

# ANCESTORS OF JOANN & MICHAEL KNOX



Figure 1 - Joann and Michael Knox in Ottawa - 1990

Produced By  
Len Hendershott

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# RESEARCH NOTE

This ancestry report was prompted by a rather extensive collection of undocumented photos in the possession of Joann Knox and comprised several distinct eras in the Knox-Marcellus family lineages. Many predate 1900 and several are tintage.

Amongst this heirloom was a paper family tree probably produced during the 1940s by the Marcellus sisters - Amelia Belle, Helen, Doris and Ruth. It detailed generations of the Marcellus family back to Elida Auley Ouderkirk (1792-1878). This ancestry was recorded and further researched on ancestry.ca to produce a family tree composed of over 4,000 names. The lineage was traced back to the von Tschudi ancestry in Switzerland around 1200 AD. It is recorded as **Family Hendershott.ren**

Many of the photos have been attached to members of this tree. Their identity is often inferred through the use of a "picture grid" whereby those captured in a photo are compared to family members as recorded in **Family.Hendershott.ren** by age and known associations. In some instances written identities were cited on the backs of the photos to facilitate identification. There are many unknowns in these photos. I have placed many of these on my Google home page at <https://plus.google.com/stream/circles/p48a9f7c5891e8461?partnerid=gplp0> . Feels free to scan these and email me if you know any of the people in the photos - [len.hendershott@rogers.com](mailto:len.hendershott@rogers.com) .

Nicknames have been cited in quotes. All attempts have been made to be faithful to locations as existing at the time of the reference (eg. Upper Canada, Canada West, New Netherland, New York Colony).

You should not, of courses, expect perfection in this rendering, particularly as you get further back in time. Most older tree references are the result of the extensive research of others to whom I, and many others, owe our gratitude for their efforts. We build upon the backs of each other in much of this effort, but the voyage is one of discovery and there are many unknown associations. Please notify me of any omissions and inaccuracies.

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# Ancestry

## Generation 1

### Knox Children - Joann & Michael

1. **Helen Joann Knox** (daughter of William Douglas Knox and Nellie Ruth Marcellus) was born on 12 Apr 1946 in **Brockville, Ontario, Canada**. She married **Len Hendershott** (biological son of Arthur Olson and Faye Eugenie Hendershott) on 24 Aug 1978 in Desoronto, Ontario, Canada. He was born on 10 Mar 1947 in **St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada**. They live in Toronto, Ontario, Canada
2. **John Michael Douglas Knox** (son of William Douglas Knox and Nellie Ruth Marcellus) was born on 09 Feb 1942 in **Iroquois Ontario**. He married **Gail Carruthers**, his high-school girlfriend in Iroquois. They live in Richmond, Ontario, Canada

Godparents were Doris Merkley (Hamilton) and Harold Casselman Merkley. They were their mother's, mother's, father's, son's, son.

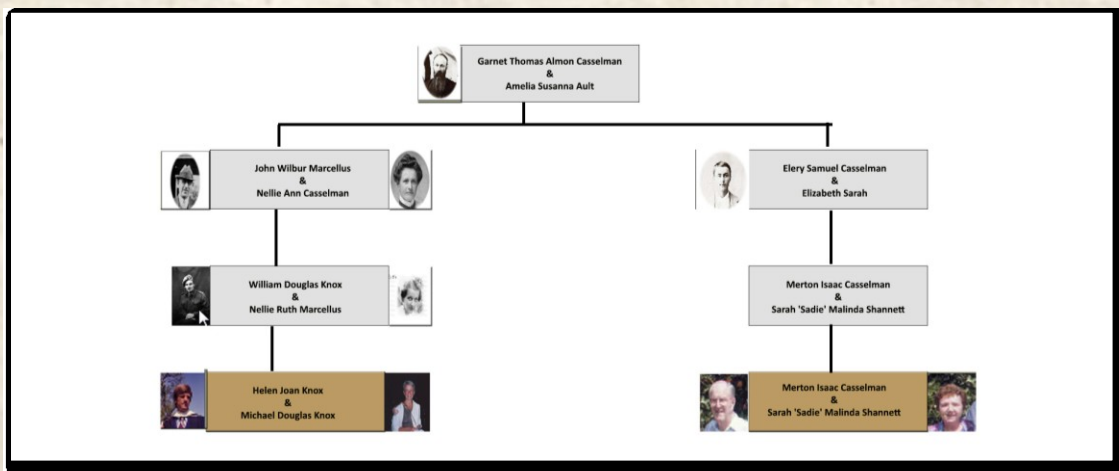


Figure 2 - Joann - Godparents Relationship

In 1943, Michael Knox is born as father Bill prepares to go to war. Michael is raised by his mother with the support of Ruth's sisters. Bill returns from Italy and gives birth to his daughter Helen Joann in April of 1946.

Michael works at Kresgees for several years and then attends Teacher's College where he obtains his teaching diploma. He works his way to become Vice-Principal. He marries Gail Carruthers, his high-school girlfriend and they have two children - Scott and Kelly.

Helen Joann moves to Toronto where she meets Len Hendershott, fresh out of university. They have two children - Sarah and Aaron.

## Generation 2

### Bill Knox & Ruth Marcellus

1. **William Douglas Knox** (son of Henry Douglas Knox and Mary Margaret Rose) was born on 27 Jul 1916 in **Iroquois, Ontario, Canada**. He died in 1997 in Ottawa in the Veteren's hospital in **Ottawa, Ontario, Canada**. He married **Nellie Ruth Marcellus** (daughter of John Wilbur Marcellus and Nellie Ann Casselman) on 28 Dec 1940 in **Iroquois**.
2. **Nellie Ruth Marcellus** (daughter of John Wilbur Marcellus and Nellie Ann Casselman) was born on 27 Apr 1916 in **Dundela, Ontario**. She died in 1999 in **Iroquois, Ontario, Canada**.



Figure 3 - Knox Family, Bill, Ruth, Joann and Michael



Figure 4 - Bill and Ruth at Michael's wedding



Figure 5 - Ruth age 12



Figure 6 - Bill c 1943



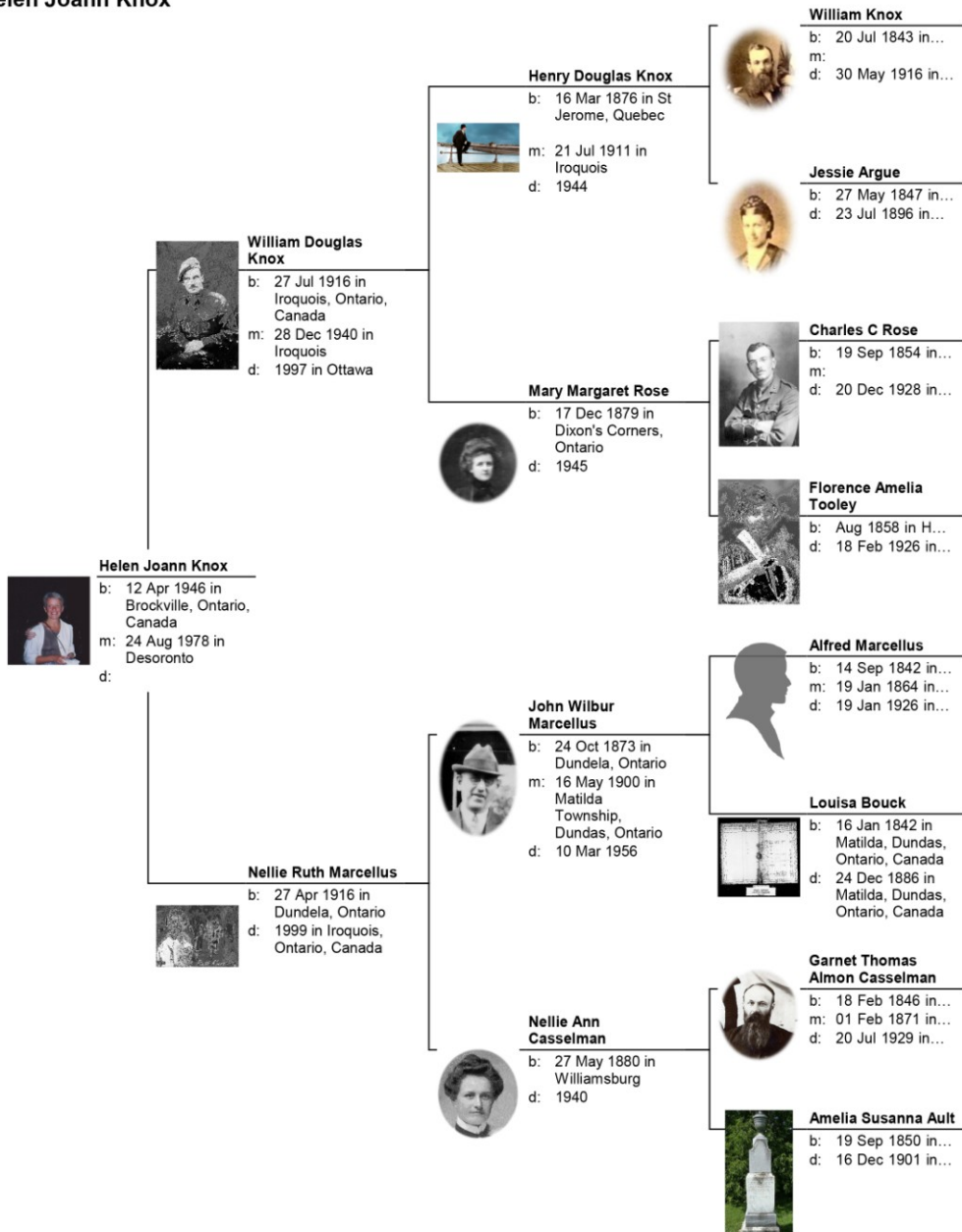
Figure 7 - Bill c 1940

Ruth get her nursing diploma and marries Bill in Dec 1940. They give birth to their son Michael three years later, just as Bill enlists and is sent to combat as Major Knox in the Canadian forces in Italy. Ruth, with the help of her sisters, takes care of Michael.

Bill returns from Italy, scarred from the experience. They give birth to Helen Joann in April, 1946. Bill is employed by Caldwell Linens in Iroquois.

The construction of the St Lawrence Seaway results in the relocation of Iroquois. As a result, Bill and Ruth are uprooted from their home. Eventually, Bill retires, living in an apartment in Iroquois. He loses the circulation in his legs and is forced to have them amputated. He ends his life in the veterin's hospital in Ottawa. Ruth dies a few years after Bill. They are buried in the Iroquois Cemetry.

**Pedigree Chart for  
Helen Joann Knox**



## Generation 3

### Context: Events - 1870-1910

1871	British troops completely withdraw from Canada. Population of Ontario: 1,620,851
1878	Electric lights reach Canada
1885	Standard Time is adopted
1889	Ontario's boundary is extended to James Bay, Albany River, and Lake of the Woods
1891	Population of Ontario: 2,114,000
1896	Formation of the United Empire Loyalists Association
1899-1902	South African War. Because Canada was part of the British empire, Canadian troops were sent to South Africa to fight. This is also known as the 'Boer War'. 135 Canadians are killed
1906	Canada's first Hydro-Electric Company is founded in Ontario (now known as Ontario Hydro)
1909	Ontario Provincial Police formed

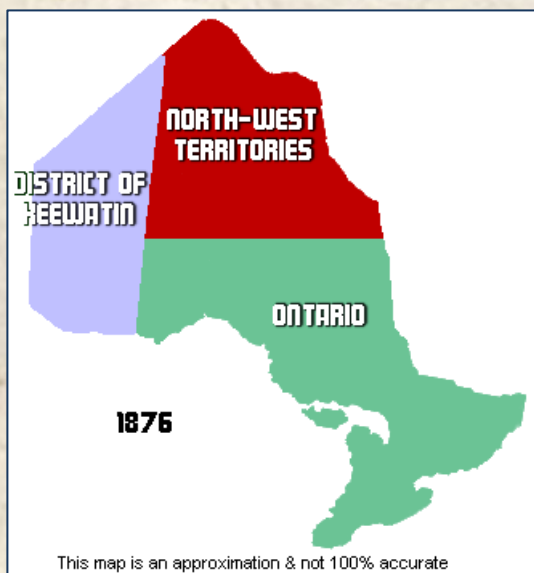


Figure 8 - Ontario in 1876

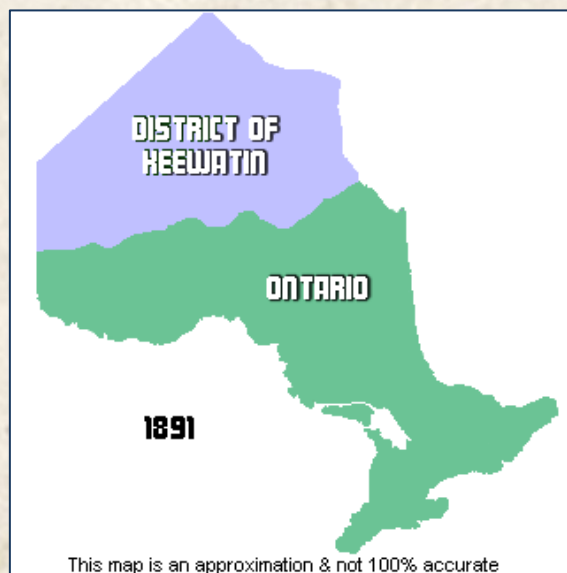
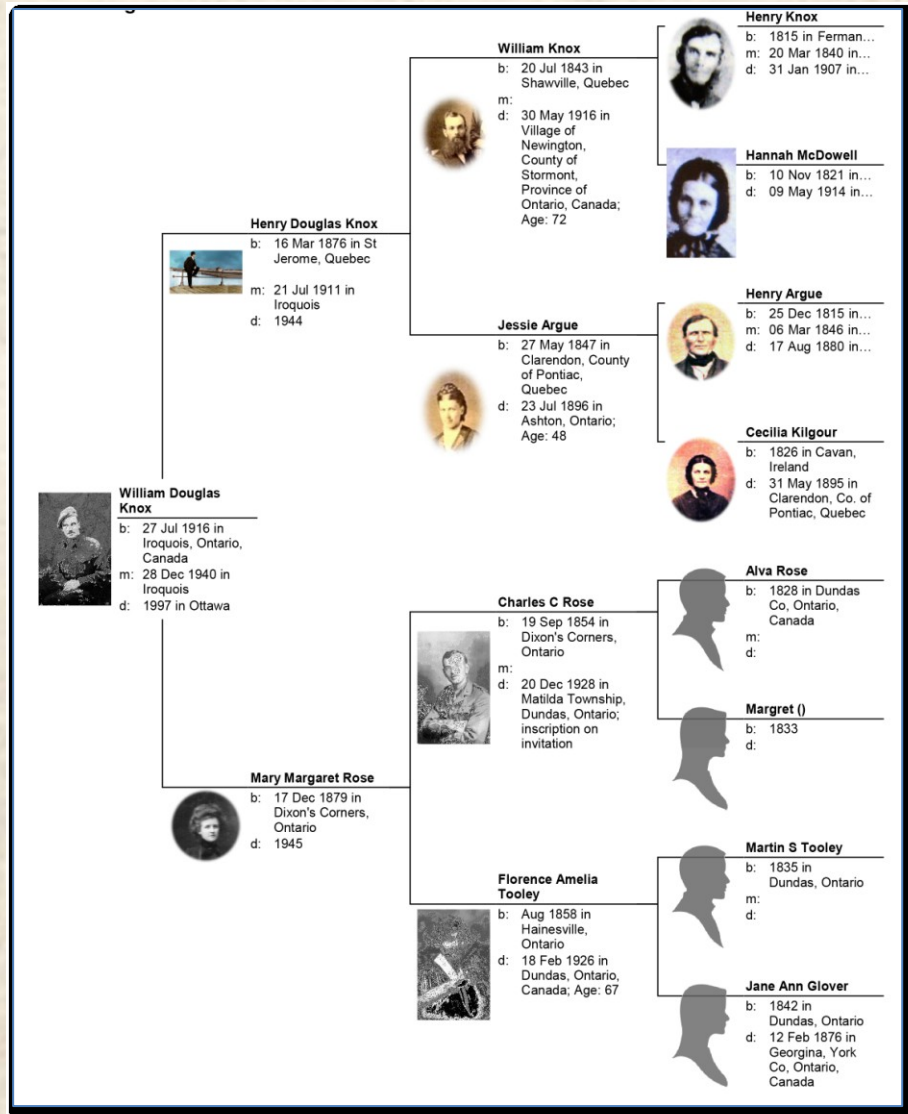


Figure 9 - Ontario in 1891

## Henry Douglas & Margaret Rose

1. **Henry Douglas "Harry" Knox** (son of William Knox and Jessie Argue) was born on 16 Mar 1876 in **St Jerome, Quebec**. He died at 68 in 1944. He married **Cynthia May Fink** (daughter of David Fink and Parayada Ulman) on 8 Aug 1908. Cynthia died on 15 May 1909. Henry Douglas then married **Mary Margaret Rose** (daughter of Charles C Rose and Florence Amelia Tooley) on 21 Jul 1911 in Iroquois, Ontario, Canada.
2. **Mary Margaret Rose** (daughter of Charles C Rose and Florence Amelia Tooley) was born on 17 Dec 1879 in **Dixon's Corners, Ontario**. She died in 1945 at age 69.



Mary Margaret Rose and Henry Douglas Knox had one child - William Douglas Knox:



Figure 10 - Henry Douglas and first wife Cynthia Fink



Figure 11 - Henry Douglas and second wife Mary Margaret Rose

Henry Douglas lived with his parents, Willilam Knox and Jessie Knox in Shawville, Canada East until sometime after 1881 when they moved to Iroquois, Ontario.

The Knox's, Finks and Rose were neighbours and friends in Iroquois. He married Cynthia Fink in Iroquois on 18 Aug, 1908. Cynthia died 9 months later on the 15 May, 1909. He then married their mutual friend, Mary Margaret Rose on 21 July, 1911 in Iroquois.

Known as "Harry" Henry Douglas was a "Druggist" and he and Mary Margaret spent many Summers at fishing camps with relatives and friends. They continued a close friendship with Cynthia's sisters, Florrie and Alice and are often seen in pictures with Harry, themselves and



Figure 12 - Harry w. Mary Margaret and Florrie & Alice Fink



Figure 13 - Henry Douglas

## "Poppy" Marcellus & Nellie Casselman

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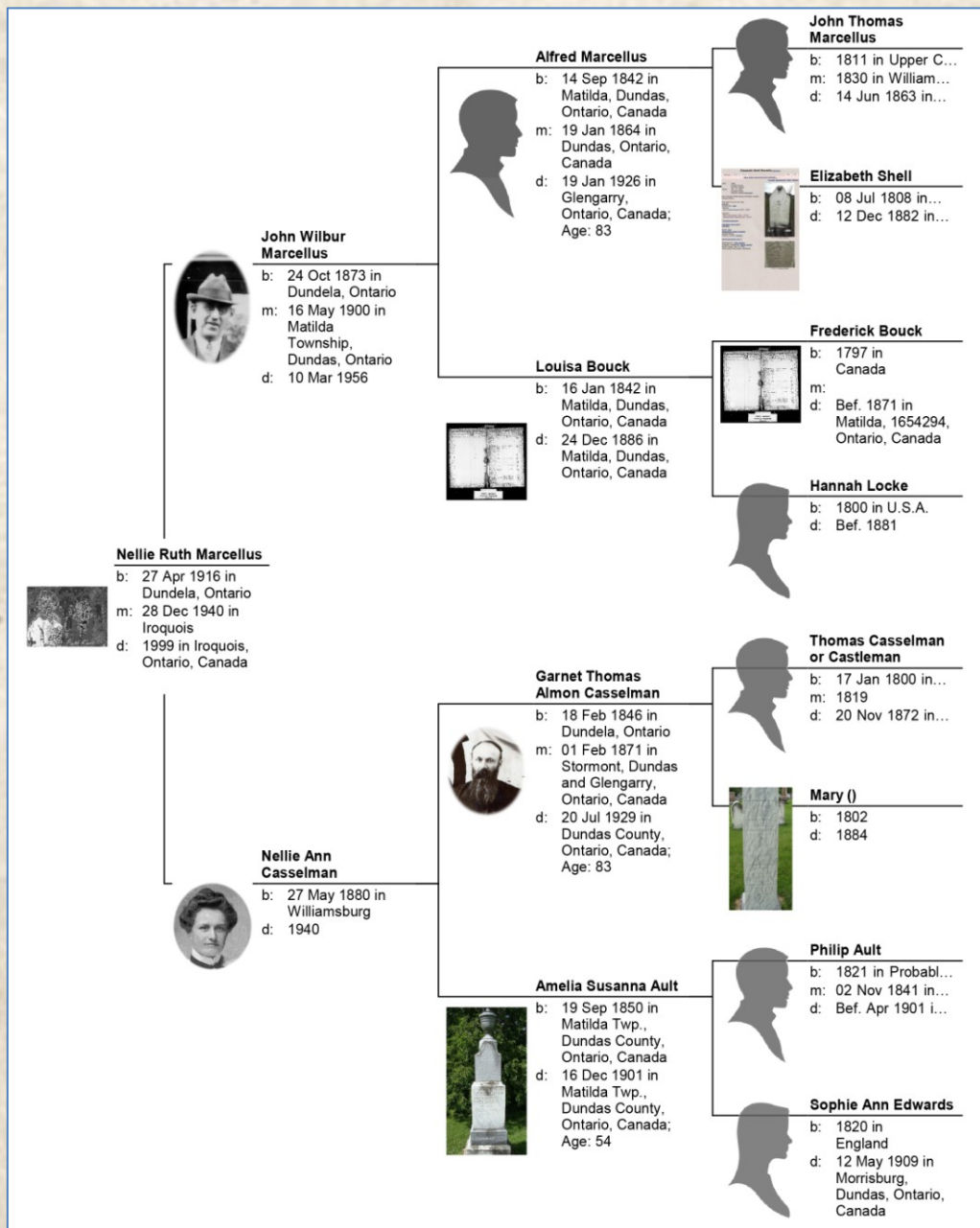
3. **John Wilbur "Poppy" Marcellus** (son of Alfred Marselis and Louis Bouck) was born on 24 Oct 1873 in **Dundela, Ontario**. He died on 10 Mar 1956 at 83. He married **Nellie Ann Casselman** (daughter of Garnet Thomas Almon Casselman and Amelia Susanna Ault) on 16 May 1900 in Matilda Township, Dundas, Ontario.
4. **Nellie Ann Casselman** (daughter of Garnet Thomas Almon Casselman and Amelia Susanna Ault) was born on 27 May 1880 in **Williamsburg, Ontario**. She died in 1940 at age 60.



Figure 14 - John Wilbur Marcellus



Figure 15 - Nellie Casselman holding daughter Amelia Belle



Nellie Ann Casselman and John Wilbur Marcellus had the following children:

i **Amelia Belle Marcellus** was born on 19 Nov 1900 in **Iroquois, Ontario**. She died on 03 Aug 1992 in **Williamsburg, Ontario, Canada**. She married **John Alec McGruer**. He was born on 04 Jul 1899 and died young at age 52 on 20 Oct 1951



Figure 16 - Belle & Doris

ii **Doris May Marcellus** was born on 01 Feb 1904 in **Matilda Twp, Dundas, Ontario, Canada**. She died at 92 in 1996 in **Prescott, Ontario, Canada**. She married **Donald Carl Merkley**. He was born on 02 Aug 1900. He died young in 1954 at 54.



Figure 17 - Doris, Gertrude and Belle

iv **Helen Louis Marcellus** was born on 02 Aug 1908 in **Dundas County, Ontario, Canada**. She died in 2000 at 92. She married **Charles Burns**. He was born on 04 Nov 1896 in **Brockville, Ontario**. He had an arm amputated and ran the Billiard Parlor in Iroquois.



Figure 18 - Doris, Helen & Gertrude

v **Nellie Ruth Marcellus** was born on 27 Apr 1916 in **Dundela, Ontario, Canada**. She died at 83 in 1999 in **Iroquois, Ontario, Canada**. She married **William Douglas Knox** (son of Henry Douglas Knox and Mary Margaret Rose) on 28 Dec 1940 in Iroquois. He was born on 27 Jul 1916 in **Iroquois, Ontario, Canada**. He died at 81 in 1997 in **Ottawa, Ontario, Canada**.



Figure 19 - Ruth Marcellus



Figure 20 - Marcellus sisters - Belle, Doris, Helen, Gertrude and Ruth



Figure 21 - Extended Marcellus Family - c. 1951

## Generation 4

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### **Context: Migration to Upper Canada**

About half the 80,000 Loyalist refugees went to the remaining British North American provinces, 30,000 settling in the Maritimes, while the rest, including the loyal Mohawks, came to Quebec, which then included what is now Ontario. Most Loyalists originally settled in present-day Quebec, but were subsequently moved west of the Ottawa River to present-day Ontario, where Crown lands were surveyed and granted to them by the government, which favoured their settlement there.

Governor Frederick Haldimand believed that present-day Quebec was the rightful patrimony of French Canadians, and should be reserved for their future settlement. He preferred to maintain the area immediately north of the U.S. border, uninhabited for the moment, as a “buffer zone” between the two countries. He also feared that if the Loyalists settled there, renewed hostilities with the U.S. could result, as well as extensive smuggling. Therefore he insisted that most of the Loyalists move to what is now Ontario, where some had already settled in the Niagara and Detroit areas. These settlers, along with the First Nations, numbered 8,000 or more.

Those permitted to remain in Quebec settled at Sorel or in the Gaspé. Haldimand intended to forcibly remove Loyalists resident in the Missisquoi Bay area, but after his return to England in 1784, they were permitted to stay by Lt. Col. Henry Hamilton, who was more attentive to their petitions and more open to Loyalist settlement along the border. The administration had no control over Loyalists not receiving land grants or subsidies from the government, however; and there resulted a modest diffusion of the more affluent families throughout the province.

The Quebec Act of 1774 was the legislative authority that provided for the administration of what was then the province of Quebec. This was satisfactory to a majority of the population of the lower St Lawrence but not for the Loyalist settlers. The court system and land tenure system were not known to many of the new settlers and they found the rules and practices difficult to understand.

It became clear that the government needed to establish a Legislature, but it believed that divisions between the established Canadiens and the new settlers, as well as the unwieldy size and shape of the existing colony, made one Legislature impractical.

As a result of these concerns, the British government introduced the Constitutional Act in 1791, which divided the province of Quebec into predominantly francophone Lower Canada (Quebec) and predominantly anglophone Upper Canada (Ontario). It was this act that set up elected legislatures in the new provinces, and in Upper Canada it established a system of courts and land tenure modelled after Britain. The Constitutional Act also provided the protection of the crown for the French language and culture in Lower Canada. By the Constitutional Act, Catholics were granted full participation rights in Canada. New freedoms were created in Canada at the time of the Loyalists that were not to be found in either Britain or the United States. On July 9, 1793, the Legislature of Upper Canada passed an act that put an end to slavery. This was 50 years before the same thing happened in Britain and 70 years before the famous emancipation proclamation in the United States.

## **Context: Dundas County**

**Dundas County** is a county in the Canadian province of Ontario. It was created in 1792 by the area's first settlers: German Loyalists who had fought with Sir John Johnson in the American Revolutionary War. The settlers, descendants of the Palatine immigrants to America in 1710, had immigrated to the area eight years earlier.

Dundas was named after Henry Dundas, 1st Viscount Melville. Its original territory had included portions of Carleton County, which became a separate county in 1800. Dundas later united with Stormont and Glengarry to form the regional government United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

Original Townships included:

- **Matilda** - first settled in 1784 by German Loyalists and named in honour of the Princess Royal, Charlotte Augusta Matilda, who married the King of Württemberg in 1797. During the War of 1812 a fort was located at Point Iroquois. Community centres: Iroquois, Irena, Dundela, Glen Stewart, Brinston, Hulbert and Pleasant Valley (This Township is now part of South Dundas).
- **Mountain** - Organized in 1798 and named in honour of the first Bishop of Quebec, Rev. Jacob Mountain. Community centres: Mountain, Hallville, and Inkerman. (This Township is now part of North Dundas)
- **Williamsburgh** - Settled in 1784 it became a Township in 1787. Named in honour of Prince William Henry, third son of George III, afterwards King William IV. The Battle of Crysler's Farm was fought on Lot 12, Concession I. A monument was placed there in 1885. Community centres: Morrisburg, Aultsville, Frostburg, Bouck Hill, Dunbar and Archer. (This Township is now part of South Dundas)
- **Winchester** - Opened in 1798 and named after the English city. Community Center: Winchester, Chesterville, Morewood, Winchester Springs, North Winchester, Ormond, Melville and Cass) (This Township is now part of North Dundas)



EARLY SETTLERS IN WINCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

1 Andrew Allison, 2 Wm. Quart, 3 Mrs. John McConnell, 4 Alexander Campbell, 5 James Hughes, 6 David Melvin, 7 Francis Elliot, 8 Mrs. Andrew D. Summers, 9 Wm. Hamilton, 10 Mrs. (Rev.) Myers (Matilda), 11 C. J. Fox, 12 George Johnston, 13 Thomas Moffat, 14 Isaac Erratt, 15 Wm. Shaver, 16 Wm. Faith, 17 Mrs. Daniel McDougall, 18 John Glasgow, 19 Joseph Johnston, 20 Henry Middagh, 21 Solomon Render, 22 John Alford, 23 James Fraser, 24 Jos. S. Kyle, 25 Mrs. Geo. Merkley, 26 Cephrenus Schwerdfeger, 27 Joseph McIntosh, 28, David Rae, 29 John Christie, 30 Rufus Earle, 31 Chas. T. Casselman, 32 Thomas Fulton, 32 Jeremiah Marsells, 34 W. J. Countryman, 35 Robt. McGregor, 36 Joseph Hamilton, 37 Rev. W. H. Williams (Matilda), 38 Mrs. Wm. Heppburn, 39 John A Shaver, 40 John Erratt, 41 John F. Hunter, 42 Thos. E. Coulthart, 43 Simon Bogart, 44 Alexander McConnell, 45 Mrs. David Rae, 46 Mrs. Jos. S. Kyle, 47 Mrs. J. Alford, 48 Mrs. James Fraser.

