directory and Atlas Publishing

The three New York Tackabury brothers who were involved in publishing maps off and on between about

1858 and 1901, were often in partnership with a variety of other individuals and companies. The most prominent and common of these collaborators was Henry Francis Walling (1825-1889). [14] The first documented map published by the Tackabury Brothers was a wall map of Connecticut and it’s Cities published by Richard Clark & Tackabury Brothers in 1859. Shortly after the Connecticut map was published Richard M. and George N. Tackabury began promoting a Canadian Advertising Directory and a supporting Canada West wall map (more on this later). The following chart documents a selection of maps, directories and atlases with which the Tackabury Brothers were involved. Maps with a Canada focus were left unshaded. Rev. Samuel T. Tackabury was less involved than his brothers Richard M. and George N. and is only credited as a publisher on the 1873 first edition of the Atlas of Michigan.

Scope	Year	Publisher	Compiled and Drawn from actual surveys by	Address	Lithographer / Engraver
Connecticut and its cities	1859	Richard Clark & Tackabury Bros.	G.M. Hopkins & Company, Philadelphia	307 Wharton St., Philadelphia	Engraved in Philadelphia
Canada West (CW)	1862	R.M. and G.N. Tackabury	H.F. Walling, C.E.	London, Canada West	D. Griffing Johnson,
Canadian Advertising Directory - 272 pages to accompany the CW map	1862	R.M. and G. N. Tackabury		North Street, London, CW	Tackabury Bros. and Keegan
Ontario Electoral Districts with Prospectus for Atlas	1872	G.N. Tackabury		London & Montreal	
Atlas of Michigan, First Ed.	1873	R.M. & S.T. Tackabury	H.F. Walling, C.E.		The Claremont Mfg. Co.
Combination Atlas Map of Summit County, Ohio	1874	Tackabury, Mead & Moffat	Tackabury, Mead & Moffat	Philadelpia, PA	
Illustrated Historical Atlas of the United States	1874	Tackabury, Mead & Co.			H.H. Lloyd & Co., NY
Atlas of the Dominion (of Canada)	1875 & 1876	George N. Tackabury	H.F. Walling and assistants. The Atlas contained many articles by experts on various topics.	London, Toronto & Montreal	Various lithographers; printed by Burland-Desbaret Lithographic Co., Montreal
Atlas of Wisconsin	1876	Walling, Tackabury & Co	H.F. Walling	Boston, MA and Detroit, MI	
Map of Essex County, Ontario	1877	R.M. Tackabury	H.F. Walling	Toronto, Ontario	
Atlas of Michigan, Second Ed	1884	George N. Tackabury	H.F. Walling	Detroit, MI and Canastota, NY	
Topographical Map of Union County, SD	1892	Tackabury, Rowley & Co.	E. Frank Peterson	Philadelphia, PA	E.P. Noll & Co.
Historical Atlas of Clay County, SD	1901	Published under contract for R.M. Tackabury	E. Frank Peterson		

Tackabury Brothers Maps, Business Directories and Atlases [15]

George N. Tackabury was also involved with Rev. E. J. Clemens, another Cazenovia Seminary alumnus, in publishing some of the Silent Teacher and Kindergarten Geography dissected puzzles in the 1880s. One example in the Norman B. Leventhal Collection of the Boston Public Library has a Tackabury map of the USA on one side and a Clemens

Map of Pennsylvania on the reverse side. [16] The pieces were cut on the Pennsylvania map county borders. Such map puzzles were one of the earliest forms of dissected puzzles which, after the invention of the jigsaw, became known as jigsaw puzzles in the twentieth century. [17]

The New York Tackabury Brothers Get Established in Canada

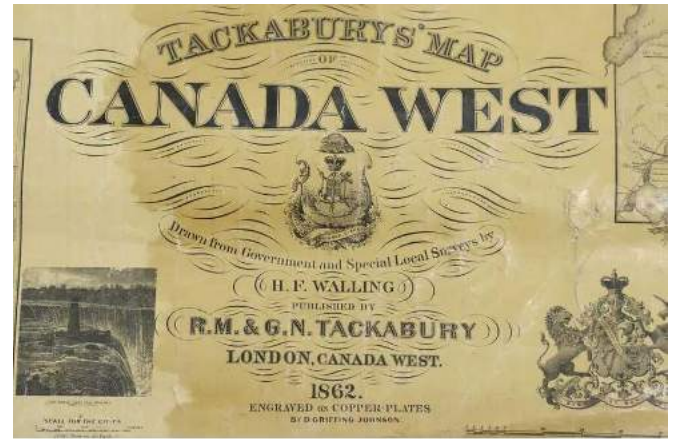
In about 1860, at the ages of 30 and 32, the brothers Richard M. and George N. Tackabury established a base of operations in the City of London, County of Middlesex, Canada West, close to where their uncle, aunt and double first cousins had settled in London Township (see previous John Wesley Tackabury section). It may only be a coincidence, but 1860 was also the beginning of the Civil War between the States.

In 1862 the Tackabury Canadian Advertising Directory, containing 272 pages of detailed information about the commerce of the Canadas, was published. [18] It had a pronounced London and Middlesex County orientation, as measured by the percentage of advertisers and pages devoted to that area, and is therefore particularly useful to researchers of that county. The 1862 Canada West wall map to be discussed in the next section was intended to accompany this directory. Per its sub-title, the Directory also contained a Brief History of Canada, From Its Discovery to the Present Time, every Post Office in Western Canada, alphabetically arranged, giving the Township and County, with the name of the Postmaster, and various other Statistical Information.

The 1862 Canada West Wall Maps

Both the Tackabury Brothers and the Tremaine Family concluded in about 1860 that there was a commercial market for a large Canada West wall map. In November 1859, Thomas Devine, Head of Surveys, Upper Canada Branch, Crown Lands Department, had published a very creditable map titled the Government Map of Canada from Red River to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. [19]

The intent of both Tackabury and Tremaine was to focus on Canada West with more detail and content on a larger format for commercial sale.



1862 Tackabury Cartouche [20]

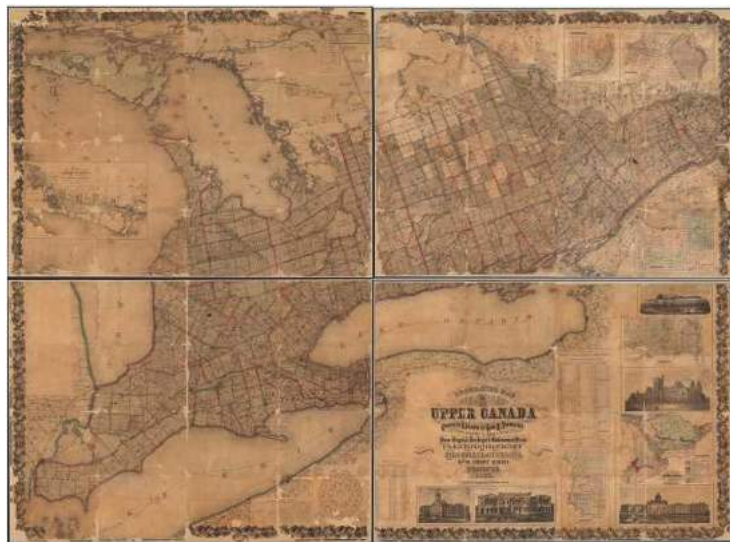


1862 Tackabury Map [21]

Both maps were published in 1862, 22 years after the Act of Union combined Upper and Lower Canada into the Province of Canada with its Canada East and Canada West regions. It is interesting to note that the Tremaines still named their map Upper Canada. These were large wall maps with the dimensions of the Tackabury map at 155 x 191 cm and the Tremaine map only slightly larger and more rectangular at 156 x 219 cm. The scale of the Tackabury map was 6 inches to the mile and the Tremaine map was 5 inches to the mile.



1862 Tremaine Cartouche [22]



1862 Tremaine Map [23]

The Tackabury map contained several informative smaller maps and tables in the margins. There was a Population Chart by city; a Time Table for cities (important before the days of regulated time zones); a Distances Chart; inset maps of Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston and Ottawa; a Climatological Map by Lorin Blodget; a Geological Map derived from the work of Sir William E. Logan; a map of the British Possessions of North America; and Vignettes of important buildings, natural features and towns.

The Tremaine map also had Vignettes of important buildings and natural features, an inset map of the Algoma District, a list of telegraph offices, and many of the same type of tables, charts and city maps as Tackabury. [24]

Sadly, I've not been able to locate a high-resolution online scan of the 1862 Tackabury map, though there are reasonably good scans of the 1862 Tremaine map (see endnote [22] for the URL of the Library and Archives Canada four quadrant scans). A number of museums in Ontario list paper copies in their catalogues, but these maps are not as numerous as the various county wall maps published during the same time period. Another source for comparing these maps is the book *Ontario's History in Maps* available at many libraries. [25] This book also includes more detailed crops of the newly settled areas around Georgian Bay to help contrast the two maps.

The Preface of the 1875 & 1876 Tackabury's Atlas of the Dominion of Canada [26] provides some insights into the Tackabury Brothers business model. It indicates that the entire financial responsibility and ownership of the 1862 Canada West wall map, which was published under the names of R.M. and G.N. Tackabury, resided with H.F. Walling, the engineer and surveyor who compiled and drew the maps. It goes on to state that Walling lost heavily on the venture. The rights to market the map were entrusted to the Tackabury Brothers as the publisher. This was a crucial function as it involved a cadre of door-to-door salesmen to canvas the entire province to solicit subscriptions. It is likely that the publication of a competing map in 1862 by the Tremaine family was a major factor in those financial losses and may explain some of the animosity which arose between the two publishers.

The Feud and Counter Claims

Perhaps due to the financial risks associated with the production and sale of these competing maps, an acrimonious and very public feud broke out between these two map publishing families. Each purchased advertisements in newspapers and directories throughout the province criticizing the other's character and map while also singing the praises of their own product. The key elements of the feud included accusations of non-Canadian production, debates over the quality of the map making processes used,

assertions of plagiarism, and the comprehensiveness of the detail on the maps. The following information will help make some sense of the competing claims.

The Home Enterprise Claims

Both parties accused the other of using non-Canadian production and in the case of the Tackabury Brothers, Tremaine accused them of being interlopers to Canada. No evidence has been found that any of the three map-making Tackabury brothers were active in Canada before about 1860, though their close relatives had settled in London 30 years earlier. The Tackabury brothers' children were all born in the USA (except one in London, Canada West in 1862) and they and their families were all enumerated in the USA on the Federal and State censuses and directories of the period. George C. Tremaine, the head of the Tremaine Map Establishment, moved to Canada West from New York in the early 1840s and resided there until his death in Prince Edward County in 1882. [27] His two nephews, George Richard Tremaine and Gaius Monroe Tremaine, who were key members of the map business, were likely in Canada West for only about eight years from 1856 to 1864 before returning to the USA.

In George C. Tremaine's 21 Dec 1860 Prospectus for his "Large and Elaborate Map of Canada West" [28] he stated that "we have also, at a great expense, imported Materials, Presses, &c. of the best kind, for engraving, printing, and Manufacturing Maps, and having Engravers and Lithographers of acknowledged skill, the artistic portion of the work will be equal to any produced by the best houses either in New York or London." He also states in a newspaper advertisement that the paper to be used will come from the Don Mills, by Messrs. Taylor & Brothers. [29] Tremaine had built a map establishment in Toronto during the process of compiling county maps and controlled most of the production process, including the map compilation and drawing.

Tackabury claimed that 100% of their work was done in London, Canada West [30] but Tremaine asserted that they had evidence that the drawing, engraving, printing and most of the mounting was done in the USA [31] where the map compiler (H.F. Walling) and engraver (D.G. Johnson) were based. Tackabury Brothers & Keegan advertised a print operation on North Street, London, Canada West, but it is unclear if it would have been able to handle these large-scale wall maps.

Copper Plate vs. Stone Engraving

Tackabury claimed their copper plate engraving technique was superior. [32] It was generally considered that copper plate did produce a better-quality map and was also easier to correct than stone engraving or lithography.

Stone lithography was a cheaper technique for producing a map as it did not require an engraver to inscribe a reverse image on a copper plate. Instead, an image was often drawn on a transfer paper which was applied to the stone. Tremaine, in an advertisement, acknowledged that he was engraving on stone.

In September 1862, both maps were hung next to each other at the Arts and Manufactures Department of the Provincial Exhibition in Toronto. The Tremaine map was awarded a \$6 prize and a Diploma and the Tackabury map was awarded a \$4 prize. [33] Both companies made reference to these awards to promote their maps and both companies produced testimonials which claimed the superiority of their map.

Accusations of Plagiarism

Most maps are derivative to some extent, particularly in Canada West where map makers would each have to rely on Township and Crown Land surveys. Tremaine claimed in newspaper articles that Tackabury was using the various county maps published by Tremaine and others as the base for their Canada West map. The Tackabury map compiler H.F. Walling was, however, also a skilled cartographer, familiar with parts of Canada West.

Between 1860 and 1863 he drew four county maps in eastern Ontario in collaboration with D. P. Putnam. The Tremaine's had completed or were in the process of preparing 14 county maps, mostly in the western and central part of Canada West. They therefore had access to extensive survey data sources.

Comprehensiveness of Maps

Tackabury published an advertisement describing numerous omissions in the Tremaine map. [34] Tremaine replied with a claim that Tackabury omitted northern townships until after they were published by Tremaine, and detailed numerous other flaws. [35]

Marketing of the Maps

Both publishers relied heavily on newspaper advertisements to promote their maps, supported by a team of local agents and field solicitors of subscriptions. Both maps sold for \$6.00. In mid-nineteenth century Canada West most towns had at least two newspapers, often supporting opposing political parties. Similarly, these newspapers often supported one or the other of the map publishers. There was also a geographic bias given the Tackabury connections in London and Hamilton while the Tremaine family had more support in Toronto and Kingston.

In early 1861, Tackabury was very critical of the Tremaine map stating that "the public is cautioned to beware of imposition, as parties are endeavouring to obtain Subscribers for a Map which purports to be similar, but is only intended to be a lithographic map, made on stone, which can in no way compare with a Copperplate Engraving." [36] Tremaine claimed in several articles that the Tackabury agents were bad mouthing their competition and suggesting that Tremaine would fold before a map was produced. In a published 26 August 1862 letter, Geo. C. Tremaine described "the pretensions set up...the deceptive management, the promises and the deficiencies" relating to the rival maps. [37]

In a widely published letter John Ferris Ward, brother-in-law of Geo. C. Tremaine, was very critical of the Tackabury Brothers calling them strangers, Yankees, plagiarizers and liars, among other accusations. [38]

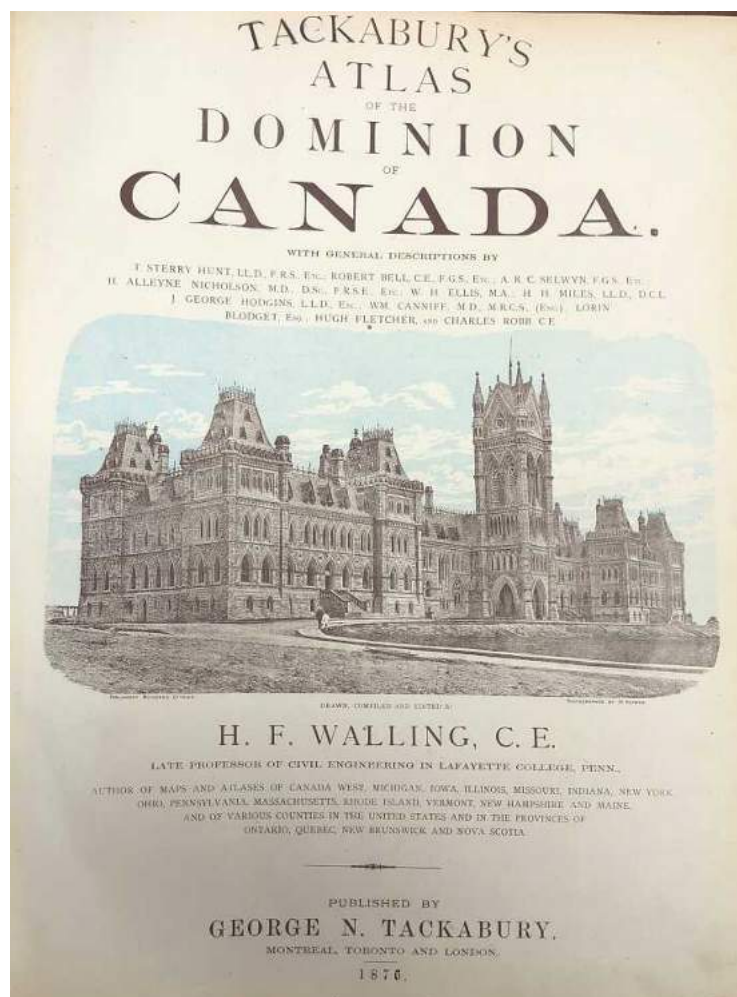
Tackabury responded with a testimonial defending their map signed by 30 men, eight of whom were Professional Land Surveyors (PLS). [39] Like George N. Tackabury, some of the signatories were members of the Masonic Lodge.

Based on the analysis above, the Tackabury map contained more information and was slightly more finely engraved though it is difficult to assess the initial quality of 162-year-old maps, whether restored or in deteriorating condition. H. F. Walling was a more experienced cartographer than George R. Tremaine and A. Jones, who compiled the Tremaine map, as was the engraver D. G. Johnson. On balance, the Tremaine claims that the Tackabury Brothers were interlopers in Canada and imported their maps likely held some truth, and the claims of plagiarism may also have had some merit, though this was not at all unusual in the map business.

The Tremaine nephews left Canada in 1864 but George C. Tremaine continued to publish significant new Canadian maps in 1865 and 1866 with his final one in 1872. [40] Shortly after George C. Tremaine retired in 1872, George N. Tackabury resumed operations in Canada and produced a very substantial Atlas of the Dominion of Canada in 1875 and 1876 (see below). In 1877 Richard M. Tackabury published a map of the County of Essex, compiled again by H. F. Walling. [41] During the 1880s George N. Tackabury was listed in the Lovell's Directories with a Montreal business address while also being listed in New York business directories and censuses as residing in Canastota, New York. After the 1870s most Tackabury publishing activity was focused on Michigan, Wisconsin and South Dakota.

The 1875 and 1876 Atlases of the Dominion of Canada

Tackabury's Atlas of the Dominion of Canada, published by George N. Tackabury, was the most comprehensive and significant contribution which the Tackabury Brothers left to Canada. This 258-page atlas, with 130 coloured maps compiled and drawn by H. F. Walling, was an invaluable addition to the geographic record of post Confederation Canada. [42] There were two editions in 1875 and 1876 and they sold for \$12.00. The 1876 edition added the Tackabury name to the front of the map title as noted in Exhibit 6 below.

