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Genealogical Resources

No.

At Queens - Barbara B. Aitken

READING ROOM

# families

Editor: Ryan Taylor

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## Genealogical Resources at Queen's

Barbara B. Aitken, CGRS

Queen's University at Kingston recently celebrated its Sesquicentennial, 150 years since its founding in 1841. The Queen's motto *Sapientia et Doctrina Stabilitas* means 'Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times.'

### Queen's University Libraries:

Queen's University Libraries include the Douglas Library (primarily a humanities and social sciences library); three faculty libraries: Education, Health Sciences and Law; and sixteen branch libraries including the Government Documents and Map/Airphoto library in Mackintosh-Corry Hall on the ground floor.

There is free access to the Queen's University Libraries. If you do wish to have a library card and do live within a 50-mile radius of Kingston, you may purchase a library card at the Circulation desk in Douglas Library for a \$12.00 annual fee. There is no fee for students of Royal Military College nor students at St. Lawrence College, Queen's alumni, and seniors (over 65 years of age). Please do declare it if you are a senior. There are some people who do not wish to admit that fact! There is security coverage at Douglas Library and elsewhere on the Queen's campus. You may be asked for a piece of ID when entering Douglas Library. Grey hair is no defense against these security checks.

Douglas Library hours are:

Monday - Thursday:	8:00 a.m. - 11:00 p.m.
Friday:	8:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.
Saturday:	10:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Sunday:	1:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m.

The Reference Department offers services Monday through Thursdays from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., except between 5:00 - 6:00 p.m.; Friday 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday 2:00 - 5:00 p.m. We have shorter hours from May through August.

### Reference Questions: How to Ask Them

Do not hesitate to ask a reference question at an academic or public library. Make your reference question specific and to the point. Have your genealogical material organized in a binder or file, with a pedigree chart and the relevant family group sheets for each couple on the pedigree chart. Librarians have the facility and expertise to help you. As they also have limited time to help each patron, they cannot go through all the details of your family research. Learn to do your genealogical research as inde-

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pendently as possible. When you encounter specific research problems, do ask specific questions. The reference librarian will suggest various solutions and research sources for you.

QLINE is our Queen's University Library Network.

We will look at the genealogical resources as follows: handbooks and guides, census, genealogical name indexes, directories, land records, bibliographies and catalogues, periodicals and newspapers, and specific titles. You may wish to check some of these resources at your nearest academic library or public library.

### Handbooks and Guides

The handbook most consulted on Ontario genealogy is Brenda Merriman's *Genealogy in Ontario: searching the records* (Rev. ed. Toronto: OGS, 1988). For those with roots in Maritime Canada, we have Robert Fellows' *Researching your ancestors in New Brunswick, Canada* (Fredericton: R.F. Fellows, 1979) and Terrence Punch's *Genealogical research in Nova Scotia* (Halifax: Petheric Press, 1978). We also have Angus Baxter's *In search of your Canadian roots* (Toronto: Macmillan, 1989) and others in Baxter's series of books. In the computer catalogue (QLINE) you can find such books by typing "s" for subject: s=Canada--Genealogy--Handbooks, manuals, etc. Typing in s=Great Britain--Genealogy--Handbooks, manuals, etc., you will find Angus Baxter's *In search of your British and Irish roots* (Toronto: Macmillan, 1982).

*The Source: a guidebook of American genealogy* edited by Arlene Eakle and Johni Cerny (Salt Lake City: Ancestry Pub. Co., 1984) is an outstanding guide to United States genealogy.

### Census

Canadian census records of personal census up to 1891 are available on microfilm in the Government Documents Library, Mackintosh-Corry Hall. *Index to the 1871 Census of Ontario* (OGS) is an excellent series of surname indexes to personal census of the counties of Ontario. The Government Documents library holds all of these indexes, the first place to look for a particular surname, then to examine the detailed entry on the page cited in the microfilm.

We also hold Norman Crowder's *Indexes to Ontario Census Records; an Inventory* (Rev. ed. Toronto: OGS, 1987). Search under subject headings as s=Canada--Census 1871--Indexes.