## Reverend William Knox and Jessie Argue

1. **Reverend William Knox** (son of Henry Knox and Hannah McDowell) was born on 20 Jul 1843 in **Shawville, Canada East**. He died on 30 May 1916 in Village of **Newington, County of Stormont, Ontario, Canada** (age: 72). He married **Jessie Argue**.
2. **Jessie Argue** (daughter of Henry Argue and Cecilia Kilgour) was born on 27 May 1847 in **Clarendon, Pontiac County, Canada East**. She died on 23 Jul 1896 in **Ashton, Ontario** at: 48.

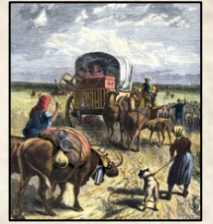


Figure 22 - Reverend William Knox w. Jessie Argue and sons Henry Douglas and William John

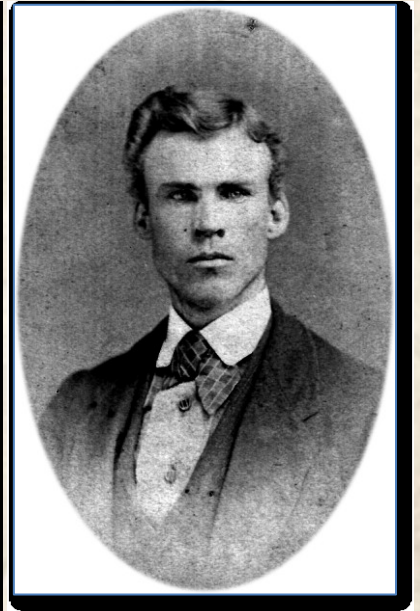


Figure 23 - Young Reverend Knox

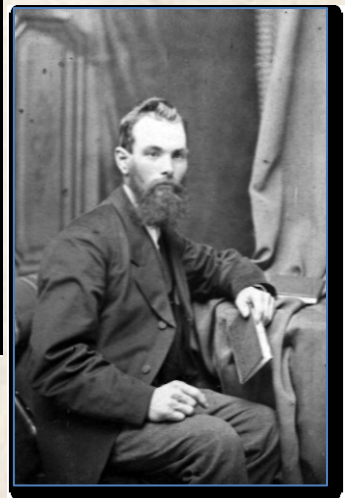
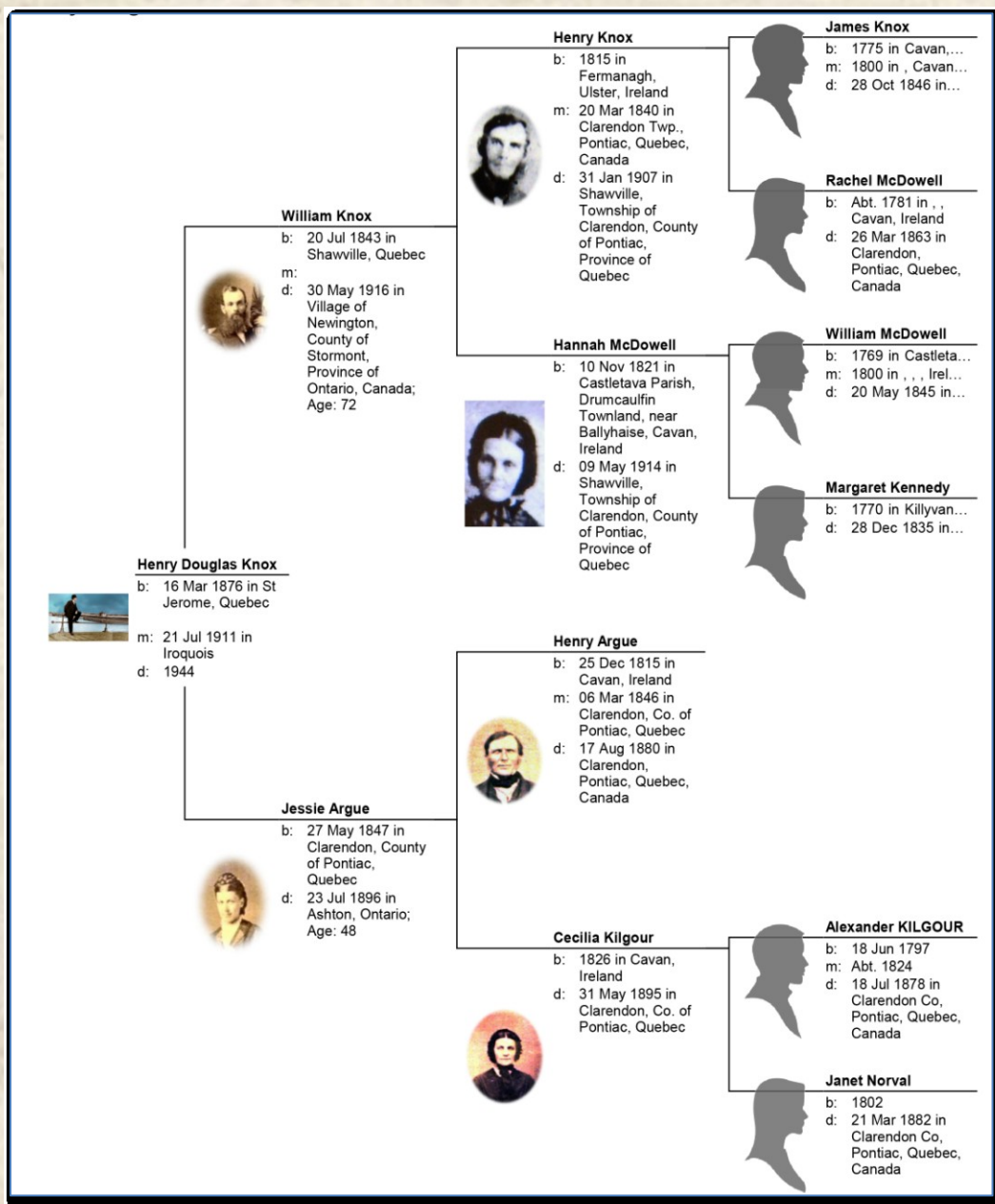


Figure 24 - Reverend Knox



Jessie Argue and William Knox had the following children:

- i. **Henry Douglas Knox** was born on 16 Mar 1876 in **St Jerome, Quebec**. He died in 1944 at 68. He married **Cynthia May Fink** (daughter of David Fink and Parayada Ulman) on 18 Aug 1908 in Iroquois, Dundas County, Ontario, Canada. She was born on 31 May 1875 and died at 34 on 15 May 1909 in **Westmeath Twp, Renfrew Co, Ontario, Canada**. He then married **Mary Margaret Rose** (daughter of Charles C Rose and Florence Amelia Tooley) on 21 Jul 1911 in **Iroquois, Ontario, Canada**. She was born on 17 Dec 1879 in **Dixon's Corners, Ontario**. She died in 1945 at 69 years of age.

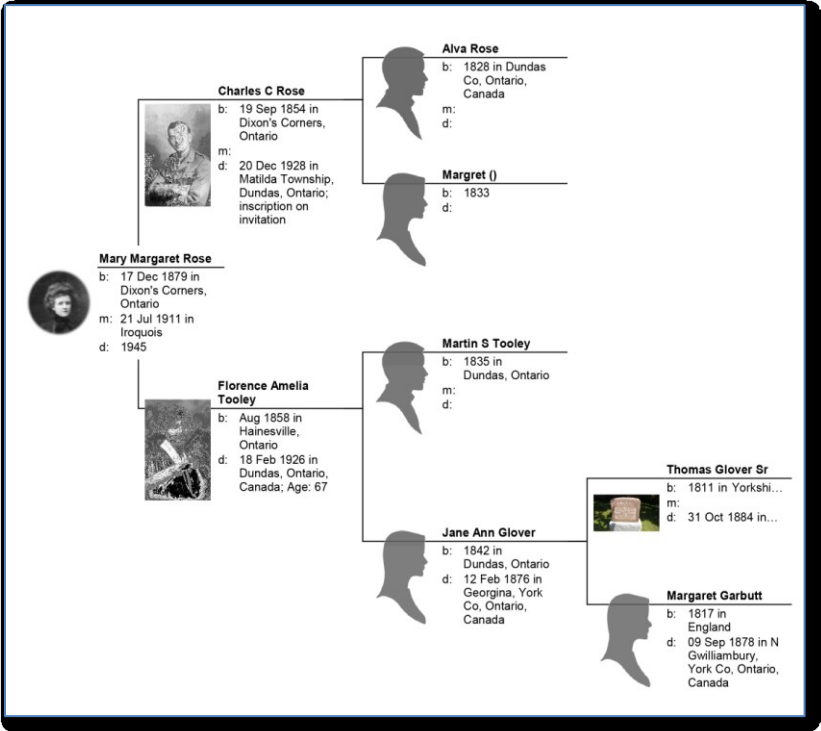
- ii. **Henry Will Knox** was born in 1877.
- iii. **William John Knox** was born on 05 Jun 1878 in **Fitzroy Harbour, Carleton, Ontario, Canada**.
- iv. **Cecelia Jessie Knox** was born on 18 Dec 1881 and died after 3 months on 30 Mar 1882.
- v. **Hannah Knox** was born in 1882 in **Quebec, Canada**.
- vi. **Arthur Wesley Knox** was born on 05 Apr 1884 in **Clarendon, Pontiac County, Quebec, Canada**. He married Mary Jane Dunbar on 14 Jun 1916. She was born in 1886 in **Oban, Argyllshire, Scotland**.
- vii. **Harry Knox** was born in 1885 in **County of Stormont, Province of Ontario, Canada**.
- viii. **Winnifred Jessie** was born on 11 Jun 1886 in **Ontario, Canada**. She married W J Kearney on 13 Jan 1913.
- ix. **Joseph Knox** was born on 03 Dec 1890 in **Ontario, Canada**.



Jessie died in 1896 whereupon William Knox married her sister **Agnes Argue**, born 16 Mar 1860 in **Clarendon Co, Pontiac, Lower Canada** and died 1911 in **Clarendon Co, Pontiac, Quebec, Canada**. After Agnes' death in 1911 he married **Mary Secord** in 1914.

**Charles Rose and Florence Tooley**

- 3. **Charles C Rose** was born on 19 Sep 1854 in **Dixon's Corners, Ontario**. He married **Florence Amelia Tooley**.
- 4. **Florence Amelia Tooley** (daughter of Martin S Tooley and Jane Glover) was born in Aug 1858 in **Hainesville, Canada West**. She died on 18 Feb 1926 in **Dundas, Ontario, Canada** (age: 67).



Florence Amelia Tooley and Charles C Rose had the following children:

- i. **Mary Margaret Rose** was born on 17 Dec 1879 in **Dixon's Corners, Ontario, Canada**. She died in 1945. She married **Henry Douglas Knox** (son of William Knox and Jessie Argue) on 21 Jul 1911 in **Iroquois, Ontario, Canada**. He was born on 16 Mar 1876 in **St Jerome, Quebec, Canada**. He died in 1944.
- ii. **Alva L Rose** was born on 10 Oct 1884. Alva was a police officer in Watertown, New York for much of his life. He died on 18 May 1949 after 65 years in **Watertown, New York, USA**. He married **Nellie Clark**.
- iii. **Annie Dell Rose** was born on 02 Sep 1877 in **Stormont, Ontario, Canada**. She married **John A Graham**. He was born in 1872 in **Matilda, Ontario, Canada**. He died on 29 Nov 1894 in **Dufferin, Ontario, Canada**.

**Charles C Rose family**

c. 1889.

Seated (left to right):  
Charles C Rose,  
Alva L Rose,  
Florence Amelia Rose  
(nee Tooley)

Back standing:  
Mary Margaret Rose,  
Annie Rose



Figure 25 - Rose Family c. 1889

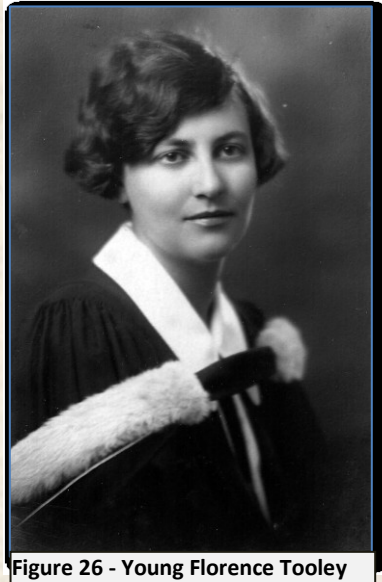


Figure 26 - Young Florence Tooley

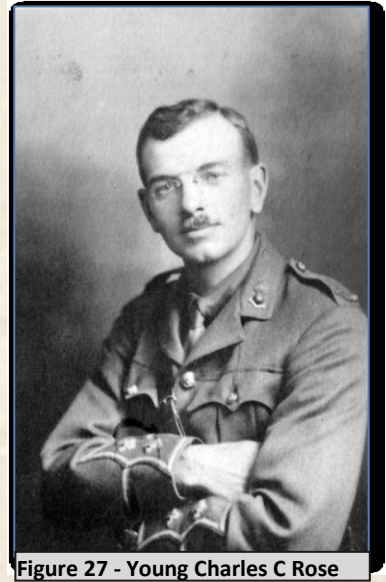


Figure 27 - Young Charles C Rose

### Alfred Marselis & Louis Bouck

5. **Alfred Marselis** (son of John Thomas Marcellus and Elizabeth Shell) was born on 14 Sep 1842 in **Matilda, Dundas County, Canada West**. He died on 19 Jan 1926 at 84 in **Glengarry, Ontario**, Canada (age: 83). He married **Louis Bouck** on 19 Jan 1864 in Dundas, Canada West.
6. **Louis Bouck** was born on 16 Jan 1842 in **Matilda, Dundas County, Canada West**. She died at 44 on 24 Dec 1886 in **Dundela, Dundas County, Ontario, Canada**.

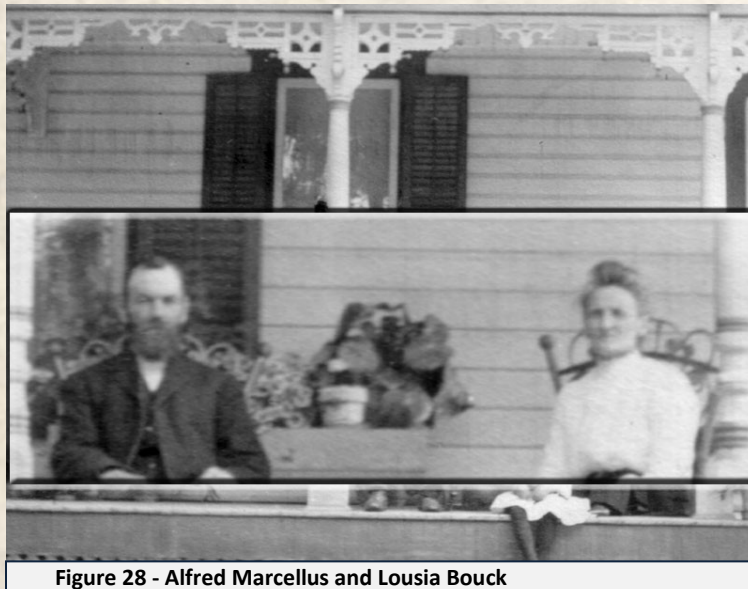
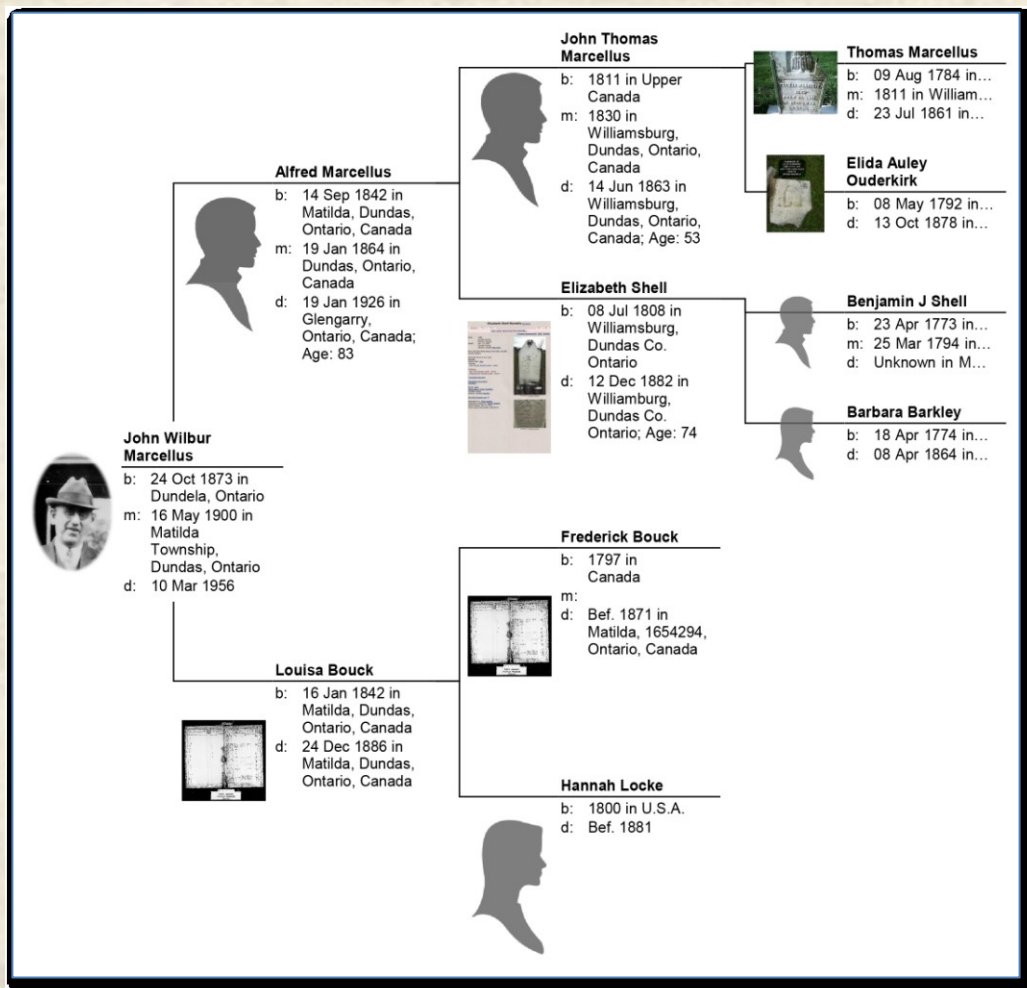


Figure 28 - Alfred Marcellus and Lousia Bouck



Louis Bouck and Alfred Marselis had the following children:

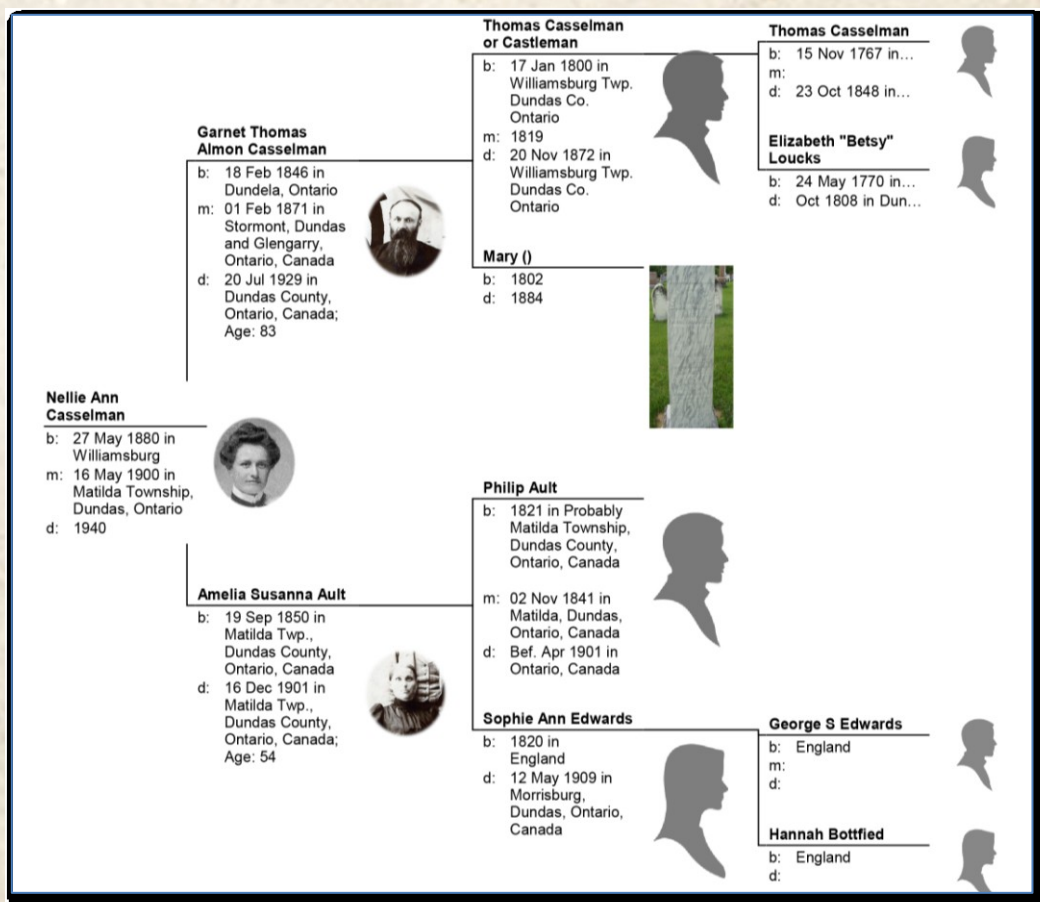
- i. **Clara Marcellus** was born about 1888 in **Ontario**.
- ii. **William Alfred Marcellus** was born on 16 Jan 1876 in **Dundas, Ontario, Canada**. He died in 1945 (age: 70). He married **Mabel Marie Gilroy**. She was born on 08 Sep 1881. She died on 06 Apr 1962. He married an unknown spouse on 18 Apr 1906 in **Dundas, Ontario, Canada**.
- iii. **Etta L. Marcellus** was born on 25 Jun 1867 in **Ontario, Canada**. She died at 34 on 15 Oct 1901. She married **William J. Gallahan** on 08 Jan 1889 in Matilda Township, Ontario, Canada.
- iv. **Thomas Marcellus** was born about 1882 in **Ontario, Canada**.
- v. **John Wilbur Marcellus** was born on 24 Oct 1873 in **Dundela, Ontario, Canada**. He died on 10 Mar 1956. He married **Nellie Ann Casselman** (daughter of Garnet Thomas Almon Casselman and Amelia Susanna Ault) on 16 May 1900 in **Matilda Township, Dundas, Ontario**. She was born on 27 May 1880 in **Williamsburg, Ontario**. She died in 1940 at 60.

- vi. **Sarah Marcellus** was born on 12 July 1871 in **Matilda, Dundas, Ontario, Canada**. She died in 1908 in **Munro, British Columbia, Canada**. She married **Duncan C Munroe**. He was born about 1871 in **Ontario**. She married an unknown spouse on 29 Nov 1893 in **Dundas, Ontario, Canada**.
- vii. **George Melvin Marcellus** was born on 14 Jan 1885 in **Williamsburg, Ontario, Canada**. He died on 30 Mar 1960 in **Alberta, Canada**. He married **Myrtle A Hunter** (daughter of Samuel Hunter and Mary Hunter) in 1927. She was born on 28 Sep 1902 in **Angus, Boone, Iowa, USA**. She died on 25 Dec 1995 in **Alberta, Canada**.
- viii. **Josphine Marcellus** was born on 02 Jul 1865 in **Matilda, Dundas, Ontario, Canada**. She died in 1922 (Age: 57). She married **Charles Manson Coons** on 27 Dec 1882 in Iroquois, Dundas, Ontario, Canada. He was born on 09 Aug 1863 in **Matilda, Dundas, Canada West**.
- ix. **Ella Lorina Marcellus** was born on 28 Jun 1868 in **Matilda, Dundas, Ontario, Canada**. She died on 13 Oct 1901 in **Matilda, Dundas, Ontario, Canada**. She married **William John Gallagher** on 08 Jan 1889 in Matilda Township, Ontario, Canada. He was born on 09 Apr 1860 in **Matilda, Dundas, Canada West**. He died before 1933.
- x. **Anabell Marcelis** was born on 07 Mar 1869 in **Ontario, Canada**. She died on 29 July 1889. She married **George Marcellus**. He was born about 1865 in **Canada West**.
- xi. **James Robert Marcellus** was born on 23 Apr 1878 in **Dundela, Dundas, Ontario, Canada**. He died on 01 Dec 1957. He married **Nancy Matilda Thompson**. She was born about 1884 in **Ontario**.



## Almon Casselman & Susana Ault

7. **Garnet Thomas Almon Casselman** (son of Thomas Casselman or Castleman and Mary) was born on 18 Feb 1846 in **Dundela, Ontario, Canada**. He died on 20 Jul 1929 in **Dundas County, Ontario, Canada** (age: 83). He married **Amelia Susanna Ault** (daughter of Philip Ault and Sophie Ann Edwards) on 01 Feb 1871 in Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario, Canada. After her death in 1901 Garnet married her older sister, **Mary Minerva Ann Ault** on 24 Dec 1902. She was born 4 Mar 1847 in **Matilda, Dundas, Canada West** and died at 69 on 17 Nov 1916 in **Williamsburg, Dundas, Ontario, Canada**.
8. **Amelia Susanna Ault** (daughter of Philip Ault and Sophie Ann Edwards) was born on 19 Sep 1850 in **Matilda Twp., Dundas County, Ontario, Canada**. She died on 16 Dec 1901 in **Matilda Twp., Dundas County, Ontario, Canada** (Age: 54).



Amelia Susanna Ault and Garnet Thomas Almon Casselman had the following children:

- i. **Nellie Ann Casselman** was born on 27 May 1880 in **Williamsburg, Dundas Co., Ontario, Canada**. She died in 1940. She married John Wilbur Marcellus (son of Alfred Marselis and Louis Bouck) on 16 May 1900 in Matilda Township, Dundas, Ontario. He was born on 24 Oct 1873 in **Dundela, Ontario, Canada**. He died on 10 Mar 1956.
- ii. **Adena M Casselman** was born on 25 May 1876 in **Dundas Co, Ontario,**

**Canada.** She died on 12 Dec 1925 in **Leeds & Grenville County, Ontario, Canada.** She married Charles Elgin Merkley on 10 Nov 1897 in Dundas, Ontario, Canada. He was born on 14 Sep 1876 in **Williamsburg, Ontario.**

- iii. **Elery Samuel Casselman** was born on 18 Nov 1874 in **Williamsburg, Dundas Co., Ontario, Canada.** He died on 17 Mar 1953 in **Iroquois, Dundas Co., Ontario, Canada.** He married Elizabeth Sarah on 22 Dec 1897 in Dundas County, Ontario, Canada. She was born in 1873 in **Williamsburg, Dundas Co., Ontario, Canada.** She died on 16 Oct 1954.



Figure 29 - Casselman Family c. 1984

Casselman Family

c. 1984.

Seated (left to right):

Almon Casselman,

Nellie Casselman,

Amelia Ault (nee

Casselman)

Back (left to right):

Adena Casselman.