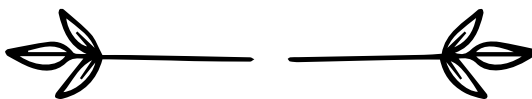


During the same time period that the Tackabury Atlas was published, a wide variety of more detailed individual County Atlases were also emerging. [44]

Legacy of the 1862 Maps

Tackabury Brothers have acknowledged that their 1862 Canada West wall map was not a financial success, and the small number of copies which survive suggest that the print runs were not large. A similar assumption can be applied to the Tremaine map. Careful examination shows that both maps have a wealth of geographic content, but neither have the level of granular detail contained on the many County maps of the period. The County maps therefore provide the potential for much more significant genealogical content. The rapidly changing face of Canada West, supercharged by Canadian Confederation in 1867, also made the maps quickly obsolete. Their main value in hindsight may be the way in which they can be used, in combination with other maps published in earlier and later periods, to show the evolution of the settlement of Canada West during this seminal period, in particular the road and rail networks and distribution of post office, telegraph and mail order outlets. Clearly the more established Tremaine family greatly resented the competition which they faced from the H. F. Walling and Tackabury Brothers map establishment and the public dispute between the two publishers became visceral and vitriolic. It is unlikely that either profited from the competition over the 1862 maps, though both went on to success with subsequent projects.

Left: Exhibit 6 - Title page of 1876 Tackabury's Atlas of the Dominion of Canada [43]



References

- [1] Graham Segger, Tremaine's Map Establishment, *Families* (Toronto, Ontario Genealogical Society, Nov 2024), v63-4, p39-44
- [2] It would be nice if one of the readers of this article had access to Tackabury DNA records which could help resolve the matter of the origins of the Co. Wicklow Tackabury family
- [3] Date of arrival in the USA per Kenneth Scott, compiler, *British Aliens in the United States During the War of 1812* (1979: Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing Company Inc.) p222. The information in Mr. Scott's book was based upon the *US Marshalls Returns of Enemy Aliens and Prisoners of War, 1812-15*.
- [4] Lynch, Tooke, Marshall, Philpot, Tackabury, Kern families per a marker in the Fairview Cemetery. Also settling in Madison Co., NY from Co. Wicklow, Ireland was the Belton and Dickenson family. There were variations in the eventual spelling of the surname among the offspring of Nathaniel with some adopting Tackaberry.
- [5] *The Leading Citizens of Madison County New York* (Boston, Biographical Review Publishing Company, 1894) p33
- [6] Robert Middleton Tackabury (RMT) was born in Madison Co., NY on 01 Oct 1826. RMT married Celina Kendal (1836-1905) and together they had five children between 1863 and 1878. They lived at various times in Cazenovia and Syracuse, NY; Detroit, MI, and Vermillion, SD. RMT died in California but was buried in Vermillion where he had been involved in publishing several of E. Frank Peterson's maps and atlases.
- [7] George Neusum Tackabury (GNT) was born in Madison Co., NY on 20 Jul 1828. GNT and his wife Lucretia Shapely (1828-1901) had eight children, three born in Madison County, NY between 1856 and 1860, one born in Coounty of Middlesex, Canada West in 1862, and four more in Madison Co., NY between 1864 and 1872. George became a very successful citizen of his community and maintained a substantial home - Evergreens, Peterboro St., Canastota for the last 30 years of his life. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church and the Free & Accepted Masons. George Wesley Tackabury, son of GNT, was born in London, Canada West on 26 July 1862 but was living in Canastota when he married in 1896. His profession was listed as publisher on his marriage registration, suggesting that he may have been involved in the family map business.
- [8] Rev. Samuel T. Tackabury (STT) was born in Madison Co., NY on 18 Mar 1832. He married twice, first to Mary Catharine Watkins and second to Alice J. Force and had one daughter, Eloise. STT was a preacher, first in the Methodist church, and then in the last six years of his life as an early Jehovah's Witnesses adherent. He wrote extensively for their publication *Watch Tower* - <https://truthhistory.blogspot.com/2016/02/samuel-tachabury.html>.
- [9] *First Fifty Years of Cazenovia Seminary: 1825-1875* (Cazenovia, NY, 1877) (familysearch.org). This college operated under various names throughout the eighteenth century including Genesee Seminary, Oneida and Genesee Conference Seminary, Oneida Conference Seminary and Central New York Conference Seminary. In 1867-8 Rev. Samuel T. Tackabury was on the Board of Visitors and in 1870 Geo. N. Tackabury was on the Board of Official Visitors.
- [10] Derived from birth dates of their first and second children and various London Township historical records.
- [11] For a comprehensive history of the family and descendants of John Wesley Tackabury and Elizabeth Belton see Winnifred Whitehall McCall, *Tackabury Genealogy, 1804-1960* (London, ON, 1980) 65 pages (available on microfilm in the London Public Library).
- [12] They first lived on the N ½ of London Township Lot 1, First Concession and then purchased Lot 4, Third Concession being 200 acres from Edward Hale. Instrument 2141, registered 4 June 1853. The author recalls racing in Y Flyer sailboat regattas on Fanshawe Lake in the late 1960s and visiting the Conservation Area during his later university days.
- [13] A brief Tackabury family history can be found in London Township (Arva Ontario, London Township History Book Committee, 2001) p487-8.
- [14] The map making legacy of Henry Francis Walling (1825-1889) was quite extraordinary. He was a civil engineer, cartographer and surveyor who created hundreds of maps of towns, counties, states, provinces and countries in the USA and Canada. In Canada he collaborated with both D.P. Putnam and the Tackabury Brothers. https://www.geographicus.com/P/ctgy&Category_Code=walling
- [15] This list was assembled through review of a wide variety of map archive catalogues, authoritative lists of maps published in nineteenth century North America and commercial map dealer websites.
- [16] Tackabury Brothers were listed on the box containing one of the early Silent Teacher dissected maps as the publisher. The Leventhal collection map is displayed at the following link <https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:3f463976z>
- [17] For more information about the evolution of dissected map puzzles and the Silent Teacher series see the YouTube video of a June 2021 presentation by Dr. Anne Williams to the Chicago Map Society - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OYd9thXE-fQ>
- [18] *Tackabury Brothers' Canadian Advertising Directory* (London, R.M. & G.N. Tackabury, 1862) - <https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.57871/1>
- [19] The American Geographical Society Library Digital Map Collection, University of Wisconsin Milwaukee has a high-resolution scan of the Devine map available on its website - <https://collections.lib.uwm.edu/digital/collection/agdm/id/34292/>

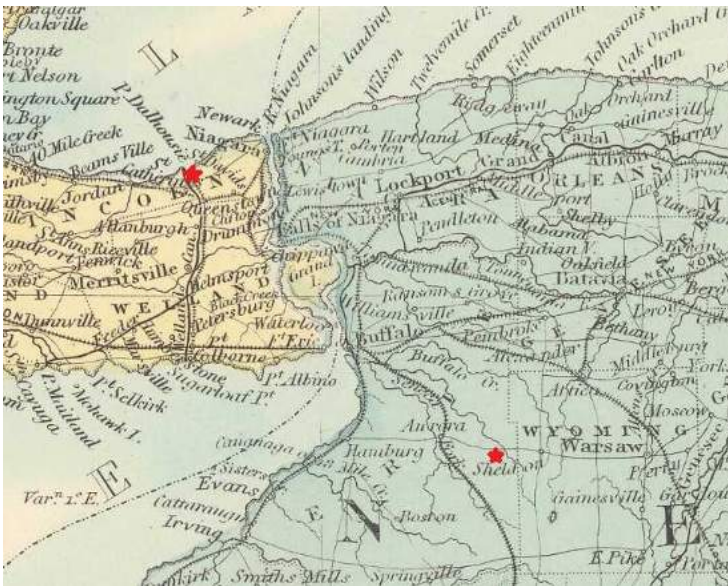
- [20] Image courtesy of the Oshawa Museum. A restored copy of the Tackabury map is installed on the wall of the Henry House Library. Community Engagement Coordinator for the museum Lisa Terech has written two informative blogs about the map <https://oshawamuseum.wordpress.com/2013/09/20/the-tackabury-map/> and <https://oshawamuseum.wordpress.com/2015/11/13/my-favourite-artifact-the-tackabury-map/>
- [21] Image of map listed for sale by Vetus Carta Rare Maps - <https://vetuscarta.com/products/xn-tackaburys-map-of-canada-west-yd2r>. Used with permission.
- [22] Crop from a partial (3 quadrant) copy of the Tremaine map in the American Geographical Society Library Digital Map Collection, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee - <https://collections.lib.uwm.edu/digital/collection/agdm/id/34048>. Used with permission.
- [23] This map was created by combining the four quadrants of the public domain *Tremaine's Map of Upper Canada* compiled and drawn by Geo. R. Tremaine assisted by A. Jones, Esq., from original Surveys and Government Plans. Source: Library and Archives Canada / Item ID # 4128044 (NMC11259). - https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/Home/Record?app=fonandcol&IdNumber=4128044&ecopy=e011165065_a1-v8. The LAC copy is very similar to the partial three quadrant University of Wisconsin Milwaukee copy. A comprehensive list of the contents of the map is included in the LAC details record. The Ontario Archives has a copy of an 1862 Tremaine map of Upper Canada which contains the same principal map as the copies in other archives, but the border vignettes are different. The AO version has a Table of Telegraph Offices, eight public buildings and seven countryside sketch vignettes on the border but no inset maps. The other copies have a Geological Map, Time Table, Meteorological Table, Population Chart, Telegraph Offices, five city maps and five public buildings. The AO copy also lacks the A. Jones compilation credit suggesting he may have had a hand in the additional tables and maps. A low-resolution copy of the AO map can be viewed at <https://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/explore/gallery/big/tremaines-map.aspx>
- [24] Joan Winearls, *Mapping Upper Canada 1780-1867: An Annotated Bibliography of Manuscript and Printed Maps* (Toronto, Ontario: University of Toronto Press, 1991)
- Item 277(1) contains a record of another 1862 map of Upper Canada published by John H. Holden, with lithographers Geo. R. and G.M. Tremaine. This map appears to have been published with a focus on Cramahe Township in Northumberland County and its principal town of Colborne. The Tremaine map is documented as Item 277(2) in this book and the Tackabury map as 280. Winearls documents five states of the Tackabury map published, with most changes affecting the border charts, maps and vignettes rather than the main map.
- [25] *Ontario's History in Maps*, R. Louis Gentilcore and C. Grant Head (Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1984). The Tremaine map is on p52 and the Tackabury map is on p54.
- [26] H.F. Walling, *Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* (Montreal, Toronto and London, George N. Tackabury, 1875) Preface p1 - <https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.25497/10>.
- [27] Segger, Tremaine's Map Establishment. Per census records, obituaries and various other records documented in the article.
- [28] <https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.57852/1>
- [29] Geo. C. Tremaine, The New and Improved Map of Upper Canada (advertisement), Kingston Whig Standard (Kingston, CW, 08 Sept 1862): p1. Mr. Tremaine's letter contained in the advertisement was dated 26 Aug 1862.
- [30] Tackabury Brothers' Canadian Advertising Directory, p16.
- [31] John Ferris Ward, Notice (advertisement), Hamilton Times (Hamilton, CW, 27 Aug 1862: p3.
- [32] New Copper Plate Map of Canada West, Messrs. Tackabury Brothers & Co. of London, Canada West (advertisement), The Hamilton Spectator, 6 Mar 1862: p8. The letter published in the article was dated 6 Feb 1861. There were many other such advertisements published across Canada West during 1862.
- [33] *The Journal of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for Upper Canada*, December 1862, p363 - https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.8_06643_24/12
- [34] Tackabury Brothers, Notice to Map Purchasers (advertisement), The Hamilton Spectator (Hamilton, CW, 23 Feb 1863) p3. This advertisement ran at least 14 times between Dec 16, 1862 and July 25, 1863.
- [35] *The Canadian Almanac and Repository for Useful Knowledge*, (Toronto, W.C. Chewett & Co., 1863) p101.
- [36] *Hamilton Spectator*, 6 Mar 1862, p3.
- [37] *Kingston Whig Standard*, 08 Sept 1862, p1.
- [38] *Hamilton Times*, 27 Aug 1862, p3.
- [39] Public Testimonial to Messrs. Tackabury Brothers (advertisement), The York Herald (Richmond Hill, 12 Sept 1862) p3.
- [40] Segger, Tremaine's Map Establishment, Exhibit 1.
- [41] Map of Essex County - <https://recherche-collection-search.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/home/record?idnumber=3987507&app=FonAndCol>
- [42] Walling, *Atlas of the Dominion of Canada* - <https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.25497/10> . This is the 1875 edition.
- [43] Image courtesy of Archives and Special Collections, Brock University (G 1116S1 W356 1876).
- [44] See The Canadian County Atlas Digital Project sponsored by McGill University - <https://digital.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/primarysource.htm> and <https://digital.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/searchmapframes.php>
- Most of these atlases were published by H.R. Page & Co. or H. Belden & Co.

Leaving the United States: Why did Joseph Becker Immigrate to Canada?

Nancy Gilbride Casey

Nancy Gilbride Casey is an Ohio-born genealogical researcher who lives in Texas. She is a member of Ontario Ancestors, the National Genealogical Society, and several U.S. state and local societies. She authors the blog *Leaves on the Tree*, and writes frequently for *Stripes*, the journal of the Texas State Genealogical Society. This is her second article for *Families*.

She can be reached by email at ngcintx@gmail.com.



Above: My ancestor Joseph Becker immigrated against the tide by leaving New York and settling in Port Dalhousie about 1869. [Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, North America Sheet III, West Canada with Parts of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan (London, England: Edward Stanford, 1872); imaged, David Rumsey Map Collection].

What causes a person to leave their home for parts unknown? I've always been intrigued by this question, and it's been a recent research focus. I have many immigrant ancestors, who fortunately, made their journeys in the past 160 years or so – meaning records are often available in which to discover the answers.

My recent focus is Joseph Becker (1858-1914) - born Peter Joseph Becker - in Sheldon, Wyoming, New York. Joseph is one of my 2nd great-grandfathers. I told the story of Edward Baker (1886-1961), his son, in the February 2024 edition of *Families*.

Like Edward, Joseph immigrated from one country to another. Sometime before he was twelve, Joseph's family moved from Sheldon, Wyoming, New York, to Port Dalhousie, Ontario, Canada. [1]

I had two questions I wanted to answer: When did the Becker family immigrate? And why did they choose Port Dalhousie?

To answer either question, it was necessary to hop back one generation to investigate, because young Joseph would not have made that move on his own. It would have been his parents' decision to uproot and take the family away from their New York home. I focused on Joseph's father, also named Joseph Becker (1831-1905). It could be that he decided the family would move to take advantage of some employment opportunity, or perhaps the family suffered some loss which made it necessary to move.

Move Timeline

The Becker family lived in Sheldon, Wyoming, New York, in 1860, where the younger Joseph was born in 1858. By 1871, the family were in Port Dalhousie. Tracking the family's whereabouts between 1860-1871 was one focus. [2]

Immediately, a wrinkle emerged

There were two men by the name Joseph Becker in Sheldon, and each had a son named Joseph! It was

important to distinguish between the two patriarchs to track the correct family. I identified each father using federal and New York state censuses, a Wyoming County gazetteer/directory, land records, and a few important family events, allowing me to tease apart their sons' identities.

I created a timeline of life events for the two younger Josephs to delineate between them. Some important details emerged:

After 1860, my ancestor Joseph Becker's family was in Sheldon when these events occurred:

- In 1863, the family lost three children: twin sons Jacob and Johannes (1863-1863), and a toddler daughter Elizabeth (1861-1863). All are buried at St. Cecilia Cemetery in Sheldon. The twins were the family's last children to be baptized in Sheldon. [3]
- In 1866, Joseph's parents mortgaged several properties to family or close associates in Sheldon, perhaps in preparation for a move. [4]
- In June 1868, the senior Joseph was noted as occupying land in Wyoming County. [5]

Beginning in 1870, important family events occurred in Port Dalhousie:

- John Nicholas (1870-1954), the youngest Becker child and Joseph's brother, was born in Port Dalhousie in August 1870. [6]
- Matriarch Barbara Schiltz Becker's father Peter Schiltz (1795-1870) died in St. Catharines on 1 June 1870, while visiting his daughter's family. [7]

By contrast, the family of the other Joseph Becker, son of Joseph Becker (1832-1895) and Margaret Buckenmeyer (1837-1912), remained in Sheldon, Wyoming, New York, for years to come. The senior Joseph Becker of this family is listed in an 1870 Wyoming County directory as a farmer living on the

property he was granted in 1867 and later leased in 1887. There is no second man living in Sheldon by the name of Joseph Becker in the 1870 directory who could be my ancestor, suggesting he had already moved by that time. [8]

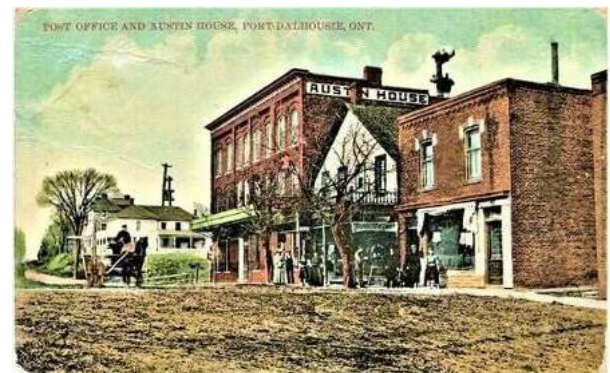
Based on the land transactions, it seems likely that my Becker family moved to Canada after June 1868.

Why Did the Family Move?

Why the family moved is a tougher question to answer. Immigration between the two countries in the latter 19th century was primarily from Canada to the United States, not the other way around.

Newspapers of the time reported on the need for schemes to bring immigrants to settle in Canada, and not just stop there on the way to their ultimate U.S. destination.

"Canada does not seem to be the country to emigrate to. Of the 783 passengers who arrived in Quebec in the steamer Moravian, 528 came to the United States, while only 255 remained in Canada," reported one paper in 1865. In 1868, Canadian agricultural and industrial interests met in Ottawa "for the consideration of the emigration question and adoption of some emigration scheme." In 1870, of nearly 55,000 European immigrants to Canada, over 36,000 moved to the United States. In addition, 80,000 native Canadians moved to the U.S. that year. [9]



Above: An early 20th century postcard image of Port Dalhousie
[Dennis Gannon, "Yesterday and Today: The Heart of Port Dalhousie," *The Standard* (online), 9 March 2018].