### Genealogical Name Indexes

Among the resources most consulted are *County marriage registers of Ontario, 1858-1869* compiled by W.E. Britnell (Toronto: Generation Press, 1979-date); Noel Elliot's *People of Ontario, 1600-1900: alphabetized directory of the people, places and vital dates* (London: Genealogical Research Library, 1984); William Filby's *Passenger and immigration lists index: a*

*guide to published arrival*  
Filby's *Passenger and immigration lists index*  
and Thomas Wilson's *Directory of businessmen in 1857*  
Hoboken, NJ: Hunterdon Press, 1987.

The resources valuable for research on the province of Quebec are:  
*de baptême, mariage, sépulture* (Montréal: Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1979)  
giving details of the baptisms, marriages and burials of the past  
centuries in the province of Quebec.  
set. Tanguay's *Dictionnaire biographique*  
(Montréal: E. Senecal, 1979)  
*Dictionnaire généalogique*  
l'Université de Montréal, 1979  
*Inventaire des registres paroissiaux*  
(Montreal: Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1979)  
catalogues of church archives.

### Directories

At Queen's we have a number of directories  
dating from 1855. This  
provides the researcher with  
particular individuals. The  
microfilm and the relevant  
microfilm and the relevant  
about the social and economic  
conditions of the time.

For those with roots in  
of Canada's *Canadian*  
*placename index* (Ottawa:  
or Dorothy Ryder's *Checklist of names*  
National Library of Canada,  
J. Lovell) for 1867/68 and  
for 1871 (Montreal: Lo  
businessmen. *Canadian al*  
ings date from 1849 to date

*Directory of archives*  
(2d ed. Phoenix: Oryx Press, 1987)  
concerning U.S. archival collections  
that research trip or correspondence.

### Land

As mentioned earlier,  
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genealogy is Brenda rds (Rev. ed. Toronto: ada, we have Robert ck, *Canada* (Frederic- eological research in have Angus Baxter's n, 1989) and others in QLINE) you can find enealogy--Handbooks, -Handbooks, manuals, *British and Irish roots*

edited by Arlene Eakle 1984) is an outstanding

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marriage registers of to: Generation Press, ): *alphabetized direc- enealogical Research ration lists index: a*

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*guide to published arrival records* (Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1981) and Filby's *Passenger and immigration lists bibliography, 1538-1900* (1984- ); and Thomas Wilson's *Directory of the province of Ontario, 1857* (Lambertville, NJ: Hunterdon House, 1987) which is useful to find Ontario businessmen in 1857.

The resources valuable for research in Quebec are: *Répertoire des actes de baptême, mariage, sepulture et des recensements du Québec ancien* (Montréal: Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1980-1990) in 47 volumes, giving details of the baptisms, marriages and burials from the 17th and 18th centuries in the province of Quebec. There are general indexes within this set. Tanguay's *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles canadiennes* (Montréal: E. Senecal, 1971-1890) and its *Complement* (1957) and Jetté's *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec* (Montreal: Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1983) are also consulted often. Pauline Belanger's *Inventaire des registres paroissiaux Catholiques du Québec, 1621-1876* (Montreal: Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1990) provides microform catalogues of church archives in the province of Quebec.

### Directories

At Queen's we have a complete collection of Kingston city directories dating from 1855. This directory, arranged alphabetically by surname, provides the researcher with information on the occupation and residence of particular individuals. Then one can go directly to the relevant census on microfilm and the relevant assessment roll and land records to learn more about the social and economic history of the family.

For those with roots elsewhere in Canada, consult the National Library of Canada's *Canadian directories, 1790-1987: a bibliography and placename index* (Ottawa: Canadian Government Publishing Centre, 1989), or Dorothy Ryder's *Checklist of Canadian directories, 1790-1950* (Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1979). The *Quebec directory* (Quebec: J. Lovell) for 1867/68 and 1871/72; *Lovell's Canadian dominion directory for 1871* (Montreal: Lovell) contains the names of professional and businessmen. *Canadian almanac and directory* (Toronto: Copp Clark) holdings date from 1849 to date.

*Directory of archives and manuscript repositories in the United States* (2d ed. Phoenix: Oryx Press, 1988) provides lots of addresses and details concerning U.S. archival collections, a good reference tool to consult before that research trip or correspondence with a particular archives.

### Land

As mentioned earlier, one can examine the assessment rolls for the City of Kingston from 1858 until 1975.