Elery Casselman



Figure 30 - Nellie, Elery and Adena Casselman c. 1895

## Generation 5

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### Context: Events - 1810-1870

- 1811 Population of Upper Canada: 77,000
- 13 Oct 1812 Victory at Battle of Queenston Heights, Canada
- 27 Apr 1813 York, Canada burned by USA
- 11 Nov 1813 Battle of Crysler's Farm, Canada
- 24 Dec 1814 Treaty of Ghent ends conflict
- 1815 Lord Selkirk's Manitoba settlement (Red River Colony) encounters trouble when the majority of the settlers leave to settle in Upper Canada
- 1819 Veterans of the War of 1812 are eligible for land grants
- 1820-1850 Mass immigration from British Isles to Southern Ontario
- 1827 Free land grants to all but loyalists and the military cease. Settlers must now purchase land.
- 1830 Population of Upper Canada: 213,156
- 1832 Cholera spreads from Quebec killing almost 600 in Ontario and a total of 6,000 Canadians across the country. Rideau Canal is opened for use
- 1833 Abolition of Slavery in Upper Canada
- 1834 Province-wide epidemic of cholera lasts approx 4 months during the summer and early fall
- 1835 Bank notes are printed for the first time in Canada
- 1840 Population of Upper Canada: 432,159
- 10 Feb 1841 The Act of Union, Upper and Lower Canada are united as the Province of Canada. Lower Canada is renamed Canada East (now Québec) and Upper Canada is renamed Canada West (now Ontario)
- 1847 The largest Typhus epidemic, brought on by the thousands upon thousands of new immigrants
- 1850 The Municipal Act: Towns and Townships now have local governments
- 1851 Population of Canada West: 952,004
- 31 Dec 1857 Ottawa becomes the capital of Canada
- 1857 Iroquois, Canada West incorporated as a village
- 1857-59 Influenza Epidemic
- 1861 Population of Canada West: 1,396,091
- 1861-65 The American Civil War
- 1867 The three provinces of British North America (Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick) are united in Confederation / The former province of Canada is divided into Ontario and Québec, and Canada West is renamed Ontario (1 July 1867). Canada Day is born!

## **Context: Agriculture in Upper and Lower Canada**

After 1763 and the arrival of British traders, new markets opened for Canadian farm produce within Britain's mercantile system. Francophone habitants predominated in the raising of crops, but they were joined by anglophone settlers. British subjects purchased some seigneuries, which they settled with Scottish, Irish and American immigrants. Canadians promoted some new techniques of wheat and potato culture through the press and in 1792 formed an agricultural society in Lower Canada.

While the focus of the government's promotional activity was in Upper Canada and the Maritimes, Lower Canada enjoyed a modest growth of wheat exports before 1800. Nevertheless, Lower Canadian wheat production lagged far behind that of Upper Canada in the first half of the 19th century. The failure of Lower Canadian agriculture has been blamed by some on the relative unsuitability of the region's climate and soils for growing wheat, the only crop with significant export potential; soil exhaustion; and the growth of the province's population at a faster rate than its agricultural production in this period. Because there was little surplus for reinvestment in capital stock, Lower Canada was slow to develop an inland road system, and transport costs remained relatively high.

By the 1830s Lower Canada had ceased to be self-sufficient in wheat and flour, and increasingly began importing from Upper Canada. The mid-century gross agricultural production of Canada East (Québec) totalled \$21 million - only about 60% of Canada West's (Ontario's) production. Both modernizing and traditional farms contained more children than they could adequately support, and widespread poverty induced thousands of habitants to migrate to Québec's cities, to New England and to Upper Canada.

Agriculture in Upper Canada between 1800 and 1860 was dominated by wheat production. Wheat was the crop most easily grown and marketed and was an important source of cash for settlers. Apart from limited internal demand from such sources as British garrisons, canal construction crews and lumber camps, the principal markets were Britain and Lower Canada. Between 1817 and 1825 Upper Canadian farmers shipped an average of 57 800 hL to Montréal.

Dependence on wheat culture was reflected in a boom-and-bust economy. The application of the **Corn Law** restrictions in 1820 effectively shut BNA wheat out of British markets, causing a disastrous drop in wheat prices and land values. With the fixing of preferential duties for BNA wheat in 1825, prices and export volumes rallied, but the market collapsed in 1834-35. **Crop failures in the late 1830s resulted in near starvation in many newly settled areas.**

Despite the American tariff, similar failures in the US created a temporary market for surplus Upper Canadian wheat, and, transportation improvements facilitated shipments out of the region. Wheat exports increased from 1 million hL in 1840 to 2.25 million in 1850.

After 1850 Canada West's agriculture became increasingly diversified. Repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 removed the preferential status of BNA wheat and thus promoted price instability, but higher American prices after the discovery of California gold helped producers overcome trade barriers to livestock, wool, butter and coarse grains. Favourable trading conditions continued with the **Reciprocity Treaty**, 1854-66. Moreover, a price depression in 1857 and crop destruction by the midge in 1858 hastened the switch to livestock. In 1864 factory cheese making was introduced, and by 1900 Canadian cheddar cheese, largely from Ontario, had captured 60% of the English market. At the organizational level, both the Grange (after 1872) and the Patrons of Industry (after 1889) reflected a developing producer consciousness among Ontario farmers.

Technological developments assisted both the grain and livestock sectors in the 19th century. Field tillage was improved by the introduction of copies of American cast-iron plows after 1815. To control

weeds biennial naked summer fallow was generally practised between about 1830 and 1850, when crop rotation became prevalent. Government authorities also promoted the British technology of covered drains to reclaim extensive tracts of swampy or bottom land, averting the use of furrow and ditch drainage that impeded mechanization. The reaper diffused rapidly in the 1860s, permitting increased grain production. Widespread use of the cream separator by 1900 promoted butter production, while refrigeration was a catalyst to the beef and pork industry.

### **Context: The War of 1812**

The **War of 1812** was a 32-month military conflict between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its North American colonies and its Indian allies. The outcome resolved many issues which remained from the American War of Independence, but involved no boundary changes.

The war was fought in three principal theatres:

- 1) at sea, warships and privateers of each side attacked the other's merchant ships, while the British blockaded the Atlantic coast of the United States and mounted large-scale raids in the later stages of the war,
- 2) both land and naval battles were fought on the American–Canadian frontier, which ran along the Great Lakes, the **Saint Lawrence River** and the northern end of Lake Champlain,
- 3) the American South and Gulf Coast saw major land battles in which the American forces defeated Britain's Indian allies and a British invasion force at New Orleans.

At the end of the war both sides signed the **Treaty of Ghent**, and all parties returned occupied land to its pre war owner.

The British were potentially most vulnerable over the stretch of the St. Lawrence where it formed the frontier between Upper Canada and the United States. During the early days of the war, there was illicit commerce across the river. Over the winter of 1812 and 1813, the Americans launched a series of raids from Ogdensburg on the American side of the river, which hampered British supply traffic up the river. On February 21, Sir George Prevost passed through **Prescott** on the opposite bank of the river with reinforcements for Upper Canada. When he left the next day, the reinforcements and local militia attacked. At the **Battle of Ogdensburg**, the Americans were forced to retire.

For the rest of the year, Ogdensburg had no American garrison, and many residents of Ogdensburg resumed visits and trade with Prescott. This British victory removed the last American regular troops from the Upper St. Lawrence frontier and helped secure British communications with Montreal. Late in 1813, after much argument, the Americans made two thrusts against Montreal. The plan eventually agreed upon was for Major General Wade Hampton to march north from Lake Champlain and join a force under General James Wilkinson that would embark in boats and sail from Sackett's Harbor on Lake Ontario and descend the St. Lawrence. Hampton was delayed by bad roads and supply problems and also had an intense dislike of Wilkinson, which limited his desire to support his plan. On October 25, his 4,000-strong force was defeated at the Chateaugay River by Charles de Salaberry's smaller force of -Canadian Voltigeurs and Mohawks. Wilkinson's force of 8,000 set out on October 17, but was also delayed by bad weather. After learning that Hampton had been checked, Wilkinson heard that a British force under Captain William Mulcaster and Lieutenant Colonel Joseph

Wanton Morrison was pursuing him, and by November 10, he



**Figure 31 - Battle of Crysler's Farm**

was forced to land near **Morrisburg**, about 150 kilometres (90 mi.) from Montreal. On November 11, Wilkinson's rear guard, numbering 2,500, attacked Morrison's force of 800 at **Crysler's Farm** and was repulsed with heavy losses. After learning that Hampton could not renew his advance, Wilkinson retreated to the U.S. and settled into winter quarters. He resigned his command after a failed attack on a British outpost at Lacolle Mills.

In Upper and Lower Canada, these British and Canadian militia victories became iconic and promoted the development of a distinct Canadian identity which included strong loyalty to Britain.

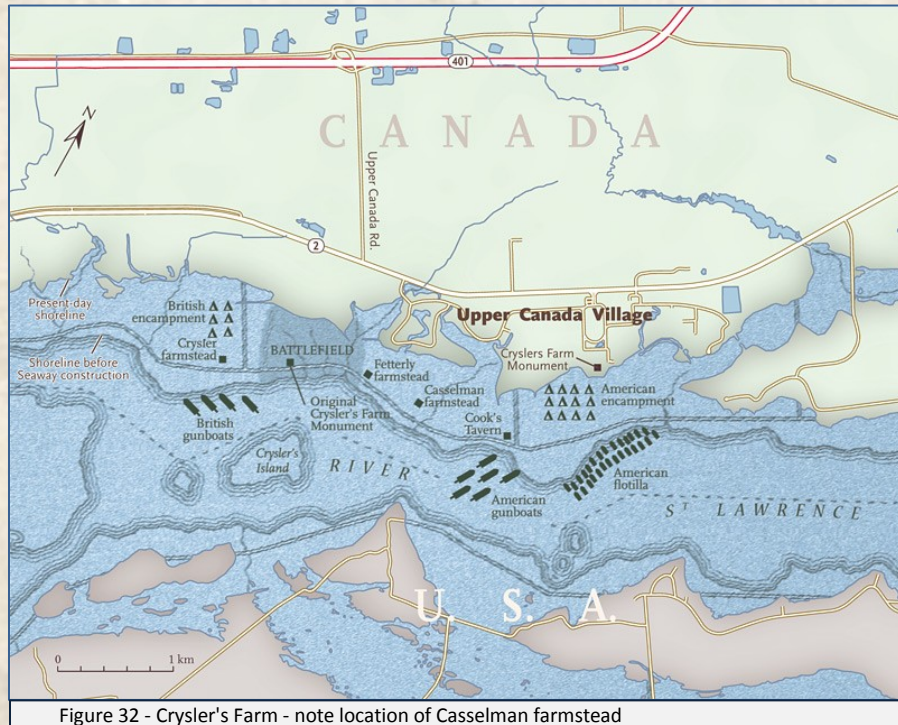


Figure 32 - Crysler's Farm - note location of Casselman farmstead

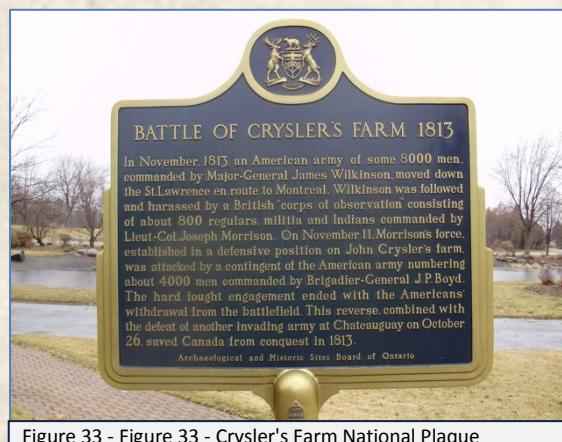
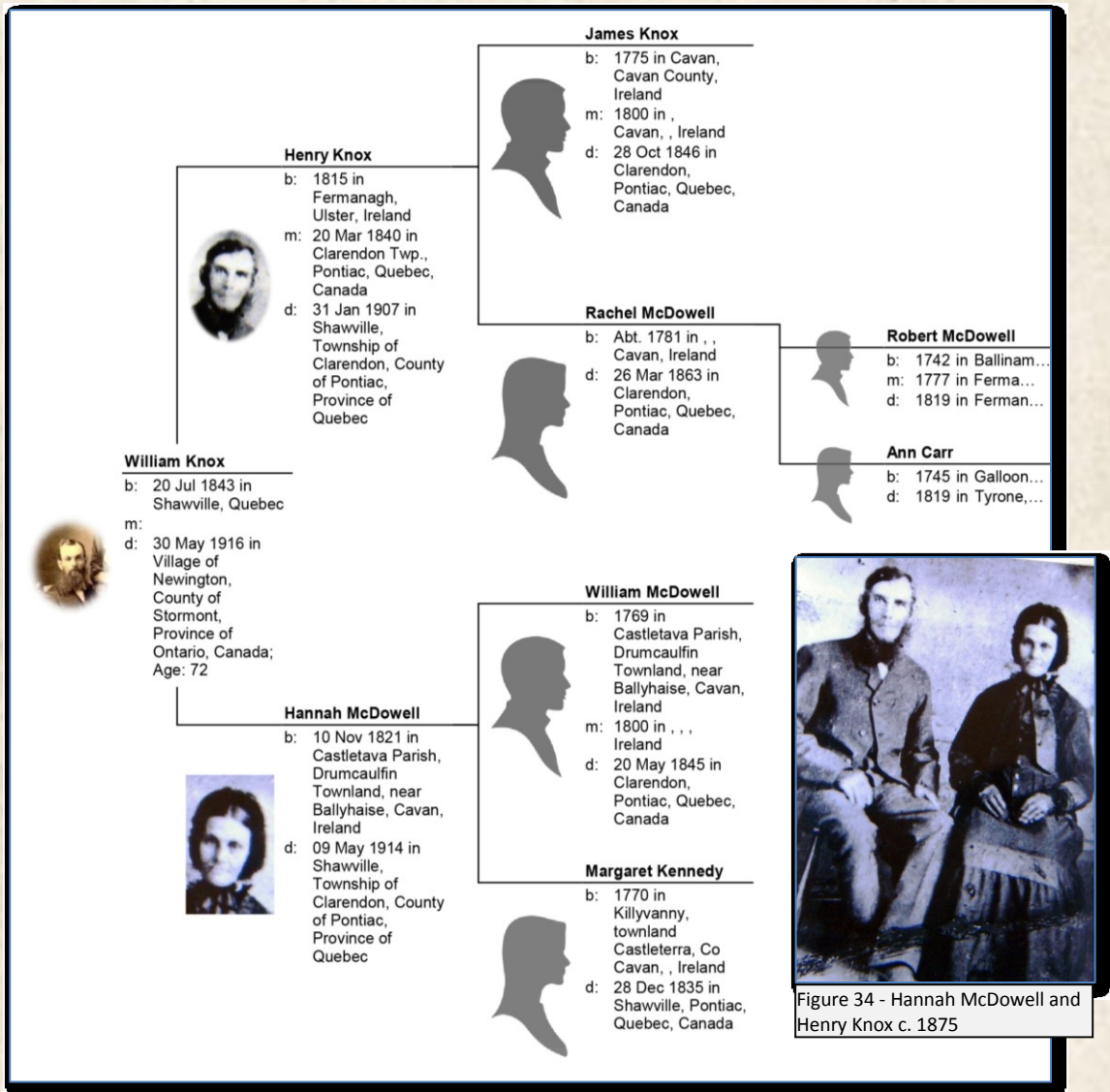
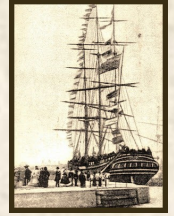


Figure 33 - Figure 33 - Crysler's Farm National Plaque

## Henry Knox & Hannah McDowell

1. **Henry Knox** (son of James Knox and Rachell MC Dowell) was born in 1815 in **Fermanagh, Ulster, Ireland**. He died on 31 Jan 1907 in **Shawville, Clarendon, Pontiac County, Quebec, Canada** at the age Of 92. He married **Hannah McDowell** (daughter of William McDowell and Margaret Kennedy) on 20 Mar 1840 in Clarendon Twp., Pontiac, Quebec, Canada.
2. **Hannah McDowell** (daughter of William McDowell and Margaret Kennedy) was born on 10 Nov 1821 in **Castletava Parish, Drumcaulfin Townland, near Ballyhaise, Cavan, Ireland**. She died on 09 May 1914 in **Shawville, Clarendon, Pontiac County, Quebec, Canada** at the age of 94.



Hannah McDowell and Henry Knox had the following children:

- i. **William Knox** was born on 20 Jul 1843 in **Shawville, Lower Canada**. He died on 30 May 1916 in **Village of Newington, County of Stormont, Ontario, Canada** (age: 72). He married **Jessie Argue**. She was born on 27 May 1847 in **Clarendon, Pontiac County, Canada East**. She died on 23 Jul 1896 in **Ashton, Ontario, Canada** (age: 48). He married **Agnes Knox**. She was born in 1860 in **Canada West**.
- ii. **James Knox** was born on 22 Jul 1844 in **Bristol, Pontiac County, Canada East**. He died on 28 Jan 1928 in **Seattle, County of King, State of Washington, U.S.A**. He married **Almira Loretta Parker** on 03 Jul 1873. She was born about 1847 in **Hull, Gatineau, Canada East**. She died on 13 Jan 1889 in **Clarendon, Pontiac County, Canada East**.

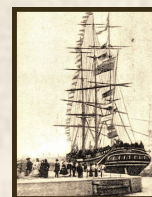
James Knox was a member of the Sons of Temperance in 1889. On the 1891 census he is listed as a baker and grocer (sic) goods.

Some time after 1891, he and his sister-in-law, Almira's sister Violette, moved to Oregon, where he was living in 1916 per his father's obituary. They later moved to Seattle, where both died in 1923. Violette had been living with this family in Shawville according to the 1891 census.
- iii. **Robert Knox** was born on 04 Jan 1847 in **Clarendon, Pontiac County, Canada East**. He died in Aug 1928 in **Montrose, County of McCook, State of South Dakota, U.S.A**. He married **Janet Wilson** on 18 Apr 1877.
- iv. **Margaret Knox** was born on 22 Mar 1849 in **Clarendon, Pontiac County, Canada East**. She died at age 2 on 10 Jul 1851 in **Bristol, Clarendon, Pontiac County, Canada East**.
- v. **Rachel Knox** was born on 29 Aug 1852 in **Shawville, Clarendon, Pontiac County, Canada East**. She died on 18 Sep 1901 at 53 in **Clarendon, Pontiac County, Quebec, Canada**. She married **Robert Strutt** on 28 Dec 1878 in **Clarendon, Pontiac County, Quebec, Canada**. He was born in 1853.
- vi. **Dr Herbert Henry Knox** was born about 1855 in **Clarendon, Pontiac County, Canada East**. He died on 01 Nov 1899 in **Shawville, Pontiac, Quebec, Canada**. He married **Etta M. McWilliams**. She was born about 1866 and died at age 68 on 11 Mar 1934.

Dr Herbert Henry Knox served as Mayor of Shawville 1889 and was also a town councillor for several succeeding years. Resigned as mayor later that year (1889) when the town failed to ban liquor sales in hotels (was member of Sons of Temperance).
- vii. **Ann Hannah Knox** was born on 14 Mar 1858 in **Clarendon, Pontiac County, Canada East**. She died on 15 Apr 1937 in **Clarendon, Pontiac County, Quebec, Canada**.
- viii. **John Wesley Knox** was born on 23 Mar 1860 in **Clarendon, Pontiac County, Canada East**. He died in 1941. He married **Sarah Ellen Ella Horner**. who lived to 99 (1863-1962).

### Henry Argue & Cecilia Kilgour

3. **Henry Argue** was born on 25 Dec 1815 in **Cavan, Ireland**. He died at age 65 on 17 Aug 1880 in **Clarendon, Pontiac, Quebec, Canada**. He married **Cecilia Kilgour** on 06 Mar 1846 in Clarendon, Pontiac County, Canada East.
4. **Cecilia Kilgour** was born on 25 Dec 1815 in **Cavan, Ireland**. She died on 17 Aug



1880 at 65 in **Clarendon, Co. of Pontiac, Quebec.**

**Henry Argue**



b: 25 Dec 1815 in Cavan, Ireland  
m: 06 Mar 1846 in Clarendon, Co. of Pontiac, Quebec  
d: 17 Aug 1880 in Clarendon, Pontiac, Quebec, Canada

**Cavan County** was a constituency represented in the Irish House of Commons from 1611 to 1800.

Between 1725 and 1793 Catholics and those married to Catholics could not vote.

**Jessie Argue**



b: 27 May 1847 in Clarendon, County of Pontiac, Quebec  
m:  
d: 23 Jul 1896 in Ashton, Ontario;  
Age: 48

**Cecilia Kilgour**



b: 1826 in Cavan, Ireland  
d: 31 May 1895 in Clarendon, Co. of Pontiac, Quebec

**Alexander KILGOUR**



b: 18 Jun 1797  
m: Abt. 1824  
d: 18 Jul 1878 in Clarendon Co, Pontiac, Quebec, Canada

**Janet Norval**



b: 1802  
d: 21 Mar 1882 in Clarendon Co, Pontiac, Quebec, Canada



Figure 35 - Cecilia Kilgour, Henry Argue & daughter (either Agnes or Cecilia)

Cecilia Kilgour and Henry Argue had the following children born in **Clarendon, County of Pontiac, Canada East**:

- i. **Jessie Argue** was born on 27 May 1847. She died on 23 Jul 1896 in **Ashton, Ontario** (Age: 48). She married **William Knox**. He was born on 20 Jul 1843 in **Shawville, Canada East**. He died on 30 May 1916 in **Village of Newington, County of Stormont, Ontario, Canada** (Age: 72). She married an unknown spouse on 20 Oct 1914 in Stormont, Ontario, Canada.
- ii. **John Argue** was born on 14 Jan 1849. He died on 14 Jan 1849 in **Clarendon, Canada East**.
- iii. **Elizabeth Argue** was born on 22 Jan 1850. She married **Robert MacDarmid** on 11 Nov 1884.
- iv. **Sarah N Argue** was born on 26 Dec 1851. She died on 26 Dec 1851 in **Clarendon**,

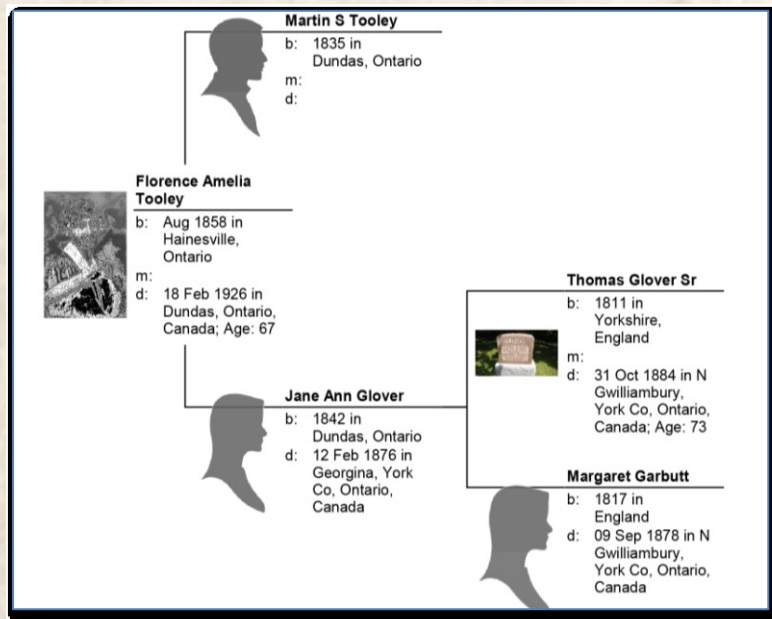
### Canada East .

- v. **John Argue** was born on 07 Jan 1853. He died on 11 Jan 1929 in **Yarm, Quebec**. He married **Mary Jane Alexander**. She was born on 23 Aug 1848 in **Peterborough, Canada West**. She died on 01 Jan 1918.
- vi. **Sarah Argue** was born in Jun 1855. She married **William John Horner**. He was born on 13 Jun 1849. He died on 28 Feb 1937.
- vii. **Alexander Argue** was born on 25 Apr 1857.
- viii. **Thomas Argue** was born on 20 Apr 1859. He died on 16 May 1859 in **Clarendon, Canada East**.
- ix. **Agnes Argue** was born on 16 Mar 1860. She died in 1911 in **Clarendon, Quebec, Canada** at 51. She married her brother-in-law **William Knox** after the death of her sister Jessie.
- x. **Cecelia Catherine Argue** was born on 26 Feb 1862.
- xi. **Henry Thomas Argue** was born on 26 Feb 1865. He died on 12 Aug 1947 in **Clarendon, Canada East**.
- xii. **Joseph Argue** was born on 14 Mar 1869. He died on 14 Mar 1869 in **Clarendon, Quebec, Canada**



### Martin S Tooley & Jane Glover

- 5. **Martin S Tooley** was born in 1835 in **Dundas, Upper Canada**. He married **Jane Glover**.
- 6. **Jane Glover** (daughter of Thomas Glover Sr and Margaret Garbutt) was born in 1842 in **Dundas, Upper Canada**. She died at 34 on 12 Feb 1876 in **Georgina, York County, Ontario, Canada**.



Jane Glover and Martin S Tooley had the following children:

- i. **Florence Amelia Tooley** was born in Aug 1858 in **Hainesville, Canada West**. She died on 18 Feb 1926 in **Dundas County, Upper Canada** (age: 67). She married **Charles C Rose**. He was born on 19 Sep 1854 in **Dixon's Corners, Canada West**.
- ii. **John Samuel Tooley** was born on 05 Mar 1861 in **Grenville, Canada West**. He married **Harriet Tooley**. She was born about 1868 in **Ontario, Canada**. He married an unknown spouse on 03 Aug 1883 in Grenville, Canada West.
- iii. **Martha Tooley** was born about 1863 in **Dundas County, Canada West**. She died on 27 Feb 1935 in **Dundas County, Ontario**.
- iv. **Eli Judson Tooley** was born in Mar 1867 in **Dundas County, Ontario**. He died on 07 Mar 1904. He married **Martha Morris**. She was born in 1877. She died in 1943.
- v. **Bertha Ann Tooley** was born in 1867 in **Dundas County, Ontario**.
- vi. **Lucy Jane Tooley** was born in 1870 in **Dundas County, Ontario**

### **John Thomas Marcellus & Elizabeth Shell**

7. **John Thomas Marcellus or Marselis** (son of Thomas Marcellus and Alida Auley Ouder Kirk) was born in 1811 in **Upper Canada**. He died on 14 Jun 1863 in **Williamsburg, Dundas, Canada West** (age: 53). He married **Elizabeth Shell** (daughter of Benjamin J Shell and Barbara Barkley) in 1830 in **Williamsburg, Dundas, Upper Canada**.
8. **Elizabeth Shell** (daughter of Benjamin J Shell and Barbara Barkley) was born on 08 July 1808 in **Williamsburg, Dundas Co, Upper Canada**. She died on 12 Dec 1882 in **Williamsburg, Dundas Co, Ontario, Canada** (age: 74).