Port Dalhousie was described in an 1865 gazetteer: “It is the northern terminus of the Welland Railway; and besides its freight depot, the company has a large elevator, with storage capabilities for a hundred thousand bushels of grain.” And, “The [Welland] canal affords excellent facilities for manufacturing, and there are several mills in successful operation.”

Port Dalhousie was a bustling port by the time my Beckers arrived in the late 1860s. The second Welland Canal was operating and the enlarged third canal would soon be constructed to meet the demand for larger shipping lanes. Commerce, industry, and shipping were ongoing, accompanied by a need for lodging, dining, and other facilities for the current labourers. In addition, ship chandleries, suppliers, grocers, taverns, saloons, and hotels were needed to accommodate the travellers, farmers, and seamen who passed through Port Dalhousie. [10]

The elder Joseph Becker worked in many different roles in Port Dalhousie. Initially, he was a labourer, and owned a ½ acre orchard, so perhaps he was also selling fruit to the local groceries. He had previously worked as a grocer in Sheldon. [11]

Both Joseph and two sons, Joseph and Nicholas (1859-1939), also worked for the Welland Railway. In 1881, the elder was a car oiler, while the sons worked as brakemen. By 1898, Joseph was a machinist, while his sons Joseph and Nicholas were brakemen for the Grand Trunk Railway. Later in life, Joseph, Sr. also held jobs as a bridge tender, and again as a grocer. [12]

The family may have moved to take advantage of the growing industry around the Welland Canal. Was there someone who influenced their move to Canada?

An Interesting Theory

In my search for answers to my question, “What could have drawn my great-great-great-grandfather Joseph Becker, Sr. and his family to Port Dalhousie from

Sheldon, New York?”, I consulted several institutions in Ontario, including The Mayholme Foundation.

The Mayholme Foundation staff concurred that employment opportunities would draw someone to immigrate to the area. But they also offered another interesting reason for Joseph Becker, Sr.’s move, involving a man named Owen McMahon (1818-1872). Mayholme staff noticed that McMahon lived two doors down from my ancestor Joseph Becker in the first Canadian census (1871) in which he appears in Port Dalhousie – a significant find.

Owen McMahon owned many businesses in Port Dalhousie, including livery stables and the Welland Canal Towing Line. He was known to advertise to bring workers to Port Dalhousie to work in the various businesses in this growing port city. McMahon was also named one of the first city councilors in Port Dalhousie when it was incorporated in 1862. McMahon was in a prominent position to promote immigration to Port Dalhousie in his role as a city official and local businessman. [13]

Below: Joseph “Beckey” lived two doors down from Owen McMahon in 1871.

[1871 Canadian Census: 1871 Census of Canada, Province of Ontario, District 21 Lincoln, Nominal return of the living, Sub-District: Village of Port Dalhousie. Courtesy of Ancestry.com].

183	200	Beckey Joseph	M	40	Germany	R. Catholic	German	Labourer
184	201	Leffers James	M	38	England	Conf. English	English	Labourer
185	202	McMahon Owen	M	53	Ireland	R. Catholic	Irish	German & German

Owen McMahon, like my Becker family, was Roman Catholic. McMahon was instrumental in the construction of Star of the Sea Church, providing the land and securing stones for building. Mayholme staff theorized that McMahon could have spread news of Port Dalhousie employment opportunities through the region's Catholic churches. Port Dalhousie is about 60 miles from Sheldon, where Joseph had attended St. Cecilia Catholic Church prior to his move. [14]

This could explain why the Becker family moved with no apparent support system in Port Dalhousie. I found no evidence that any Becker family member went ahead of Joseph's family to begin a chain migration to the town. But if the family were joining fellow Catholics in Port Dalhousie, they may have felt a bit more comfortable making that move.

References:

IMAGES:

Map on page 17: Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, *North America Sheet III, West Canada with Parts of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan* (London, England: Edward Stanford, 1872); imaged, David Rumsey Map Collection

<https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~337982~90105949:North-America-Sheet-III->

Colour Postcard: Dennis Gannon, "Yesterday and Today: The Heart of Port Dalhousie," *The Standard* (online), 9 March 2018 (https://www.stcatharinesstandard.ca/life/yesterday-and-today-the-heart-of-port-dalhousie/article_3ff8e576-8867-504c-ba95-9757b1bdfd81.html)

1871 Canadian Census: 1871 Census of Canada, Province of Ontario, District 21 Lincoln, Nominal return of the living, Sub-District: Village of Port Dalhousie, p. 52, line 20, dwelling 193, family 200, Joseph Beckey, and p. 53, line 11, Owen McMahon household; database and images, Ancestry

https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1578/images/4396294_00479; citing Library and Archives Canada, RG31-C-1, Ottawa, Ontario.

All websites accessed 17 September 2024.

[1] *1871 Census of Canada, Province of Ontario, District 21 Lincoln, Nominal return of the living, Sub-District: Village of Port Dalhousie*, p. 52, line 20, dwelling 193, family 200, Joseph Beckey, 12, in the Joseph Beckey household; database and images, Ancestry (https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1578/images/4396294_00479); citing Library and Archives Canada, RG31-C-1, Ottawa, Ontario.

[2] For 1860 residence: *1860 United States Census, Wyoming, New York*, p. 57, Sheldon, line 14, dwelling 417, house, 142, Joseph Baker, age 2, in Joseph Baker household; database and images, FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9BSC-WL9>); citing National Archives and Records Administration microfilm publication M653, Washington, D.C. For birth: *St. Cecilia Catholic, Sheldon, New York, Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1848, Volume B1*, no page noted, "Temporis missionis per Rev. P. Tschonkens, CSSR," baptism of Petrum Josephus Beker, 14 July 1858; image, FamilySearch <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4R-59K9-2>; citing FHL microfilm 007900127, image 166. For 1871 residence: *1871 Census of Canada, Province of Ontario, District 21 Lincoln, Nominal return of the living, Sub-District: Village of Port Dalhousie*, p. 52, line 20, dwelling 193, family 200, Joseph Beckey, 12, in the Joseph Beckey household.

Conclusion

I'm sure that making the life-altering decision to uproot and move to another country is not one that my ancestor Joseph Becker undertook lightly. All aspects of his family life were examined to see how feasible the move would be. Would they be successful financially? Would they fit into the community culturally? Would it be a better life than what they were leaving behind? It was a process not so different than how we make these decisions today.

Joseph no doubt pondered these questions with his wife, Barbara, considering the available opportunities for work, and noting the Catholic community that they could join. All these things worked together to make Joseph Becker's decision to emigrate to Port Dalhousie even more attractive and set the family on a new path in a new country.

- [3] St. Cecilia Catholic Church, Sheldon, Wyoming, New York, record of interments, 1857-June 1876, np, Joannes Bäcker, 28 August 1863; digital image, FamilySearch <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4R-59GC-Q> citing parish records, Sheldon. Also, St. Cecilia Catholic Church, Sheldon, Wyoming, New York, record of interments, 1857-June 1876, np, Joannes Bäcker, 28 August 1863; digital image, FamilySearch <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4R-59GC-Q>; citing parish records, Sheldon. Also, *St. Cecilia Catholic Church, Sheldon, Wyoming, New York, record of interments, 1857-June 1876*, np, Joannes Bäcker, 28 August 1863; digital image, FamilySearch <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4R-59GC-Q>; citing parish records, Sheldon. Also, *St. Cecilia Catholic Church, Sheldon, Wyoming, New York, record of interments, 1857-June 1876*, np, Elisabeth Backer, d. 6 December 1863, buried 7 December 1863; digital image, FamilySearch <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4R-59GC-Q>; citing parish records, Sheldon.
- [4] *Wyoming, New York, mortgages, book 28*, p. 40, Joseph and Barbara Baker to William Laraque, 2 May 1866, and *book 30*, p. 392; citing County Clerk, Warsaw. Also, *Wyoming, New York, mortgages, book 28*, p. 42, Joseph and Barbara Baker to Frank Stempler, 3 May 1866; citing County Clerk, Warsaw.
- [5] “United States, New York Land Records, 1630-1975,” database and images, FamilySearch <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9WX-TR26>, *Wyoming > Deeds 1873-1879 vol 77-78 > image 274 of 512, Emerick to Emerick*; citing county courthouse, Warsaw. The deed notes that the land being transferred was bounded, “...on the west by land owned and occupied by Joseph Baker...”
- [6] *1871 Census of Canada, Province of Ontario, District 21 Lincoln, Nominal return of the living, Sub-District: Village of Port Dalhousie*, p. 53, line 5, dwelling 193, family 200, John N. Beckey, age 8/12, in the Joseph Beckey household; database and images, Ancestry https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1578/images/4396294_00479; citing Library and Archives Canada, RG31-C-1, Ottawa, Ontario. John N. is recorded as being born in August the prior year and with an Ontario birthplace.
- [7] Eglise catholique, Paroisse de Hachy (Luxembourg), Registres paroissiaux, 1669-1899, p. 245, Barbara Schiltz, b. 6 July 1831; imaged, FamilySearch <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSVQ-7948-3>; citing Archives de l’Etat, Arlon. Also, St. Cecilia Catholic Church, Sheldon, Wyoming, New York, record of interments, 1857-June 1876, np, Petrus Schieltz, 1 June 1870, in St. Catharines, Canada; digital image, FamilySearch <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4R-59LT-B> : accessed 12 December 2023); citing parish records, Sheldon
- [8] *Wyoming, New York, deeds*, book 62, p. 77, Wolcott J. Humphrey to Joseph Becker, lot 37, township 9, range 3, 25 April 1867; imaged, FamilySearch <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-L9WX-Y87G> : accessed 23 March 2024); citing County Clerk, Warsaw. Also, Wyoming County, New York, deeds, book 106, p. 37, article of agreement, Joseph Becker, W.H. Jennings and Michael Schuller, 16 June 1887; imaged, FamilySearch <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-L9WX-Y61P>; citing County Courthouse, Warsaw.
- [9] “Canada does not seem...,” *Buffalo [New York] Weekly Express*, 13 June 1865, p. 1, col. 4; imaged, Newspapers.com <https://www.newspapers.com/image/494790172/>. Also, “The Canadian Emigration Conference,” *Buffalo [New York] Commercial Advertiser*, 6 November 1868, p. 1, col. 9; imaged, Newspapers.com <https://www.newspapers.com/image/264434500/>. Also, “Foreign Items,” *Buffalo [New York] Express*, 5 February 1870, p. 2, col. 3, emigration to Canada; imaged, Newspapers.com <https://www.newspapers.com/article/buffalo-courier-express-emigration-fails/142751922/>.
- [10] Archaeological Services Inc., Wendy Shearer Landscape Architect Limited, and Unterman McPhail Associates, The Port Dalhousie Heritage Conservation District Study, August 2000, p. 2-3; copy supplied by Niagara Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, 19 April 2024. Also, Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ship_chandler “Ship Chandler,” last updated 17 July 2024, at 20:47 (UTC). A ship chandler is a retail dealer who specializes in providing supplies or equipment for ships.
- [11] *1871 Census of Canada, Province of Ontario, District 21 Lincoln, Nominal return of the living, Sub-District: Village of Port Dalhousie*, p. 52, line 20, dwelling 193, family 200, Joseph Beckey. Also, *1871 Census of Canada, Province of Ontario, District 21 Lincoln, Schedule 5: Livestock, Animal Products, home-made Fabrics and Furs, Sub-District: Village of Port Dalhousie*, p. 10, line 18, Joseph Beckey livestock; database and images, Ancestry https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1578/images/4396294_00502; citing Library and Archives Canada, RG31-C-1, Ottawa, Ontario. Also, Provost Marshall General, Consolidated Enrolment Lists, 1863-1865, Class 1, 29 District, New York, A-K, p. 22, Joseph Baker, enumerated in June 1863; imaged, “U.S., Civil War Draft Registration Records, 1863-1865,” Ancestry https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1666/images/32178_520307095_0073-00050 > New York > 29th > Class 1, A-K, Volume 1 of 4; citing Records of the Provost Marshal General’s Bureau (Civil War), Record Group 110. The National Archives in Washington D.C. Also, 1901 Canadian Census, Ontario, Canada, District 85, Lincoln and Niagara, p. 22, line 2, Port Dalhousie, Joseph Baker, age 72; database and images, Ancestry <https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/8826/images/z000079429>; citing RG31-C-1, microfilm reels T-6428 to T-6556, Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa.

- [12] *St. Catharines City Directory for 1881-82* (Toronto: Hill & Weir, 1881) ; p. 143, Joseph Becker, car oiler, W.R.R.; Joseph Baker, brakeman, h. W.R.R.; Nicholas Becker, brakeman, bds. W.R.R.; image, Ancestry <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/712126:3789>. Also: *Directory of St. Catharines, Thorold, Merriton and Port Dalhousie, 1898*, (St. Catharines: C.B. Reece, 1898), p. 143, Joseph Baker, mach., John; Jos. Baker, jr., brakeman, G.T. R., John; Nicholas Baker, brakeman, G.T.R., John; image, Ancestry <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/2630039:3789>. Also, *1891 Canadian Census, Ontario, Canada, District 88, Lincoln and Niagara*, p. 34, Port Dalhousie, Joseph Baker, age 63; database and images, Ancestry https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1274/images/30953_148153-00160 : 5 October 2023); citing *RG31-C-1, microfilm reels T-6290-T-6427, Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa*. Also, *1901 Canadian Census, Ontario, Canada, District 83, Lincoln and Niagara*, p. 20, Port Dalhousie, line 3, Jos. Baker Sr., age 72; database and images, Ancestry <https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/8826/images/z000079427>; citing *RG31-C-1, microfilm reels T-6428-T-6556, Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa*
- [13] B. Young, *The Mayholme Foundation, Genealogical and Historical Research Center*, conversation with N. Casey, 16 April 2024, notes taken by author regarding Joseph Becker and Owen McMahon. Also, *1871 Census of Canada, Province of Ontario, District 21 Lincoln, Nominal return of the living, Sub-District: Village of Port Dalhousie*, p. 52, line 20, dwelling 193, family 200, Joseph Beckey. Also, Archaeological Services Inc., Wendy Shearer Landscape Architect Limited, and Unterman McPhail Associates, *The Port Dalhousie Heritage Conservation District Study, August 2000*, p. 2-6.
- [14] Frank Caplan, compiler/editor, *Footsteps Through Time: A History of Port Dalhousie, Ontario, Canada* (St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada: *St. Catharines Heritage Committee*, 1999), p. 72, "Owen McMahon 1818-1872".



**Thousands of resources
at the tip of your fingers
in an instant...**

**Census Documents
Cemetery Transcripts
Parish Papers
Unique Local Resources
and more...**

**Digital Downloads make researching
quick & easy - check out all the records
available at:**

ogs.on.ca/shop



The Answer is in the Diary

Brian Garrah

Who would have thought that the answer to my family's United Empire Loyalist (UEL) connection would be found in the diary of a former schoolteacher from the mid 1800's?

Like many people, my journey to find my UEL ancestor took several twists and turns. It started when I kept receiving hints on my Ancestry account that I was a descendant of Mathias Rose Jr. of Ernestown, a township in what is now the general vicinity of Kingston. The hints appeared in the ThruLines feature of Ancestry which provides clues based on your DNA information. I didn't realize, until I searched further, that our family had a female ancestor with the surname Rose.

Anyone who has attempted to search for a female ancestor in the mid-1800's in Ontario can understand the challenge, and quite frankly, the frustration. You can hit the infamous genealogy brick wall very hard and fast. But I have come to believe that some ancestors are working behind the scenes to give you those little clues and push you in the right direction to reveal their identity. And such was the case in discovering my ancestor, Charlotte Rose.

I was to discover later that Charlotte died in childbirth in December 1849, only a year before the Ontario Census of 1851. Unfortunately, I could not find any birth, marriage or death records for her despite searching all the sources for which I had access. I was, however, able to find evidence of her husband, the widower Nathaniel Orr and his two daughters, Caroline and Charlotte, in the 1851 and subsequent census data. Also working backwards, I was able to piece together the names of Charlotte's parents, Robert and Phebe Rose. The story was starting to take shape.

Coincidentally, earlier in 2021, I attended a Genealogy Society presentation via a Zoom call on the topic of Finding Your Female Ancestors delivered by Linda Corupe, a well-known author, researcher and presenter in the genealogy community. During the presentation, it became clear that Linda was extremely knowledgeable about UEL research and had experience researching Ernestown-specific UEL ancestors. I was able to benefit from her genealogy research services and she opened those last remaining doors to confirm my connection to the Rose family.

Linda introduced me to the research of John Collins Clark, a former schoolteacher as well as a justice of the peace, lieutenant, major and lieutenant colonel in the Addington Militia. He lived in Ernestown Township during the mid-1800's and kept a very unique diary, which is now part of the collection at the Archives of Canada. His purpose was to record the weather and other important local events. However, he also included notations of births, marriages and deaths of local people in the community. To my amazement, Linda found references to both Charlotte Rose, her husband Nathaniel Orr and her father, Robert Rose in this diary. Her marriage and death dates were recorded by Mr. Clark, which were the final genealogy references that I required to prove our connection to Mathias Rose Jr. The pieces of the puzzle were miraculously falling into place.





Above: Bayview Pioneer Cemetery Marker for Mathias Rose. Pictured l-r, Bernadette Mulvenna (Brown), Rosemary Chisamore (Brown), Catherine Garrah (Jeroy) and Maryann Macdonald (Pelow). [Photo Courtesy of the Author].

With the help of Anne Reddish of the Kingston Branch, I was able to complete my application and receive my UEL certificate. With my mother and a few other relatives, I visited the memorial gravesite of Mathias Rose Jr. at the Bayview Pioneer Cemetery. It just felt right, out of respect, to honour his resting place.

Below: Catherine Garrah (Jeroy) and son Brian Garrah with their UEL certificate. [Photo Courtesy of the Author]



We are so thankful that Mr. Clark took a few minutes out of his busy schedule in both 1846 and 1849 to jot down those references to our Rose family ancestors. Sometimes those brick walls can be broken down in the most unusual ways.

ADVERTISING IN Families

Families reaches more than 3,000 individuals, institutions, libraries, and other organizations in Canada, the United States and elsewhere.

Families is a cost-effective way of advertising your products and services to those pursuing individuals in this rapidly growing field.

For 2025 Advertising Rates, contact:
families@ogs.on.ca



Ontario Ancestors
The Ontario Genealogical Society

Stay up to date on all things genealogy with an email in your inbox every Saturday Morning!

Sign up for eWeekly today.

<https://ogs.on.ca/eweekly-signup/>



What's in a Name?

The Popularity of Portmanteau Names

Robbie Gorr

She was recorded as Mabel Stephens in the 1880 census of Atlanta, Georgia but as Mary Isabel on her 1892 marriage record. Later she was listed as Mary I. in the 1900 census and Maybelle in the 1910 census. Any genealogist could be confused by these name changes unless they were aware of an interesting naming tradition usually found in America, especially in the southern states, but was not unknown in Canada.