Land registry copy books for the counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox & Addington, Frontenac, Leeds, Stormont Dundas & Glengarry, L'Orignal/Prescott and abstract index to deeds for all of the above counties

*Resources at Queen's*

except Prince Edward are available at Queen's Archives. Illustrated historical atlases of the counties of Ontario published in the 1870s and 1880s are available. There are indexes by Alan Hazelgrove to the counties of Frontenac, Lennox & Addington, Leeds & Grenville, Hastings, Prince Edward, Northumberland, Durham, York, township of West Gwillimbury and town of Bradford.

The Ontario Archives Land Record Index, a computerized listing alphabetically by surname and also by township is available on microfiche. Fire insurance maps--some of the earliest ones issued by Chas. E. Goad, Civil Engineers--are available for Kingston (1892, 1908, 1947, 1963); L'Orignal (1908); Napanee (1983); Gananoque (1947); Ingersoll (1913, revised 1932); Picton (1924); Brockville (1931, revised 1946); Consecon (1892); Odessa (1893); Carleton Place (revised 1926); and a number of others in this area of eastern Ontario.

### Bibliographies and Catalogues

Bibliographies of local histories are consulted often. Several of these bibliographies give locations of libraries holding copies. Consult: William Morley's *The Atlantic Provinces; Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1967); André Beaulieu and William Morley's *La Province de Québec* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1971); William Morley's *Ontario and the Canadian North* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1978); Barbara Aitken's *Local Histories of Ontario Municipalities, 1951-1977; a Bibliography* (Toronto: Ontario Library Association, 1978) and her *Local Histories of Ontario Municipalities, 1977-1987; a Bibliography* (Toronto: Ontario Library Association, 1989); Bruce Peel's *A Bibliography of the Prairie Province to 1953* (2d enl. ed. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1973); Joanna Krotki's *Local Histories of Alberta; an Annotated Bibliography* (Edmonton: Division of East European Studies, University of Alberta, 1980); Barbara Lowther's *A Bibliography of British Columbia 1849-1899* (Victoria: University of Victoria Press, 1968); Margaret Edwards' *A Bibliography of British Columbia 1900-1950* (Victoria, B.C.: Social Sciences Research Centre, University of Victoria, 1975). When one finds a specific local history of interest, for example: Gary French's *Barrie, a nineteenth century county town* (Elmvale: East Georgian Bay Historical Foundation, 1984) is available at Queen's, Western, North York, and University of Windsor. Consult your librarian regarding Inter-Library Loan.

*The Bibliography of Ontario history, 1976-1986* (Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1989) is a bibliography of books and periodical articles, with a section on Biography and Genealogy.

Under its earlier name, the National Archives of Canada's *Catalogue of the Public Archives Library. Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa* (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1979-) 12 volume set includes an author/title catalogue. The subject catalogue is available at the National Archives of Canada.

Also useful are the following:  
*Union List of Manuscripts* (Ottawa: Public Archives, 1977)  
*The National Union Catalogue*  
*British Library Catalogue*  
*Australian National Bibliography* (Australia, 1961- ). Consult "Australia - Genealogy."  
*New Zealand National Bibliography* (New Zealand Assembly Library, 1966- ). Consult "Genealogy - New Zealand."

On Libnet (Internet Library catalogues of over 42 United States libraries including Cambridge University, including Saskatchewan, University of Toronto, McMaster, Guelph, Calgary, Prince Edward Island, Mount Allison, etc.). This means that you can access these university libraries.

### Periodicals and Newspapers

Current issues are in the file. Past issues have been bound and are in the stack room. Consult the *register*, volume 1- (1847 to c. 1964) and places. It is also indexed in the *Index* (1964/65 to date), and *Historical Index* (1964/65 to date), and *Historical Index* (1964/65 to date). Also available on CD-ROMs (see below).

*New York Times obituaries* (New York: *Times* (London), 1961-1975) and *Times*, 1785-1905, is available on CD-ROM.

### Some Specific Titles:

Gourlay's *History of the County of York* (London: Howland Brown's *Index of people in the Ottawa Valley* (1974) should be consulted.

For those interested in the history of the County of York, Canada, see Thomas Appleton's *County of York* (Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1974), a chronology of the County of York, the sailing ships and steamships, a chronology of the County of York, the date and builder, remarks. Co-edited by Thomas Appleton.