Elizabeth Shell and John Thomas Marcellus or Marselis had the following children:

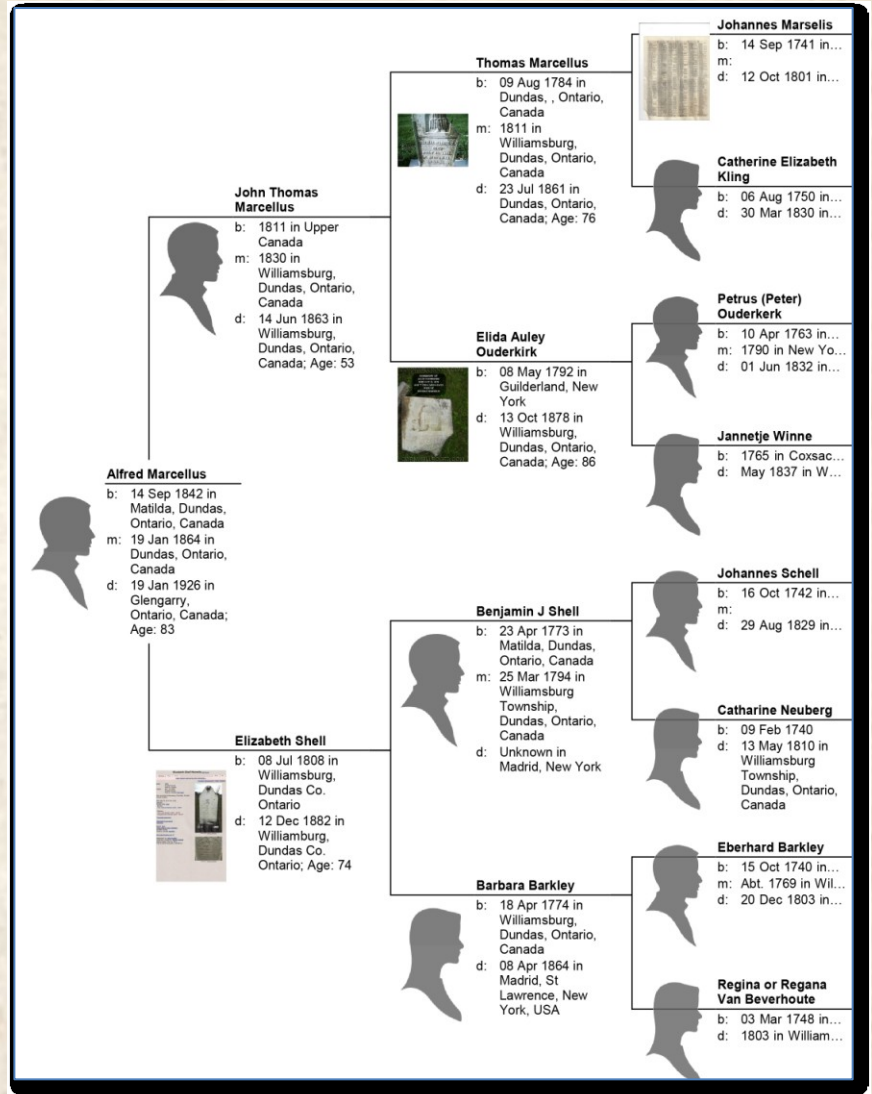
- i. **Alfred Marcellus** was born on 14 Sep 1842 in **Matilda, Dundas, Canada West**. He died on 19 Jan 1926 in **Glengarry, Ontario, Canada** (age: 83). He married **Louis Bouck** on 19 Jan 1864 in Dundas, Canada West. She was born on 16 Jan 1842 in **Matilda, Dundas, Upper Canada**. She died on 24 Dec 1886 in **Dundela, Dundas, Ontario, Canada**.
- ii. **Lizzie Marcellus**
- iii. **Lydia B Marcellus** was born on 04 Mar 1831 in **Upper Canada**. She died on 15 Oct 1906 in **Williamsburg, Dundas, Ontario, Canada**. She married **Oliver Smyth** in 1851. He was born in 1821 in **Ireland**. He died on 15 Dec 1885.
- iv. **Thomas E Marcellus** was born on 13 May 1832 in **Upper Canada**. He died on 14 Sep 1914 in **Dundas, Ontario, Canada** (age: 82). He married **Matilda Smyth** on 11 Sep 1852 in **Matilda, Dundas, Canada West**. She was born on 19 Jun 1823 in **Ireland**. She died at 75 on 08 Nov 1902.
- v. **Isaiah Marcellus** was born on 03 Jan 1836 in **Matilda, Dundas, Upper Canada**. He died on 14 Feb 1915 in **Iroquois, Dundas, Ontario, Canada** (age: 79). He married **Ellen Bouck** on 04 Oct 1864 in Dundas, Canada West. She was born in Aug 1837 in Matilda, **Upper Canada**. She died in 1923 in **Dundas County, Ontario, Canada**.
- vi. **Atholiah 'Adelaide' Marsellus** was born on 19 Oct 1837 in **Matilda, Dundas, Upper Canada**. She died on 16 Apr 1925 in **Roosevelt, Maine, USA**. She married George **Edward Turner** (son of Gabriel Turner and Jane Unknown) on 23 Aug 1859 in **Matilda, Dundas, Canada West**. He was born on 08 Jul 1832 in **Montreal, Lower Canada**. He died on 03 Jul 1918 in **Roosevelt, Maine, USA**

vii **Amelia Marcellus** was born in 1840 in **Matilda, Dundas, Upper Canada**. She died in 1929 in **California, USA** (Age: 80). She married **Jess Dorn** on 12 Jun 1860.

viii **Orena Marcellus** (daughter of John Thomas Marcellus or Marselis and Elizabeth Shell) was born on 09 Mar 1844 in **Matilda, Dundas, Canada West**. She died on 02 Feb 1929. She married **Jeremiah Lane** on 11

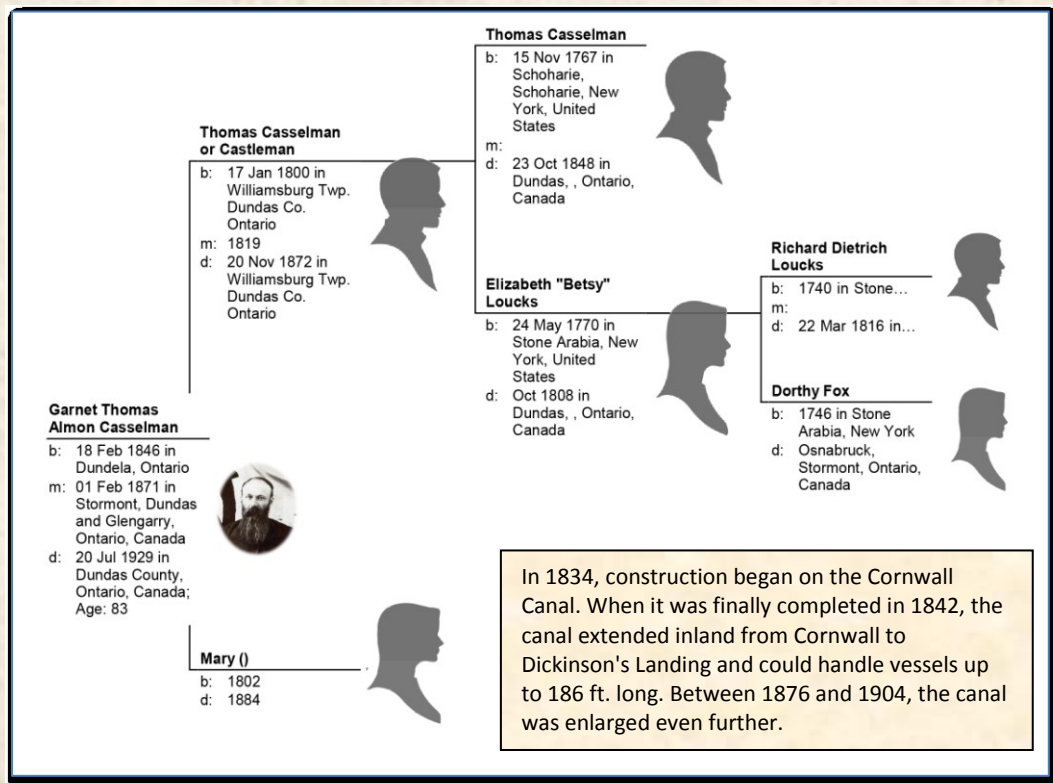
Mar 1867 in Dundas, Ontario, Canada. He was born in 1838 in **Upper Canada**.

ix **Mary Jane Marcellus** was born in Sep 1849 in **Matilda, Dundas, Canada West**. She died on 04 Apr 1870 in **Williamsburg Union Cemetery, Dundas County, Ontario** (Age: 20).



## Thomas & Mary Casselman

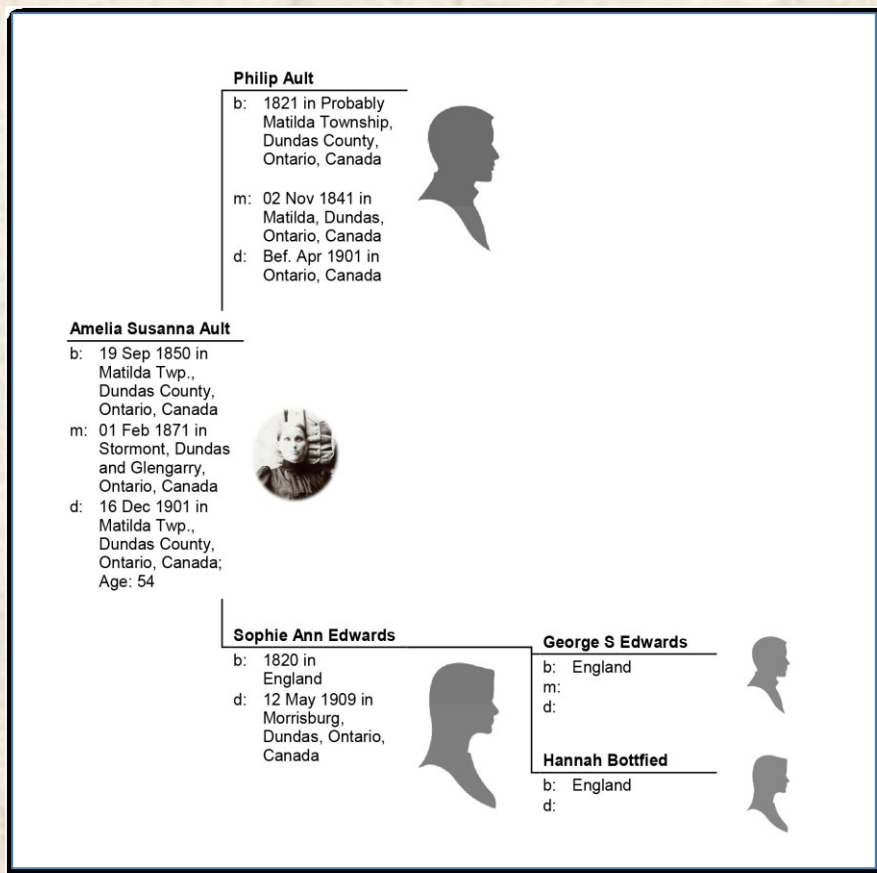
9. Thomas Casselman (son of Thomas Casselman and Elizabeth "Betsy" Loucks) was born on 17 Jan 1800 in **Williamsburg Twp. Dundas Co. Upper Canada**. He died at 72 on 20 Nov 1872 in **Williamsburg Twp. Dundas Co. Ontario, Canada**. He married **Mary**.
10. **Mary** was born in 1802 and died in 1884 at age 82.



Mary and Thomas Casselman (or Castleman) had **Garnet Thomas Almon Casselman** who was born on 18 Feb 1846 in **Dundela, Canada West**. He died on 20 Jul 1929 in **Dundas County, Ontario, Canada** (age: 83). He married **Amelia Susanna Ault** (daughter of Philip Ault and Sophie Ann Edwards) on 01 Feb 1871 in Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario, Canada. She was born on 19 Sep 1850 in **Matilda Twp., Dundas County, Canada West**. She died on 16 Dec 1901 in **Matilda Twp., Dundas County, Ontario, Canada** (age: 54). He married **Mary Minerva Ann Ault** on 24 Dec 1902. She was born on 04 Mar 1847 in **Matilda Twp., Dundas County, Canada West**. She died on 15 Nov 1916 in **Matilda Twp., Dundas County, Ontario, Canada**.

## Phillip Ault & Sophie Ann Edwards

11. **Phillip Ault** was born in 1821 in **Matilda Township, Dundas County, Upper Canada**. He died before Apr 1901 in **Ontario, Canada** at 80 years of age. He married **Sophie Ann Edwards**.
12. **Sophie Ann Edwards** was born in **England** in 1820. She died on 12 May 1909 at 89 in **Morrisburg, Dundas, Ontario, Canada**



Sophie Ann Edwards and Phillip gave birth to **Amelia Susanna Ault** who was born on 19 Sep 1850 in **Matilda Twp., Dundas County, Canada West**. She died on 16 Dec 1901 in **Matilda Twp., Dundas County, Ontario, Canada** (age: 54). She married Garnet Thomas Almon Casselman (son of Thomas Casselman or Castleman and Mary) on 01 Feb 1871 in Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario, Canada. He was born on 18 Feb 1846 in **Dundela, Canada West**. He died on 20 Jul 1929 in **Dundas County, Ontario, Canada** (age: 83).

## Generation 6

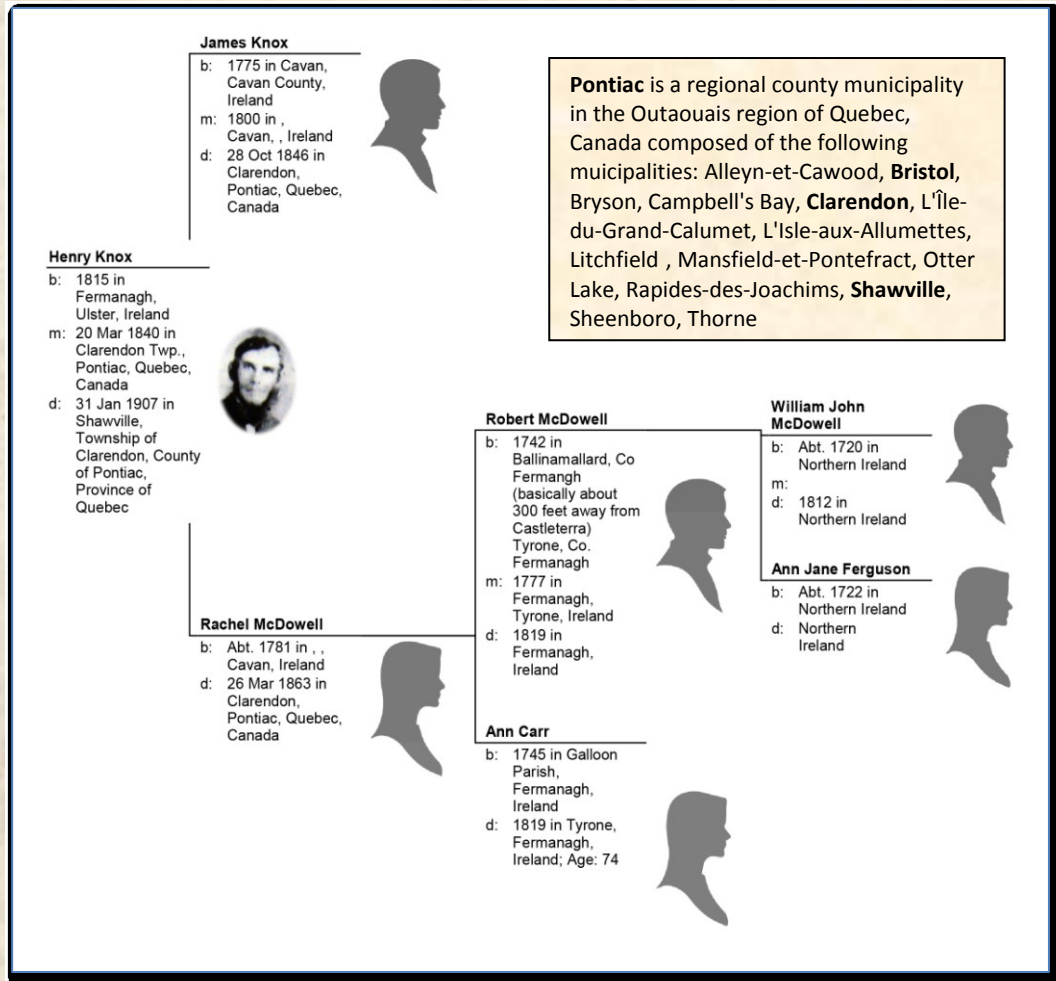
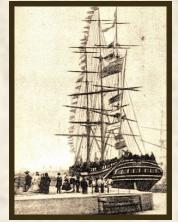
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### Context: Events - 1720-1791

- 1720 The colony, now estimated to have about 25,000 inhabitants, was divided into three areas: Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal. And each of these areas was further divided into parishes. The area that is now Ontario was part of Montreal District.
- 1745 First declaration of war between England and France resulting in hostilities in the Americas
- 1756 Second declaration of war between England and France heightening in hostilities in the Americas
- 1760 **Montreal surrendered** and with it all other French forts effectively ending the war with England the winner
- 10 Feb 1763 **Treaty of Paris** (Treaty of 1763) was signed whereby France gave control of most of their North American colonies to England. New France was then rechristened Quebec.
- 1774 The **Quebec Act** established the borders of the province of Quebec. The area would include the land as far west as the Mississippi River, as far south as present-day Ohio, as well as all of present-day Ontario. The Act also established English criminal law and restored French civil law. The government would be headed by Governor Sir Guy Carleton.
- 1775-1783 The **US colonies declared independence** from Britain sparking a war between England and the colonists. Those who remained loyal to the British Crown soon found themselves unwelcome in their new home and headed North to Canada. The first settlers started arriving in 1776 but the majority of Loyalists arrived after the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783.
- 3 Sep 1783 Settlement in Ontario started growing after **Treaty of Paris**. British forts encouraged settlement nearby, the forts would protect the settlers and the settlers would provide the forts with goods and services. Dundas County surveyed in preparation for the arrival of United Empire Loyalists.
- Oct 1783 Captain William Redford Crawford negotiated between the British government and the Mississauga Indians for the purchase of the better part of eastern Ontario.
- Mar 1784 General Haldimand issued instructions for the townships to be laid out, fronting on the river and numbered. In mid June Loyalist settlers began their trip up river to their new homes in the wilderness. They were met by Major Edward Jessup and Captain Justus Sherwood who held a lottery to distribute land grants. Field officers received 1,000 acres, captains received 700 acres, subaltern, staff, or warrant officers received 500 acres, non-commissioned officers received 200 acres, privates received 100 acres and each member of their families received 50 acres. Single men received 50 acres. The lots were numbered and ballots prepared.
- 1788 the area west of the Ottawa River was divided into four districts: Lunenburg (which went as far as the Ganonoque River), Mecklenburg (to the Trent River), Nassau (to Long Point), and Hesse (to Lake St Clair). Each district had its own court headed by three judges, and a Land Board to handle land grant requests. As settlers arrived they were granted land along the waterways, starting with South-Eastern Ontario and moving west towards present-day Windsor.
- 1791 The Constitutional Act was passed with named **Upper Canada** (Ontario) as a **separate province** with Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe as its first head

## James Knox & Rachell McDowell

1. **James Knox** was born in 1775 in **Cavan, Cavan County, Ireland**. He died at 71 on 28 Oct 1846 in **Clarendon, Pontiac, Lower Canada**. He married **Rachell Mc Dowell**.
2. **Rachell MCDowell** was born in 1780 in **Cavan, Ireland**. She died on 26 Mar 1863 at 83 in **Clarendon, Pontiac, Lower Canada**.



Rachell McDowell and James Knox had the following children:

- Reverend William "Will" Knox** was born on 10 Jan 1807 in **Antrim, Ireland**. He died on 16 Mar 1891 in **Almonte, Lanark County, Ontario, Canada** (Age: 85). He married **Ann Jane Foster** (daughter of John Foster and Catherine Troltier) on 13 Apr 1837 in **Drummand, Lower Canada** (married by Rev John McIntyre, Wesleyan Methodist Minister). She was born about 1820 in **Ireland**. She died on 21 Mar 1900 in **Wellington, Ontario, Canada** (age: 80).

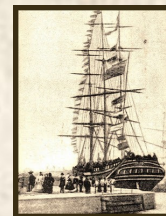
In the summer of 1850, Will was travelling on business on a Rideau Canal paddlewheeler. In the night he opened the wrong door, falling into the paddles. He went around at least twice before falling free. Most bones were broken and he was not expected to live. His mother had him carried to her home in Smiths Falls. His wife came from Clarendon with their youngest child to care for Will, leaving six older children at home. A neighbour was supposed to come and stay with them at night, but forgot.

Ann left her injured husband at least once to check on her children, and the eldest, a girl of 12, said they were fine. Later, the house burned, and all six children perished in the fire. Many stories circulated; in one, a neighbour reported looking through a window and seeing the eldest girl trying to lift the iron bar from the door, then falling.

- ii. **John Knox** was born in 1810 in **Ireland**. He died on 07 Aug 1892 in **Onslow, Quebec**. He married **Anne McDowell** (daughter of James Drummond and Mary Agnes Blakely) on 09 Apr 1884 in **Clarendon Twosp., Quebec**. She was born in 1815 in **Fermanagh, Ulster Province Ireland**. She died on Aug 1892.
- iii. **Robert Knox** was born on 21 May 1813 in **Fermahagh, Ulster, Ireland**. He died on 12 Mar 1845 in **Clarendon, Pontiac, Quebec, Canada**. He married **Ann Jane Wilson** in Mar 1840 in Clarendon Twosp., Canada East. She was born on 02 Mar 1817 in Scotland. She died in **Wilberforce, Renfrew, Ontario**.
- iv. **Henry Knox** was born in 1815 in **Fermanagh, Ulster, Ireland**. He died on 31 Jan 1907 in **Shawville, Township of Clarendon, County of Pontiac, Province of Quebec**. He married **Hannah McDowell** on 20 Mar 1840 in Clarendon Twp., Pontiac, Quebec, Canada. She was born on 10 Nov 1821 in **Castletava Parish, Drumcaulfin Townland, near Ballyhaise, Cavan, Ireland**. She died on 09 May 1914 in **Shawville, Clarendon, Pontiac County, Quebec, Canada**.
- v. **Elizabeth Ann Knox** was born in 1815 in **County Cavan, Ireland**. She died in 1842 in **Shawville, Lower Canada**. She married **Henry McDowell** (son of William McDowell and Margaret Kennedy) on 15 Mar 1833 in **McNab** (married by Rev. Alva Adams.). He was born in 1805 in **Ballyhaise, Castleterra townland, Cavan Cty, Ireland**. He died in 1849 in **Clarendon Twp, Pontiac County, Canada East**.
- vi. **Jane Ann Knox** was born about 1820 in **Tyrone, Tyrone, Ireland**. She died on 10 Mar 1891 or 18 Mar 1891 in **Manitoulin District, Manitoulin Island, Ontario, Canada**. She married **James Wilson** (son of Samuel Wilson and Elizabeth Biggs) on 11 Jun 1840 in McNab Horton twnsHp, Upper Canada. He was born in 1814 in **Ireland**.
- vii. **Catherine Knox** was born on 20 Jun 1822 in **Leiterm, County Fermanagh, Ireland**. She died on 04 Jan 1903 in **Chilliwack, BC**. She married **Joseph Elliott Knox** (son of John Knox and Martha ()) on 19 Apr 1843 in **Bristol, Clarendon Twosp., Canada East**. He was born on 10 Jun 1814 in **Ulster, Ireland**. He died on 29 Jun 1903 in **Clarendon, Quebec**.

## William McDowell & Margaret Kennedy

3. **William McDowell** (the brother of Rachell McDowell who married James Knox (Generation 6 #1) was born in 1769 in **Castletava Parish, Drumcaulfin Townland, near Ballyhaise, Cavan, Ireland**. He died on 20 May 1845 in **Clarendon, Pontiac, Canada East**. He married **Margaret Kennedy** in 1800 in Ireland.
4. **Margaret Kennedy** was born in 1770 in **Killyvanny, townland Castleterra, Co Cavan, Ireland**. She died on 28 Dec 1835 in **Shawville, Pontiac, Lower Canada**.



Margaret Kennedy and William McDowell had the following children:


- i. **John McDowell** was born in 1800 in **Ballyhaise, Castleterra Parish, County Cavan, Ireland**. He died on 01 Jun 1877 in **Shawville, Pontiac, Quebec, Canada**.
- ii. **Robert McDowell** was born in 1802 in **Ballyhaise, Castleterra Townland, Co. Cavan, Ireland**.
- iii. **Samuel M McDowell** was born on 1st Sep 1804 in **Ballyhaise, Castleterra townland, Cavan Cty, Ireland**. He died on 19 Feb 1895 in **Oconto, Wisconsin, United States**.
- iv. **Henry McDowell** was born in 1805 in **Ballyhaise, Castleterra townland, Cavan Cty, Ireland**. He died in 1849 in **Clarendon Twp, Pontiac, Quebec, Canada**. He married **Elizabeth Ann Knox** (daughter of James Knox and Rachel McDowell) on 15 Mar 1833 in McNab (married by Rev. Alva Adams.). She was born in 1815 in **County Cavan, Ireland**. She died in 1842 in **Shawville, Lower Canada**.
- v. **Ann McDowell** was born in 1808 in **Ballyhaise, Castleterra townland, Cavan Cty, Ireland**. She died on 17 Feb 1892 in **Shawville, Pontiac, Quebec, Canada**.
- vi. **William McDowell** was born in 1810 in **Ballyhaise, Castleterra Parish, Cavan County, Ireland**. He died on 19 Jun 1896 in **Pontiac, Quebec, Canada**.
- vii. **James McDowell** was born about 1813 in **Ballyhaise, Castleterra Parish, County Cavan, Ireland**. He died on 29 Apr 1866 in **Clarendon, Pontiac, Lower Canada**.
- viii. **Margaret McDowell** was born in 1818 in **Ballyhaise, Castleterra townland, Cavan Cty, Ireland**. She died on 1st Dec 1850 in **Shawville, Pontiac, Lower Canada**.
- ix. **George McDowell** was born in 1819 in **Cavan County, Ireland**. He died on 28 Jan 1894 in **Pontiac, Quebec, Canada**.
- x. **Hannah McDowell** was born on 10 Nov 1821 in **Castletava Parish, Drumcaulfin Townland, near Ballyhaise, Cavan, Ireland**. She died on 09 May 1914 in **Shawville, Township of Clarendon, County of Pontiac, Quebec**. She married **Henry Knox** (son

**William McDowell**

b: 1769 in  
Castletava Parish,  
Drumcaulfin  
Townland, near  
Ballyhaise, Cavan,  
Ireland

m: 1800 in . . .  
Ireland

d: 20 May 1845 in  
Clarendon,  
Pontiac, Quebec,  
Canada




**Hannah McDowell**

b: 10 Nov 1821 in  
Castletava Parish,  
Drumcaulfin  
Townland, near  
Ballyhaise, Cavan,  
Ireland

m: 20 Mar 1840 in  
Clarendon Twp.,  
Pontiac, Quebec,  
Canada


d: 09 May 1914 in  
Shawville,  
Township of  
Clarendon, County  
of Pontiac,  
Province of  
Quebec



**Margaret Kennedy**

b: 1770 in  
Killyvanny,  
townland  
Castleterra, Co  
Cavan, , Ireland

d: 28 Dec 1835 in  
Shawville, Pontiac,  
Quebec, Canada

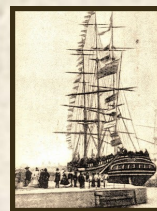


of James Knox and Rachel McDowell) on 20 Mar 1840 in Clarendon Twp., Pontiac, Quebec, Canada. He was born in 1815 in **Fermanagh, Ulster, Ireland**. He died on 31 Jan 1907 in **Shawville, Township of Clarendon, County of Pontiac, Quebec**.

## END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY

### Thomas Glover & Margaret Garbutt

5. **Thomas Glover Sr** was born in 1811 in **Yorkshire, England**. He died on 31 Oct 1884 in **N Gwillimbury, York Co, Ontario, Canada** (Age: 73). He married **Margaret Garbutt**.
6. **Margaret Garbutt** was born in 1817 in England. She died on 09 Sep 1878 in **N Gwillimbury, York Co, Ontario, Canada**.




Margaret Garbutt and Thomas Glover Sr had the following children:

- i. **Joseph Glover** was born on 15 Feb 1837 in **N Gwillimbury, York, Upper Canada**. He died on 11 Dec 1901 in Lot 2,3 Conc 6, N Gwillimbury, **York, Ontario, Canada**.
- ii. **George Glover** was born on 11 Oct 1838 in **Upper Canada**. He died on 17 Mar 1903 in **Collingwood, Simcoe, Ontario, Canada**.
- iii. **Mary Ann Glover** was born in 1839 in **N Gwillimbury, York, Upper Canada**. She died on 01 May 1896 in **E Gwillimbury, York Co, Ontario, Canada**.
- iv. **Jane Glover** was born in 1842 in **Dundas, Ontario**. She died on 12 Feb 1876 in **Georgina, York Co, Ontario, Canada**. She married **Martin S Tooley**. He was born in 1835 in **Dundas, Upper Canada**.
- v. **Thomas Glover Jr** was born on 21 Apr 1844 in **N Gwillimbury, York, Upper Canada**. He died on 31 Dec 1909 in **Toronto, York, Ontario, Canada**.
- vi. **Agnes Glover** was born in 1847 in **Upper Canada**.
- vii. **James Glover** was born in 1847 in **N Gwillimbury, York Co, Ontario, Canada**. He died on 28 Dec 1887 in **North Gwillimbury Township, York County, Ontario**.