Baptized as Mary Isabel Stephens she was known to friends and family as Maybelle, a melding of her two Christian names, although this blended appellation found its way onto official documents throughout her life and even was inscribed on her memorial monument. The tradition of blending or meshing two Christian names into one new hybrid known as a “portmanteau name” was found in common practice in the last half of the nineteenth century and throughout the twentieth century.

A portmanteau is actually a suitcase that opens up into two equal halves but in language it refers to a linguistic blend of words in which parts of words or their phonemes are combined into a new word. Portmanteau words have invaded our modern vernacular to describe everything from food like broccoflower (broccoli + cauliflower) and peacharines (peach + nectarine) and animals like labradoodles (Labrador retriever + poodle) and beefalo (beef cow + buffalo) to common everyday items like smog (smoke + fog), motels (motor hotels) and even brunch (breakfast + lunch). Pop culture is also fascinated by portmanteaus to describe celebrity couples like “Brangelina” (Brad

Pitt & Angelina Jolie) and “Kimye” (Kim Kardashian & Kanye West). But portmanteau names for people have been around much longer than any of these.

Mary Isabel Stephens (1872-1919) was actually the mother of Margaret Mitchell (1900-1949), author of the American classic novel *Gone With the Wind* whose main character Scarlett O’Hara had two sisters, both the bearers of portmanteau names. Mitchell wrote that “Susan Elinor, but always called Suellen, was born and in due time came Carreen, listed in the family Bible as Caroline Irene”. The use of portmanteau names was deeply imbedded in southern culture where double names were a family tradition. Giving a child two first names has always been a symbol of family respect as new parents, looking for ways to honour beloved family members, living or deceased, were able to incorporate their names into those of the next generation. And, of course, a familial version of the name, produced by combining the two together, separated the child from other family members with the same forenames. Girls in the same family bearing the names Anna Elizabeth might variously be called Annabeth, Anneliza, Bethann or any creative combination of the two.

A variation on portmanteau names was to hyphenate the diminutive versions of two traditional names so that William Joseph became Billy-Joe and Mary Elizabeth became May-Beth. The use of initials as another variation of double names was also a common alternative where an unwieldy double name like Phineas Taylor could be shortened to P. T. or even a simple name like John Junior could be contracted to J.J..

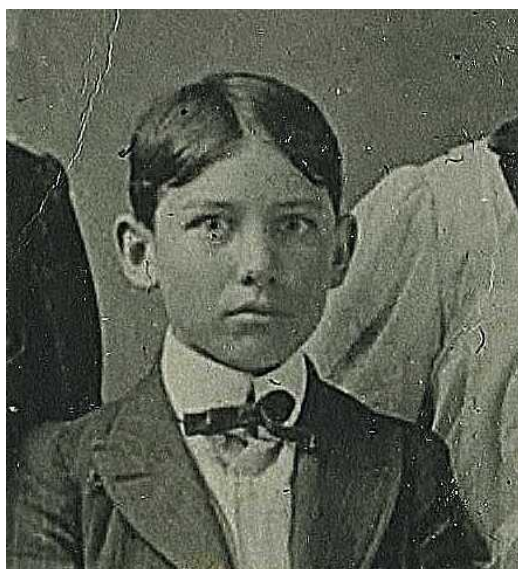
Hyphenated names were popularized in the mid-20th century and initialism options have regained popularity in this modern age of internet abbreviations and text acronyms.

For family researchers, one of the major problems with forebears who were known by a portmanteau name is the alternating use of the blended name and their original double names on official documents, records and memorials throughout the course of their lives. This can cause confusion and uncertainty if you are searching for a person using more than one version of their name. And for a person who has consistently used a portmanteau name throughout their life it might be difficult and even impossible to recognize them from a birth or baptismal record bearing their original traditional names. There are also times when the hyphenated versions of names can also cause problems as most computers fail to recognize the use of the hyphen as part of a name in some programs and applications.

The use of portmanteau names has seen resurgence in recent years as modern parents seek to find unusual names for their children but still wish to honour previous family generations. Some once common names have again entered popular use but some, however, remain old-fashioned and out-of-style. Name-blending or name-meshing is an old idea made new once again as it can combine traditional family names, even those considered unfashionable and outdated, to create original and oft-times unusual names. For example, the names Doris and Harvey could be combined to create interesting and modish names like Dorey or Harris. And there are many websites online that can help anyone create portmanteau names for the next generation like www.datayze.com/name-blender and www.namecombiner.com/mix-names.



*Above: Anna Elizabeth Kruger (1922-1986) of Texas, pictured with her husband Milton Schoepe, was named after her two grandmothers but was known by the portmanteau name Annabeth all her life.
[Photo from author's collection]*



*Above: James Robert Driver (1890-1964) of Tennessee was known to family and friends as Jim-Bob, the hyphenized diminutive portmanteau of his double name.
[Photo from author's collection]*

Northbound To Canada: Susannah Emily Howells

Henry Coggeshall Howells IV

This article is the last in a series of four (see *Families* 63 (2024): no. 2, 32–36; no. 3, 8–11; no. 4, 14–19) that explores the lives of four Howells siblings that immigrated to the Ontario Province of Canada during the early to mid-1800s. Its focus is on the life of Henry and Mary (Best) Howells's youngest daughter to live to adulthood, Susannah Emily Howells (1824–1898).

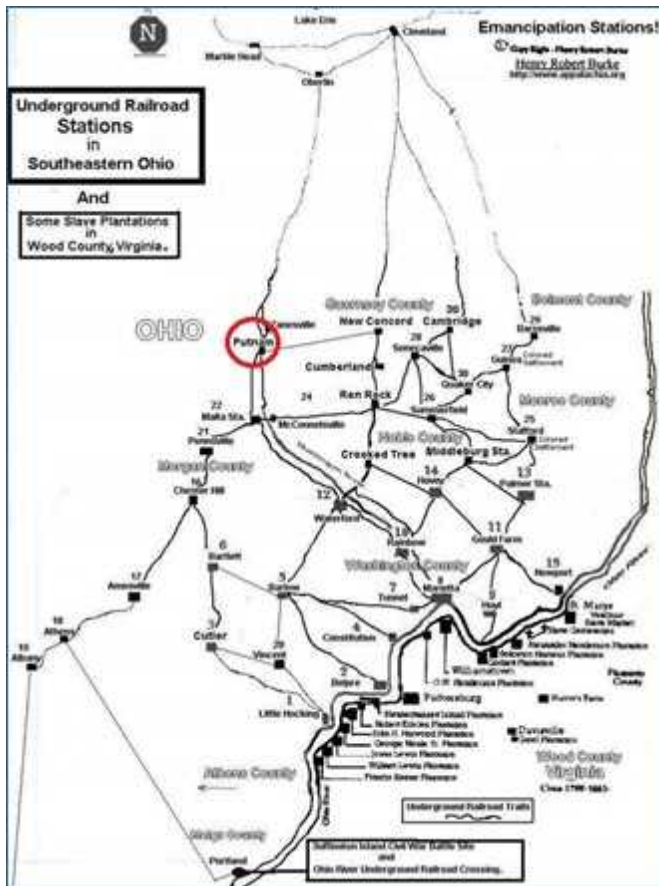
Much of Susannah Emily Howells's life has been published, but derived from her daughters' recollections of their mother's stories after her death in 1898. [1] Her daughter, Evelyn, called Eva (1856-1937), compiled her *Memoirs* from 1927-1933, and her other daughter, Emily Pauline's (1861-1913) fictionalized story *My Mother*, was initially published as a series of four articles in *The Mother's Magazine* during 1909 and published posthumously (1913) in her compilation of short stories, *The Moccasin Maker*. [2] This article seeks to broaden the understanding of this English woman who lived outside the norms of Anglo-Canadian society.

Susannah was born in Bristol, England, in 1824, [3] and like her siblings, Hephzibah Maria (1816-1887) and Joseph Charles (1823-1906), she was called by her middle name, Emily, but unlike her siblings, records indicate that Emily transposed her forenames. She arrived at the Port of New York with her family on 31 October 1831 at the age of seven, [4] after spending about seven and a half weeks on the ocean. [5] Emily's sixteen-year-old brother, Edward (1815-1872), wrote of the journey, "our voyage was one of the most tremendously awful, dangerous, adverse-winded, and unpleasant, that either our captain or any of the crew ever made." [6] Eva noted in *Memoirs*, that Emily, like her older sisters, Eliza and Maria, was attending boarding school in Southampton prior to her

departure from Bristol. [7] No subsequent records have been identified indicting further formal education. However, Henry, a schoolmaster and prior proprietor of schools, [8] would have ensured some level of additional education for Emily and her brothers, even if he personally incurred the burden.

Emily, during her childhood years, was living in a tumultuous household. She was four when her mother died, and her father remarried about a year and a half after her mother's death. By age nine (1833), Emily resided with her family in Putnam, Ohio. [9] That same year, Emily's stepmother gave birth to another daughter, already having a two-year-old. [10] Her father, a radical abolitionist, endeavored to establish the anti-slavery movement throughout the state. Ohio bordered slave states, so Henry was also active in the Underground Railroad that housed and transported slaves north with the ultimate destination of Canada. The neighbouring town of Zanesville was anti-abolitionist, and mobs would cross the bridge over the Muskingum River threatening the meetings of the abolitionists and attempting to burn the homes of those people housing and transporting slaves. [11] Emily's older siblings, Thomas (1821-1875), Maria, and Edward, were also involved in the abolitionist movement. [12] Emily, from about age nine to

twelve, saw runaway slaves transferred in and out of the family's residence that led to periodic attacks on their home by mobs. Emily's childhood was not one of innocence; she encountered man's inhumanity to man, she witnessed violence, she suffered fear.



Above: Map of Underground Railroad Stations in Southeastern Ohio (including Putnam)
[Created by Henry Robert Burke]

Residing in Putnam became untenable for the Howells family due to mob aggression, and in 1836, Henry began to liquidate his properties and moved with his family to Allegheny City (now part of Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania. [13] Over the next few years, Emily's older sisters married, Hephzibah Maria in 1838, [14] and Eliza Beulah (1819-1849) in 1839. [15] Emily, at the time of Eliza's marriage, also left the household. She probably travelled to the Tuscarora Parsonage in Ontario with Rev. Elliot (1802-1878) and his bride, her sister, Eliza. Emily notes in her diary in October 1883 that "Our dear Old Tuscarora Church, St. Johns, was taken to pieces & floated down the river today & is to be

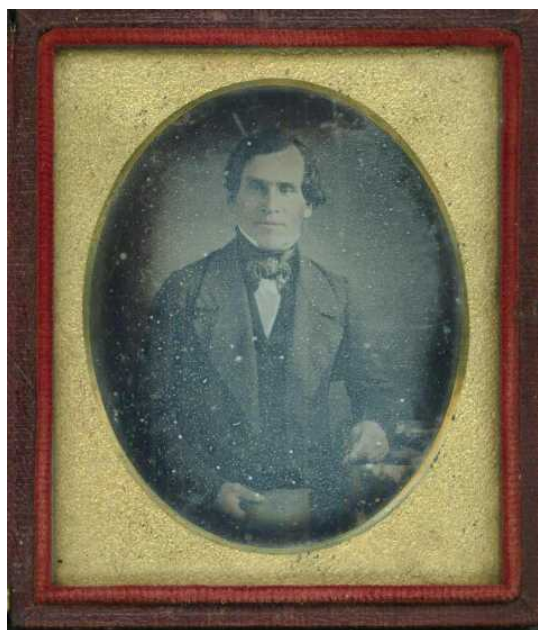
rebuilt on the other side...The first time I entered that church was in May 1839 with my sweet sister Eliza, and my brother in law Rev[d] A Elliot." [16] According to Eva's Memoirs, Emily later stayed with her sister, Mary Rogers, in Kingston, Ontario, where the Rogers' resided during 1840. [17] Eva then wrote that her mother, Emily, "was making her home" with her sister, Maria, and her husband, Rev. William McCandlish (1810-1884) in Wooster, Ohio. [18] The 1840 United States Census for Wooster, Ohio, completed 2 November 1840, indeed, enumerates an additional female in William McCandlish's household in the "15 to 20" age column. [19] However, after the birth of the McCandlishes' first two children, [20] responsibility for Emily became a strain on the family. As Henry wrote to his son-in-law, William, and daughter, Maria, in April 1845:

"It is clear to us all that Emily will not exert herself in any way so long as she can be supported in idle beggarly gentility...You must not dear Wm. and Mary [sic], be burdened with her any longer...I am truly sorry my beloved children that my poor dear Emily has been so much care and anxiety to you. My heart is sad to come to the conclusion I have in regard to my beloved Emily the youngest child of my dearest Mary but duty requires it." [21]

Emily had reached adulthood (twenty-one years of age) just months prior to Henry's letter. All her sisters were married by that age, and, remarkably, all to ordained ministers. Apparently, having no near-term marital prospects, Henry further suggested, Emily "must either go out to work or take a little school of young children. By teaching them she would learn." [22] Instead, according to Eva's *Memoirs*, "at twenty-one years of age [Emily] went to make her home permanently at the Tuscarora Parsonage" on the Six Nations Reserve

in Canada with her sister Eliza and Eliza's husband, Rev. Adam Elliot. [23] Certainly, Emily did not reside at the Tuscarora Parsonage permanently. Still, the parsonage was where Emily likely met her future husband, George Henry Martin Johnson (1816-1884), who was living and working there as Adam's assistant.

Rev. Adam Elliot had as his interpreter and assistant George H. M. Johnson, a Mohawk who resided at the Parsonage beginning in 1839-1840. [24] Although educated in the then frontier village of Brantford, it was under Adam's tutelage that George achieved his mastery of English with the translation of Adam's sermons from English into Iroquoian languages. In 1840, the English church mission appointed George the official interpreter on the Six Nations Reserve. [25] Adam later characterized George "as young man of...amiable disposition and...virtuous behavior." Elaborating further, he wrote, "Mr. Johnson understands the dialects of the Six Nations, and being very much loved and respected by the Indians, he renders me extensive assistance in my endeavors for their welfare." [26]



George H.M. Johnson

[Courtesy of Brant Historical Society 567-946.10.53]

In December 1849, Emily's sister, Eliza, died, and Emily left the parsonage, perhaps because Adam thought it improper that a single adult woman would reside with two adult men. Emily's correspondence the following year with George Johnson, who was now her fiancé, placed her initially in Kingston, Ontario, and later that year in Cincinnati, Ohio, living with her brother, Edward, through 1851. [27] In fact, she was not listed on the 1851 Canadian census for Brant County (taken 14 October 1851), where Rev. Adam Elliot, his daughter, Mary Elliot, and George M. Johnson are listed together. [28] By the beginning of 1852, Emily returned to Canada and was living in Kingston, apparently with her sister, Mary, and her husband, Rev. Rogers. In a letter dated 27 January 1852, Rev. Elliot suggested to Emily that she provide piano lessons to the Roger's children, [29] and in October of that year, George wrote Emily that he would be seeing her for three or four days when staying at the Roger's in Kingston. [30] Emily remained in Kingston until her marriage in 1853. [31]

George appeared eager to receive the title of Mohawk Chief of the Six Nations. In a Council meeting of the Six Nations held on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of October 1849, a discussion ensued regarding the appropriateness of a communication that George published in the *Brantford Courier* newspaper dated 13 October 1849. The principal chiefs of the Six Nations disassociated themselves from the communication and emphasized that George had "assumed the *rank* of Chief Warrior they would now state that he is not a Chief." [32] A title conferred through the maternal side of the family, in George's case the Martin family, and subject to confirmation by both the candidate's tribe and the Grand Council, [33] George was the son of John "Smoke" Johnson

(1792-1886) and Helen “Nelly” Martin (1798-1866). [34] Subsequently, in a letter to Emily, George states he was made chief by acclimation on 25 August 1852. [35] Further, Emily and George’s 1853 marriage announcement in *The Hamilton Spectator* referred to George as “Chief of the Six Nations Indians,” [36] and he certainly attained this title by 1856 when he was identified as a chief in the Grand Council meeting of the Six Nations Reserve. [37]



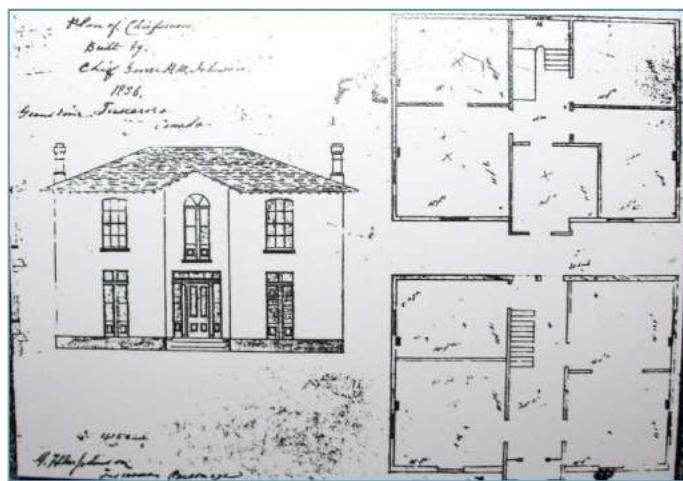
Above: Chief George H. M. Johnson.
[Courtesy of Brant Historical Society 2142-982.14.2]

After an extended and secret engagement, [38] Emily, now age twenty-nine, married Chief George H. M. Johnson on 27 August 1853 at St. Marks Church in Barriefield, a growing village just east of Kingston, Ontario. [39] Perhaps George and Emily did not want to marry prior to George’s confirmation as a chief. The marriage met with resistance from both families. Family tradition holds that George’s parents initially did not approve of the marriage as his mother had chosen a different bride for her son according to “traditional Indian custom.” Further, Emily wanted to be married by her brother-in-law, Rev. Robert V. Rogers, and made her wedding plans with George accordingly. [40] However, when Rev. Rogers found out Emily “intended to marry an Indian,” he was taken aback and requested she hastily leave the premises, a discourtesy Emily “keenly felt”. [41] Despite these circumstances, Howells family members were present at the wedding. The marriage record from the Anglican Parish of Barriefield noted that Emily’s brother, Thomas Best Howells (1821-1875), and Emily’s niece, Mary M. Elliot (1840-1854), daughter of the deceased Eliza Beulah (Howells) Elliot, were witnesses to the marriage. [42] After their marriage, Emily and George temporarily resided at the Tuscarora Parsonage.