Available in the rich collection of microreproductions (CIHM).

nives. Illustrated histories of the 1870s and 1880s are available for the counties of Frontenac, Prince Edward, Gwillimbury and town

computerized listing available on microfiche. Edited by Chas. E. Goad, (1902, 1908, 1947, 1963); (1947); Ingersoll (1913, revised 1946); Consecon (1926); and a number of

often. Several of these are available in microfilm. Consult: William D. Howland, *Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the University of Toronto Press, a Province de Québec* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1978); Bartlett, *1951-1977; a Bibliography* (1978) and her *Local Bibliography* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1978); *An Annotated Bibliography*, University of Alberta, *with Columbia 1849-1899* (Garet Edwards' *A Bibliography*, University of Toronto Press, 1986); *Ontario* (Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1986) and articles, with a section on *Canada's Catalogue of Manuscripts*, Ottawa (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1986) title catalogue. The subject is available in *Canada*.

1986 (Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1986) and articles, with a section on *Canada's Catalogue of Manuscripts*, Ottawa (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1986) title catalogue. The subject is available in *Canada*.

Canada's *Catalogue of Manuscripts*, Ottawa (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1986) title catalogue. The subject is available in *Canada*.

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Also useful are the following:

*Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories* and its Supplement (Ottawa: Public Archives, 1975-).

*The National Union Catalogue* (pre 1956) and supplements.

*British Library Catalogue*

*Australian National Bibliography* (Canberra: National Library of Australia, 1961-). Consult this bibliography under the subject heading "Australia - Genealogy."

*New Zealand National Bibliography* (Wellington, N.Z.: General Assembly Library, 1966-). Consult this bibliography under the subject heading "Genealogy - New Zealand."

On Libnet (Internet Library Access) one can search the computer catalogues of over 42 United States university libraries, 8 British university libraries including Cambridge and Oxford, 12 Canadian university libraries including Saskatchewan, University of Toronto, Western, York, McGill, McMaster, Guelph, Calgary, University of New Brunswick, University of Prince Edward Island, Mount Allison and Novanet (the Nova Scotia universities). This means that you can do your homework before you visit any of these university libraries.

### Periodicals and Newspapers

Current issues are in the Periodicals Room. The back issues which have been bound are in the stacks. *New England historical and genealogical register*, volume 1- (1847 to date) has excellent indexes of persons, subjects and places. It is also indexed in *America: history and life*, volume 1- (1964/65 to date), and *Historical abstracts*. Both of these large indexes are also available on CD-ROMs (compact disks - read only memory).

*New York Times obituaries index, 1858-1968* and *Obituaries from The Times (London), 1961-1975* are excellent sources. *Palmer's index to the Times, 1785-1905*, is available on microfiche.

### Some Specific Titles:

Gourlay's *History of the Ottawa Valley* (1896) has thousands of names. Howard Brown's *Index of personal names of John L. Gourlay's History of the Ottawa Valley* (1974) should be consulted before using the Gourlay book.

For those interested in the passenger ships which brought immigrants to Canada, see Thomas Appleton's *Ravenscrag: The Allan Royal Mail Line* (Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1974). This book has illustrations of the ships, a chronology of the Allan Line from 1819-1931, and Appendix IV has the sailing ships and steamships including the name, tonnage, description, date and builder, remarks. Coastal and inland water vessels are listed.

Available in the rich collection of the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions (CIHM) is CIHM #000782: *Allan Lines Liverpool*.

*Practical hints and directions to intending emigrants to Canada and United States 1872*, giving you valuable details concerning shipping arrangements, costs, baggage, food, accommodations, crew, conditions, facilities for passengers. Many of our forebears came here via the Allan Line in the period from 1850-1900. This is on microfiche.

The Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions (CIHM) monograph collection includes all relevant items published/printed in Canada before 1901, those published/printed outside Canada and written by Canadians, and Canadian subject matter published outside Canada before 1901. Its collection of annuals includes almanacs, directories and annual reports published or printed in Canada before 1901. One can search this collection by using one of its indexes (authors/titles/series/English subject headings/French subject headings) or by use of the computer catalogue. All items are listed on the computer catalogue and are available in the Special Collections area of Douglas Library.