**Thomas Glover Sr**

b: 1811 in Yorkshire, England  
m:  
d: 31 Oct 1884 in N Gwillimbury, York Co, Ontario, Canada; Age: 73




**Jane Ann Glover**

b: 1842 in Dundas, Ontario  
m:  
d: 12 Feb 1876 in Georgina, York Co, Ontario, Canada



**Margaret Garbutt**

b: 1817 in England  
d: 09 Sep 1878 in N Gwillimbury, York Co, Ontario, Canada



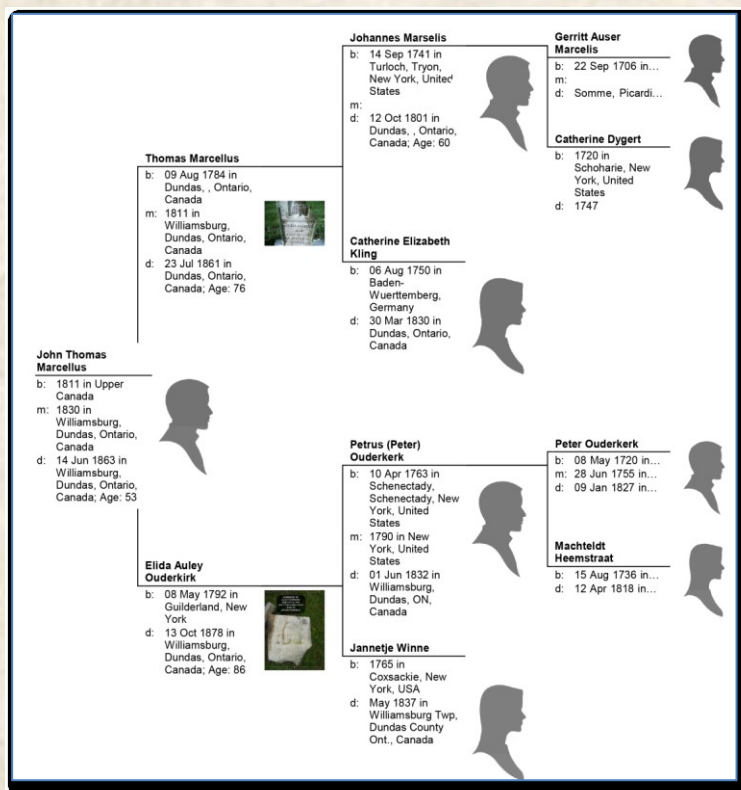
## Canada.

- viii. **Elizabeth Glover** was born in 1853 in N **Gwillimbury, York, Upper Canada**. She died on 09 Oct 1885 in **N Gwillimbury, York Co, Ontario, Canada**.
- ix. **William Henry Glover** was born on 11 Apr 1856 in **N Gwillimbury, York Co, Upper Canada**. He died on 14 May 1919 in **Ravenshoe, York Co, Ontario, Canada**.

## END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY

### Thomas Marcellus & Elida Auley Ouderkirk

7. **Thomas Marcellus** (son of Johannes Marselis or Marcellus and Catherine Elizabeth Kling) was born on 09 Aug 1784 in **Dundas, Ontario, Canada**. He died on 23 Jul 1861 in **Dundas, Upper Canada** (Age: 76). He married **Elida Auley Ouderkirk** (daughter of Petrus (Peter) Ouderkerk and Jannetje Winne) in 1811 in **Williamsburg, Dundas, Upper Canada**.
8. **Alida Auley Ouderkirk** (daughter of Petrus "Peter" Ouderkerk and Jannetje Winne) was born on 08 May 1792 in **Guilderland, New York**. She died on 13 Oct 1878 in **Williamsburg, Dundas, Ontario, Canada** (Age: 86).



Elida Auley Ouderkirk and Thomas Marcellus had the following children:

- i. **John Thomas Marcellus** was born in 1811 in **Upper Canada**. He died on 14 Jun 1863 in **Williamsburg, Dundas, Ontario, Canada** (Age: 53). He married Elizabeth Shell (daughter of Benjamin J Shell and Barbara Barkley) in 1830 in Williamsburg, Dundas, Ontario, Canada. She was born on 08 Jul 1808 in **Williamsburg, Dundas Co. Ontario**. She died on 12 Dec 1882 in **Williamsburg, Dundas Co. Ontario** (Age: 74).
- ii. **Maria Marcellus**
- iii. **Aleda Marcellus** was born on 11 Jan 1812 in **Williamsburg, Dundas, Upper Canada**. She died on 20 Jun 1892 in **Dundas, Upper Canada** (Age: 81). She married **John Adam Merkley** (son of Jacob Merckel Merkley and Mary Elizabeth Statta) in 1833 in Williamsburg, Dundas, Ontario, Canada. He was born on 04 Jan 1811 in **Williamsburg, Dundas, Upper Canada**. He died on 10 Dec 1891 in **Dundas, Upper Canada** at age 80.
- iv. **Peter Marcellus** was born about 1815. He married **Elizabeth Merkley** (daughter of Jacob Merckel Merkley and Mary Elizabeth Statta) on 03 Mar 1835. She was born on 22 Nov 1817 in **Dundas County, Upper Canada**. She died on 10 Apr 1886 in **Dundas County, Upper Canada**.
- v. **George H Marcellus** was born in 1827 in **Williamsburg, Dundas Upper Canada**. He died about 1872 in **Wincherter Twsp, Dundas Co, Ontario, Canada**. He married **Ann Weegar** in 1848 in Canada. She was born in 1830. and died at 37 in 1867. He married **Grace Ann Irvine** (daughter of Andrew Irvin and Nancy Beggs) on 24 Dec 1868 in Wincherter Twsp, Dundas Co ON, CAN. She was born on 28 Aug 1848 in **Winchester , Dundas Co, Upper Canada**. She died on 16 Aug 1931 at 83 in **Winchester, Dundas Co, Ontario, Canada**.
- vi. **Jeremiah Marcellus** was born in 1818 in **Dundas Co, Upper Canada**. He died on 28 Jan 1887 at 69 in **Chesterville, Ontario, Canada**. He married **Jane Caroline De Pencier**. She was born in 1821 and died on 08 Oct 1885 at 64.
- vii. **Gerret Levi Marcellus** was born on 29 Aug 1819. He married **Diana Eliza Casselman** in 1839.
- viii. **Thomas H Marcellus** was born about 1822. He died in 1897. He married **Margaret Anne Munroe** on 28 Sep 1848.
- ix. **Soloman Silas Marcellus** was born in Jun 1823. He died on 10 Apr 1844. He married **Susan**.
- x. **Jacob Simon Marcellus** was born in 1828. He died on 02 Oct 1898. He married **Alizina Elizabeth Whitteker** on 20 Jul 1853.
- xi. **Robert L Marcellus** was born about 1831. He died in 1854. He married **Sarah Ann Ford**.
- xii. **Mary Lavina Marcellus** was born on 25 Feb 1834. She died on 26 Jan 1907. She married **Jacob Simon Garlough** on 23 Jul 1848.

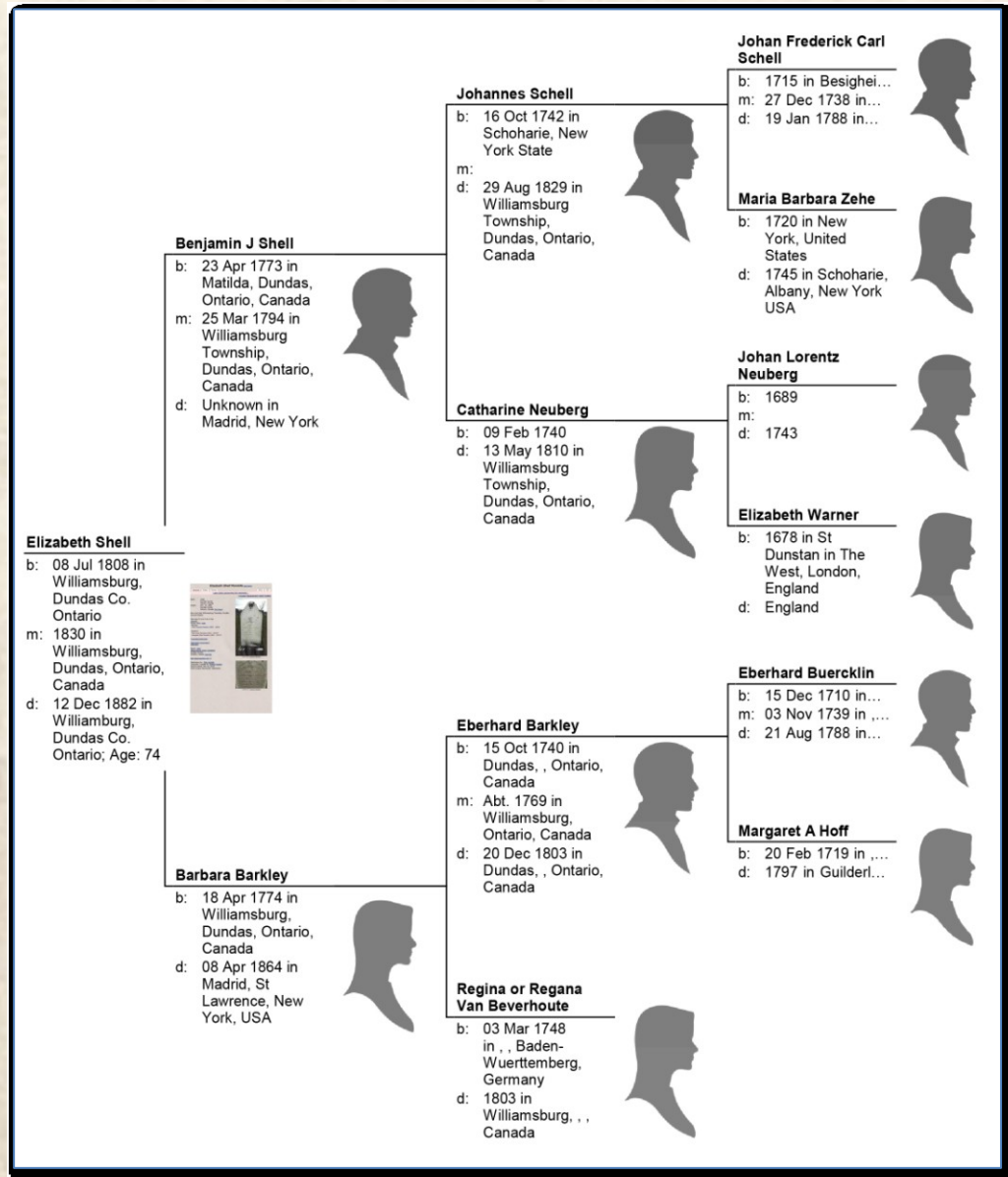


### **Benjamin Shell & Barbara Barkley**

9. **Benjamin J Shell** (son of Johannes Schell and Catharine Neuberg) was born on 23 Apr 1773 in **Matilda, Dundas, Ontario, Canada**. He died date Unknown in **Madrid, New York**. He married **Barbara Barkley** (daughter of Eberhard Barkley and Regina or Regana Van

Beverhoute) on 25 Mar 1794 in Williamsburg Township, Dundas, Ontario, Canada.

10. **Barbara Barkley** (daughter of Eberhard Barkley and Regina Van Beverhoute) was born on 18 Apr 1774 in **Williamsburg, Dundas, Ontario, Canada**. She died on 08 Apr 1864 in **Madrid, St Lawrence, New York, USA**.



Barbara Barkley and Benjamin J Shell had the following children:

- i. **Mary Shell** was born in 1794 in **Canada**. She died on 27 Mar 1887 in **Dundas County, Ontario, Canada**.

- ii. **Daniel Shell** was born on 24 Jul 1795 in **Williamsburg, Dundas County, Ontario, Canada**. He died on 19 Apr 1870 in **Williamsburg Dundas Co, Ontario, Canada**.
- iii. **David Shell** was born on 01 Mar 1803 in **Dundas, Ontario, Canada**. He died on 12 Feb 1880 in **Prairie du Sac, Sauk, Wisconsin, USA**.
- iv. **Elizabeth Shell** was born on 08 Jul 1808 in **Williamsburg, Dundas County, Upper Canada**. She died on 12 Dec 1882 in **Williamsburg, Dundas County, Ontario** (age: 74). She married **John Thomas Marcellus or Marselis** (son of Thomas Marcellus and Alida Auley Ouderkerk) in 1830 in Williamsburg, Dundas Upper Canada. He was born in 1811 in **Upper Canada**. He died on 14 Jun 1863 in **Williamsburg, Dundas, Canada West** (age: 53).

### Thomas Casselman & Betsy Loucks

- 11. **Thomas Casselman** was born on 15 Nov 1767 in **Schoharie, Schoharie, New York Colony**. He died on 23 Oct 1848 in **Dundas County, Canada West**. He married **Elizabeth "Betsy" Loucks**.
- 12. **Elizabeth "Betsy" Loucks** (daughter of Richard Dietrich Loucks and Dorthy Fox) was born on 24 May 1770 in **Stone Arabia, New York Colony**. She died in Oct 1808 in **Dundas County, Upper Canada**.

Elizabeth "Betsy" Loucks and Thomas Casselman had the following children:

- i. **John Thomas Casselman** was born in Oct 1794 in **Williamsburg Twp. Dundas Co. Upper Canada**. He died on 03 Sep 1883 in **Williamsburg Twp. Dundas County, Ontario, Canada**
- ii. **Elizabeth Casselman** was born in 1797. She died in 1804.
- iii. **Cornelia Casselman** was born in 1800.
- iv. **Thomas Casselman or Castleman** was born on 17 Jan 1800 in **Williamsburg Twp. Dundas Co. Upper Canada**. He died on 20 Nov 1872 in **Williamsburg Twp. Dundas County, Ontario, Canada**. He married Mary. She was born in 1802. She died in 1884.
- v. **Catherine Casselman** was born in 1805 and died at 40 in 1845.

**Thomas Casselman**  
 b: 15 Nov 1767 in Schoharie, Schoharie, New York, United States  
 m:  
 d: 23 Oct 1848 in Dundas, , Ontario, Canada

**Thomas Casselman or Castleman**  
 b: 17 Jan 1800 in Williamsburg Twp. Dundas Co. Ontario  
 m: 1819  
 d: 20 Nov 1872 in Williamsburg Twp. Dundas Co. Ontario

**Elizabeth "Betsy" Loucks**  
 b: 24 May 1770 in Stone Arabia, New York, United States  
 d: Oct 1808 in Dundas, , Ontario, Canada

**Richard Dietrich Loucks**  
 b: 1740 in Stone Arabia, New York  
 m:  
 d: 22 Mar 1816 in Osnabruck Twp, Co. Stormont

**Dorthy Fox**  
 b: 1746 in Stone Arabia, New York  
 d: Osnabruck, Stormont, Ontario, Canada

In 1783 the first series of canals were built on the St Lawrence to bypass the Long Sault rapids. This created new commercial opportunities for Dundas County.

## Generation 7

### Context: UEL & Migration to Canada<sup>1</sup>

During the American Revolution, a significant proportion of the population of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, East Florida, West Florida, and other colonies remained loyal to the Crown. They were compelled to flee to the protection of their King, and the British Empire. Reasons varied, but most were either primarily loyal to the King, or believed in peaceful and evolutionary independence, as eventually took place in Canada. Many Loyalist refugees made the difficult overland trek into Canada after losing their homes, property, and security during the Revolution. Many had fought for King George, and land in Canada was sometimes allotted to Loyalist refugees according the Loyalist regiment in which a man had fought.

"Better to live under one tyrant a thousand miles away, than a thousand tyrants one mile away."

Daniel Bliss

Even greater numbers of Loyalist refugees, mainly of British descent, later called **United Empire Loyalists**, began leaving at the end of the war whenever transport was available, again with considerable loss of property and transfer of wealth. An estimated 70,000 left the newly independent United States, representing about 3% of the total American population, of which 20-30% had supported the Crown during the American War for Independence. Approximately 62,000 were White (who also had 17,000 black slaves) and 8,000 Black; 46,000 went to Canada (8,000 went to each of Britain and the Caribbean).

After the Declaration of Independence in 1776, loyalty to the crown became **grounds for treason**. Failure to take an oath of loyalty to the state in which you lived meant possible imprisonment, confiscation of property, banishment and, even death. If you did not take the oath, you became an outlaw. If you were a lawyer, doctor or other professional you could not practise. You could not be an executor of an estate, or if your neighbour owed you money, you had no redress.

See --> <http://www.oocities.org/quinteuel/UELDay.html>

These Loyalists settled in what was initially Quebec (including the Eastern Townships) and modern-day Ontario, where they received land grants of 200 acres (81 ha) per person. Their arrival marked the beginning of a predominantly English-speaking population in the future Canada west and east of the Quebec border. The arrival led to the division of Canada into the provinces of Upper Canada (what is now southern Ontario) and Lower Canada (what is now southern Quebec). They arrived and settled in groups of ethnicity and religion.

Loyalists soon petitioned the government to be allowed to use the British legal system they were accustomed to in the American colonies, rather than the French system still in place after the fall of Quebec to Great Britain. The creation of Upper and Lower Canada allowed most Loyalists to live under British laws and institutions, while the French-speaking population of Lower Canada could maintain their familiar French civil law and the Catholic religion.

"Those Loyalists who have adhered to the Unity of the Empire, and joined the Royal Standard before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783, and all their Children and their Descendants by either sex, are to be distinguished by the following Capitals, affixed to their names: **U.E.** alluding to their great principle The Unity of the Empire."

**Lord Dorchester**, the governor of Quebec and Governor General of British North America

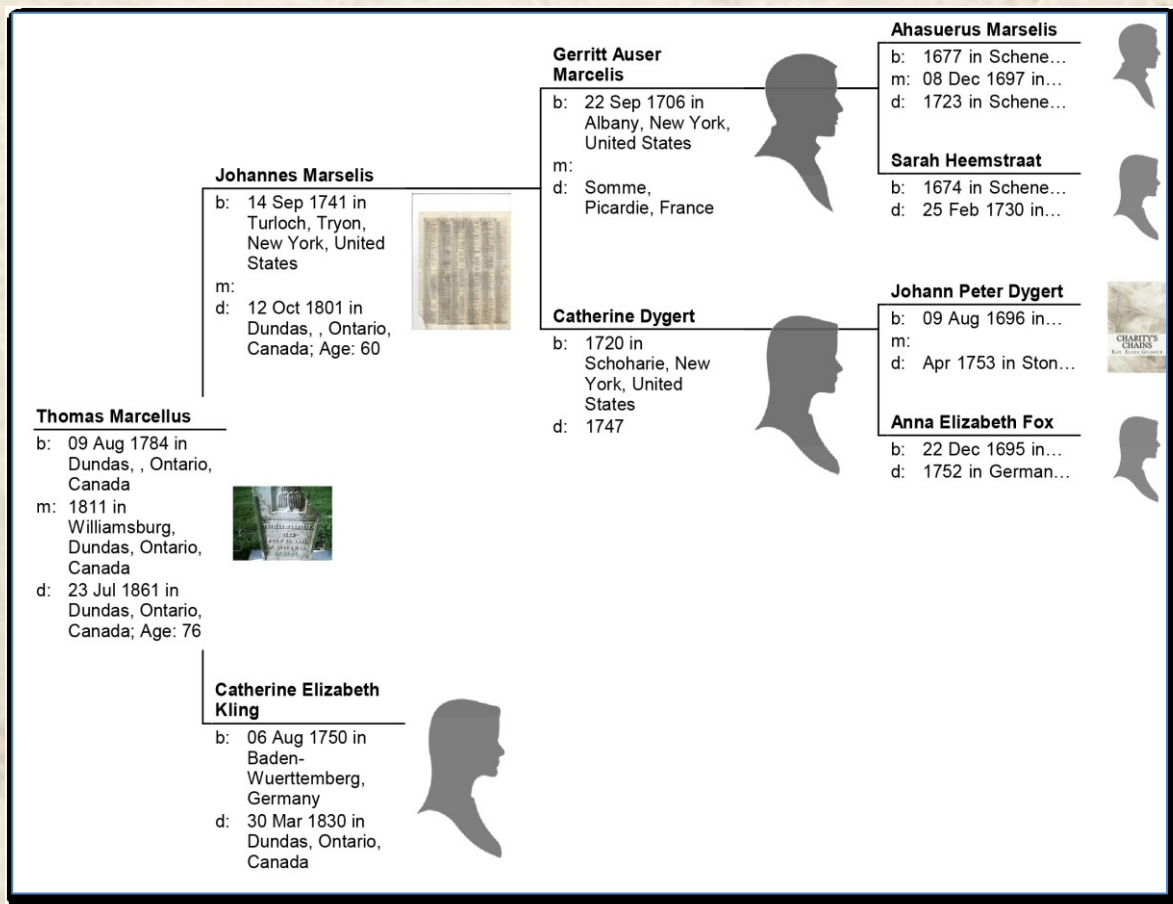
<sup>1</sup> wiki --> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Empire\\_Loyalist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Empire_Loyalist)

## Johannes Marselis & Catherine King

1. **Johannes Marselis or Marcellus** (son of Gerritt Auser Marselis and Catherine Dygert) was born on 14 Sep 1741 in **Turloch, Tryon, New York Colony**. He died on 12 Oct 1801 in **Dundas, Upper Canada**. He married **Catherine Elizabeth Kling**.



2. **Catherine Elizabeth Kling** was born on 06 Aug 1750 in **Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died on 30 Mar 1830 in **Dundas, Upper Canada**.



Catherine Elizabeth Kling and Johannes Marselis or Marcellus had the following children:






- i. **Catherine Elizabeth Marcellus** was born on 01 Sep 1771 in **Williamsburg, , Upper Canada**. She died on 12 Aug 1846 in **Dundas, Upper Canada**. She married **John George Cook** in 1790. He was born on 03 Feb 1769 in **Philadelphia, Jefferson, Pennsylvania Colony**. He died on 05 Dec 1800 in **Williamsburg, Dundas County, Upper Canada**. She married **Jacob Doran** in 1813.
- ii. **Magdalena Marcellus** was born on 10 Oct 1772 in **Schoharie, Schoharie, New York Colony**. She died on 10 Feb 1840 in **Dundas, Upper Canada**. She married **Ludwig Schwerdtfeger**. He was born about 1770. He died about 1827

- at about 57.
- iii. **Johan George Marcellus** was born on 19 Feb 1776 in **Schoharie, New York Colony**. He died on 04 Apr 1839 in **Dundas, Upper Canada**. He married **Elizabeth Barkley**. She was born on 16 Jan 1785. She died on 14 Apr 1849 at age 64.
  - iv. **John Marcellus** was born in 1782 in **Canada**. He died in Nov 1871. He married **Maria E Hall**. She was born in 1802. She died about 1866. He then married **Anna Myers**. She was born in 1797. She died in 1830 at age 33.
  - v. **Thomas Marcellus** was born on 09 Aug 1784 in **Dundas, Upper Canada**. He died on 23 Jul 1861 in **Dundas, Upper Canada** (age: 76). He married **Alida Auley Ouderkerk** (daughter of Petrus "Peter" Ouderkerk and Jannetje Winne) in 1811 in Williamsburg, Dundas, Upper Canada. She was born on 08 May 1792 in **Guilderland, New York, USA**. She died on 13 Oct 1878 in **Williamsburg, Dundas County, Ontario, Canada** (age: 86).
  - vi. **Garret Marcellus** was born in 1788 in **Williamsburg, Upper Canada**. He died on 12 Jan 1821 at age 33
  - vii. **Peter Marcellus** was born in 1790 in **Williamsburg, Upper Canada**. He died at 31 on 18 Jul 1821
  - viii. **Maria Lenora Marcellus** was born on 23 Apr 1793 in **Williamsburg, Upper Canada**. She died on 03 Aug 1858. She married **John P Empey** on 08 Sep 1811. He was born in 1790 and died in 1860 at age 70.
  - ix. **Mary Marcellus** was born on 23 Apr 1793 in **Upper Canada**.

### **Peter Ouderkerk & Janetje Winne**

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- 3. **Petrus "Peter" Ouderkerk** (son of Peter Ouderkerk and Machteldt Heemstraat) was born on 10 Apr 1763 in **Schenectady, Schenectady, New York Colony**. He died on 01 Jun 1832 in **Williamsburg, Dundas, Upper Canada** at age 59. He married **Jannetje Winne** in 1790 in **New York, USA**.
- 4. **Jannetje Winne** was born in 1765 in **Coxsackie, New York Colony**. She died in May 1837 in **Williamsburg Twp, Dundas County, Upper Canada**.

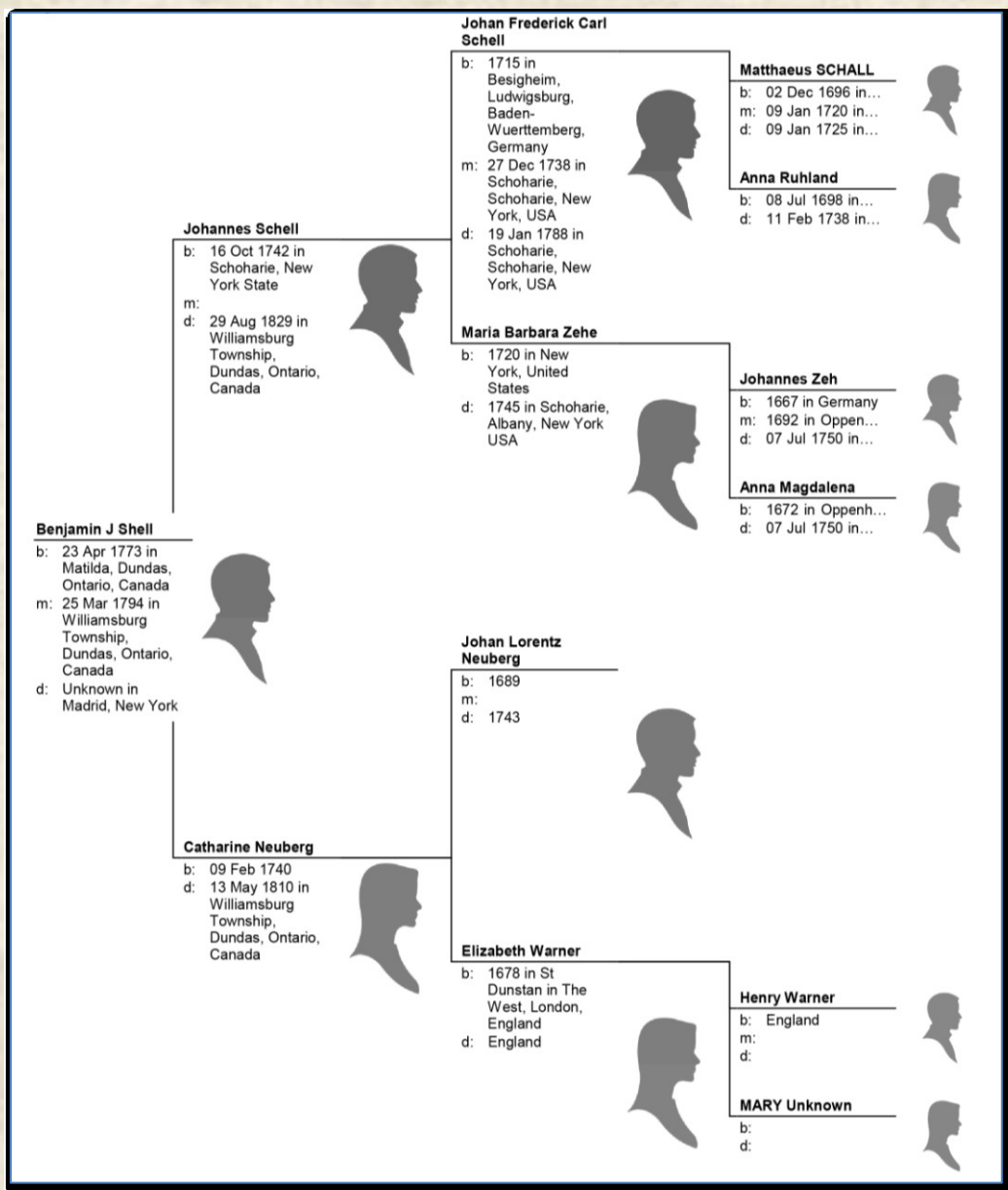
<p><b>Elida Auley Ouderkirk</b></p> <p>b: 08 May 1792 in Guilderland, New York</p> <p>m: 1811 in Williamsburg, Dundas, Ontario, Canada</p> <p>d: 13 Oct 1878 in Williamsburg, Dundas, Ontario, Canada; Age: 86</p> 	<p><b>Petrus (Peter) Ouderkirk</b></p> <p>b: 10 Apr 1763 in Schenectady, Schenectady, New York, United States</p> <p>m: 1790 in New York, United States</p> <p>d: 01 Jun 1832 in Williamsburg, Dundas, ON, Canada</p> 	<p><b>Peter Ouderkirk</b></p> <p>b: 08 May 1720 in Albany, Albany, New York, United States</p> <p>m: 28 Jun 1755 in Schenectady, Albany, New York, United States</p> <p>d: 09 Jan 1827 in Schenectady, Schenectady, New York, United States</p> 
<p><b>Jannetje Winne</b></p> <p>b: 1765 in Cocksackie, New York, USA</p> <p>d: May 1837 in Williamsburg Twp, Dundas County Ont., Canada</p> 	<p><b>Machteldt Heemstraat</b></p> <p>b: 15 Aug 1736 in Schenectady, Schenectady, New York, United States</p> <p>d: 12 Apr 1818 in Schenectady, Schenectady, New York, United States</p> 	

Jannetje Winne and Petrus (Peter) Ouderkirk had the following children:

- i Elida Auley Ouderkirk was born on 08 May 1792 in **Guilderland, New York, USA**. She died on 13 Oct 1878 in **Williamsburg, Dundas County, Ontario, Canada** (Age: 86). She married **Thomas Marcellus** (son of Johannes Marselis or Marcellus and Catherine Elizabeth Kling) in 1811 in **Williamsburg, Dundas, Upper Canada**. He was born on 09 Aug 1784 in **Dundas, Upper Canada**. He died on 23 Jul 1861 in **Dundas, Canada West** (age: 76).
- ii Maria Ouderkirk

### Johannes Schell & Catherine Neuberg

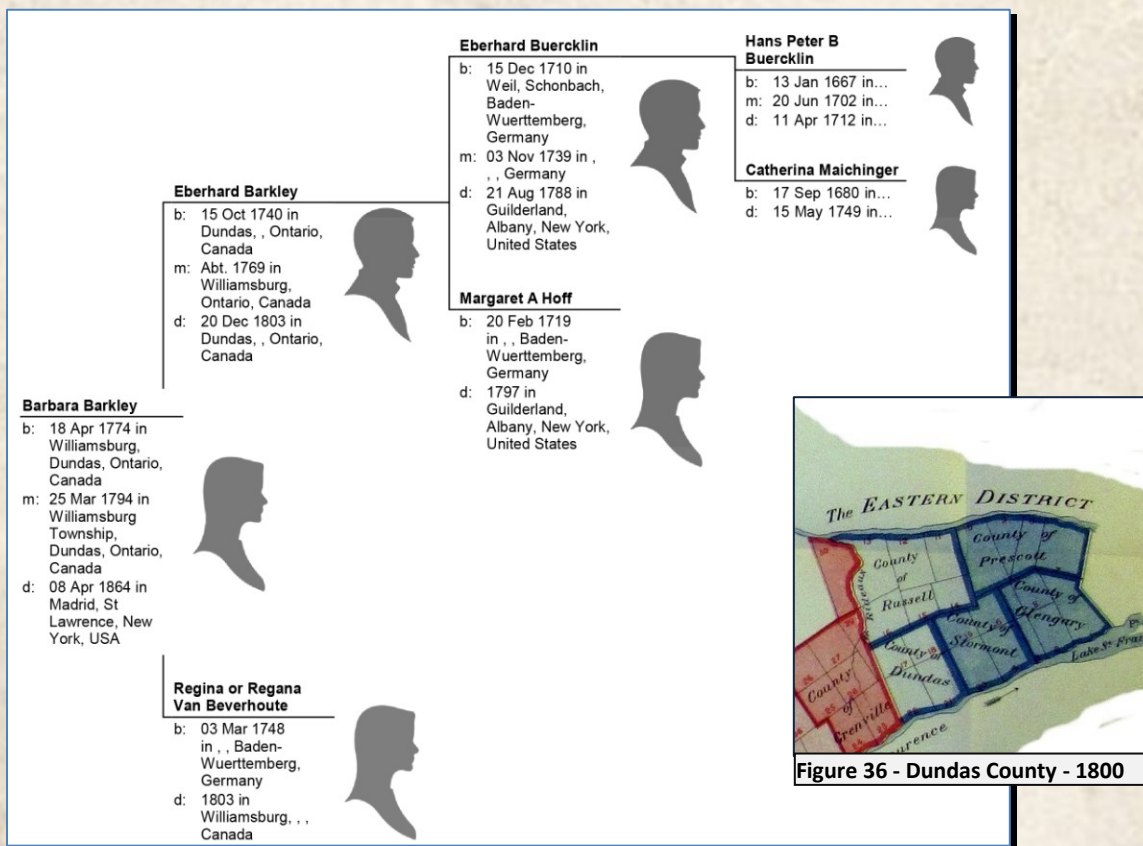
5. **Johannes Schell** (son of Johan Frederick Carl Schell and Maria Barbara Zehe) was born on 16 Oct 1742 in **Schoharie, New York Colony**. He died at 87 years on 29 Aug 1829 in **Williamsburg Township, Dundas County, Upper Canada**. He married **Catharine Neuberg**.
6. **Catharine Neuberg** (daughter of Johan Lorentz Neuberg and Elizabeth Warner) was born on 09 Feb 1740. She died at age 70 on 13 May 1810 in **Williamsburg Township, Dundas, Upper Canada**.