Right: Emily Susannah (Howells) Johnson.
[Courtesy of the Author’s Collection]

In 1857, Emily and George, with their first two children, left the Parsonage for their newly constructed home that George designed, Chiefswood, located on the Six Nations Reserve. [43] The home's unique design incorporates two entrances at opposite ends of the center hall, reflecting the dual cultures represented in the household. One entrance faced the river for visitors arriving by canoe, and the other faced the road for those arriving by carriage. This melding of the influence of the dual cultures of the Johnson family is further reflected in Emily's daughter, Evelyn's Last Will and Testament where she wrote, "I particularly desire that three of my pallbearers shall be Indians and three shall be white friends, this being the number of each that we have always had for each member of our family." [44] Evelyn's will also put her two-thirds ownership of Chiefswood and the surrounding 225 acres of land into trust "for the good of the band of Six Nations Indians." Two additional children were born to Emily and George at Chiefswood.



Chiefswood Plan Drawing 1856.
Courtesy of Chiefswood Historical Site and Museum

On 19 January 1860, the Department of Indian Affairs for the British Government confirmed George as the official interpreter for the Six Nations, a position he held until his death. However, in May 1860, a formal complaint was

lodged with the Department of Indian Affairs by some of the chiefs who claimed that George was not qualified, and that the Governor General required unanimous approval by the chiefs, some of whom were not present during the meeting by design, as only those favourable to the appointment were invited. [45] Still, his appointment stood, and government records indicate his responsibilities were greater than those of just an interpreter. The Department of Indian Affairs and court records identified George as a Forest Warden [46] or Bailiff [47] implying he had legal enforcement powers. In this capacity, he was active in dealing with lawlessness and protecting the rights of the people of the Six Nations.

While George sought to represent and maintain the rights of the Six Nations people, Emily endeavoured to raise their family of four children, the last being born in 1861, [48] and apparently managed the family accounts. [49] Emily and George ensured their children were educated, involved in sports, the arts, the Anglican Church, and their Indigenous American heritage. Their early education was likely provided by a combination of governesses, and local reservation day-schools, [50] as well as Emily, who assuredly gave them piano lessons [51] and guided them in proper Victorian etiquette. The eldest child, Henry Beverly (1854–1894), tradition holds initially attended the Mohawk Institute on the recommendation of his uncle, Adam Elliot. [52] However, by the 1868-1869 term, he was a scholarship student at Hellmuth College, [53] a private boarding school "for the sons of gentleman" established in 1865 and located in London, Ontario, about seventy miles from Chiefswood. [54] Similarly, in 1869, Evelyn received a three-year scholarship to Hellmuth Ladies College. [55]

This was the year of the school's inception and it, too, was located in London, Ontario, with a broad curriculum covering the liberal arts, science, and even needlework. [56] Eva's *Memoirs* indicate Emily and George's third child, Allen Wawanosh (1858-1923) was sent to the Mohawk Institute around age ten but with a change in the institute's supervision, Allen returned home and attended a local day school on the reserve until 1872 when he went to Hamilton Collegiate Institute. [57] Emily and George's youngest child, Emily Pauline, received elementary instruction by her governess and local day schools, [58] later, at age fourteen, she attended Brantford Collegiate Institute which she graduated from in 1877. [59]



Above: Hellmuth College c1875
[Courtesy of London Public Library]



Above: Hellmuth Ladies College c1875
[Courtesy of London Public Library]

George wrote to Emily, shortly after becoming a chief of the Six Nations, "I never wish to retain this dignified office until I can do some good or

benefit to them Six Nations' people]," [60] and with his subsequent appointment as the government's interpreter and Forest Warden, he had the power to do good for the benefit of his people. The American anthropologist, Horatio Hale (1817-1896), who knew George and wrote a biographical article of him shortly after his death, conveyed George's priorities as "to get rid of the white ruffians who hung about the Reserve, corrupting and impoverishing the Indians by the illicit sale of liquor, and by combining with the more ignorant among them to rob the Reserve of its valuable store of timber." [61] George was diligent in his job and he suffered for it.

In 1865, John Mills, a tavern keeper, assaulted George outside of Challand's Hotel in Middleport. Mills was seeking revenge for George's opposition to Mills obtaining a liquor license as he periodically illegally sold whiskey to the Indians. The assault was brutal; George's jaw was broken and he suffered internal injuries that stayed with him through the ensuing years. [62] As Emily wrote, "A bone came through dear George's jaw this morning, it has been five years and eight weeks since he was nearly killed by Mills, he has suffered for weeks with pain." [63] Mills was arrested and was sentenced to five years imprisonment. [64]



Above: Iroquois Chiefs from the Six Nations Reserve reading Wampum belts in Brantford, Ontario 1871. (L. to R.): Joseph Snow, Onondaga Chief; George Henry Martin Johnson, Mohawk John Buch, Onondaga; John Smoke Johnson, father of George Henry Martin Johnson, Isaac Hill, Onondaga; John Seneca Johnson, Seneca. [Photograph by Horatio Hale, courtesy of the Library and Archives Canada, 3193501]

Another assault on George occurred in 1873, this time while discharging his duties as Forest Bailiff on the Six Nations Reserve. In the early morning hours of 11 October, George detained a white man and seized the wood he was taking from the reservation when five other white men ambushed him. He pulled his revolver but one of the ruffians immediately clubbed it from his hand, breaking his middle finger. George then received a blow to the head knocking him to the ground where his attackers began to kick him about the body. He attempted to get up when an assailant returned and shot George's revolver at him passing through his coat and vest, but fortunately, missing his body. George made it home later that morning where Emily placed him in bed still in a state of partial delusion. [65] The assailants were arrested, tried, and convicted with three sentenced to six months jail time at hard labour and monetary damages. [66]

George was also active in helping his people to improve their farming practices. In the late 1860s, the Six Nations started an Agricultural Society to support this effort. As the Secretary of State wrote in 1868 Annual Report, "the formation of an Agricultural Society among the Six Nation Indians indicates an appreciation of good farming." [67] George was influential in the Society's formation [68] and in 1879, the Society elected him its President. [69]

George endured pain for the remainder of his life from the assaults he incurred. As late as 1881, Emily wrote, "Dear George has suffered much with pain in his head & face for most of this winter." [70] On 12 February 1884, after attending a reception in Brantford, George returned home in the pouring rain and was thoroughly drenched, which led to a skin infection on his face, erysipelas. Unfortunately, the infection rapidly spread due to George's prior health issues, resulting in sepsis

(blood poisoning), and George died a week later. [71] The Department of Indian Affairs, noting George's service in its 1884 Annual Report, wrote, "He was most active, enterprising and zealous in the maintenance of the rights and nationality of his people, faithful and fearless in obedience to any command, and most loyal to Her Majesty, the Queen." [72]

Emily was widowed just after turning sixty years old, and apparently was concerned about her future financial support. Within ten days of George's death, Emily petitioned the Superintendent General for Indian Affairs, Sir John A. McDonald, for a widow's pension. The Department of Indian Affairs previously paid George C\$200 annually for the brutal assaults he endured (C\$100 per assault) and Emily asked for that sum as a pension for his widow. Her basis for the request was that George's death, at age sixty-seven, was premature, as George's father was still living when George passed away, and was due directly to the injuries from the assaults. She supported the claim with a letter from the attending physician. The Department of Indian Affairs responded that the money provided to George came from the Department's distribution to the Six Nations Reserve and the Department had no established widow's pension fund. They suggested Emily make her request to the Six Nations Grand Council. Emily and the local Superintendent for Indian Affairs, Col. G. L. Gilkison, recognized she would not receive a pension from the Council and Emily was reluctant to approach them due to the controversial nature of George within the council and the fact that she was a white woman. [73]

On 15 April 1885, Emily leased Chiefswood for eight years to Mr. William Peddie for C\$250 per year, paid in six-month instalments. [74]

Genealogical Summary

Emily indicates that she initially moved to Mr. Shamon's house, but shortly thereafter stayed at Mr. Howell's house on Napoleon Street in the city of Brantford. [75] The 1891 Canadian census for Brantford City enumerates Emily as head of household and a widow, with three of her children; Ellen [sic], age 36, Allen, age 32, and Pauline, age 30. [76] Emily passed away in 1898 after a somewhat prolonged illness in her residence at 7 Napoleon Street in Brantford. Her obituary noted her "sterling traits of character," numerous friends, and familial relationships. [77]



*Above: Emily S. (Howells) Johnson
[Courtesy of the Brant Historical Society
1306-x977.542.1]*

Susannah Emily Howells (Henry Charles, Thomas, John, Thomas) was born in Bristol, England, 21 January 1824 [78], and died in Brantford, Brant County, Canada, 23 February 1898. [79] She married in Barriefield, Kingston, Canada, 27 August 1853, George Henry Martin Johnson. [80] He was born in Brantford, Ontario, Canada, 7 October 1816, the son of John "Smoke" Johnson and Helen "Nelly" Martin, and died in Brantford, Brant County, Canada, 19 February 1884. [81]

Children of Susannah Emily Howells and George H. M. Johnson all born on the Six Nations Reserve, Brant County, Canada: [82]

i. Henry 'Bev' Beverly Johnson, born Tuscarora Parsonage, 18 July 1854; died in Columbia, Pennsylvania, 13 September 1894, and buried Mohawk Burying Ground, Brantford, Ontario, Canada. [83]

ii. Helen Charlotte Eliza "Evelyn or Eva" Johnson, born Tuscarora Parsonage, 22 September 1856; died in Tuscarora, Brant County, Canada, 10 June 1937. [84]

iii. Allan Wawanosh Johnson, born Chiefswood, 21 July 1858; died Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 19 June 1923. [85] He married in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 25 June 1908, Floretta Kathryn Maracle. [86] She was born in Deseronto, Ontario, Canada, 25 June 1862, the daughter of William C. Maracle and Lydia Loft; died, without issue, Toronto, York, Ontario, 2 June 1945. [87]

iv. Emily Pauline Johnson, born Chiefswood, 10 March 1861; died Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, 7 March 1913. [88]

E. Pauline Johnson was a noted Canadian poetess and stage performer (dramatic artist) who performed in Canada, the United States and England. Her performances juxtaposed her Victorian English background with her Mohawk background in costume, tenor and poetic style.

Canadian newspapers and magazines published Pauline's poetry and short stories, and she had numerous compilations of her works published in books including *The White Wampum* and *Flint and Feather*.

Two additional works of Pauline's short stories, published posthumously, were *The Shagganappi* and *The Moccasin Maker*. 'Chiefswood', Pauline's family home, is a Canadian National Historic Site and museum. [89]

References:

- [1] Emily S. Johnson death record, 23 Feb. 1898, no. 3464, Archives of Ontario, DGS 4172563, image 1244–1245.
- [2] Evelyn H. C. Johnson, *Memoirs* (Brantford: Chiefswood Board of Trustees, 2009), Curator's Comments; OCLC no. 683273698, WorldCat. E. Pauline Johnson, *The Moccasin Maker* (Toronto: William Briggs, 1913), 25–96. As source documents for Emily's life, these books are not contemporaneous to the events, unsourced, and sometimes conflict with primary sources. The author uses *Memoirs* but either identifies it as the source or represents it as family tradition in the narrative. The fictionalized "My Mother" is not used as source for this article.
- [3] Transcription of Henry Charles Howells family Bible record, 1784–1857, privately held by Henry C. Howells IV, Boca Raton, Fla. The transcription indicates that the record was kept in a copy of *The Holy Bible* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1808), which was last known to be in the possession of Theodora Weld Howells (1837-1917). It was transcribed by Henry Charles Howells's son, Henry Charles Howells Jr., on 7 Feb. 1874, and copied by Henry Charles Howells Jr.'s daughter, Charlotte Jannette Howells, on 15 Feb. 1874.
- [4] H. C. Howells, gentleman, and family including Amelia [sic], age 7, arrived in New York on the *Sterling* of Bristol, 31 Oct. 1831; Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, 1820–1897, list 381, DGS 4678012, image 504.
- [5] Henry Charles Howells, *Triumph in Death: The Closing Days of Mrs. Harriett Howells* (London: William Foster, about 1845), 4. Henry noted the family embarked on board the ship *Sterling*, from the port of Bristol, on 8th Sept. 1831; OCLC no. 36010442, WorldCat.
- [6] Henry C. Howells, *America as They Find It; or, Letters from America* (Bristol, UK: Philip Ross, 1832), 10; Cincinnati Historical Society, Cincinnati, OH.
- [7] Johnson, *Memoirs*, 18.
- [8] Henry C. Howells IV, "Henry Charles Howells: Transatlantic Reformer," *Ohio History* 128, no. 1 (Spring 2021): 29–50, freely available at <https://oaks.kent.edu>.
- [9] Howells "Henry Charles Howells: Transatlantic Reformer," 40–41.
- [10] Henry Coggeshall Howells IV, "The Howells Family from the Welsh Marches to New York," *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 154 (2023): 140.
- [11] Howells, "Henry Charles Howells: Transatlantic Reformer," 41–44.
- [12] "Constitution of the Oberlin Anti-Slavery Society," June 1835; Records of Oberlin College Library, Oberlin College Archives, <http://www2.oberlin.edu/external/EOG/Documents/OberlinAntiSlaveryCon.htm>. Robert Price, "The Ohio Anti-Slavery Convention of 1836," *Ohio History, The Scholarly Journal of the Ohio Historical Society*, 45, no. 2 (April 1936):179, freely available at oaks.kent.edu/ohj. "List of Abolitionists of Cincinnati, OH," *Cincinnati Post and Anti-Abolitionist*, 26 Mar. 1842, digital transcription, <http://hamiltonavenueroadtofreedom.org>.
- [13] Howells, "Henry Charles Howells: Transatlantic Reformer," 44.
- [14] Biographical and Historical Catalogue of Washington and Jefferson College Containing a General Catalogue of the Graduates and Non-Graduates of Jefferson College of Washington College and of Washington and Jefferson College 1802–1899 (Cincinnati, Elm Street Printing Co., 1899), 72; HathiTrust.
- [15] William D. Reid, *Marriage Notices of Ontario, 1813–1854* (Baltimore 2000), 151, also at Ancestry, citing The Church (Cobourg, Ont.), 13 July 1839.
- [16] Emily (Howells) Johnson, *Diary* (1865–1887), 6 Oct. 1883, Brant Museum and Archives, image #946.10.91.154, Brantford, Ont. The diary was originally given to Henry Beverly Johnson by his father George H. M. Johnson in 1866, but was primarily used by his mother, Emily, who overwrote Beverly's childhood entries, to record events in her life beginning in 1865.
- [17] David Lyon, *Living Stones St. James Church Kingston 1845–1995* (Kingston: Quarry Press, 1995), 27–28.
- [18] Johnson, *Memoirs*, 20.
- [19] 1840 U. S. census, Wayne co., Ohio, population schedule, Wooster Twp., p. 203, William McCandlish; DGS 5154863, image 412, 432.
- [20] Williamson Nevin McCandlish baptism record, First Presbyterian Church (Wooster, Ohio) registers, 1833-1845, p. 46. Henry Theodore McCandlish baptism record, First Presbyterian Church (Wooster, Ohio) registers, 1833-1845, p. 116–117. Both records from the Wayne County Public Library, Ohio.

- [21] Wilma L. Green, transcriber and curator, Chiefswood Historical Site and Museum, Six Nations Reserve, Ont. (1970-1975), transcription of a letter from Henry Charles Howells (Bristol, England) to McCandlish (Wooster, Ohio) Apr. 1845; copy provided by Richard D. Merritt (Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.).
- [22] Howells letter to McCandlish, Apr. 1845.
- [23] Johnson, *Memoirs*, 20.
- [24] *Report by a Committee of the Corporation Commonly Called the New England Co., of Their Proceedings for the Civilization and Conversion of Indians, Blacks, and Pagans, in the British Colonies in America*, (London, J. P. Gibson, 1859), 41, HathiTrust. Adam Elliot's report of 28 Jan. 1857, identified that his interpreter, Mr. Johnson, a chief of the Six Nations, was about to remove with his wife and two children to his own house (Chiefswood) after residing with him for about 17 years.
- [25] Horatio Hale, "Chief George H. M. Johnson, Onwanonsyshon: his life and work among the Six Nations," *Magazine of American History* 13, reprint, (Feb. 1885): 132–134.
- [26] *Report by a Committee of the Corporation Commonly Called the New England Co.*, 41.
- [27] Emily Howells (Kingston, Ont.) to George (Tuscarora, Ont.), Letter, 28 Aug. 1850; Brant Museum and Archives, images 992.25.6.01 and 992.25.6.02, Brantford, Ont. Green, transcriber, transcriptions of letter and an envelope from Emily Howells (Cincinnati, Ohio) to George Johnson (Tuscarora, Ont.), 27 Dec. 1850, 1 March 1851; copies provided by Richard D. Merritt (Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.).
- [28] 1851 Canadian census, Brant Co., Canada West, personal census, Onondaga, p. 75, ED. 2, Rev. Adam Elliot, Mary Elliot, George M. Johnson; DGS 4107354, image 359
- [29] Green, transcriber, transcription of a letter from Adam Elliot (Tuscarora, Ont.) to Emily Howells (Kingston, Ont.), 27 Jan. 1852; copy provided by Richard D. Merritt (Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.).
- [30] Green, transcriber, transcription of a letter from George Johnson (Tuscarora, Ont.) to Emily Howells (Kingston, Ont.), 11 Oct. 1852
- [31] Green, transcriber, transcription of letters to/from Emily Howells (Kingston, Ont.) and George Johnson (Tuscarora, Ont.), 16 Nov. 1852, 9 Aug. 1853; copies provided by Richard D. Merritt (Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.).
- [32] Department of Indian Affairs, Six Nations Superintendency, correspondence, RG10-A, vol. 818, microfilm reel C-15106, images 1427–1428; Canadiana Héritage.
- [33] J. N. B. Hewitt, "A Constitutional League of Peace in the Stone Age of America," in *An Iroquois Source Book*, Vol. 1 (New York & London: Garland Publishing, Inc, 1985), 530. Hale, "Chief George H. M. Johnson, Onwanonsyshon : his life and work among the Six Nations," 136.
- [34] Dr. I Jamnik, compiler, "The Family Tree of E. Pauline Johnson;" Brant Museum and Archives, image x2020.006.358.03, Brantford, Ont "The Six Nations Mourning," John Smoke Johnson obituary, *The Brantford (Ontario) Weekly Expositor*, 3 Sept. 1886, p. 1, col. 4; Newspapers.com.
- [35] Green, transcriber, transcription of a letter from George Johnson (Tuscarora, Ont.) to Emily Howells (Kingston, Ont.), 11 Oct. 1852; copy provided by Richard D. Merritt (Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.).
- [36] "Married," *The Hamilton (Ontario) Spectator*, 8 Sept. 1853, p. 8, col. 1, which described the groom and bride as "G. W. [sic] Johnson, Chief of the Six Nations Indians, [married] to Miss Emily S. Howells, fourth daughter of Henry C. Howells, Esq."
- [37] Department of Indian Affairs, Six Nations Superintendency, correspondence, RG10-A, Vol, 833, microfilm reel C-15111, image 326; Canadiana Héritage.
- [38] Green, transcriber, transcription of a letter from Emily Howells (Cincinnati, Ohio) to George Johnson (Tuscarora, Ont.) undated, c1850, and transcription of a letter from George Johnson (Tuscarora, Ont.) to Emily Howells (Kingston, Ont.), 11 Oct. 1852. Both letters indicate a secret engagement.
- [39] Letter from Anglican Diocese of Ontario Archives, Kingston, Ontario, to Henry Howells, 8 July 2009, providing the Howells-Johnson marriage entry from the records of the parish of Barriefield. "Married," *The Hamilton (Ontario) Spectator*, 8 Sept. 1853, p. 8, col. 1, reporting that the marriage of G. W. [sic] Johnson, Chief of the Six Nations Indians, to Miss Emily S. Howells, fourth daughter of Henry C. Howells, Esq., Allegheny City, Penn., United States took place at St. Mark's Church, Barriefield, 27th ult. (previous month) by the Rev. Peter Greig; newspapers.com.
- [40] Green, transcriber, transcription of a letter from Emily Howells (Kingston, Ont.) to George Johnson (Tuscarora, Ont.), 9 Aug. 1853; copy provided by Richard D. Merritt (Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.).
- [41] Johnson, *Memoirs*, 21.
- [42] Letter from Anglican Diocese of Ontario Archives, Kingston, Ontario, to Henry Howells, 8 July 2009, providing the Howells-Johnson marriage entry from the records of the parish of Barriefield.
- [43] *Report by a Committee of the Corporation Commonly Called the New England Co.*, 41.
- [44] Last Will and Testament of Evelyn Helen Charlotte Johnson, 23 Nov. 1926; X2020.006.357.17, Brant Museum and Archives, Brantford, Ont.