Peter Ward's *Courtship, love and marriage in 19th century English Canada* (Montreal & Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1990) is an excellent book. Professor Ward, who teaches at the University of British Columbia, has made extensive use of diaries and letters for the period 1780-1914 concerning the attitudes, behaviour and traditions concerning courtship and marriage in English Canada.

Do you have a photograph of a marriage or a family portrait of someone in your family in Ontario during the late 19th century? Glen Phillips has compiled *The Ontario photographers list, 1851-1900* (Sarnia: Iron Gate Publishing, 1990) providing us with a directory of the commercial photographers in Ontario. For instance, in the village of Bath, David Barker was there in 1864 and William Caswell was there in 1870.

Let us now move to English sources. The series entitled *The Victoria History of England* (London: Constable) is a very valuable set of oversize red volumes, arranged alphabetically according to county, i.e. Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Durham, Gloucester, etc. for the counties of England.

Consult the computer catalogue under s=England--Description and travel. Among the items listed will be William Cobbett's (1763-1835) *Rural rides in the counties of Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hants, Berks ... during the years 1821 to 1832; with economical and political observations* in 2 volumes (London: Reeves and Turner, 1886) and his *Rural rides in the southern, western and eastern counties of England, together with tours in Scotland and in the northern and midland counties of England and letters from Ireland* in 3 volumes (London: Peter Davies, 1930).

Are you interested in a history and directory of Yorkshire? William White of Sheffield wrote the *History, gazetteer, and directory, of the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire* (Sheffield, 1840).

Let us suppose that you are looking for information on Northumberland County. Your search strategy would be to search the QLINE computer catalogue under Keyword. K=Northumberland.ti. You would find 129

entries. Browse through the *guide to Northumberland* (New edition) is a detailed account of the local history of the county, the social and economic conditions. *From border to middle shires* (Leicester Univ. Press, 1976).

Have you heard of the local dialects? Heslop's *Northumberland words* (Leicester Univ. Press, 1976) describes these dialects.

If you are looking for a graduate of one of the great universities, the following:

*Alumni cantabrigiensis: graduates and holders of offices, 1200-1900* (Cambridge Univ. Press, 1900) volumes.

*Alumni oxoniensis: the parentage, birthplace, and year of graduation* (Liechtenstein: Kraus Repri- graduates, those admitted up to 1900).

*Marlborough college, a register, from 1843 to 1933* (London: Constable, 1933).

There are also historical records of the Westminster School and Winchester School.

Do you have an ancestor who was a member of the Church of England? Consult the *Fasti ecclesiae Anglicanae* (London, Institute of Historical Research, 1900) published in 12 volumes. The Volume 12 has an index to the names of the clergy.

A source which Jean Colne has used is *The parish chest; a study in English church records* (Cambridge: University Press, 1977). The Church of England records in the parish chest which family historians might use to trace their ancestors illustrates the political nature of the records. It is assured that every parish had a chest (whether or not) and the officials were responsible for it. Find under s=Social history.

Alan Macfarlane's *Records of the parishes of Colne, Essex and Kirkby Lonsdale* (Cambridge: University Press, 1977) is a study of the records of the parishes of Colne, Essex and Kirkby Lonsdale for 100 years. This book reveals so much about the folk traditions, work habits,

Canada and United Kingdom arrangements, facilities for passenger Line in the period

roductions (CIHM) published/printed in Canada and written by side Canada before factories and annual can search this col- ries/English subject puter catalogue. All able in the Special

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orkshire? William ectory, of the East

on Northumberland QLINE computer would find 129

entries. Browse through these items. William Tomlinson's *Comprehensive guide to Northumberland* (New York: A.M. Kelley, 1969 reprint of 1888 edition) is a detailed account by a local figure of Northumberland County on the local history of the county. If you wish to read a more recent account of the social and economic conditions in early times, consult Sheldon Watts' *From border to middle shire: Northumberland, 1586-1625* (Leicester: Leicester Univ. Press, 1976).

Have you heard of the local words used in that area long ago? Richard Heslop's *Northumberland words; a glossary of words used in the County of Northumberland and on the Tyneside* (Vaduz: Kraus Reprint, 1965) will describe these dialects.

If you are looking for biographical detail on a forebear who was a graduate of one of the great English schools, you may wish to consult the following:

*Alumni cantabrigiensis; a biographical list of all known students, graduates and holders of office at the University of Cambridge from the earliest times to 1900* (Cambridge: University, 1922-1954) is published in 10 volumes.