Catharine Neuberg and Johannes Schell gave birth to **Benjamin J Shell**, born on 23 Apr 1773 in **Matilda, Dundas, Upper Canada**. He died in **Madrid, New York Colony**. He married **Barbara Barkley** (daughter of Eberhard Barkley and Regina Van Beverhoute) on 25 Mar 1794 in **Williamsburg Township, Dundas, Upper Canada**. She was born on 18 Apr 1774 in **Williamsburg, Dundas County, Upper Canada**. She died on 08 Apr 1864 in **Madrid, St Lawrence, New York, USA**.

## Eberhard Barkley & Regina Van Beverhoute

7. **Eberhard Barkley** (son of Eberhard Buercklin and Margaret A Hoff) was born on 15 Oct 1740 in **Dundas, Upper Canada**. He died on 20 Dec 1803 in **Dundas, Upper Canada**. He married **Regina Van Beverhoute** about 1769 in Williamsburg, Ontario, Canada.
8. **Regina Van Beverhoute** was born on 03 Mar 1748 in **Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died in 1803 in **Williamsburg, Dundas County, Upper Canada**.

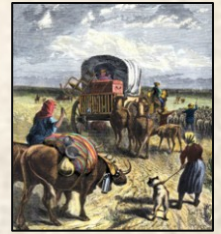





Regina Van Beverhoute and Eberhard Barkley had the following children:

- i. **Margarita Catherine Barkley** was born on 26 Oct 1770 in **Williamsburg, Dundas County, Upper Canada**. She died on 11 Nov 1836 in **Morrisburg, Upper Canada**.
- ii. **Christian H. Barkley** was born on 03 Aug 1772 in **Williamsburg, Dundas County, Upper Canada**. He died on 13 Apr 1810 in **Williamsburg, Dundas, Upper Canada**.
- iii. **Barbara Barkley** was born on 18 Apr 1774 in **Williamsburg, Dundas, Ontario, Canada**. She died on 08 Apr 1864 in **Madrid, St Lawrence, New York, USA**. She married **Benjamin J Shell** (son of Johannes Schell and Catharine Neuberger) on 25 Mar 1794 in Williamsburg Township, Dundas, Ontario, Canada. He was born on 23 Apr 1773 in **Matilda, Dundas County, Upper Canada**. He died date Unknown in **Madrid, New York, USA**.
- iv. **Everhard Barkley** was born on 28 Jul 1785 in **Williamsburg, Dundas County, Upper Canada**.

## Deitrich Loucks & Dorothy Fox

9. **Richard Dietrich Loucks** was born in 1740 in **Stone Arabia, New York Colony**. He died on 22 Mar 1816 in **Osnabruck Twp , Co.Stormont, Upper Canada**. He married **Dorothy Fox**.
10. **Dorothy Fox** was born in 1746 in **Stone Arabia, New York Colony**. She died in **Osnabruck, Stormont, Upper Canada**.



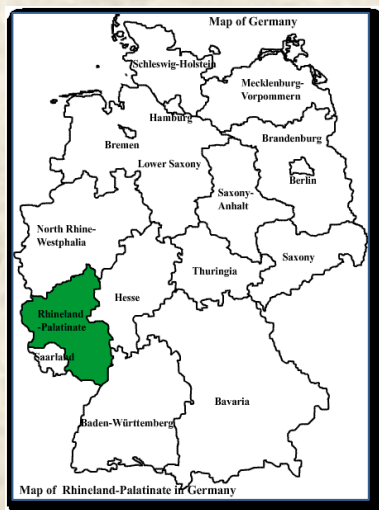
<b>Richard Dietrich Loucks</b> b: 1740 in Stone Arabia, New York m: d: 22 Mar 1816 in Osnabruck Twp , Co.Stormont	
<b>Elizabeth "Betsy" Loucks</b> b: 24 May 1770 in Stone Arabia, New York, United States m: d: Oct 1808 in Dundas, , Ontario, Canada	
<b>Dorothy Fox</b> b: 1746 in Stone Arabia, New York d: Osnabruck, Stormont, Ontario, Canada	

Dorothy Fox and Richard Dietrich Loucks had **Elizabeth "Betsy" Loucks** born on 24 May 1770 in **Stone Arabia, New York Colony**. She died in Oct 1808 in **Dundas, Upper Canada**. She married **Thomas Casselman**. He was born on 15 Nov 1767 in **Schoharie, Schoharie, New York Colony**. He died on 23 Oct 1848 in **Dundas, Upper Canada**.

**END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY**

## Generation 8

### Context: Palentine Migration<sup>2</sup>



The German Loyalist pioneers of Dundas County had Lutheran forefathers who had dwelt on the banks of the Rhine in the "**Palatinate**". More than once at the close of the seventeenth century this German district was ravaged by the French, and, in 1708 and 1709, 15,000 "Palatines" sought refuge in England, where Queen Anne gave them a daily cash allowance and the use of the army tents from the Tower. The refugees encamped at Blackheath, where they were visited by the Mohawk chiefs of Eastern Ontario, who chanced then to be in England at that time. The chiefs offered the distressed Germans an invitation to take up lands in their territories in the province of New York. In the following year 3,200 of them set sail for New York. The rest of the immigrants were allowed to settle on the Hudson River by the Governor of New York, where they were employed making tar from the indigenous pine trees for use by the British navy. Afterwards, some of their number went to Pennsylvania and to the Mohawk Valley where many served in Sir John Johnson's Loyalist regiment.

The settlement of the Palatines in the **Schoharie** and Mohawk valleys took place in the fall of 1712, when the first exodus occurred from the banks of the Hudson to the pleasant flats along the Schoharie and the fertile uplands of **Stone Arabia** north of the Mohawk. The settlement of the Palatines in the watershed of the Mohawk in 1712, is an event of the first historical importance in the history of the Valley and second only to the location of Holland Dutch at **Schenectady** in 1661. Although at first there seems to have been considerable racial antipathy to these newcomers on the part of the Holland Dutch and British settlers, these Rhineland Germans were later accepted as citizens and many intermarriages amongst the Dutch, Palatine, Scotch, English and Irish settlers of the Valley.

At the close of the revolutionary war many were resettled on the St. Lawrence in the townships of **Williamsburg and Matilda**. Here each family soon built a small house and cleared a little plot of ground, living for a time under a kind of military rule. The British government forbade the purchase of land, instead instituting land grants. They would purchase land from the Indians through treaties and would then parcel it and grant it to settlers. Each grant was given freely in accordance to status and rank. To further encourage settlement and ensure the land was settled by those loyal to the British crown, land grants were given to Loyalist and Military families. The settlers drew their lots and obtained rations at Cornwall.

The closest mill was initially sixty miles away. Occasionally several men, joining together, took down a boatload of grain to be ground immediately. However, soon two railways criss-crossed the region improving communication. Much travelling was done in open boats, by blazed trails, and on roughly-cut-out woodland roads. It was often a case of necessity rather than choice, for all kinds of business obliged an occasional visit to some centre of trade or to a government office, and, despite their amazing ingenuity, there were some necessities that the pioneers could not make for themselves.

The Dundas settlements had much commerce with Montreal. In winter goods were brought up on the short sleighs with solid runners, known as "*Canadian trains*." The shafts were hung by short chains to the bottom of the sleigh and the horse travelled in the middle of the road. If the load was heavy,

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<sup>2</sup> Emily P. Weaver, The Story Of The Counties Of Ontario, Dundas Chapter

a second horse was harnessed in tandem with the first. The drivers, picturesquely clad in rough homespun or blanket capotes, sashes, red or blue caps and leather moccasins, travelled in brigades. Sleighs were laden with grain or potash, many would be empty, and the drivers, leaving their horses to their own devices, used to get together in one sleigh to jest and chat and troll out their French songs.

The occupants of a single sleigh dreaded meeting one of these brigades, for the drivers would not turn out of the track for anyone, and if their obstinacy resulted in the upsetting of the other vehicle, the accident was but the signal for delighted jeers. The overtaking of a brigade was no less vexatious for a traveller eager to press on, for often he would have to travel for miles in the rear of the cavalcade before he could get past it. In summer goods for the west were carted from Montreal to Lachine, and there put on board bateaux or Durham boats to be carried to Kingston or the little intervening ports.

The **bateaux** was a flat-bottomed boat, thirty feet in length and pointed at each end. It was steered with a large paddle, had a movable mast and a square sail, and was manned by six or seven men, who, going against the current, pushed or "set" the boat with long, iron-shod poles. Where the stream ran too fast for this, several of the men went ashore to tow with a rope, but two always remained on board to keep the craft off the rocks. The bateaux, like the "trains", frequently went up in brigades, so that the crews might help each other.

The **Durham boat** was a larger vessel, built with a round bow and square stem. It was decked for some feet at the ends and had a gangway at each side for the convenience of the crew in pushing it up the stream. Beginning at the bow, the men set their poles against the bottom of the river and walked towards the stern, pushing with all their might. They returned to the bow, dragging their poles, and the iron-tipped points struck against the stones with a clank that sounded far on a still day.



Figure 37 - A bateaux boat

At night the crews of boats or bateaux bivouacked on the bank, supping on pork and pea-soup and sleeping in the open. In places towpaths were made and oxen or horses were used to tow up the heavy boats. In going up the **Long Sault** of the St. Lawrence and the rapids above, the boats were unloaded and the goods carted up. About 1844 three short canals were made along the Dundas shore to overcome different rapids. The passage downstream was comparatively easy, and experienced boatmen took down heavily-laden boats with few accidents. Going down, rafts of timber were often utilized for conveying passengers and goods. In the early days, a person wishing to take passage up or down stream would watch on the bank till a boat appeared, then, going out in a canoe, would bargain with the captain to be taken on board. Usually there was no difficulty about this, as the passenger always provided his own food and blanket. But some travellers preferred to go up on horseback.

The first vehicles used in Dundas and the district were lumber wagons and ox-carts, with an occasional two-wheeled **gig**, which had a body hung on leather straps and a hood resembling that of a covered buggy. The first stage coaches, though ponderous affairs, gorgeously painted, had bodies mounted, like the other vehicles intended for easy travelling over the rough roads, on leather straps. As late as 1833 a journey from Cornwall to York took eighty-six hours, exclusive of a delay in Kingston of thirty-four hours. After the introduction of

It was reported in 1825 "the three counties" had eleven gigs, eleven pleasure wagons (also with leather "springs") and one close carriage.

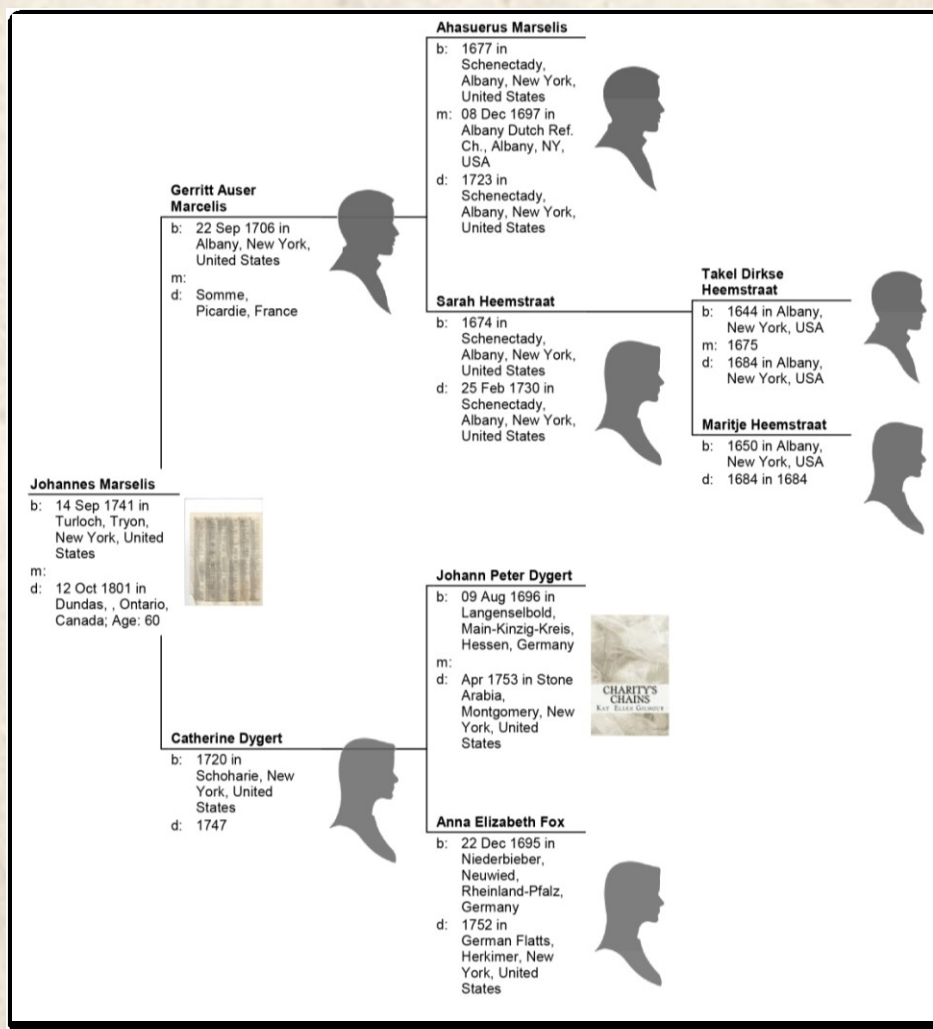
steamboats people travelled by them whenever possible, but for the greater part of the year the stages still ran until the Grand Trunk Railway was opened in 1856.

Originally Dundas was covered with fine timber. Amongst its trees were white oak and huge pines, much prized by shipbuilders. Later elm and ash found a ready market, but beech and maple, thought useless except for the making of potash, were rolled together and burned in great piles.

The settlers along the St. Lawrence, were far less isolated than many other pioneers, but even in their case the education of the children was a difficult matter. For long, there was no school in Dundas, but a good old German went from house to house teaching. His plan was to stay in a neighbourhood for two weeks, and then to move to another. The early settlers had a great reputation for honesty, but their detractors accused them of being too fond of "dancing and carousing".

## Gerritt Marcelis & Catherine Dygert

1. **Gerritt Auser Marcelis** (son of Ahasuerus Marselis and Sarah Heemstraat) was born on 22 Sep 1706 in **Albany, New York Colony**. He died in **Somme, Picardie, France**. He married **Catherine Dygert**.
2. **Catherine Dygert** (daughter of Johann Peter Dygert and Anna Elizabeth Fox) was born in 1720 in **Schoharie, New York Colony**. She died in 1747.






Catherine Dygert and Gerritt Auser Marcelis had the following children:

- Johannes Marselis or Marcellus** was born on 14 Sep 1741 in **Turloch, Tryon, New York, United States**. He died on 12 Oct 1801 in **Dundas, Upper Canada**. He married **Catherine Elizabeth Kling**. She was born on 06 Aug 1750 in **Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died on 30 Mar 1830 in **Dundas County, Upper Canada**.
- Elizabeth Marselis** was born on 22 Aug 1743. **William Marcelis** was born in 1747.

### Peter Ouderkerk & Machteldt Heemstraat

3. **Peter Ouderkerk** was born on 08 May 1720 in **Albany, Albany, New York Colony**. He died on 09 Jan 1827 in **Schenectady, Schenectady, New York, USA**. He married **Machteldt Heemstraat** on 28 Jun 1755 in Schenectady, Albany, New York, United States.
4. **Machteldt Heemstraat** was born on 15 Aug 1736 in **Schenectady, Schenectady, New York Colony**. She died on 12 Apr 1818 in **Schenectady, Schenectady, New York, USA**.

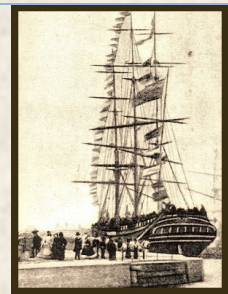
Machteldt Heemstraat and Peter Ouderkerk had **Petrus "Peter" Ouderkerk** (son of Peter Ouderkerk and Machteldt Heemstraat) who was born on 10 Apr 1763 in **Schenectady, Schenectady, New York Province**. He died on 01 Jun 1832 in **Williamsburg, Dundas, Upper Canada**. He married **Jannetje Winne** in 1790 in New York, United States. She was born in 1765 in **Coxsackie, New York Province**. She died in May 1837 in **Williamsburg Twp, Dundas County, Upper Canada**.

<p><b>Peter Ouderkerk</b></p> <p>b: 08 May 1720 in Albany, Albany, New York, United States</p> <p>m: 28 Jun 1755 in Schenectady, Albany, New York, United States</p> <p>d: 09 Jan 1827 in Schenectady, Schenectady, New York, United States</p> 	
<p><b>Petrus (Peter) Ouderkerk</b></p> <p>b: 10 Apr 1763 in Schenectady, Schenectady, New York, United States</p> <p>m: 1790 in New York, United States</p> <p>d: 01 Jun 1832 in Williamsburg, Dundas, ON, Canada</p> 	
<p><b>Machteldt Heemstraat</b></p> <p>b: 15 Aug 1736 in Schenectady, Schenectady, New York, United States</p> <p>d: 12 Apr 1818 in Schenectady, Schenectady, New York, United States</p> 	

### END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY

### Johan Schell & Maria Zehe

5. **Johan Frederick Carl Schell** was born in 1715 in **Besigheim, Ludwigsburg, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 19 Jan in **Schoharie, Schoharie, New York, USA**. He married **Maria Barbara** (daughter of Johannes Zeh and Anna Magdalena) on 27 Dec 1738 in Schoharie, Schoharie, New York.
6. **Maria Barbara Zehe** (daughter of Johannes Zeh and Anna Magdalena) born in 1720 in **New York Colony**. She died in 1745 in **Schoharie, Albany, New York Colony**.

1788  
Zehe

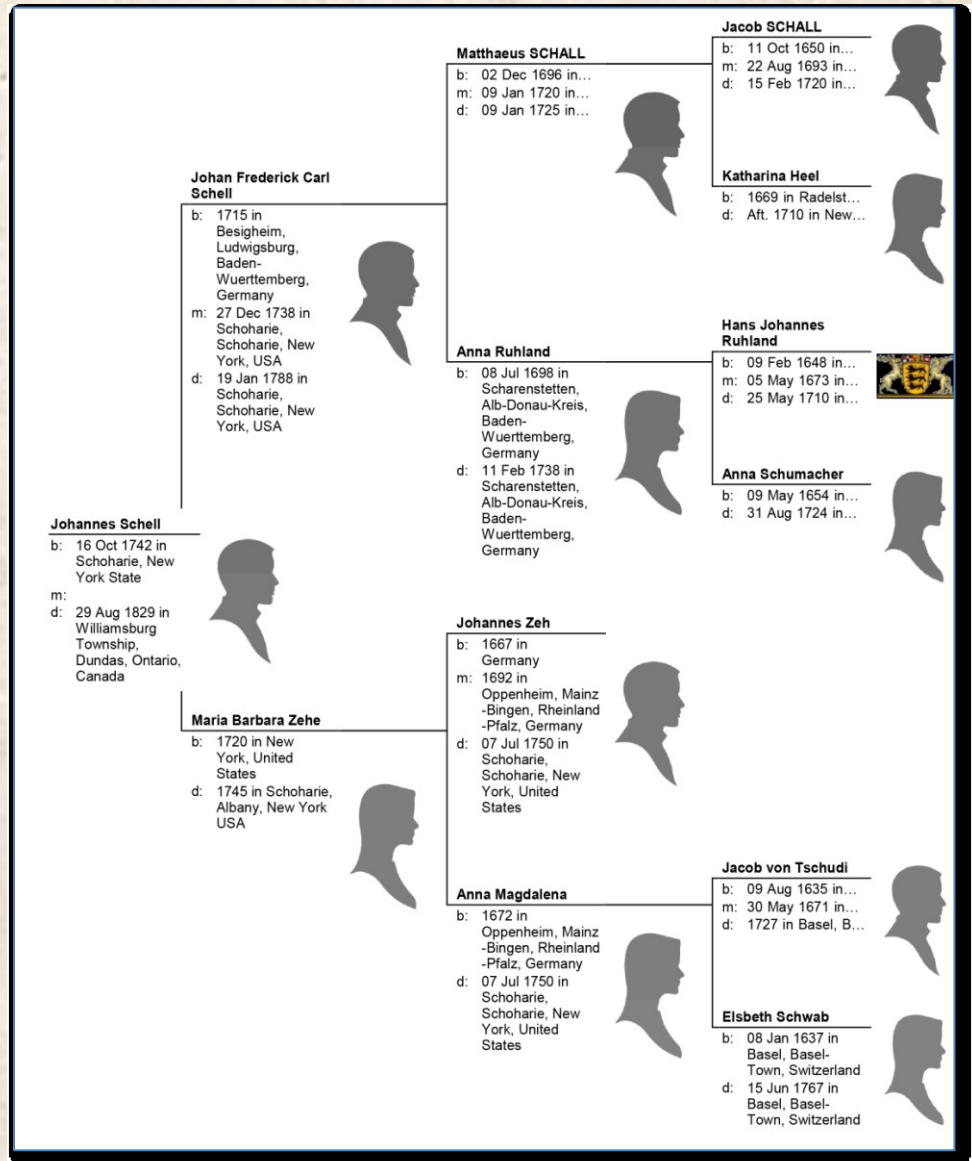
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Maria Barbara Zehe and Johan Frederick Carl Schell had the following children:

- i. **Jacob Frederick Schell** was born on 16 Oct 1740 in **Schoharie, Schoharie, New York Colony**. He died on 30 Nov 1826 in **Gallupville, Schoharie, New York, USA**
- ii. **Johannes Schell** was born on 16 Oct 1742 in **Schoharie, New York State**. He died on 29 Aug 1829 in **Williamsburg Township, Dundas, Upper Canada**. He married **Catharine**

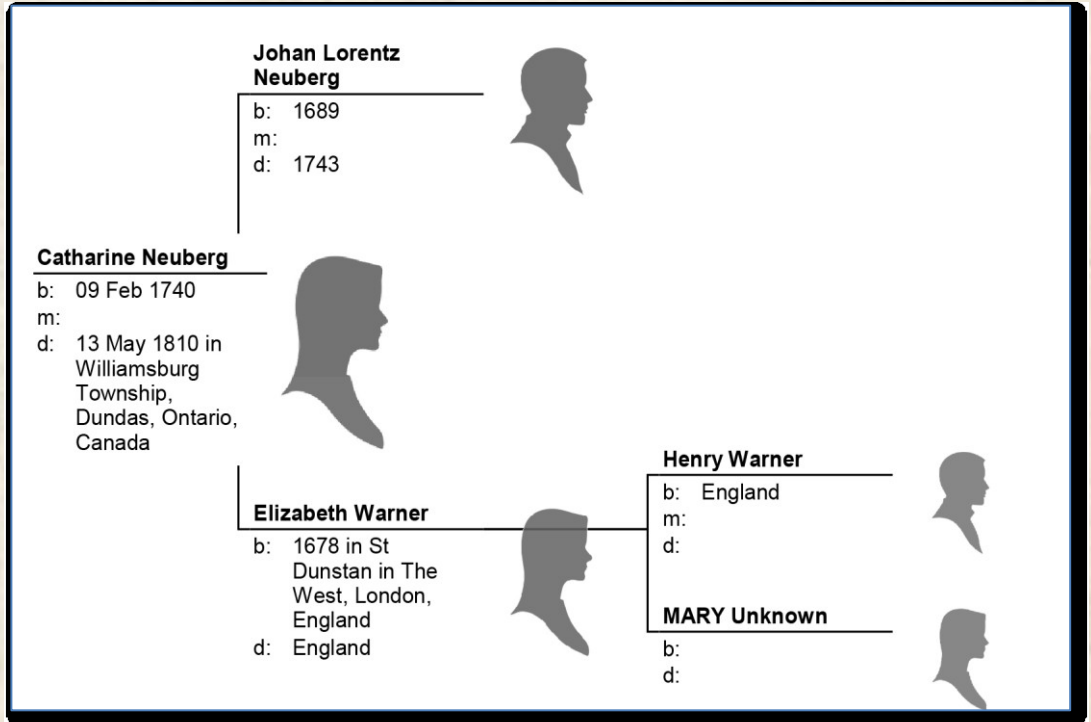
**Neuberg.** She was born on 09 Feb 1740. She died on 13 May 1810 in **Williamsburg Township, Dundas, Upper Canada.**

- iii. **Magdalena Schell** was born on 25 Nov 1745 in **Schoharie, Schoharie, New York Colony**
- iv. **Johan Jost Schell** was born on 12 Mar 1749 in **Schoharie, Schoharie, New York Colony**  
**Maria Margareta Schell** was born on 26 Mar 1752 in **Schoharie, Schoharie, New York Colony.**
- v. **Christain Schell** was born in 1755 in **Schoharie, Schoharie, New York Colony.**
- vi. **Adam Schell** was born on 05 Apr 1759 in **Schoharie, Schoharie, New York Colony.** He died on 30 Oct 1784 in **Schoharie, Albany, New York, USA**



## Johan Lorentz Neuberg & Elizabeth Warner

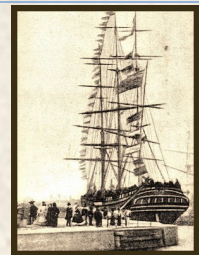
7. **Johan Lorentz Neuberg** was born in 1689. He died in 1743. He married **Elizabeth Warner**.
8. **Elizabeth Warner** (daughter of Henry Warner and Mary) was born in 1678 in **St Dunstan in The West, London, England**. She died in **England**.