- [45] Department of Indian Affairs, Six Nations Superintendency, correspondence, RG10-A, vol. 840, microfilm reel C-15112, images 1850-1851, 2316-2320, 2324-2325; Canadiana Héritage.
- [46] Department of Indian Affairs, Six Nations Agency - Report & Subsequent Correspondence Regarding the Death of Chief George H.M. Johnson, Interpreter, p. 2; RG10, vol. 2250, microfilm reel C-11187, File 48,971; Public Archives of Canada.
- [47] Department of Indian Affairs, Six Nations Reserve - J.T. Gikison Transmitting Information Concerning a Serious Assault Committed on Chief George H.M. Johnson, p. 3, RG10, vol. 1912, microfilm reel C-11110, file 2518; Public Archives of Canada.
- [48] Marilyn J. Rose, "Johnson, Emily Pauline," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 14, (University of Toronto/Université Laval, 1998); https://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/johnson_emily_pauline_14E.html. Johnson, Memoirs, 42.
- [49] Emily Johnson, Diary, 1868-1870; Brant Museum and Archives, image #946.10.91.147-160, Brantford, Ont.
- [50] Johnson, Memoirs, 39.
- [51] Green, transcriber, transcription of a letter from Adam Elliot (Tuscarora, Ont.) to Emily Howells (Kingston, Ont.), 27 Jan. 1852; copy provided by Richard D. Merritt (Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.). Promissory note and repayment from E. S. Johnson to Adam Elliot, 1874; Brant Museum and Archives, image x2020.006.356.07, Brantford, Ont. This eighteen month note was for a piano and cites repayment in full in 1874.
- [52] Johnson, Memoirs, 25.
- [53] History of the New England Company (London: Taylor and Company, 1871), 97. Emily Johnson, Diary, 2 Sept. 1868; Brant Museum and Archives, image #946.10.91.100, Brantford, Ont.
- [54] "Hellmuth College, late Collegiate Institute, London, Ontario" (London, Ontario, publisher unknown, 1865) prospectus; Canadiana Héritage, image 12, <https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.23519/12>.
- [55] History of the New England Company, 97.
- [56] Hellmuth Ladies' College, London, Ontario (London, Ontario: [Hellmuth Ladies' College], 1869) pamphlet, 4 pages; Internet Archive.
- [57] Johnson, Memoirs, 39. Emily (Howells) Johnson, Diary (1865-1891), 8 Jan. 1872, Brant Museum and Archives, image #946.10.91.019, Brantford, Ont. Allen W. Johnson Attendance 1876-1877, Hamilton Collegiate Institute, Brant Museum and Archives, image x2007.02.152, Brantford, Ont.
- [58] Johnson, Memoirs, 39,
- [59] Amanda Robinson, "Pauline Johnson," 14 April 2008; Historica Canada, <http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/pauline-johnson>. "Pauline Johnson" video, produced by Brant Historical Society, 6 May 2021.
- [60] Green, transcriber, transcription of a letter from George Johnson (Tuscarora, Ont.) to Emily Howells (Kingston, Ont.), 11 Oct. 1852.
- [61] Hale, "Chief George H. M. Johnson, Onwanonsyshon: his life and work among the Six Nations," 138.
- [62] "Diabolical Outrage," *The Brantford Weekly Expositor*, 27 Jan. 1865, p. 4, col. 1; Newspapers.com.
- [63] Emily Johnson, Diary, 18 March 1870; Brant Museum and Archives, image #946.10.91.044, Brantford, Ont.
- [64] Brantford Sessions, *The Hamilton (Ont.) Spectator*, 5 Apr. 1865, p. 2, col. 8; Newspapers.com.
- [65] Department of Indian Affairs, Six Nations Superintendency, correspondence, RG10-A, vol. 1912, microfilm reel C-11110, file 2515, images 29-30; Library and Archives Canada. [1] Emily Johnson, Diary, 11 Oct. 1873; Brant Museum and Archives, image #946.10.91.113, Brantford, Ont.
- [66] "Brant Spring Assizes," *The Brantford (Ont.) Weekly Expositor*, 3 April 1874, p. 3, col. 2; newspapers.com.
- [67] Annual Report of The Secretary Of State For The Year 1868 (Ottawa: Hunter, Rose & Cu., 1869), 9; Indian Affairs Annual Reports, 1864 to 1990, item #37, Library and Archives Canada.
- [68] Hale, "Chief George H. M. Johnson, Onwanonsyshon: his life and work among the Six Nations," 140.
- [69] "Oshweken [sic] Council House," *The Daily Expositor* (Brantford, Ont.), 25 June 1879, p. 4, col. 1
- [70] Emily Johnson, Diary, 18 March 1881; Brant Museum and Archives, image #946.10.91.044, Brantford, Ont.
- [71] "Chief Johnson," obituary, *The Hamilton (Ont.) Spectator*, 21 Feb. 1884, p. 4, col. 1-2; Newspapers.com. Six Nations Agency-Report & Subsequent Correspondence Regarding The Death Of Chief George HM Johnson, Interpreter, RG10-A, vol. 2250, microfilm reel C-11187, file 48,971, images 4-6; Library and Archives Canada.
- [72] Dominion of Canada Annual Report of The Department of Indian Affairs for The Year Ended 31st December 1884, R1-90, 1884, p. 81-82; Library and Archives Canada.
- [73] Six Nations Agency - Report & Subsequent Correspondence Regarding the Death of Chief George H.M. Johnson, Interpreter, RG10, vol. 2250, microfilm reel C-11187, file 48,971, images 1-24; Library and Archives Canada.
- [74] E. S. Johnson, Chiefswood lease and note, 15 April 1885; Brant Museum and Archives, images x2020.006.356.09 & 10, Brantford, Ont.

- [75] Emily Johnson, Diary, 2 May 1885; Brant Museum and Archives, image #946.10.91.069, Brantford, Ont.
- [76] 1891 Canada census, Brant South, Ont., population schedule, Brantford City (B dev. 3), p. 22 (written), house B 2/12, family 116, Emily Johnson; Library and Archives Canada, microfilm reel T-6326, image #30953_148128-00112.
- [77] "Passed Away," Emily Howells Johnson obituary, *The Expositor* (Brantford, Ont.), 24 Feb. 1898, p. 4, col. 1; Newspapers.com.
- [78] Emily Johnson, Diary, 21 Jan 1865; Brant Museum and Archives, image #946.10.91.025, Brantford, Ont. Henry Charles Howells Jr., transcriber, Henry Charles Howells family Bible record, 1784-1857, privately held by Henry C. Howells IV, Boca Raton, Fla. Emily, in her diary, wrote her day of birth as the 21st, the Bible transcription notes her day of birth as the 25th. The 21st is used as it is written by Emily and perhaps the 25th reflected her baptism date.
- [79] Emily S. Johnson death registration no. 091281 (1898); Registrations of Deaths, 1869-1937; microfilm MS 935, roll 86, Archives of Ontario, Toronto.
- [80] Letter from Anglican Diocese of Ontario Archives, Kingston, Ontario, to Henry Howells, 8 July 2009, providing the Howells-Johnson marriage entry from the records of the parish of Barriefield.
- [81] G H M Johnson, registration no. 001386 (1884) Registrations of Deaths, 1869-1934; microfilm MS935, roll 36, Archives of Ontario.
- [82] Johnson, Memoirs, p. 25, 29, 38, 42; This book provides the locations and dates of birth of all of the Johnson children.
- [83] The Ontario Genealogical Society, Brant County Branch publication #303, "*Mohawk Chapel History, Marriages 1827-1877 & Burials 1829-1947*", H. Beverly Johnson, p. 29; citing Mohawk Chapel Register and tombstone inscriptions. "Henry Johnson Dead," *The Expositor* (Brantford, Ont.) 15 Sept. 1894, p. 4, col. 3; Newspapers.com
- [84] Evelyn Helen Charlotte Johnson death registration no. 009333, 10 June 1937, "Ontario Deaths, 1869-1937;" DGS 004530573, image 418.
- [85] OGS, Brant County Branch publication #303, Allan Wawanosh Johnson, p. 29. "Allen [sic] Johnson Dead; Link with past Broken," *The Toronto Star*, 20 June 1923, p. 11, col. 6; Newspapers.com.
- [86] Allan Wawanosh Johnson and Floretta Kathryn Maracle, marriage, 25 Jun 1908, Toronto, York, Ont.; DGS 004529305_003_M9S4-8GV, image 57.
- [87] Floretta Katherine Johnson death certificate no. 035225, 2 June 1945, Toronto, York, Ont.; Ancestry. "Laid to Rest," *The Brantford Weekly Expositor*, 10 Dec. 1886, p. 8, col. 5; Newspapers.com. Both of Floretta's parents died from drowning in 1863.
- [88] Emily Pauline Johnson death registration no. 1913-09-137185 (1913); microfilm no. B13100, British Columbia Archives, Canada.
- [89] Amanda Robinson, "Pauline Johnson," 14 April 2008; Historica Canada, <http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/pauline-johnson>. "Pauline Johnson" video, produced by Brant Historical Society, 6 May 2021.

Looking to share your research?

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

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

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



WEBINAR ARCHIVES

Did you know that Members have access to many years of recorded Webinars in our Members' Area?

Enjoy presentations from some of the biggest names in Genealogy & Family History research.

Wide variety of topics including; Early Ontario Records, Land Records, Genetic Genealogy & DNA, Using New Technologies in your Research, Artificial Intelligence, & more...

VISIT: [OGS.ON.CA/MEMBERS-AREA/WEBINAR-RECORDINGS-MEMBERS-ONLY/](http://ogs.on.ca/members-area/webinar-recordings-members-only/)



The Emergence of WW II Certificates of Service by Private Enterprise

George A. Neville

Evolution from WW I Certificates of Services

The story of discovery of the beautiful Robert Creighton coloured certificate designed by Arthur Kingdon of Peterborough, Ontario has already been told [1], as well as that of his younger brother, James White Creighton, who, underage, changed his name on enlistment to James Creighton Whyte so that the military authorities would not relate him to brother Robert [2].

The initial Kingdon design as seen in the certificates for Pte. Robert Creighton, Pte. A. L. Davidson, and Piper James Harris Young was slightly modified by Kingdon to include two vertical artillery shells placed one on each side of the soldier's photo near the bottom of the certificate as seen in the certificates of Pte. J. T. Kobus (788589) and Pte. E. A. McIntyre (788528). The bottom left margin of the Creighton and Davidson certificates bear the imprint, COPYRIGHT, CANADA, 1915 BY A. KINGDON, that of Kobus on the bottom right margin, simply COPYRIGHTED, while that of Piper Young with no top or bottom margins, no imprint, but all have the same basic Kingdon style.

The above certificates had been published and copyrighted by A. Kingdon, but then certificates were produced for a time with the dual claim imprinted on the bottom right margin, Published by A. Kingdon/F. Adlam, Peterborough, Ontario. . . Stone Ltd. as for the certificates of Sergt. D. C. McLaren (788503) and Bugler A. E. Webster (3055036) with the bottom left margin bearing the claim COPYRIGHT CANADA, 1915, BY A. KINGDON. These certificate's features have been

described, compared and illustrated in detail in a recent publication [3]. Fred Adlam was listed in 1915 as being a photographer. Coincidentally, (likely not actually a coincidence), the two men were next-door neighbours, living in Peterborough on Bolivar Street (Kingdon at 513 Bolivar and Adlam at 515 Bolivar) in 1915 [4].

The Adlam Connection and Background [5]

Frederick Walter Adlam (1881-1963) was son of John Adlam (1844-1924) and Harriet Dicks (1843-1929). John and Harriet emigrated to Peterborough from Wiltshire, England in the 1870s. Fred was born in Peterborough. There is a record indicating that when 11 years old (1892), young Fred spent two days in the Peterborough jail on a charge of larceny. It couldn't have been anything serious. Fred married Annie Gray (1881-1939) in 1898. Their first son, Leonard 'Len' was born 10 September 1899. Other children followed: George (1901), Walter (1909), Harry (1912).

As a young man, Fred worked in various jobs, as a labourer and as a carter. By 1912, he is listed as a photographer (until 1919) then worked a couple years at Canadian General Electric (1920-1921) before entering the advertising field (advertising specialist, advertising agent).

Fred and family initially lived on Bolivar St., directly behind his parents' house on Sherbrooke St. His brother's family lived next door. As noted previously, Kingdon had once also lived next door. Clearly the Adlams liked to keep things close.

Around the time that his father John died in 1924, Fred moved into his parents' house at 516 Sherbrooke St., along with his widowed mother. Soon afterwards, he left to work as a real estate agent in Florida for two years, leaving his wife, mother and family behind at the family house on Sherbrooke. He returned a couple of years later, then working as an advertising salesman. His mother, Harriet, died in 1929. Work was hard to find/keep during the Depression and Fred worked variously as a painter, and doing odd jobs when he could. Fred's wife, Annie, died in 1939. He seems to have quickly returned to Florida after her death and there married his second wife, Verda Lillian Roebuck, in 1939. While Fred was in Florida, his adult son, Harry and his wife lived at 516 Sherbrooke. He was listed in the 1940 U.S. Census as living in West Palm Beach, FLA with his new wife Verda, as a painter. They had at least one child together, Frederick Walter Roebuck Adlam (1940-2017). Fred and Verda returned to 516 Sherbrooke in 1943. She is listed as living there until at least 1944. Though Fred remained, Verda was no longer listed. Presumably, the couple separated, and she returned to the U.S. In 1951, they formally divorced. Fred continued to live at 516 Sherbrooke until his death in 1963. The directories listed his occupation as 'painter' only until 1949. After that, no occupation was given for him. He is buried at his parent's grave site in Little Lake Cemetery, Peterborough.

Unfortunately, there aren't any photographs of Fred at the Peterborough Museum & Archives. They have a number of his brother, Len, who was employed at Bell Canada for a number of years in Peterborough. They also have three photos of his father, John – probably a favourite set of portraits in the collection. What a character!

Fred Adlam Embarks on Publishing WW II Certificates of Service

From the above Adlam history, it is known that Fred Adlam returned to Peterborough in 1943 from Florida where he had gone in 1939 and married his second wife, Verda L. Roebuck in that year. By happenstance, a previous Archivist, Jim Leonard, of the Peterborough Museum & Archives (PMA) found and purchased a certificate from a local antique shop which he tentatively estimated the date to be approximately 1943. PMA has no information on it aside from the information on the certificate itself [6]. This WW II Certificate of Service for Pte. C. W. Whitred (Fig. 1) is in the basic design style of that originated by Arthur Kingdon for WW I certificates including identical heraldic crests, and the same war ship.



Above: Fig. 1 - The F. Adlam certificate for Pte. C. W. Whitred in the style of A. Kingdon's certificates.

[Courtesy of the Peterborough Museum & Archives (PM &A)]

For Adlam it sufficed to replace the cavalryman and his horse with a monoplane and update the image of Britain's royalty with a photo of King George VI and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon. The striking change was to depart from the colourful array of the Kingdon certificates to sombre gray and blue background tones of the Adlam rendition.

The only identifying information on the Whitred certificate is in the form of non-elegant hand writing (not calligraphy as Kingdon had done) one line after another: Pte. C. W. Whifred / C65342 First Midland Reg. / Hastings, Ontario; however, its bottom right margin bears the claim: PUBLISHED BY F. W. ADLAM, PETERBOROUGH, ONT. (Fig. 2). Figure 3 is an enlarged photo of Pte. Whitred wearing an army uniform.

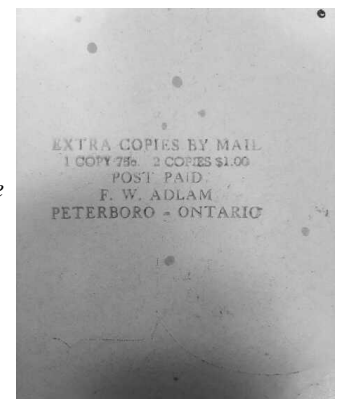


Above: Fig. 2 - Wording on the bottom right margin of Pte. Whitred's Certificate of Service
[Courtesy of the PM & A]



Above: Fig. 3 - Enlarged view of Pte. Whitred's photo from his Certificate of Service
[Courtesy of the PM & A]

By this time, Arthur Kingdon was well established with his painting and decorating business in the Eglinton area of Toronto since going there in 1921 [7], so Fred Adlam vigorously pursued publication of WW II Certificates of Service as indicated by the promotional stamped impression on the reverse side of each certificate: EXTRA COPIES BY MAIL, 1 COPY 75c, 2 COPIES \$1.00 POST PAID, F. W. ADLAM, PETERBORO, ONTARIO. (Fig. 4).



Right: Fig. 4 - Promotional stamped impression on reverse side of Adlam certificates
[Courtesy of the PM & A]

The Mackintosh WW II Certificate of Service of Contemporary Design

The photographer E. Mackintosh, located in 1939 at 59 Granby Ave., Toronto, was a well-recognized photographic chronicler of varied events in Toronto such as the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf (1939), and the First Mizrahi Canadian Convention (1939). He also photographed many public events in Whitby, Ontario, such as the Armistice Service at its Cenotaph, November 1939, and events at its All Saints Anglican Church, built in 1865-66, at 300 Dundas Street. He was active with other Panoramic Group and Military Photographers during the Second World War whose photos were acquired by the Canadian War Museum only to be de-accessioned in recent times. [8]

Mackintosh designed a Certificate of Service contemporary with the WW II period as seen in that for Second Lieut. Wm. H. Black (Fig. 5).