*Alumni oxoniensis: the members of the University of Oxford, their parentage, birthplace, and year of birth, ... with a record of their degrees* (Liechtenstein: Kraus Reprint, 1968) is in 8 volumes with details of graduates, those admitted up to 1900.

*Marlborough college, Marlborough, England, Marlborough college register, from 1843 to 1933* (Marlborough, 1936) is a record of its graduates.

There are also histories of Rugby School, Shrewsbury School, Westminster School and Winchester School.

Do you have an ancestor who was a Church of England clergyman? Consult the *Fasti ecclesiae Anglicanae, 1300-1541* (London: University of London, Institute of Historical Research, Athlone Press, 1962-1967) published in 12 volumes. The set begins with Volume 1: Lincoln diocese. Volume 12 has an index to the set.

A source which Jean Cole recommended at OGS Seminar '91 was W.E. Tate's *The parish chest; a study of the records of parochial administration in England* (Cambridge: University Press, 1960). This is a history of the Church of England records in England with very useful examples of how family historians might use the non-traditional (non-BMD) records. Mr. Tate illustrates the political nature of parish government in England, which ensured that every parish had a chest full of records (whether they have survived or not) and the officials were watching to be sure that the records were kept. Find under s=Social history--Methodology.

Alan Macfarlane's *Reconstructing historical communities* (Cambridge: University Press, 1977) is a 14-year study of two English parishes " Earls Colne, Essex and Kirkby Lonsdale, Cambria " with a time span of over 400 years. This book reveals so much about English family life 400 years ago, the folk traditions, work habits, education, church attendance and sexual be-

haviour. In a sample genealogy of two families spanning ten generations between 1563-1724, he has reconstructed this genealogy almost exclusively from various types of land records.

Did you have an ancestor who was a Church of Scotland clergyman? Consult the *Fastii ecclesiae scoticanae; the succession of ministers in the Church of Scotland from the Reformation* (New ed. rev. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1915-1950). This set is in 8 volumes and contains an index.

You may wish to consult *The Clergy List ... containing complete lists of the clergy in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the colonies...* (London: Kelly's Directories). Douglas Library has the 1848, 1903, and 1916 editions.

If you are interested in Scottish sources, consult John Wilson's *Imperial gazetteer of Scotland, or, Dictionary of Scottish topography* (London: Fullarton, ca 1866). This two-volume set in Douglas Library Reference has excellent maps and detailed information on Scottish place names. Robert Chambers' *A biographical dictionary of eminent Scotsmen* (Glasgow: Blackie, 1853-1855) in 9 volumes has excellent biographies. James Findlay's *Directory to gentlemen's seats, villages, etc. in Scotland, giving the counties in which they are situated, the posttowns to which each is attached and the name of the resident* (Edinburgh: W.P. Kennedy, 1843) is arranged alphabetically according to the place name and also according to the name of the resident. The *Scots Magazine*, volumes 1-97, 1739-1826, is available on microfilm with many notices of births, marriages and deaths.

There are many books about Ireland. Among those with an overview are Robert Foster's *Modern Ireland, 1600-1972* (London: Allen Lane, 1988) and the *Oxford illustrated history of Ireland* (Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press, 1989). Under s = Irish periodicals--Bibliography, one finds John North's *Waterloo directory of Irish newspapers and periodicals, 1800-1900* (Waterloo: North Waterloo Academic Press, 1986- ).

Under the heading s=United States--Army--Biography, see Thomas Hamersly's *Complete regular army register of the United States: for one hundred years (1779 to 1879)* (3d ed. Washington: T.H.S. Hamersly, 1881).

Do you have Loyalist ancestors who lived in New York state? Under s=New York State--History--Colonial period, see John Brodhead's *Documents relative to the colonial history of the state of New York* (Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1853-1887) in 15 volumes; Edmund O'Callaghan's *Documentary history of the state of New York* (Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co., 1850-1851) in 4 volumes; *Public papers of George Clinton, first governor of New York, 1777-1795, 1801-1804* (New York: 1899-1914) in 10 volumes, with an analytical index in volumes 9 and 10; *Colonial Dutch studies: an interdisciplinary approach*, edited by Eric Nooter and Patricia Bonomi (New York: New York Univ. Press., 1988).