Elizabeth Warner and Johan Lorentz Neuberg had **Catharine Neuberg**, born on 09 Feb 1740. She died on 13 May 1810 in **Williamsburg Township, Dundas, Upper Canada**. She married **Johannes Schell**. He was born on 16 Oct 1742 in **Schoharie, New York Colony**. He died on 29 Aug 1829 in **Williamsburg Township, Dundas County, Upper Canada**.

## Eberhard Buercklin & Margaret Hoff

9. **Eberhard Buercklin** (son of Hans Peter B Buercklin and Catherina Maichinger) was born on 15 Dec 1710 in **Weil, Schonbach, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 21 Aug 1788 in **Guilderland, Albany, New York, United States**. He married **Margaret A Hoff** on 03 1739 in Germany.
10. **Margaret A Hoff** was born on 20 Feb 1719 in **Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died in 1797 in **Guilderland, Albany, New York Colony**
- 11.

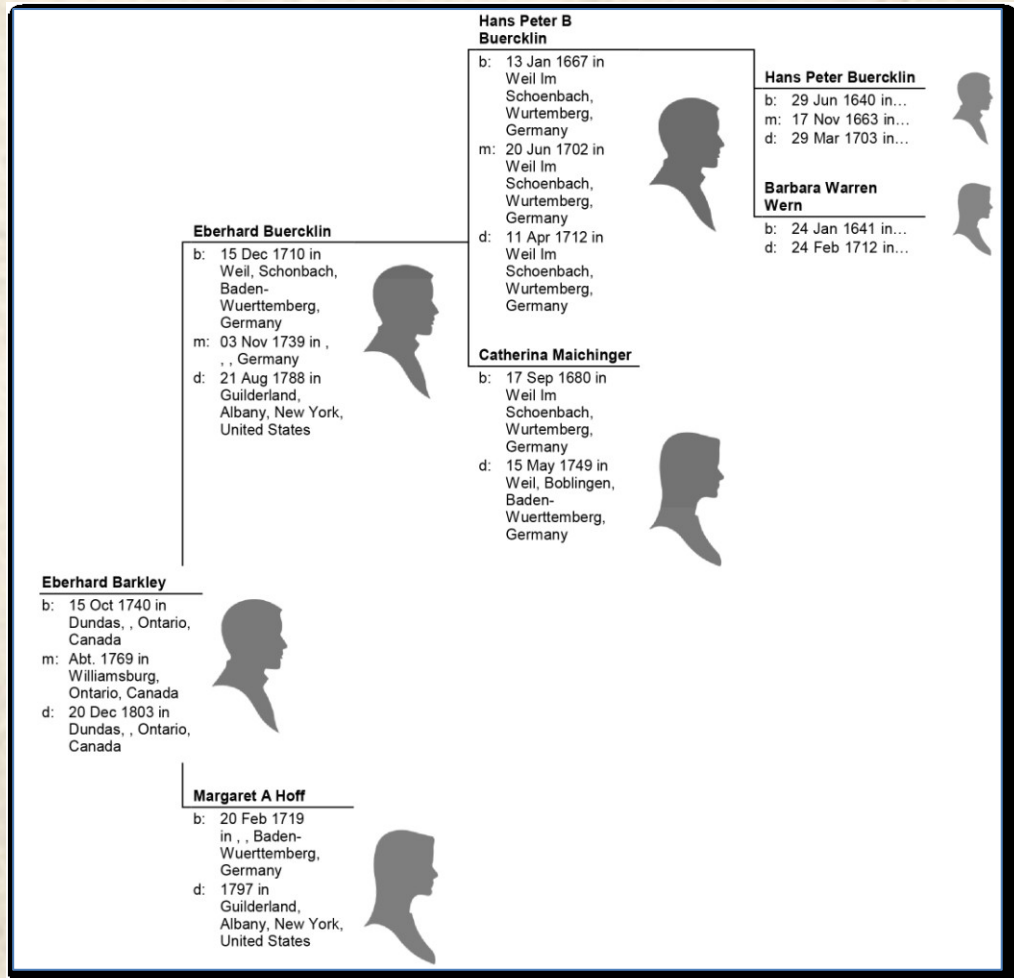


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Margaret A Hoff and Eberhard Buercklin had the following children:

- i **Eberhard Barkley** was born on 15 Oct 1740. He died on 20 Dec 1803 in **Dundas County, Upper Canada**. He married **Mary Van Beverhoute** about 1769 in Williamsburg, Ontario, Canada. She was born on 03 Mar 1748 in **Baden-**

- Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died in 1803 in **Williamsburg, Upper Canada**.
- ii **Johann Jakob Barkley** was born between 1742-1748 in **Germany**.
  - iii **Christian Barkley** was born on 25 Dec 1745 in **Wurtemberg, Germany**. He died about 1830 in **Williamsburg, Dundas, Upper Canada**.
  - iv **Joachim Buercklin** was born on 20 May 1747 in **Germany**.
  - v **Heinrich Adam Barkley** was born on 11 Jul 1750 in **Germany**.
  - vi **Michael Buercklin** was born on 17 May 1758 in **New York**.
  - vii **Johan Peter Barkley** was born on 24 Apr 1760 in **New York, New York Colony**
  - viii **Andrew Barkley** was born in **New York Colony**.



## Generation 9

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### Context: Events - 1670-1700

- 1670 The Hudson's Bay Company is founded in England to operate in Canada
- 1673 A Dutch battle fleet of 23 ships demands the surrender of New York and Dutch forces recapture New York from the English. The Dutch fleet defeats the English and French fleet.
- 1674 England and the Netherlands sign the Treaty of Westminster. A provision of the agreement transfers the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam to England, which renames it New York, in exchange for the British colonies of Barbice and Essequibo.
- 1682 Province of Pennsylvania founded by William Penn
- 1686 Dominion of New England decreed. The Dominion encompassed a very large area (from the Delaware River in the south to Penobscot Bay in the north), composed of present-day Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. It was too large for a single governor to manage. Governor Andros was highly unpopular, and was seen as a threat by most political factions
- 1690 Schenectady Massacre was a Canadien attack against the village of Schenectady in the colony of New York on 8 February 1690. A party of more than 200 Canadiens and allied Mohawk nation, Sault and Algonquin warriors attacked the unguarded community, destroying most of the homes, and killing or capturing most of its inhabitants.
- 1700 The Anglo population in the English colonies in America reaches 275,000, with Boston (pop. 7000) as the largest city, followed by New York (pop. 5000).

## Ahasuerus Marselis & Sarah Heemstraat

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1. **Ahasuerus Marselis** was born in 1677 in **Schenectady, Albany, New York Colony**. He died in 1723 in **Schenectady, Albany, New York Colony** at age 46. He married **Sarah Heemstraat** (daughter of Takel Dirkse Heemstraat and Maritje Heemstraat) on 08 Dec 1697 in Albany Dutch Ref. Church., **New York Colony**.
2. **Sarah Heemstraat** (daughter of Takel Dirkse Heemstraat and Maritje Heemstraat) was born in 1674 in **Schenectady, Albany, New York Colony**. She died at age 56 on 25 Feb 1730 in **Albany, New York Colony**.

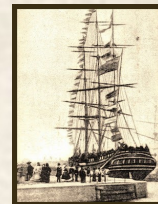
Sarah Heemstraat and Ahasuerus Marselis had **Gerritt Auser Marcelis**, born on 22 Sep 1706 in **Albany, New York Colony**. He died in **Somme, Picardie, France**. He married **Catherine Dygert**. She was born in 1720 in **Schoharie, New York Colony**. She died in 1747 at 27 years of age.

## END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY

## Johann Dygert & Ann Fox

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3. **Johann Peter Dygert** was born on 09 Aug 1696 in **Langenselbold, Main-Kinzig-Kreis, Hessen, Germany**. He died at 57 in Apr 1753 in **Stone Arabia, Montgomery, New York Colony**. He married **Anna Elizabeth Fox**.
4. **Anna Elizabeth Fox** was born on 22 Dec 1695 in **Niederbieber, Neuwied, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany**. She died in 1752 at age 57 in **German Flatts, Herkimer, New York Colony**.



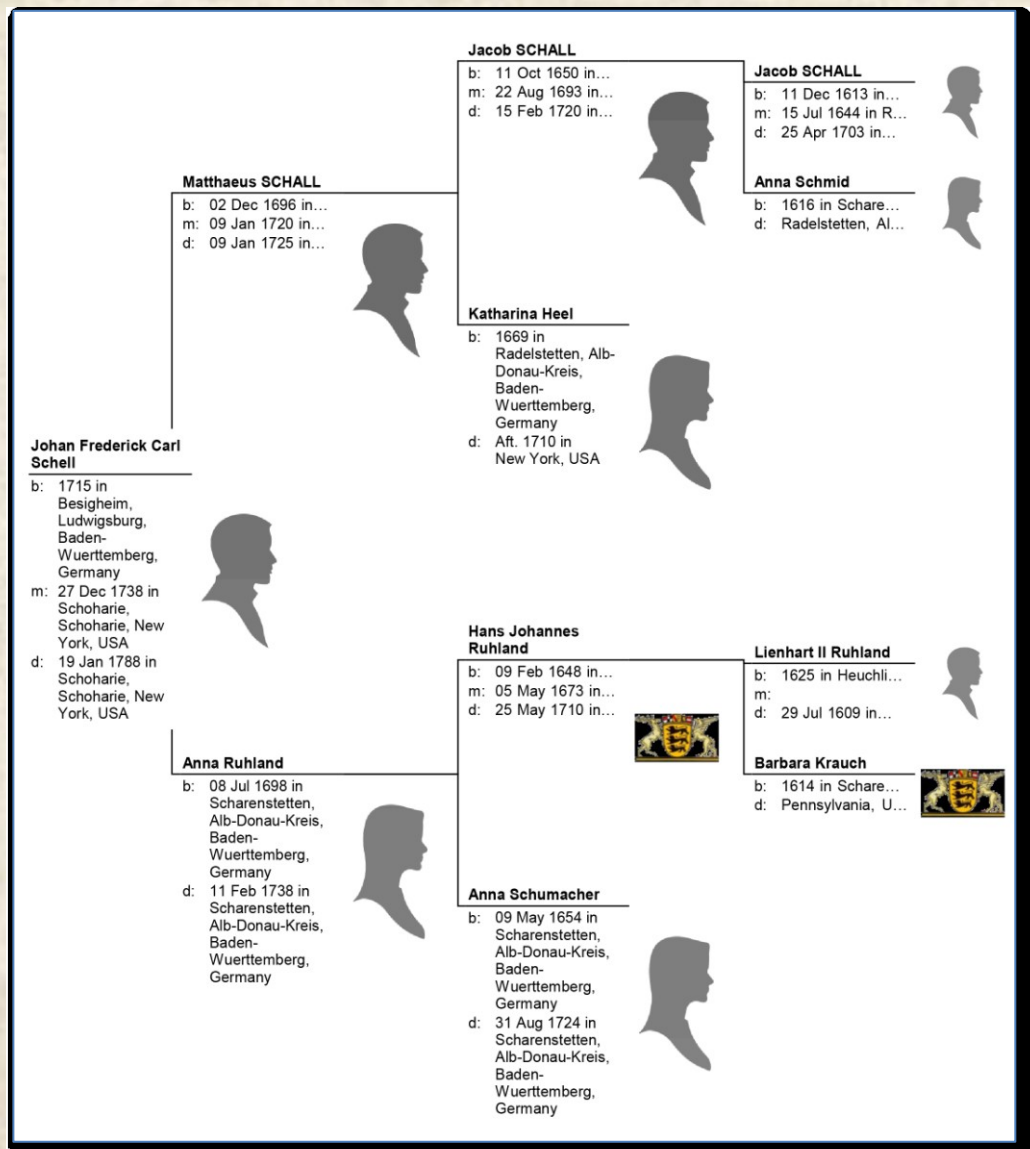
Anna Elizabeth Fox and Johann Peter Dygert had **Catherine Dygert** who was born in 1720 in **Schoharie, New York Colony**. She died in 1747. She married **Gerritt Auser Marcelis**. He was born on 22 Sep 1706 in **Albany, New York Colony**. He died in **Somme, Picardie, France**.

## END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY

## Matthaeus Schall & Anna Ruhland

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5. **Matthaeus Schall** (son of Jacob SCHALL and Katharina Heel) was born on 02 Dec 1696 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 09 Jan 1725 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He married **Anna Ruhland** (daughter of Hans Johannes Ruhland and Anna Schumacher) on 09 Jan 1720 in Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany.
6. **Anna Ruhland** (daughter of Hans Johannes Ruhland and Anna Schumacher) was born on 08 Jul 1698 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died at 40 on 11 Feb 1738 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.



Anna Ruhland and Matthaeus Schall had the following children:

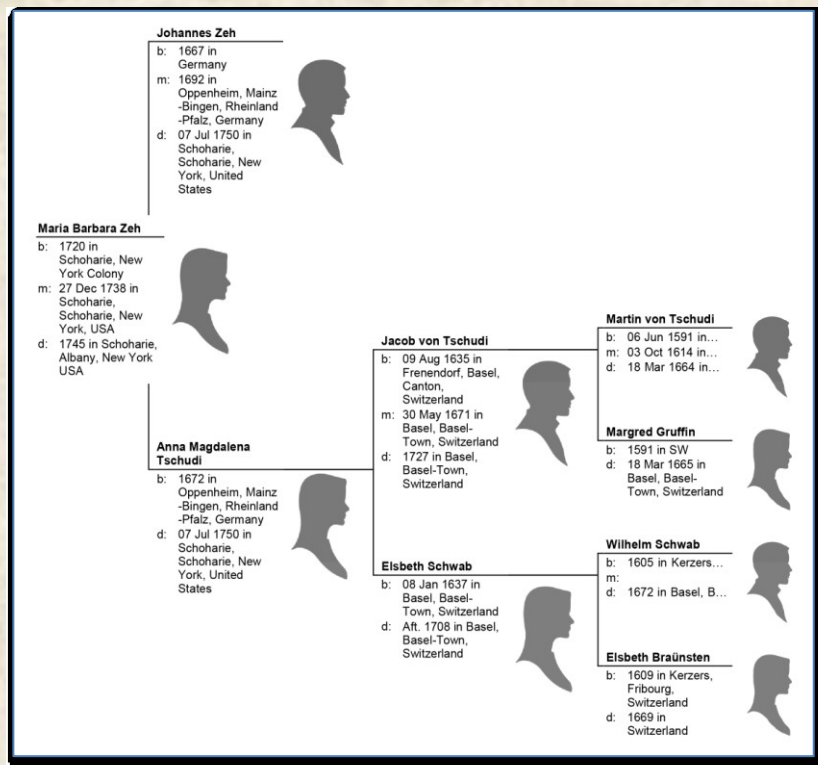
- i. **Johan Frederick Carl Schell** was born in 1715 in **Besigheim, Ludwigsburg, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 19 Jan 1788 in **Schoharie, Schoharie, New York, USA**. He married **Maria Barbara Zehe** (daughter of Johannes Zeh and Anna Magdalena) on 27 Dec 1738 in Schoharie, Schoharie, New York, USA. She was born in 1720 in **New York Colony**. She died in 1745 in **Schoharie, Albany, New York Colony**.
- ii. **Katharina Schall** was born on 30 Sep 1720 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died on 23 Aug 1793 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.
- iii. **John Schall** was born on 18 Oct 1723 in **Sharenstten, Donnau, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died in 1790 in **Herkimer, Herkimer, New York Colony**.

- iv. **Anna Schall** was born on 02 Feb 1726 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Werttemberg, Germany**. She died on 27 Mar 1726 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Werttemberg, Germany**.
- v. **Anna Maria Schall** was born on 02 Sep 1727 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Werttemberg, Germany**. She died date and place unknown.
- vi. **Jakob Schall** was born on 20 Sep 1727 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Werttemberg, Germany**. He died date and place unknown.
- vii. **Christian Schall** was born on 16 Nov 1729 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Werttemberg, Germany**. He died date and place unknown.
- viii. **Leonhard Schall** was born on 15 Dec 1730 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Werttemberg, Germany**. He died on 22 Apr 1735 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Werttemberg, Germany**.
- ix. **Anna Schall** was born on 25 Mar 1732 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Werttemberg, Germany**. She died on 24 Jul 1732 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Werttemberg, Germany**.
- x. **Michael Schall** was born on 09 Apr 1735 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Werttemberg, Germany**. He died date and place unknown.
- xi. **Anna Barbara Schall** was born on 23 Apr 1737 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died on 03 Mar 1743 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.

### **Johannes Zeh & Anna Magdalena**

- 7. **Johannes Zeh** was born in 1667 in **Germany**. He died on 07 Jul 1750 in **Schoharie, New York Colony**. He married **Anna Magdalena von Tschudi**(daughter of Jacob von Tschudi and Elsbeth Schwab) in 1692 in Oppenheim, Mainz-Bingen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany.
- 8. **Anna Magdalena** (daughter of Jacob von Tschudi and Elsbeth Schwab) was born in 1672 in **Oppenheim, Mainz-Bingen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany**. She died on 07 Jul 1750 in **Schoharie, New York Colony**.





Anna Magdalena and Johannes Zeh had the following children:

- i. **Johan George Zeh** was born in 1699 in **Ruhlsheim, Dayern, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany**. He died on 23 Aug 1751 in **Moorefield, Hardy, West Virginia Colony**.
- ii. **Maria Barbara Zehe** was born in 1720 in **New York Colony**. She died in 1745 in **Schoharie, Albany, New York Colony**. She married **Johan Frederick Carl Schell** on 27 Dec 1738 in Schoharie, Schoharie, New York Colony. He was born in 1715 in **Besigheim, Ludwigsburg, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 19 Jan 1788 in **Schoharie, New York, USA**.

## Henry & Mary Warner

9. **Henry Warner** was born in **England**. His wife's name was **Mary**.

10. **MARY()**.

Mary and Henry Warner had **Elizabeth Warner** in 1678 in **St Dunstan in The West, London, England**. She died in **England**. She married **Johan Lorentz Neuberg**. He was born in 1689 and died in 1743 at 54 years of age.

**END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY**

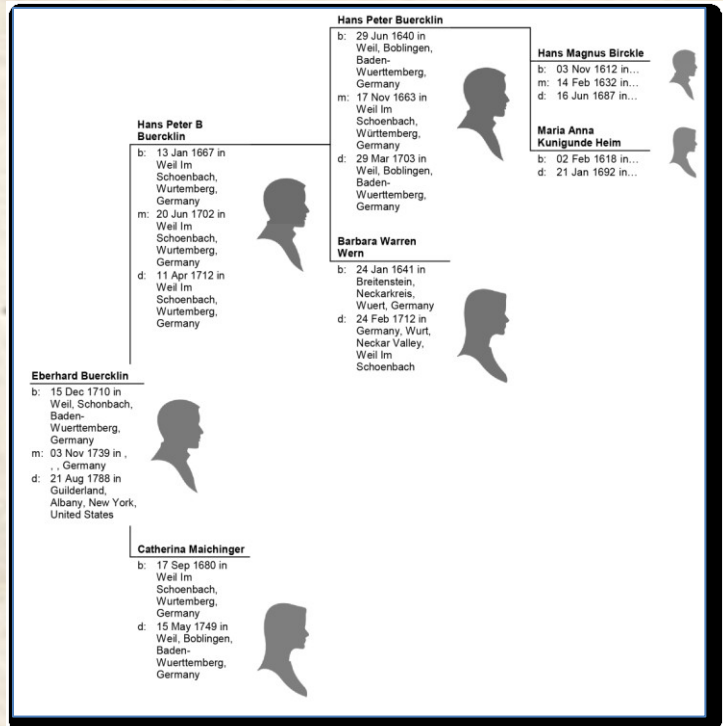
## Hans Buerklin & Catherina Maichinger

11. **Hans Peter B Buercklin** (son of Hans Peter Buercklin and Barbara Warren Wern) was born on 13 Jan 1667 in **Weil Im Schoenbach, Wurtemberg, Germany**. He died on 11 Apr 1712 in **Weil Im Schoenbach, Wurtemberg, Germany**. He married **Catherina Maichinger** on 20 Jun 1702 in Weil Im Schoenbach, Wurtemberg, Germany.

12. **Catherina Maichinger** was born on 17 Sep 1680 in **Weil Im Schoenbach, Wurtemberg, Germany**. She died on 15 May 1749 in **Weil, Boblingen, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.

Catherina Maichinger and Hans Peter B Buercklin had the following children:

- i **Anna Catharina Buercklin** was born on 07 Aug 1703 in **Weil, Boblingen, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.
- ii **Eberhard Buercklin** was born on 15 Dec 1710 in **Weil, Schonbach, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 21 Aug 1788 in **Guilderland, Albany, New York, United States**. He married **Margaret A Hoff** on 03 Nov 1739 in **Germany**. She was born on 20 Feb 1719 in **Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died in 1797 in **Guilderland, Albany, New York, USA**.
- iii **Anna Barbara Buercklin** was born on 26 Nov 1713 in **Weil, Boblingen, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.
- iv **Matthes Buercklin** was born on 08 Apr 1717 in **Weil, Boblingen, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.



## Generation 10

### Context - New Netherland<sup>3</sup>

**New Netherland** was a 17th-century colonial province of the Seven United Netherlands that was located on the East Coast of North America. The claimed territories extended from the Delmarva Peninsula to extreme southwestern Cape Cod, while the more limited settled areas are now part of the Mid-Atlantic States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut, with small outposts in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. The provincial capital of New Amsterdam was located at the southern tip of the island of Manhattan on New York Harbor.

The colony was conceived as a private business venture to exploit the North American fur trade. During its first decades, New Netherland was settled rather slowly, partially as a result of policy mismanagement by the Dutch West India Company (WIC) and partially as a result of conflicts with Native Americans. The settlement of New Sweden encroached on its southern flank, while its northern border was re-drawn to accommodate an expanding New England. During the 1650s, the colony experienced dramatic growth and became a major port for trade in the North Atlantic. The surrender of Fort Amsterdam to England in 1664 was formalized in 1667, contributing to the Second Anglo–Dutch War. In 1673, the Dutch re-took the area but relinquished it under the Second Treaty of Westminster ending the Third Anglo-Dutch War the next year.

The inhabitants of New Netherland were Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans, the latter chiefly imported as enslaved laborers. Descendants of the original settlers played a prominent role in colonial America. For two centuries, New Netherland Dutch culture characterized the region (today's Capital District around Albany, the Hudson Valley, western Long Island, northeastern New Jersey, and New York City). The concepts of civil liberties and pluralism introduced in the province became mainstays of American political and social life

The first interest of the Dutch was the fur trade. To that end, they cultivated close relations with the Five Nations of the Iroquois, the access key to the central regions they from which the skins came.

Over time, to attract settlers to the region of the Hudson River, the Dutch encouraged a kind of feudal aristocracy in what became known as the system of the Charter of Freedoms and Exemptions. Further south, a Swedish trading company that had ties with the Dutch tried to establish its first settlement along the Delaware River three years later. Without resources to consolidate its position, New Sweden was gradually absorbed by New Holland and later in Pennsylvania and Delaware.

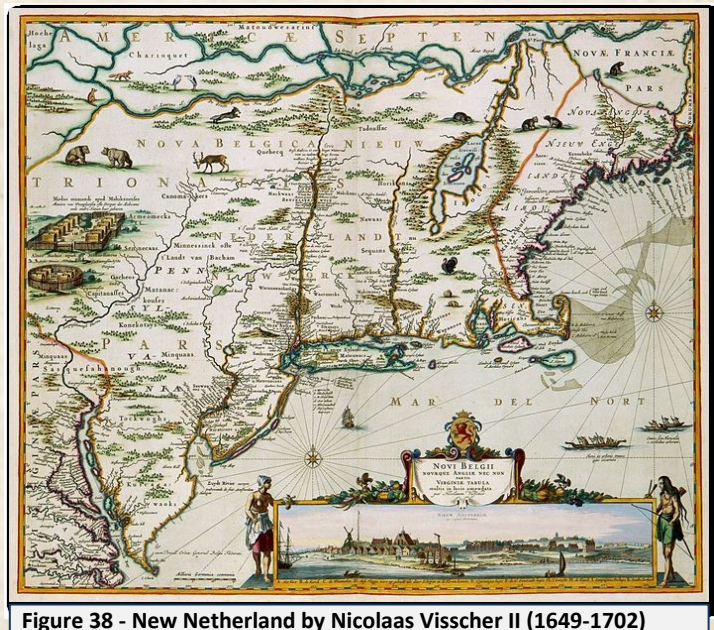


Figure 38 - New Netherland by Nicolaas Visscher II (1649-1702)

<sup>3</sup> Taken from wiki --> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New\\_Netherland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Netherland)

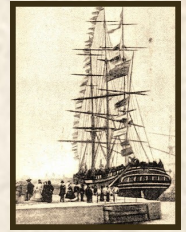
The earliest Dutch settlement was built around 1613, and consisted of a number of small huts built by the crew of the "*Tijger*" (*Tiger*), a Dutch ship under the command of Captain Adriaen Block, which had caught fire while sailing on the Hudson. Soon after, the first of two Fort Nassaus was built and small *factorijen*, or trading posts, where commerce could be conducted with Algonquian and Iroquois population, went up (possibly at Schenectady, Esopus, Quinipiac, Communipaw and elsewhere).

In 1617 Dutch colonists built a fort at the confluence of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, where Albany now stands. In 1624 New Netherland became a province of the Dutch Republic, which had lowered the northern border of its North American dominion to 42 degrees latitude in acknowledgment of the claim by the English north of Cape Cod. The Dutch named the three main rivers of the province the *Zuyd Rivier* (South River), the *Noort Rivier* (North River), and the *Versche Rivier* (Fresh River). Not only discovery and charting, but permanent settlement were needed to maintain a territorial claim. To this end, in May 1624, the VOC landed 30 families at Fort Orange and *Noten Eylant* (today's Governors Island) at the mouth of the North River. They disembarked from the ship *New Netherland*, under the command of Cornelis Jacobsz May, the first Director of the New Netherland. He was replaced the following year by Willem Verhulst.

In June 1625, 45 additional colonists disembarked on *Noten Eylant* from three ships named *Horse*, *Cow*, and *Sheep*, which also delivered 103 horses, steers, cows, pigs, and sheep. Some settlers were dispersed to the various garrisons built across the territory: upstream to Fort Orange, to *Kievets Hoek* on the Fresh River, and Fort Wilhelmus on the South River. Many of the settlers were not Dutch, but Walloons, French Huguenots, or Africans (most as enslaved labor, some later gaining "half-free" status).

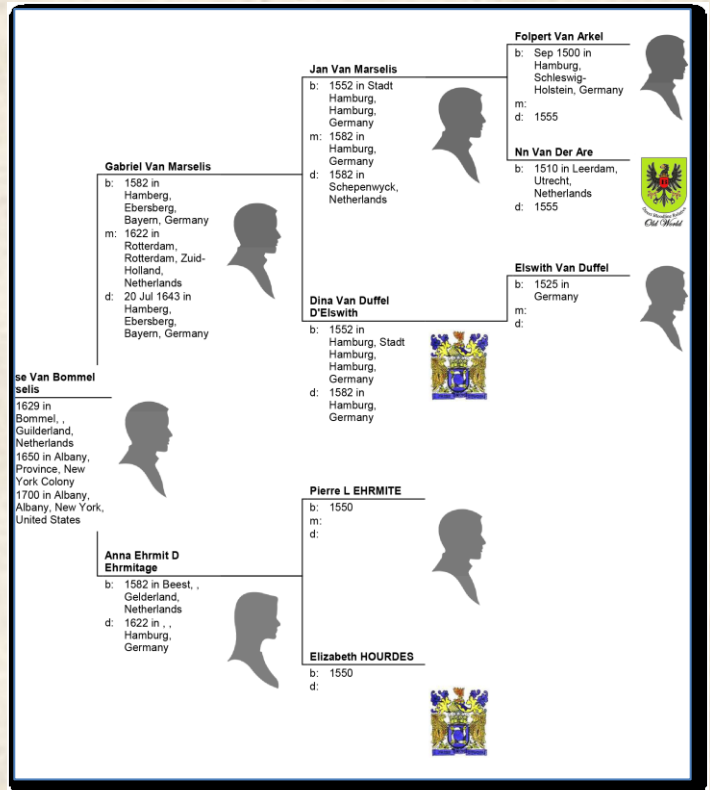
## Janse Marcelis & Annatie Gerritse

1. **Janse Van Bommel Marselis** (son of Gabriel Van Marselis and Anna Ehrmit D Ehrmitage) was born in 1629 in **Bommel, Guilderland, Netherlands**. He died in 1700 in **Albany, Province of New York**. He married **Annatie Ryerse Gerritse** (daughter of Gerrit Reyerse Gerritse and Annatie Janse) in 1650 in Albany Province, New York Colony.
2. **Annatie Ryerse Gerritse** (daughter of Gerrit Reyerse Gerritse and Annatie Janse) was born in 1629 in **Albany, New Netherland**. She died in 1702 in **Albany, New York Colony**.