Above: Fig. 5 - The Mackintosh certificate for second Lieut. Wm. H. Black (CaS4).

[Courtesy of the McDougall Mill Museum, Renfrew, ON]

At centre top, he placed the Coat of Arms of Canada flanked on the left by a photo of King George VI and on the right by a photo of Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, the Queen Mother. A line of green maple leaves connected these photos and draped down over the side ends of the rectangular space accorded for identifying details of the recipient of the Certificate of Service in the Second Great European War. Down each side of the certificate, Mackintosh placed four Provincial Crests: viz., for Ontario, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Nova Scotia on the left side; for Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia on the right side, and that for Alberta at the bottom centre representing the nine provinces of the day.

Above the Alberta Crest, Mackintosh provided an elliptical framed head & shoulders photo of the recipient's certificate rising over a blue expanse of ocean bearing a dark navy destroyer ship and to its left rear a smaller dark destroyer escort ship. Above these, there is sky space rendered in sepia tone bearing a gray monoplane, and above that in a blended simulated land mass there is a large military tank on the left and a large piece of mobile artillery on the right, all rendered in sepia tones.

At the bottom left of the certificate there is a side view of a uniformed army man standing at attention with shouldered rifle facing inwards with a draped Union Jack behind him. On the left there is a uniformed airman standing at attention facing inwards with the blue and white British air-force colours draped behind him. There is an outside, wide white border inside of which, bearing the provincial crests, is a slightly wider inner border providing a navy-blue background.



Above: Fig. 6 - Identity detail for Second Lieut. Wm. H. Black (Ca S4), Enlisted December 4th 1939.
[Courtesy of the McDougall Mill Museum, Renfrew, ON]

The rectangular space of the Certificate of Service (Fig. 6) provides the following identification:

Second Lieut. Wm. H. Black (Ca S4)
Lanark – Renfrew Scottish Regt.
Renfrew Ontario
Enlisted December 4th 1939

Figure 7 provides an enlarged head & shoulders view of Lt. Black from his certificate photo in his air-force uniform and wedge cap. The blue wedge cap (French: calot) is authorized for wear with all orders of dress, save for the combat uniform. Finally, at the bottom right margin of the certificate there is this entrepreneurial claim (Fig. 8): COPYRIGHT BY E. MACKINTOSH (PHOTOGRAPHER) TORONTO, CANADA, and below that the following information: SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY DIRECT DISTRIBUTING AGENCY, 138 WELLESLEY CRESCENT, TORONTO, CANADA.



Above: Fig. 7 - Enlarged view of Lt. Wm. H. Black's photo from his Certificate of Service. Courtesy of the McDougall Mill Museum, Renfrew, ON.

Below: Wording on bottom right margin of Second Lieut. Wm. H. Black's Certificate of Service.
[Courtesy of the McDougall Mill Museum, Renfrew, ON.]



A. J. Casson FOR KING AND COUNTRY Scrolls

Although thousands of A. J. Casson's beautifully designed and colourfully illustrated scrolls can be found within schools, universities, churches, legion halls, and public institutions across Canada commemorating the names of local, affiliated persons who gave service in WW II for King and Country, these memorials today are little known or sought out.

Alfred Joseph Casson (1898-1992) was the youngest member of the renowned Group of Seven Canadian outdoor artists, which disbanded in 1932 with their reputations well established and most were middle-aged by the early 1940s. In 1919 to earn his living, Casson went to work for Franklin Carmichael, a commercial art company in Toronto, as a commercial designer, producing labels and advertisements. In 1926, Casson switched jobs, taking a management position with Sampson-Matthews, a prominent midtown Toronto lithography and commercial art company located on Yonge Street near Summerhill Avenue. After WW II, Casson took it upon himself to design a template for an honour scroll that could be filled out with veterans' names from particular schools, congregations and other organizations. Sampson-Matthews printed large numbers of these scrolls; Casson would enter names on a few of them, but for most scrolls Sampson-Matthews' calligraphers filled in the names. [9]



Above: Fig. 9 - Casson scroll for WW II Service Members of School Section No. 7, East Williams [Twp.].
[Courtesy of the Royal Canadian Legion No. 422 of Ailsa Craig, ON]

A few examples of the Casson scroll are to be found on the Google site such as that for WW II Service Members of School Section No. 7, East Williams [Township] (Fig. 9) in Ailsa Craig of Middlesex County, Ontario, now held by the Royal Canadian Legion No. 422 of that community. Also, there is one for Ailsa Craig Continuation School (Fig. 10) and one for Ailsa Craig Presbyterian Church (Fig. 11). Another is that of the Keele Street elementary school in Toronto where it resides in an alcove of the foyer next to the principal's office.



Above: Fig. 10 - Casson scroll for the Ailsa Craig Continuation School.



Above: Fig. 11 - Casson scroll for the Ailsa Presbyterian Church.

There is the WW II Honour Roll of Palermo Volunteers (Fig. 12) that originally held a place of honour in the Palermo Hall, but has been returned to the Palermo community (dates from 1806) by Halton Region Museum in 2015. It hangs in the stairwell of the old Palermo Schoolhouse under the care of the Trafalgar Township Historical Society.

It names the volunteers of the Palermo community who fought “For King and Country”, 1939-1945. The document is similarly illuminated, beautifully decorated with the symbols of Canada and pays great honour to those Palermo men.

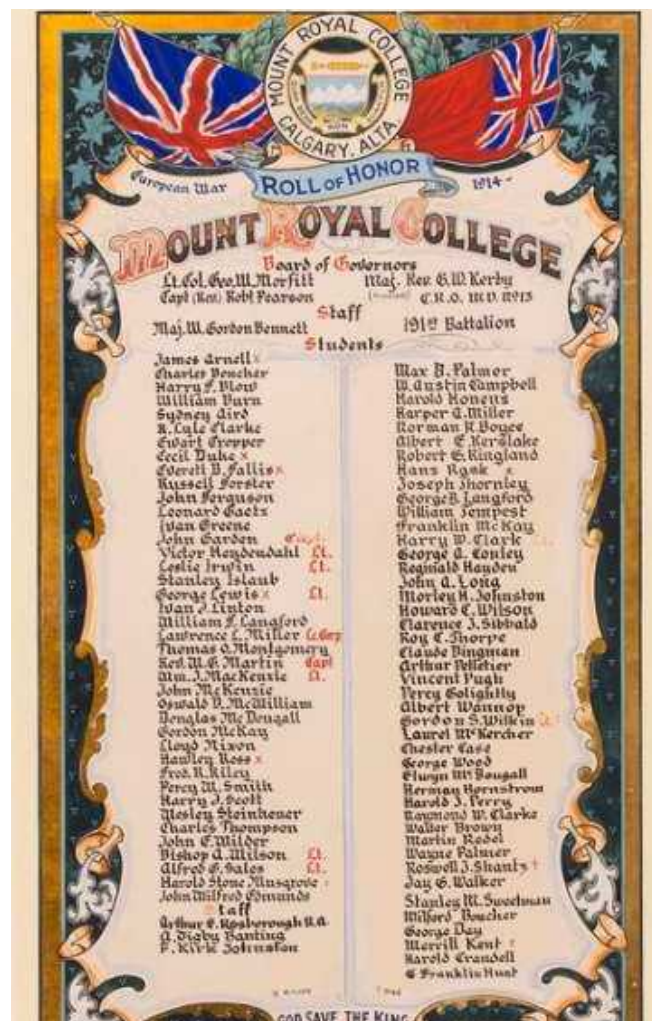
Below: Fig. 12 - WW II Honour Roll of Palermo Volunteers. [Courtesy of the Trafalgar Township Historical Society, Oakville, ON.]



There is the Roll of Honour commemorating Mount Royal Junior College students, faculty, and staff (Fig. 13) who served in the Canadian armed forces during World War II. The names of soldiers who died in the war are marked with a cross. Interestingly, Mount Royal College of Calgary, Alberta, also produced a WW I Roll of Honour (Fig.14) designed and illuminated by Stafford & Kent of Calgary. These rolls are now preserved in the Mount Royal University Archives and Special Collections, Calgary.

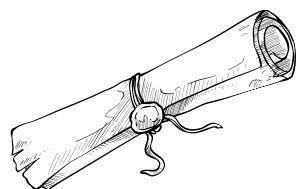


Above: Fig. 13 - The Roll of Honour commemorating Calgary Mount Royal Junior College students, faculty, and staff who served in WW II. [Courtesy of Mount Royal University Archives and Special Collections].



Above: Fig. 14 - WW I Roll of Honour designed and illuminated by Stafford & Kent of Calgary for men of Mount Royal Junior College who served in the First Great European War. [Courtesy of Mount Royal University Archives and Special Collections].

Four Honour Rolls were erected by the Essex District High School and unveiled on 6 October 2010. The memorial was dedicated to the members of the Essex High School who had volunteered for active service with Canada fighting force in World War I and World War II. Historic World War I and World War II honour rolls have been restored, reframed and given a new place of honour and remembrance at Essex District High School just in time for the school's 125th anniversary celebration. A. J. Casson, one of Canada's famed Group of

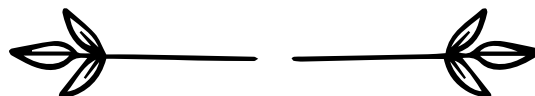


Seven artists, originally produced the rolls. Judy Imeson and the Essex Legion Branch 201 worked together to restore the honour rolls, which were reframed by Essex artist Ron Suchiu [10].

More recently, Gloria Tubman of Stittsville, ON, (Goulbourn Twp., Carleton Co.) and formerly from Shawville, QC, looking at the Casson Roll of Honour hanging on the wall of the Stittsville United Church sanctuary, offered in October 2023 to research and provide information on the 26 individuals listed on that Honour Roll. Beneath the Roll was a plaque reading "Memorial To Those Who Served in World War I and II".

Imagine her surprise at Library Archives Canada (LAC) when checking the WW II military service files to find record for only 4 of the 26 listed men on the Roll, and these four were the ones killed in action. In the absence of any WW I names, in spite of the lower plaque declaration, and after more than seven months of extensive sleuthing, Gloria Tubman was able to provide and document the names of eight men from the Goulbourn area who had served in WW I with the Canadian Expeditionary Force whose names were then added

to the previous 26 on a new Casson template Roll of Honour for the Stittsville United Church. A fuller account of this achievement was published in the Summer issue of *The Ottawa Genealogist* [11], and already a digest of it has been posted on the Google site by Lesley McKay [12] entitled, “Stittsville United Church research project unveils eight names for addition to the WWI and WWII Honour Roll.”



Acknowledgments

Grateful appreciation is extended to Jon Oldham, Archivist of the Peterborough Museum & Archives for information on the Fred Adlam connection in producing the certificate of Pte. C.W. Whitred and for photos of the latter; to Archivist, Elwood Jones, and Researcher, Diane Tedford, at Trent Valley Archives, Peterborough, ON, for helpful support; to Glenn Charron, Curator and Archivist of the McDougall Mill Museum, Renfrew, ON, for photos of the certificate of Second Lieut. Wm. H. Black; to Bruce Elliott, Emeritus professor of History, Carleton University, for reminding this writer of the seminal role of A. J. Casson in creating his beautiful FOR KING AND COUNTRY scrolls, and to my computer expert, Arthur Beaubien, for obtaining digital screen shots of examples of the latter, framing and cropping these for publication with this article.

References

- [1] Neville, George A., Private Robert Creighton, From Home Boy Orphan to World War I Casualty, 1897 – 1918, *Families*, Vol. 63, No. 2, May 2024, pp. 14-17.
- [2] Neville, George A., Miserable Childhood, Two Scottish Creighton Home Boys Exalted by WW I Sacrifice, *Families*, Vol. 63, No. 3, August 2024, pp. 22-28.
- [3] Neville, George A., The Enigma of WWI Printed Coloured Certificates of Service Printed in Peterborough, ON, *Families* Vol. 63, No. 4, November 2024, pp. 22-31.
- [4] Oldham, Jon, personal communication, Tues., August 6, 2024, 4:25 PM.
- [5] The Adlam connection and background was provided by Jon Oldham, Archivist of the Peterborough Museum & Archives from findings pieced together from Peterborough City Directories, census records, and some helpful clues at Ancestry.
- [6] Oldham, Jon, personal communication, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 2024, 11.19 AM.
- [7] Jones, Elwood, personal communication, Wed., Mar. 01, 2023, 11:43 AM, info found by Diane Tedford, Researcher at Trent Valley Archives, Peterborough, ON.
- [8] <https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&q=E.+MacKintosh%2C+Photographer%2C+Toronto%2C+ON%2C+1939>. Accessed 22 August 2024.
- [9] <https://macleans.ca/culture/arts/the-little-known-wwii-works-of-one-of-canadas-most-famous-artists/>. Accessed 27 August 2024.
- [10] <https://www.veterans.gc.ca/en/remembrance/memorials/national-inventory-canadian-memorials/details/8266>
- [11] Tubman, Gloria F., Names added to the Stittsville United Church Honour Roll, *The Ottawa Genealogist*, Vol. 56, No. 2, May-August 2024, pp. 17-20.
- [12] <https://stittvillecentral.ca/stittsville-united-church-research-project-unveils-eight-names-for-addition-to-the-wwi-and-wwii-honour-roll/> Accessed 28 August 2024.

Christian Zavitz (1750-1826) and Mary McCarty (1769-1826) Bucks County, Pennsylvania to Elgin County, Ontario Barbara Laughlin-Adler

Barbara Laughlin-Adler is Professor Emerita at Concordia University in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Her book *“Puritans, Presbyterians, and Pioneers: The Ancestors of Owen McKean Laughlin”* was published in 2019.

Christian Zavitz was born about 1750 near Quakertown in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, to Jacob Zavitz and Magdalena (surname unknown). As he grew up in Quakertown, Christian’s father Jacob taught him to be a skilled millwright. Later, he and his brother Jacob would build a number of grist mills and sawmills in Southern Ontario. Millers were highly valued tradesmen in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The family followed the Quaker religion, so when the American Revolution began, Christian, 25 years old, and two of his brothers remained neutral and would not fight. Two other brothers did fight, and one was killed in 1777. Christian’s father Jacob was not completely neutral – he assisted American officers in hiding the famous “Liberty Bell” of Philadelphia from the British by providing room and board at his public house “The Red Lion”, when the officers stopped in Quakertown overnight on their way to Allentown where the bell would be kept safe.

In 1784, after the Revolution, with the promise of Canadian land granted to Loyalists, Christian travelled to the Niagara region of Upper Canada to secure a homestead. His decision to accept British land meant that he, like his father, was not strictly “neutral.” In 1787, Christian returned to Quakertown

and married, or rather eloped with, Mary McCarty, who was 19 years his junior. He also persuaded his two brothers, Jacob and Henry, his parents, and a sister, to return with him and his bride to Niagara.

Mary McCarty, daughter of Thomas McCarty and Elizabeth Lancaster, was born 19 December 1769 at Richland, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She came from a large family, and like Christian, Mary was raised a Quaker in the “Richland Society of Friends”.

When Mary eloped with Christian Zavitz, the local Quaker leaders were not pleased. Hoping to avoid being “shunned” by the brethren, Mary sent them an apology, which they recorded in their meeting minutes of 16 July 1789. After receiving “a paper signed by Mary McCarty expressing her sorrow for going out in marriage with a man not in membership”, the meeting spent time discussing “the case of Mary McCarty.” They “agreed to receive her acknowledgment and continue her under their notice”. Mary must have been relieved in November 1790, when they sent “A certificate recommending Mary McCarty* to Friends at Exeter” (another Quaker community in Upper Canada). *Note the use of her maiden name, rather than her married name.

Christian was granted 200 acres of land in the Niagara region as a Loyalist. By 1789, the family had settled near Port Colborne on Lake Erie, at “Gravelly Bay,” along a promontory called “Sugarloaf.” There he built the first grist mill in the Niagara region; it was known as the Bridgewater Mill, and proved a great blessing to local farmers, who, before Christian came to the region, had to travel great distances to process their grain into flour. It was said that “within a short time, all paths would lead to this mill which soon became the heart of the new Sugarloaf settlement.”

The Hamilton Spectator published an article in 1934 explaining the historical importance of Christian’s grist mill:

“...the Niagara Peninsula in general had few settlers and the land was wild and overgrown with trees and wild life. Farmers had to travel to Chippewa to grind their grain. It took the settlers a day to travel another day to wait for the grinding and a third day to return home. Then came Christian Zavitz and the Sevitiz mill was erected at the mouth of the mill pond stream in 1790. This mill was the first real improvement carried out in the Sugarloaf section and was an important factor in the development of that part of the countryside. The settlers were saved the 20 mile trip from Sugarloaf to Chippewa...Then the section prospered and the milling industry thrived.”



A close neighbour and friend of the Zavitzes was Jonathan Doan, a “cooper” who made flour barrels, to be used at Christian’s mill. Doan would buy lumber from Christian’s saw mill to make the barrels, then he would sell the new barrels to Zavitz for storing flour in his grist mill. This arrangement became a long and profitable partnership between the two men.

During the War of 1812, Christian’s mill was captured three times but was the only mill in the Niagara Peninsula not burned down by American forces; if it had been burned down, it would have created great hardship for the locals.

The once-important structure no longer stands, but two of Christian’s millstones survive, and are now memorials – reminders of the millwright who meant so much to the history of agriculture in Ontario.

One millstone was placed on a granite base at Port Colborne in 1935. Then in 2012, to commemorate the bicentennial of the War of 1812, the stone was restored and placed on a new, more substantial base, atop a hill on the northwest corner of H.H. Knoll Park, Port Colborne. The stone’s brass plaque reads:

“A Millstone used in the Sugar Loaf Grist Mill
A Notable factor in the development of the
Niagara District
Built A.D. 1790 by Christian Sevitiz (Zavitz) A
settler from Pennsylvania

Left: Christian Zavitz’ Sugarloaf Grist Mill, built about 1790

Image accessed online at

<https://images.ourontario.ca/portcolbornemuseum/70009/data>

[Image usage is courtesy of the Port Colborne Historical & Marine Museum.]



The Zavitz mill stone. [Photo provided by author]

Christian and Mary Zavitz remained in the Niagara region until about 1818. During that time, they raised ten children, the last one born in 1814. All the while Christian, continued to build his estate by purchasing and petitioning for more land, until he owned over 660 acres in Welland County. Christian's friendship with Jonathan Doan continued beyond Niagara. When Doan acquired property in new settlements to the west, Christian followed, and in 1816 Christian purchased 200 acres of land in Norwich, Oxford County. He then petitioned the government for land in Elgin County, which he received by 1819.