The Government Documents/Map Airphoto library contains much valuable information for the genealogist. As mentioned above, Canadian census records on microfilm are available there. Also, there are many detailed series of Canadian maps, Ordnance Surveys of Great Britain, Ordnance Survey of

Northern Ireland, Ordnance Documents Library hours: Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

The *Ordnance Survey* (Ordnance Survey, 1982) shows the details of Brian Mitchell's *New geographical gazetteer of Great Britain* (London: Ordnance Survey, 1986) is one of the Ordnance Survey Landranger map series (1 inch = less than 1 mile). It shows castles and houses, covered by the Ordnance Survey.

Consult the *Municipal Affairs* (Urban Municipalities) or the *Pinpoint* (Municipalities) to pinpoint the location of the municipalities.

Charles Goad's *The atlases of Toronto* gives the location of the various surance plans of Toronto.

In the Art Library there are *England and Wales* (2d ed. series of 81 plates of maps of England, Wales, and Scotland) of geology, climatology, population, and other subjects. It has an excellent index.

Finally I wish to mention the *National Intelligencer* Reference: *National Intelligencer* *Kingdom and Ireland*. This is available on microfiche. It consists of a series of maps and manuscript collections. It is available in public libraries and special collections. Accessed through a computer terminal. The entries are based on information from the "Family and estate records" of the name of the estate, which includes inventories, deeds, manor records, family documents such as wills, and a growing one, with units of information per year.

#### QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

Queen's University Archives, Queen's University Archives, Queen's University Archives, Kingston Archives.

The hours of service are: Monday to Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. closed for lunch from 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m.

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Northern Ireland, Ordnance Survey of the Republic of Ireland. Government Documents Library hours are: Monday-Thursday 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., Friday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Saturday 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and Sunday 1:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

The *Ordnance Survey Atlas of Great Britain* (Southampton: Ordnance Survey, 1982) shows the county boundaries before 1974 and since 1974. Brian Mitchell's *New genealogical atlas of Ireland* (Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co., 1986) is one of the best resources for genealogists. The Great Britain *Ordnance Survey gazetteer of Great Britain* 1:50,000 scale Landranger map series (2d ed. London: Macmillan, 1989) has a larger scale (1 inch = less than 1 mile) and gives local details of small communities, castles and houses, covering England, Scotland and Wales.

Consult the *Municipal directory* (Toronto: Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs) under the section "Present location of former municipalities" to pinpoint geographic locations of interest.

Charles Goad's *The mapping of Victorian Toronto: the 1884 and 1890 atlases of Toronto* gives the real property maps of Toronto and the fire insurance plans of Toronto.

In the Art Library one can consult Bartholomew's *Survey atlas of England and Wales* (2d. ed. Edinburgh: J. Bartholomew, 1939). This is a series of 81 plates of maps and plans illustrating the physical features, geology, climatology, population and political divisions of the country, with an excellent index.

Finally I wish to mention one of the hidden treasures at Douglas Library Reference: *National Inventory of Documentary Sources in the United Kingdom and Ireland*. This is a tremendous research set available on microfiche. It consists of published and unpublished finding aids to archives and manuscript collections in county record offices, university libraries, public libraries and specialist and private repositories, reproduced and accessed through a comprehensive index. The Names and Subject Index entries are based on information in the finding aids themselves. The heading "Family and estate records" lists these under the name of the family or the name of the estate, whichever is most helpful. These records include wills, inventories, deeds, manorial court rolls and general estate papers, as well as family documents such as letters and diaries. This collection is an ever-growing one, with units of microfiche and a new index being received each year.

#### QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES:

Queen's University Archives is located in Kathleen Ryan Hall, on the Queen's Campus. Queen's University Archives is the official repository of Queen's University records. It is also the official repository of the City of Kingston Archives.

The hours of service are Monday to Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., closed for lunch from 12 to 1. This facility is closed on weekends.

Resources available at Queen's Archives include the following: Queen's University graduates' records, class photographs, buildings, occasions, etc.; City of Kingston assessment rolls; photographs of Kingston churches, Kingston schools, Kingston streetscapes such as Kingston's main street, Princess Street, in the 1880s and 1905, etc. There is an excellent collection of family history material in the Burleigh collection, with a finding aid, an alphabetical index of the families included. Dr. Burleigh was a medical doctor for many years in this area. He was an avid genealogist and local historian.

For land records, Queen's Archives has the Abstract Index to Deeds on microfilm; the Computerized Land Record Index produced by Ontario Archives on microfiche, arranged alphabetically by surname and by location; the Land Registry Copy Books for the counties of Frontenac, Hastings, Lennox & Addington, Leeds, Prince Edward, Prescott/L'Orignal, Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry.

Recently received at Queen's Archives are four collections on microfilm:

1. Heir and Devisee Commission I, 1797-1804 (National Archives)
2. Heir and Devisee Commission II, 1805-1911 (Ontario Archives)
3. Upper Canada Land Board, 1765-1804 (National Archives)
4. Cemetery Records Collection 1950s - 1989 (Ontario Archives)

The details of these collections were described in our OGS Kingston Branch Newsletter for November/December 1991, p. 62:

#### "UPPER CANADA. THE HEIR AND DEVISEE COMMISSIONS 1-2.

Land granting and the registering of land ownership was not an easy business. In response to the difficulties accumulating, the Ontario government set up a quasi-judicial commission to review and settle land claims, known as the Heir and Devisee Commission. Its purpose was to settle hereditary claims on unpatented land. In fact, there were two commissions, the first sat from 1797 to 1804 and the second from 1805-1911, although the bulk of its work was over by 1890. There are minutes of the meetings and Commission decisions but of special interest are the case files. Each claimant had to produce evidence for the claim: wills, commissions, affidavits, etc., which can be very descriptive of the person and family.

The records of the two commissions are arranged differently. The first Heir and Devisee Commission (National Archives) is arranged by geographical location, organized by the names of the old districts (e.g. Eastern, Johnstown, Home). Maps in Queen's finding aid will help searchers. Within the districts, the files are arranged alphabetically by surname.

The files of the second Heir and Devisee Commission (Ontario Archives) have been indexed and arranged alphabetically by surname, with date of claim. There are five reels of name indexes, containing 5,500 cards.

There are many other listings in both collections which are well worth consulting or browsing through. Detailed finding aids are available for both Commissions.

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Barbara B. Aitken is a  
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UPPER CANADA LAND BOARD 3. The Archives have also acquired microfilm copies of the Upper Canada Land Board Minutes and Records (Vol. 1-16, 1755-1804) from the National Archives of Canada. The three reels of microfilm (#3800-102) contain the records of the Land Board for the old districts Hesse, Nassau, Luneburg, and Mecklenburg. Established in 1789, these boards granted certificates of location to the early settlers in what was to become the Province of Upper Canada. The Boards were abolished in 1794 when the Executive Council Office assumed the management of land grants. The minutes, correspondence, instructions to and reports by the Land Boards are arranged by district. An index of personal names and subjects is available on microfilm (#3883-4-5) for the set.

CEMETERY RECORDS COLLECTION 4. Another accession from the Ontario Archives is a set of 76 microfilms of their Cemetery Records Collection. The collection contains lists for over 3,400 cemeteries. Reel MF3876 is an index to the set. The cemeteries are arranged in alphabetical order by county or district and within each, by township or city. There are a few cemeteries from outside Ontario. The listings, dating from the 1950s, were compiled by the Ontario Genealogical Society."

This concludes our tour of the resources of Queen's University Libraries and Queen's University Archives. I do hope that you will come to these libraries and archives and use these resources.

*Barbara B. Aitken is a reference librarian and coordinator of inter-library loan at Queen's, a Certified Genealogical Record Searcher (since 1979), and Director OGS Region 8 (eastern Ontario).*

### Now It Can Be Told

The President of the W.C.T.U. enjoyed five glasses. Auntie was furious! She was handsome, clever, competent, and was Superintendent of Nurses at a city hospital in the early 1900's. She had planned this reception for the Hospital Ladies' Auxiliary in order to make a pitch for a new operating table. Her niece who lived with her while attending school and gave her much joy had spiked the punch!

However, she got her table and her lively sense of humour ensured forgiveness, and Auntie and niece had many a giggle over the incident. It gave me a giggle too when, rooting through his papers, I read about it in a letter written to her nephew by the niece when she was an old lady.

Ah, the treasures to be found in family research!

- H. Marie Smibert