In Elgin County, along with his brothers and sons, Christian continued to build mills at Port Stanley, Sparta and Union, While living in Yarmouth Township, near the Quaker meetinghouse. He also worked with others to petition for a new road between "the mouth of Kettle Creek" and the Talbot Road.

Christian Zavitz

Above: Christian's signature on one of his land petitions.

In 1821, when Mary was 52, her sister, Phoebe McCarty Roberts, visited Yarmouth during a Quaker missionary trip to Upper Canada. The sisters had not seen each other for 34 years. Phoebe's party had travelled from Richland, Pennsylvania to Toronto and were then heading west toward London. Her diary (held at the Spruance Library in Doylestown, PA) records her brief stay with Mary and Christian: "We got to my brother-in-law Christian Savitzes. Sister was over rejoiced to see me. They were all well." Phoebe went on to attend a Yarmouth meeting, then returned to "bid my Dear Sister final farewell never to see each other more. Christian went with us several mile..."

A local historian wrote that Christian Zavitz "was generous to a fault, and all were treated hospitably at his house, which was never closed to the needy." By 1824, with all of his children settled in Elgin, he sold a great deal of the Welland land, no doubt making his family quite comfortable.

Christian died on 27 April 1826 at the age of 75. Two months later, on 27 June, his wife Mary died, at the age of 56. They are buried together in the Plains Cemetery at Union, on land donated to the church by Christian Zavitz himself.

The children of Christian Zavitz and Mary McCarty, who were all born at Port Colborne, included:

- i. Benjamin born 30 April 1789; died 1793 in Humberstone, Welland.
- ii. Jessie born 30 July 1790; died 12 November 1870, in St. Thomas, Elgin.
- iii Jane born 14 February 1792; died 1866 in Oakland, Michigan.
- iv. Abraham born 9 July; died 2 October 1863 in Yarmouth, Elgin.
- v. Elizabeth born 8 April 1798; died February 1887.
- vi. Jacob born 14 November 1799; died 25 June 1869 in Yarmouth, Elgin.

- vii. Thomas born 14 November 1799; died 27 November 1877 in Yarmouth, Elgin.
- viii. Sarah born 14 May 1802; died 25 August 1870 in Sparta, Elgin.
- ix. Silas born 15 October 1804; died 1 September 1829 in Yarmouth, Elgin.
- x. Hannah born 12 January 1807; died 18 November 1883 in London, Middlesex.
- xi. Mary born 7 August 1814; died 1900.

References:

Zavitz Clark, Helen Annett, "George & Barbara ZEWITZ (ZAVITZ) & Their Descendants in Pennsylvania & Ontario." 1983

"Walking Tour of Quakertown" *Doylestown Intelligencer*, Friday, April 28, 1978, p. 56.

<https://newspaperarchive.com/doylestown-intelligencer>
The "Oxford County Land Records Abstracts: 1800-1830" 200 acres of land (Lot 17, Concession 7 in East Oxford) sold to Christian Zavitz in 1816 by Sam Allen (of Brant County).

The Niagara Settlers. Land Petitions "Z". Upper Canada Land Petition of Christian Zavitz dated at York (Toronto) on 27 May 1811.

<https://sites.google.com/site/niagrasettlers/upper-canada-land-petitions/petitions-2>.

Families Archive

For 60 years, genealogists and family historians of all levels of expertise have shared their tips & tricks and their triumphs & troubles in the pages of *Families*.

Visit Members' Corner to access the ENTIRE archives of *Families* up to the present issue.

You never know what you'll discover!

**NOVEMBER 2024 NOW
AVAILABLE ONLINE!**

The Hollywood Strangler: A Venator Cold Case, The Lost Boys and By The Ghost Light

Book Reviews by Heather Oakley

The Hollywood Strangler: A Venator Cold Case – An Investigative Genetic Genealogy Mystery by Nathan Dylan Goodwin

Oooh, a review of genealogy fiction! How wonderful for me to read! (Now, I need to go back and read the first two novels in this series.) As you might have guessed, this book is set in Los Angeles but is about a series of murders in the 1980s where the victims were small-time actors and actresses. In the book, the LAPD Cold Case Homicide Unit contracts with Venator, an elite investigative genetic genealogy company. The author, Nathan Dylan Goodwin, writes for knowledgeable genealogists and doesn't gloss over the steps needed to do genetic genealogy. Mr. Goodwin writes about the GPS (Genealogical Proof Standard), GED Match, centimorgans, and the FamilySearch Research Wiki, as well as other websites and record sets. Even though I have not done any real genetic genealogy research, I appreciated learning how an investigative genetic genealogy company works, a company based in genealogy heaven, Salt Lake

City, Utah. The book follows the employees of the genealogy company through their research and the ups-and-downs of proving relationships. I found the book interesting for two reasons. First, even though I have not read the previous books in the series, there was enough character description and development so that I didn't feel like I was jumping into the middle of a story, and I was able to relate to the realities of their working relationships. Second, Mr. Goodwin's writing about the research procedure showed that genealogy research is not as easy as plugging a name into Ancestry.ca. His characters used a variety of documents, websites and record sets to prove relationships. Readers were also allowed to follow along with the police investigation that the LAPD Cold Case officers were doing. All in all, a great read and I can't wait to read more of Nathan Dylan Goodwin's books!

This is really a review of two books by the same author, based on the same source documents – a series of 700 family letters from five Canadian brothers who fought in the First World War. They are both by the same person, a Canadian actor I really admire, R.H. (Robert Holmes AKA Bob) Thomson (who many of you would recognize from his appearances in movies and television series like *Moonlighting*, *Road to Avonlea* and *Anne with an E*, with his career on-screen starting in 1976). I found the first book, actually a play entitled *The Lost Boys*, interesting and entertaining. The second book, *By the Ghost Light: Wars, Memory, and Families* I did not enjoy as much. Both books, as I mentioned, are based on the letters received by his family from five brothers who served in the First World War with great research added for context.

The Lost Boys – a play by R. H. Thomson

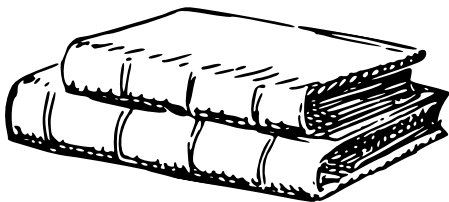
This is a two-act play where the main character/narrator “undertakes a dream journey to bring to light the men hidden in a collection

of 700 family letters” [1] that date from 1914 to 1923. I loved hearing the words of the five brothers and learning about their different experiences. The playwright adds historical

details and context to add reality to the play. The main character/narrator explores the feelings of other family members, notably their mother, and even a French woman who got to know one of the brothers during the Great War.

By the Ghost Light: Wars, Memory, and Families
by R. H. Thomson

This book expands upon the story told in *The Lost Boys* play but also introduces new family members and an initiative started by the author called *The World Remembers*. [2] R.H. Thomson weaves stories of his great-uncles (the five Canadian brothers whose letters from 1914 to 1923 were the starting point of this book) with the lives of himself and other relatives. He talks about how we need to change our perspective about history and wars; instead of US versus THEM, we should think about EVERYONE who died as a result of WWI, both civilian and military. *The World Remembers* states: “We include names from both sides of the conflict and continue to seek the participation of nations not yet represented here. We believe that a world memorial is an appropriate response to the world’s first global conflict that cost millions to be individually remembered.” [2]



References:

[1] This is a direct quote from the back cover of *The Lost Boys* by R.H. Thomson

[2] These are all direct quotes from the material on the website *The World Remembers.org* (<https://theworldremembers.org/>).

The play was first produced in Ottawa by The Great Canadian Theatre Company from March 15 to April 1, 2001. I wish I had seen it!

Currently, *The World Remembers* includes the names from twenty-six nations and is still working to get more nations involved. *The World Remembers* has the support of various governments (or governmental agencies), museums in Canada, USA, Germany and Belgium, cultural associations here and abroad, and many individuals. “*The World Remembers* <would not> have been possible without the early interest of Veterans Affairs Canada, the Department of Canadian Heritage and Global Affairs Canada. Without the engagement of the Government of Canada, serious discussions with governments outside Canada would hardly have been possible.” [2]

The purpose of this commemoration is to name them all. The purpose of *By The Ghost Light*, in my opinion, is to change our thinking about military conflicts, to realize the effects on those left behind, and to publicize *The World Remembers*. I found it to be a difficult book to read but I cannot help applauding R.H. Thomson for memorializing his five great-uncles and for creating *The World Remembers* initiative.

Visit <https://theworldremembers.org/home> to search for your ancestors’ names!

Coral's Corner

Coral Harkies

Are you getting the most out of your OGS membership? Do you know how the various Branches and SIGs can help you? This year we are going to highlight some of the records and resources you can use to further your research. We will introduce you to our Branches and SIGs to highlight some resources that you might not have considered. We hope this will encourage and inspire you to continue to learn more about your ancestors, how they lived and the legacy they left behind.

The research section of the Society's website will be getting a make-over this year. We will be adding new resources throughout the year so watch eWeekly and NewsLeaf for announcements about these exciting new collections.

As you read this issue of *Families*, did you know that it started out as the "Bulletin" in 1962 and all of the back issues are available to members in the Families Archive <https://ogs.on.ca/members-area/families/>. There is an index from 1962-2007 available on the Families archive page, with more years to be added to the index in 2025. You can search by subject, author and more. There are articles about researching outside of Ontario, occupations, transportation, education, and much more. Maybe your family is mentioned in an index or article? The Allan County Library Genealogy Centre also offers PERSI (Periodical Source Index) which has indexed *Families* as well as many of our Branch newsletters, along with many other genealogical publications as well. Here is a link to Persi:

<https://www.genealogycenter.info/persi/>

Another periodical we have on our website is the *Canadian Genealogist*. This publication has 38 issues from 1979-1988. The editors, George and Elizabeth Hancocks, endeavour to find Canadian genealogical data from elsewhere other than central Canada. They have visited locations throughout Canada and in the northern United States, to seek out genealogists and family historians wherever they went. Most years have an index to help narrow down your search. <https://ogs.on.ca/databases/canadian-genealogist/>. There are indexes and articles about locations, people and research topics.

We also have a list of many of the Society and Branch indexes on the research index page <https://ogs.on.ca/resources/society-branches-indexes/>. This is not a complete list but it will give you a glimpse into what the Society and many of the Branches have to offer.

We had three Branches close last year and all of the Members-only resources from these Branches are now open to all Society members. These Branches are Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie and Algoma District and Waterloo. You can access these resources through the website. Some highlights of what is available include: Hamilton's family histories and Funeral Home records, Sault Ste. Marie newspapers and cemetery indexes, and, Waterloo church and newspaper records.' Only area. These Branches are Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie and Algoma

District and Waterloo. You can access these resources through the website. Some highlights of what is available include: Hamilton's family histories and Funeral Home records, Sault Ste. Marie newspapers and cemetery indexes, and, Waterloo church and newspaper records.

Our six Special Interest Groups (SIGs) focus on areas outside of Ontario and on special topics. The Eastern Europe SIG has links and resources for 16 countries in Eastern Europe, past newsletters and recorded webinars. The Scottish SIG has over 30 hours of recorded webinars, and useful links to Scottish resources. The Ireland SIG has a collection of Celtic Quest Newsletters written by Richard Doherty as well as a large collection of research links for researching in Ireland. Learn who the Irish Palatines and British Home Children were and each of their legacies in Ontario and around the world by visiting those SIG's websites. Both sites have both free and members-only resources that can help you learn more about these specific groups. If your Irish Palatine family was from Brock township you may want to follow the driving tour available in the Members' Only area.

Our newest SIG - Genetic Genealogy has many webinars to help you learn more about this type of research. They cover topics suitable to all levels of expertise. If you are still trying to understand your DNA results, this is a great starting point. We will continue to explore other Branches and their unique resources in each edition of Families in 2025, so stay tuned.

Here are some other sites that might be of interest:

The History of Parole in Canada <https://www.canada.ca/en/parole-board/corporate/history-of-parole-in-canada.html>

The Canadian Encyclopedia "Criminals and Outlaws". This is a list of notorious Canadians, maybe one is on your family tree.

<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/browse/people/politics-law/criminals-and-outlaws>

Kingston Penitentiary Inmates

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/lac-bac/albums/72157649959725467/>

Canada's Penitentiary Museum <https://www.penitentiarymuseum.ca/>

Persons Sentence to Death in Canada 1867-1976

<https://data2.archives.ca/pdf/pdf001/p000001052.pdf>

Courts Martial of the First World War <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/military-heritage/first-world-war/courts-martial/Pages/courts-martial.aspx>

Branches and their unique resources in each edition of Families in 2025, so stay tuned.

Off the Beaten Branch

Do you have someone in your family that was a scoundrel, outlaw, or other notorious person in your tree? These ancestors likely left a trail of documents from newspapers to official court records. Our Haldimand Norfolk Branch has local sheriffs' papers which date from 1848-1933, and the MyHeritage Library edition gives you access to Prison Registers from Scotland, Australia and more. Members can access MyHeritage Library Edition as part of their membership. The Society Marketplace has an e-book by Janice Nickerson called Crime and Punishment in Upper Canada and, our affiliate bookstore – [Pen and Sword Books](#), out of the UK, offers several books on criminals including Criminal Women (1850-1920) and Criminal Children (1820-1920).

The Archives of Ontario has the Criminal Assize Clerk Criminal Indictment Files. The files are arranged in alphabetical order by county, then in chronological order by Assize Session and finally in rough alphabetical order by the surname of the first person named on the bill of indictment. To view these files, you would have to visit the Archives of Ontario. For more information about this collection please see the Archives of Ontario page.

https://www.archives.gov.on.ca/en/microfilm/criminal_assize.aspx

Happy Searching!

Dead Wake, The Last Crossing of the Lusitania

by Erik Larson, Crown, N.Y. (2015)

Book Review by George A. Neville

The monumental task undertaken by Larson to research archival records and personal accounts of the torpedo sinking of the largest, most luxurious and fastest cross-Atlantic passenger ship of its time, the Cunard liner, *Lusitania*, began in 2010, consuming his next four years, with publication in time for the 100th anniversary of the enormous tragic loss of civilian life and ship off the southern coast of Ireland during WW I. This "non-fiction maritime thriller, infused with real-life suspense, so that readers could experience the tension, foreboding, and ultimate horror of the voyage in the way passengers did at the time" (Larson's objective in his crafting) acclaims Larson as #1 New York Times bestselling author.

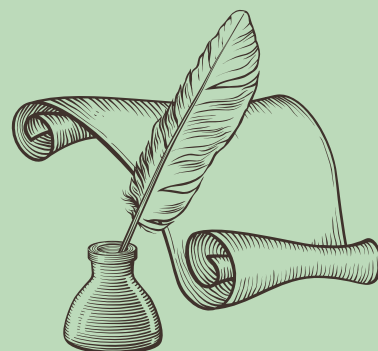
Larson's searches led him "to a rich array of materials available to help tell the story in as vivid a manner as possible — such archival treasures as telegrams, intercepted wireless messages, survivor depositions, secret intelligence ledgers, Kapitanleutnant Schwieger's actual war

log, Edith Galt's (President Woodrow Wilson's 2nd wife) love letters, and even a film of the *Lusitania*'s final departure from New York". His travels took him "as far north as Thorsminde, Denmark, as far south as Christopher Newport University in Newport News, Virginia; as far west as the Hoover Library at Stanford University, and to various points east, including the always amazing Library of Congress and the U.S. National Archives, and equally enticing archives in London, Liverpool, and Cambridge".

This paperback of 452 pages concludes with Sources and Acknowledgments (6 pp.) from which this reviewer took the above quotations, 50 pp. of Notes (instead of footnotes or references) set out chapter by chapter by text page number, a Bibliography (8 pp.), and 12 pp. of Index (2 columns/page). In addition (but unusual) followed: A Reader's Guide for *Dead Wake* (4pp.), a Q & A Conversation with Erik Larson (6 pp.), and An Essay from Erik Larson "Where Ideas Come From" (8 pp.).

Coming in the next edition of Families...

- Barry Keefe's "Family History Travel Route"
- Robbie Gorr's "Pinching Pennies and Squeezing Nickels"
- Michael Kerwin's "Catholic but Never Admitted"
- Helen Shimek's "Incident near Amherst Island"
- And more!!!



2025 Call for Candidates for

The Ontario Genealogical Society Board of Directors

The role of The Society's Board of Directors is to set policy and direct projects for The Ontario Genealogical Society. All Board positions are unpaid volunteer positions with expenses being compensated as outlined in the Society policies.

The OGS Recruiting and Elections Committee is calling for the following positions to be filled:

- [Vice President \(Finance\)](#) – to serve for two years (2025-2027) – [click here for a description of the duties of the Vice President \(Finance\)](#)
- [Corporate Secretary](#) – to serve for two years (2025-2027) – [click here for a description of the duties of the Corporate Secretary](#)
- [Director-at-Large](#) – 2 to 4 candidates, to serve for two years (2025-2027) – [click here for a description of the duties of a Director-at-Large](#)

The Society is seeking members who:

- Will actively contribute to meetings – share knowledge & opinions, offer advice
- Have a broad understanding of and commitment to the Mission, Vision and Objectives of The Ontario Genealogical Society
- Think and act strategically
- Support the direction of The Ontario Genealogical Society
- Develop an annual mandate for their contribution to OGS
- Have an active relationship with one or more Branches or SIGs

The successful candidate will also have expertise or interest in one or more of the following areas:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| • legal experience | • event planning |
| • financial management | • educational planning project management |
| • information technology | • human resources |
| • funding/fundraising | • advocacy |
| • volunteer management | • communications & marketing |
| • strategic planning | |

For more information, please go to the [Volunteer](#) page on the OGS website. Please forward your [application](#), resume and cover letter to elections@ogs.on.ca.

Deadline for submission of applications is 11:59pm, Monday March 31st, 2025.



Join us for an **interactive**
day of learning!
Tips, tools and practical advice
to help you:

Plan for the future
Prepare your genealogy works
Share your family stories

IN PERSON - Saturday, May 31, 2025
Lamplighter Inn - London

Featuring well-known speakers...

Paul Barber



***How to Choose Your
Successor***

Joshua Klar



***Preserving Family
Records***

Lynn Palermo



***From Names to
Narratives***

And led by key OGS volunteers...

Alan Campbell

Ben Dawson

Heather McTavish Taylor

OGS Member Registration opens February 15, 2025

Registration Fee: \$129

Fee includes all sessions, breakfast, lunch, snacks

Visit our website for more information and to register
Seminar2025.ogs.on.ca