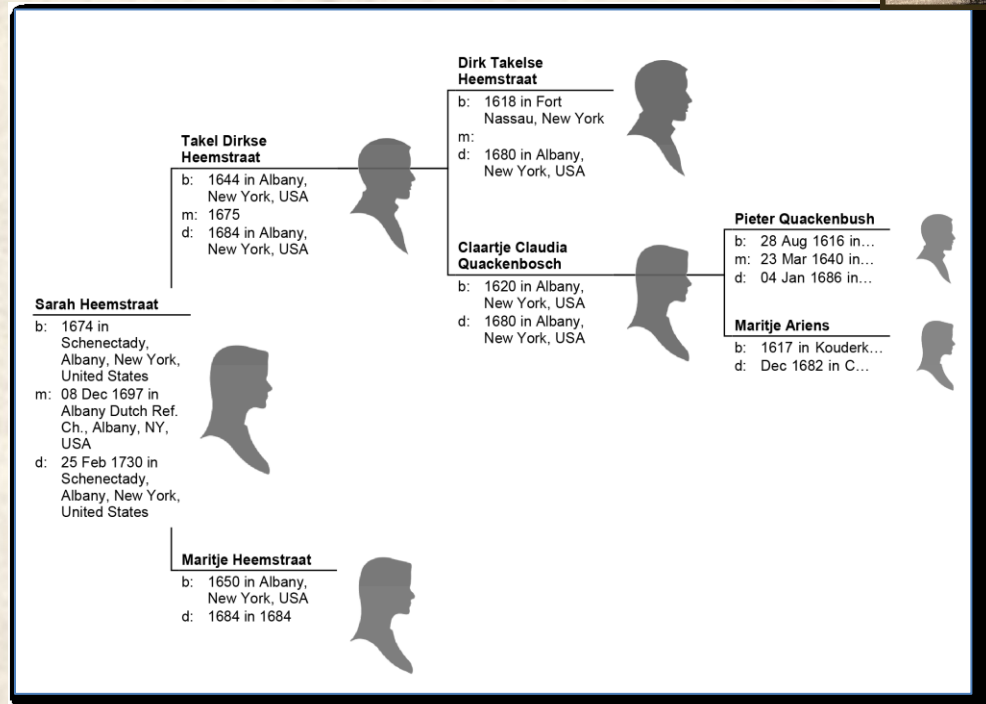
Annatie Ryerse Gerritse and Janse Van Bommel Marselis had the following children:

- i. **Peter Van Bommel** was born in 1655 in **Albany, New Netherland**. He died on 07 Jun 1733 in **Kingston, Ulster, New York Colony**.
- ii. **Gerrit Marselis** was born in 1658 in **Albany, New Netherland**. He died on 09 Feb 1690 in **Schenectady, New Netherland**.
- iii. **Hubert Marselis** was born in 1660 in **Albany, New Netherland**. She died on 13 Jul 1730 in **Albany, New York Colony**.
- iv. **Zeyt Marselis** was born in 1662 in **Albany, New Netherland**. She died in 1700.
- v. **Gysbert G. Marselis** was born in 1666 in **Albany, New Netherland**. He died on 08 Jun 1740 in **Albany, New York Colony**.
- vi. **Syt Marselis** was born in 1668 in **Albany, New Netherland**. She died in 1745 in **Albany, New York Colony**.
- vii. **Judith Marselis** (Von Brommel) was born in 1672 in **Albany, New Netherland**. She died in 1734 in **Albany, New York Colony**.
- viii. **Ahasuerus Marselis** was born in 1677 in **Albany, New Netherlands**. He died in 1723 in **Schenectady, Albany, New York Colony**. He married **Sarah Heemstraat** (daughter of Takel Dirkse Heemstraat and Maritje Heemstraat) on 08 Dec 1697 in **Albany Dutch Ref. Ch., Albany, New York Colony**. She was born in 1674 in **Schenectady, Albany, New Netherland**. She died on 25 Feb 1730 in **Schenectady, Albany, New York Colony**.



## Takel & Maritje Heemstraat

1. **Takel Dirk Heemstraat** (son of Dirk Takel Heemstraat and Claart Claudia Quackenbosch) was born in 1644 in **Albany, New Netherland**. He died in 1684 in **Albany, New Netherland**. He married **Marit** in 1675.
2. **Marit ()** was born in 1650 in **Albany New Netherland**. She died in 1684 in 1684.



Maritje Heemstraat and Takel Dirkse Heemstraat had the following children all born and died in **Albany, New Netherland**:

- i. **Barbara Heemstraat** was born in 1680.
- ii. **Griet Margriet Takel Heemstraat** was born in 1660 and died on 25 Feb 1730
- iii. **Sarah Heemstraat** was born in 1674 and died on 25 Feb 1730. She married **Ahasuerus Marselis** on 08 Dec 1697 in Albany Dutch Ref. Ch., Albany. He was born in 1677.
- iv. **Dirk Takel Hemstraat** was born in 1676 and died in 1780.
- v. **Margretha Hemstraat** was an infant death in 1676.
- vi. **Trynt Heemstraat** was born in 1682 and died Jan 1749
- vii. **Jannet Heemstraat** was born on 07 Dec 1684 and died on 07 Dec 1684

## Jacob Schall & Katherina Heel

3. **Jacob Schall** (son of Jacob Schall and Anna Schmid) was born on 11 Oct 1650 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 15 Feb 1720 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He married **Katharina Heel** on 22 Aug 1693 in Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany.
4. **Katharina Heel** was born in 1669 in **Radelstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died after 1710 in **New York Colony**.



Katharina Heel and Jacob Schall had the following children who all lived and died in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**..

i. **Anna Schall** was born on 21 Jun 1694 in She died on 24 Dec 1754.

ii. **Matthaeus Schall** was born on 02 Dec 1696 . He died on 09 Jan 1725. He married **Anna Ruhland** (daughter of Hans Johannes Ruhland and Anna Schumacher) on 09 Jan 1720 in Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg,

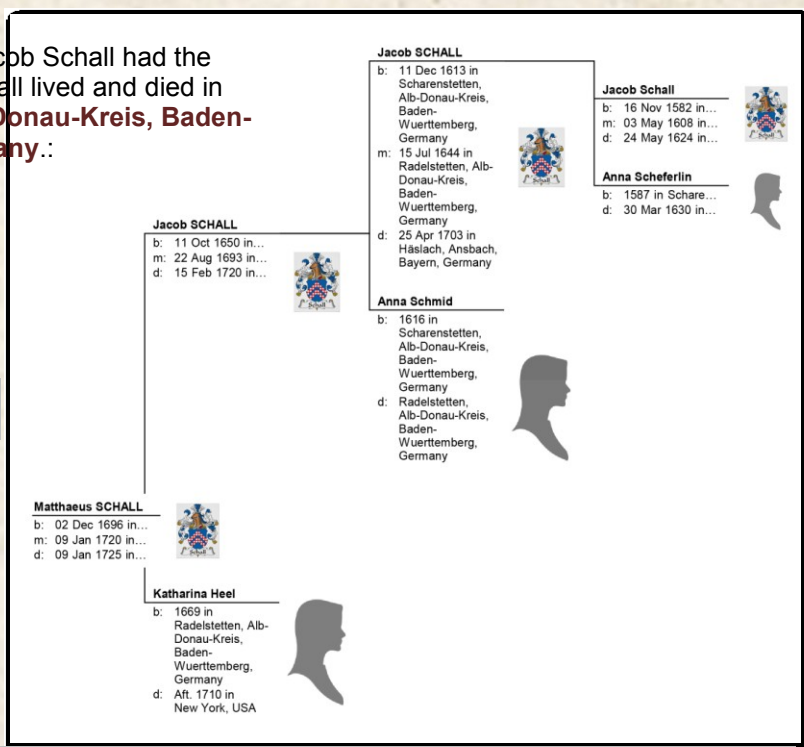
Germany. She was born on 08 Jul 1698 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died on 11 Feb 1738 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.

iii. **Johannes Michael Schall** was born on 21 Oct 1699.

iv. **Leonhardt Schall** was born on 11 Sep 1701.

v. **Engla Schall** was born on 07 Jun 1703 and died on 06 Jun 1708.

vi. **Christianus Schall** was born on 19 Nov 1705.



## Han Ruhland & Anna Schumacher

5. **Hans Johannes Ruhland** (son of Lienhart II Ruhland and Barbara Krauch) was born on 09 Feb 1648 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 25 May 1710 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He married **Anna Schumacher** on 05 May 1673 in Charenstetten, Donau, Württemberg,Germany.



6. **Anna Schumacher** was born on 09 May 1654 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died on 31 Aug 1724 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.

Anna Schumacher and Hans Johannes Ruhland had the following children born in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**:

- i. **Barbara Ruhland** was born on 25 Sep 1674. She died on 19 Jun 1722.
- ii. **Anna Ruhland** was born on 13 Nov 1676.
- iii. **Lenhardt Ruhland** was born on 21 Jun 1678.
- iv. **Johannes Ruhland** was born on 13 Jan 1681. He died on 06 Dec 1745.
- v. **Jacob Rowland** was born on 19 May 1682. He died on 06 Nov 1764 in **Earl, Lancaster, Pennsylvania Colony**.
- vi. **Martha Ruhland** was born on 01 Sep 1683.
- vii. **Anna Ruhland** was born on 26 Apr 1687.
- viii. **Tobias Ruhland** was born on 10 Sep 1688.
- ix. **Anna Ruhland** was born on 08 Jul 1698. She died on 11 Feb 1738. She married **Matthaeus Schall** (son of Jacob Schall and Katharina Heel) on 09 Jan 1720 in Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany. He was born on 02 Dec 1696 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 09 Jan 1725 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.
- x. **Johannes Rowland Roland** was born in 1700 in **Germany**. He died on 07 Dec 1763 in **Leacock, Lancaster, Pennsylvania Colony**.

### Jacob von Tschudi & Elsbeth Schwab

7. **Jacob von Tschudi** (son of Martin von Tschudi and Margred Gruffin) was born on 09 Aug 1635 in **Frenendorf, Basel, Canton, Switzerland**. He died in 1727 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. He married **Elsbeth Schwab** (daughter of Wilhelm Schwab and Elsbeth Braünsten) on 30 May 1671 in Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland.

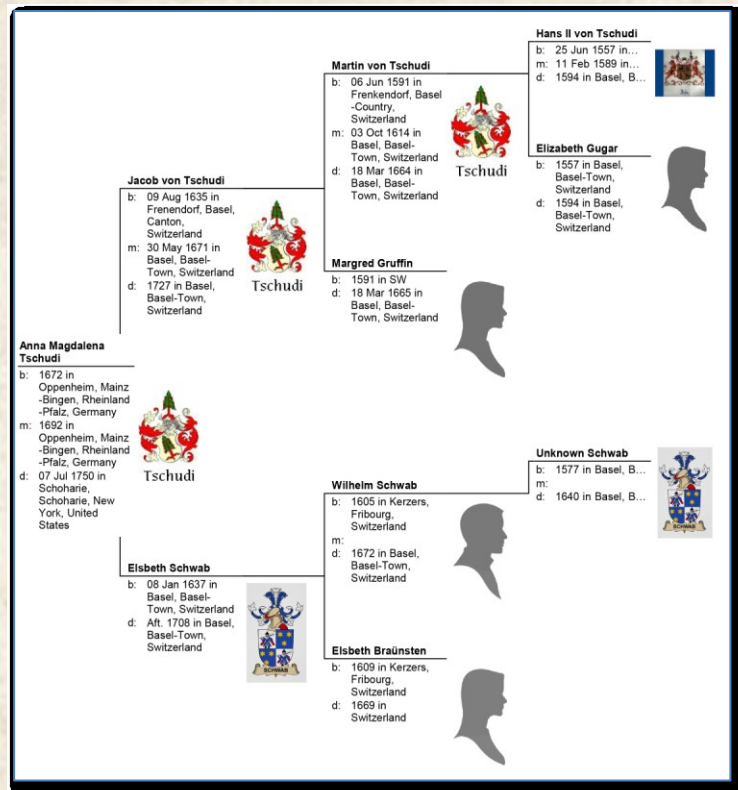


8. **Elsbeth Schwab** (daughter of Wilhelm Schwab and Elsbeth Braünsten) was born on 08 Jan 1637 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. She died on 15 Jun 1767 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**.



Elsbeth Schwab and Jacob von Tschudi had the following children:

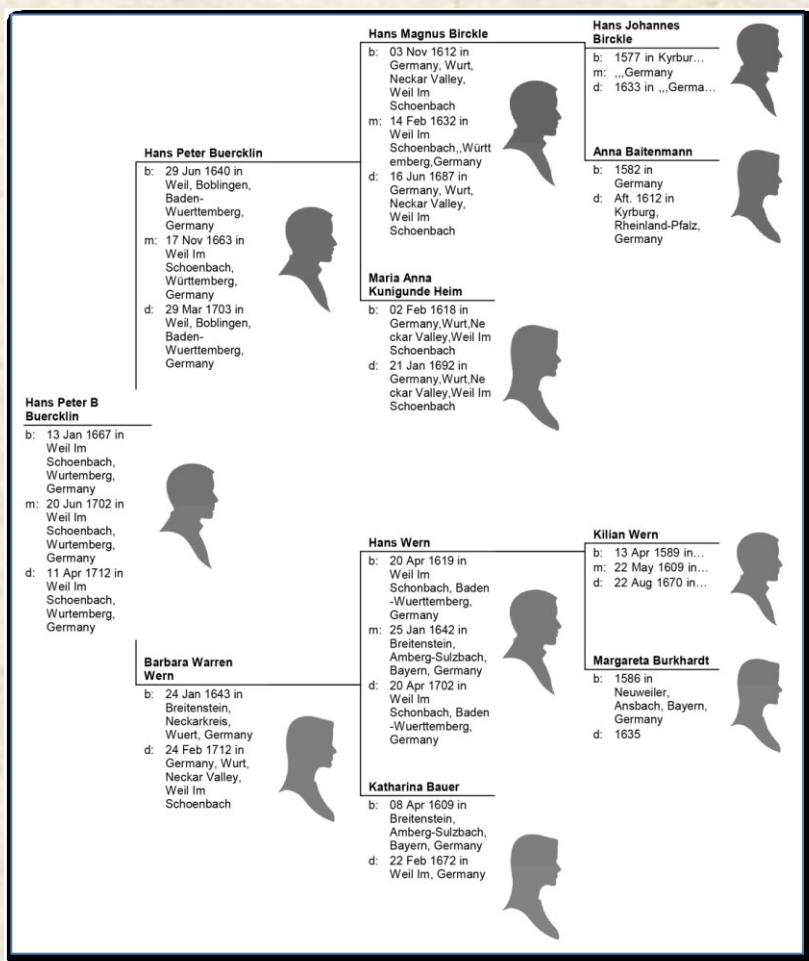
- i. **Mary Margaret Tschudi** was born in 1655 in **Frenkendorf, Canton, Basil, Switzerland**. She died on 14 Feb 1758 in **Hampshire County, VA Now, West Virginia Colony**.
- ii. **Hans Jakob Tschudi** was born in 1660 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. He died on 03 Mar 1674 in **North America**.
- iii. **Elsbeth Tschudi** was born on 16 Nov 1670 in **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country, Switzerland**. She died in 1730.
- iv. **Anna Magdalena Tschudi** was born in 1672 in **Oppenheim, Mainz-Bingen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany**. She died on 07 Jul 1750 in **Schoharie, Schoharie, New York Colony**. She married **Johannes Zeh** in 1692 in Oppenheim, Mainz-Bingen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany. He was born in 1667 in **Germany**. He died on 07 Jul 1750 in **Schoharie, Schoharie, New York Colony**.
- v. **Jakob Tschudi** was born on 03 Mar 1674 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. He died in 1675.
- vi. **Johannes Tschudi** was born on 20 Apr 1675 or 1680 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. He died in 1765 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**.
- vii. **Weinbert Tschudi** was born on 20 Feb 1676 in **Basel, Warendorf, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany**. He died in 1765 in **Basel, Warendorf, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany**.
- viii. **Friedrich Tschudi** was born on 12 Aug 1677 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. He died in 1765 in **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country, Switzerland**.
- ix. **Niclaus Tschudi** was born on 17 Apr 1678 or 1680 in **Basel, Warendorf, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany**. He died on 07 Jul 1756 in **Basel, Warendorf, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany**.
- x. **Johannes von Tschudi** was born in 1680 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. He died in 1681.
- xi. **Mary Margaret Tschudi** was born in 1684 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. She died on 14 Feb 1758 in **Romney, Hampshire County, Virginia Colony**.
- xii. **Martin Tschudi** was born in 1708. He died in **Pennsylvania Colony**.



## Hans Buerclin & Barabara Wern

10. **Hans Peter Buercklin** (son of Hans Magnus Birckle and Maria Anna Kunigunde Heim) was born on 29 Jun 1640 in **Weil, Boblingen, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 29 Mar 1703 in **Weil, Boblingen, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He married **Barbara Warren Wern** on 17 Nov 1663 in Weil Im Schoenbach, Württemberg, Germany.
11. **Barbara Warren Wern** was born on 24 Jan 1641 in **Breitenstein, Neckarkreis, Wuert, Germany**. She died on 24 Feb 1712 in **Germany, Wurt, Neckar Valley, Weil Im Schoenbach**.

Barbara Warren Wern and Hans Peter Buercklin had **Hans Peter B Buercklin** who was born on 13 Jan 1667 in **Weil Im Schoenbach, Wurtemberg, Germany**. He died on 11 Apr 1712 in **Weil Im Schoenbach, Wurtemberg, Germany**. He married **Catherina Maichinger** on 20 Jun 1702 in Weil Im Schoenbach, Wurtemberg, Germany. She was born on 17 Sep 1680 in **Weil Im Schoenbach, Wurtemberg, Germany**. She died on 15 May 1749 in **Weil, Boblingen, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.



## Generation 11

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### Context: New Netherland 1614-1667

New Netherland was a 17th-century colonial province of the Republic of the Seven United Netherlands on the East Coast of North America. The claimed territories were the lands from the Delmarva Peninsula to extreme southwestern Cape Cod. The settled areas are now part of the Mid-Atlantic States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut, with small outposts in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. The provincial capital of New Amsterdam was located at the southern tip of the island of Manhattan on upper New York Bay.

The colony was conceived as a private business venture to exploit the North American fur trade. During its first decades, New Netherland was settled rather slowly, partially as a result of policy mismanagement by the Dutch West India Company (WIC) and partially as a result of conflicts with Native Americans. The settlement of New Sweden encroached on its southern flank, while its northern border was re-drawn to accommodate an expanding New England. During the 1650s, the colony experienced dramatic growth and became a major port for trade in the North Atlantic. The surrender of Fort Amsterdam to England in 1664 was formalized in 1667, contributing to the Second Anglo--Dutch War. In 1673, the Dutch re-took the area but relinquished it under the Second Treaty of Westminster ending the Third Anglo-Dutch War the next year.

The inhabitants of New Netherland were Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans, the latter chiefly imported as enslaved laborers. Descendants of the original settlers played a prominent role in colonial America. For two centuries, New Netherland Dutch culture characterized the region (today's Capital District around Albany, the Hudson Valley, western Long Island, northeastern New Jersey, and New York City). The concepts of civil liberties and pluralism introduced in the province became mainstays of American political and social life.



Figure 39 - New Netherlands c 1620

### **Context: The Wandering Pilgrim Who Helped Settle New Jersey**

John Ogden was an English Puritan, probably born in Lancashire in 1609. Trained as a stone mason, he left for America in 1641, and settled first in "Rippowan"--what is now Stamford, Connecticut. After two years, he moved to Long Island, first living in Hempstead and then after six years Southampton, when it was first under Dutch and then English control. In 1665 he moved yet again, starting over as one of the founders of what became Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He was a member of a group that purchased lands from the Indians under a grant from Governor Richard Nicolls, only to quickly find itself part of the New Jersey proprietorship of George Carteret and John Lord **Berkeley**. This wanderer thus helped establish settlements in three colonies, and built the first stone church in New Amsterdam as well as mills in New Jersey. By the 1670s, he was a relatively wealthy landowner and member of the New Jersey assembly. He was involved in tanning, brick making, whaling, and trading. During the Dutch re-conquest of the area (1672-1674), he served as "schout" or town administrator. As a political leader in New Jersey (after 1674 East Jersey), Ogden participated in settler clashes with the proprietors over land titles, rents, and political control. He died in 1682, after New Jersey had been divided into two provinces (East and West) and just as East Jersey was being transferred to yet another group of proprietors dominated by Quakers and Scots. He left behind six, perhaps seven, children; through the years descendants multiplied into the thousands and have included a number of very prominent Americans

Settlers, like John Ogden, were willing to pick up stakes and move not just once but several times. Each time they started over, forming a town, and clearing the land. These settlers came for religious reasons but moved when additional lands became available. They were farmers, merchants, and craftsmen simultaneously. Ogden's neighbors and relatives came in a group and the churches they established in their effort to reform Anglicanism became Presbyterian. Elizabethtown was just one of several Puritan villages across northern New Jersey.

## Gabriel Van Marselis & Anna Ehrmitage

- Gabriel Van Marselis** (son of Jan Van Marselis and Dina Van Duffel D'Elswith) was born in 1582 in **Hamburg, Ebersberg, Bayern, Germany**. He died on 20 Jul 1643 in **Hamburg, Ebersberg, Bayern, Germany**. He married **Anna Ehrmit D'Ehrmitage** (daughter of Pierre L Ehymite and Elizabeth Hourdes) in 1622 in **Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**.

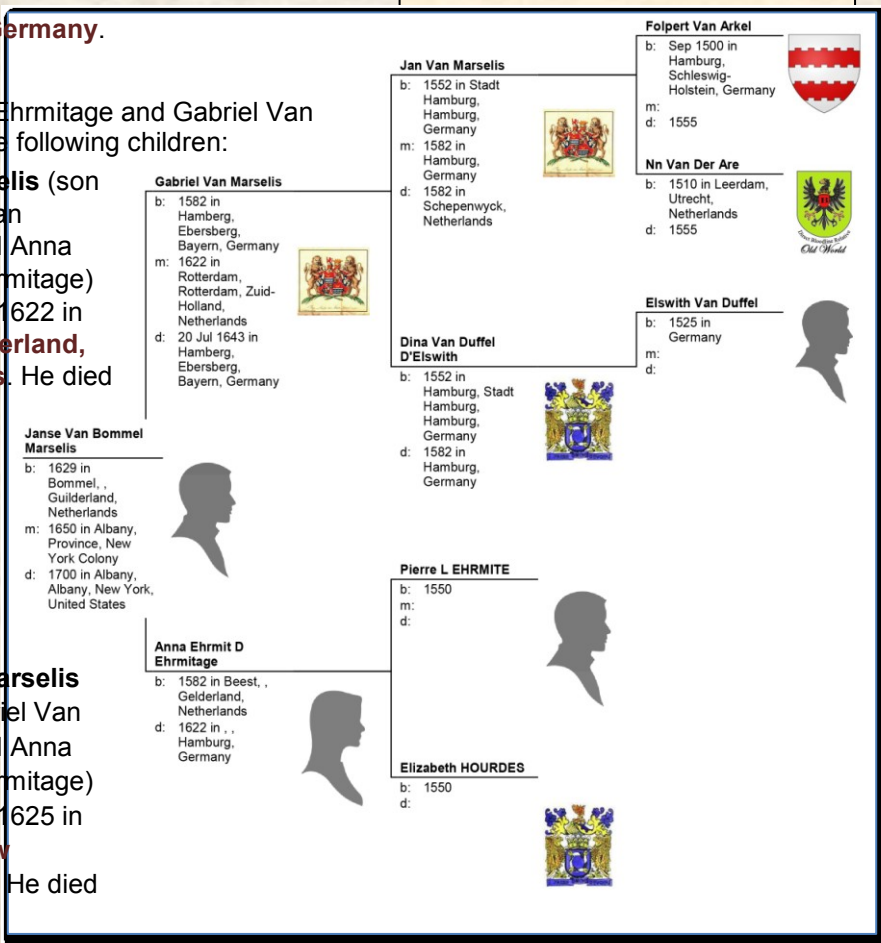


- Anna Ehrmit D Ehrmitage** (daughter of Pierre L Ehymite and Elizabeth Hourdes) was born in 1582 in **Beest, Gelderland, Netherlands**. She died in

1622 in **Hamburg, Germany**.

Anna Ehrmit D'Ehrmitage and Gabriel Van Marselis had the following children:

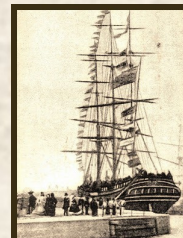
- Pieter Marselis** (son of Gabriel Van Marselis and Anna Ehrmit D Ehrmitage) was born in 1622 in **Beest, Gelderland, Netherlands**. He died on 04 Sep 1682 in **Jersey City, Hudson, New Jersey Colony (Jersey East)**.
- Hendrick Marselis** (son of Gabriel Van Marselis and Anna Ehrmit D Ehrmitage) was born in 1625 in **Albany, New Netherland**. He died in 1697.



iii **Janse Van Bommel Marselis** (son of Gabriel Van Marselis and Anna Ehrmit D Ehrmitage) was born in 1629 in **Bommel, Guilderland, Netherlands**. He died in 1700 in **Albany, New York Colony**. He married Annatie Ryerse Gerritse (daughter of Gerrit Reyerse Gerritse and Annatie Janse) in 1650 in Albany, Province, New Netherland. She was born in 1629 in **Albany, New Netherland**. She died in 1702 in **Albany, New York Colony**.

### Gerrit Gerritse & Annatie Janse

3. **Gerrit Reyerse Gerritse** was born in 1630 in **Van, Wageningen, Gelderland, Netherland**. He died on 15 Feb 1694 in **Albany, New York Colony**. He married **Annatie Janse**.
4. **Annatie Hermanse** was born in 1645 in **Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands**. She died on 12 Mar 1713 in **Albany, New York Colony**.



Annatie Janse and Gerrit Reyerse Gerritse had the following children:

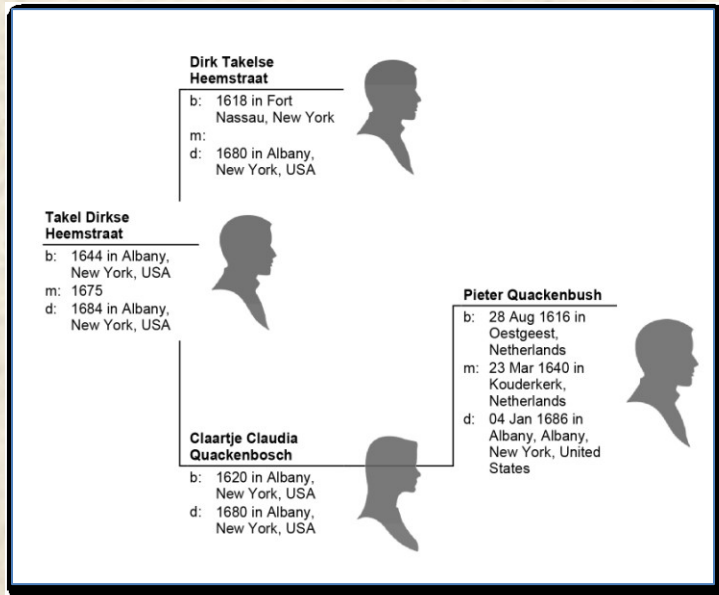
- i. **Annetie Ryerse Gerritse** was born in 1664 in **Albany, New Netherland**. She died in 1702 in **Albany, New York Colony**. She married an **unknown** spouse in 1658 in Albany, Albany, New Netherland. She married **Janse Van Bommel Marselis** (son of Gabriel Van Marselis and Anna Ehrmit D Ehrmitage) in 1650 in Albany, New Netherland. He was born in 1629 in **Bommel, , Guilderland, Netherlands**. He died in 1700 in **Albany, New York Colony**.
- ii. **Elbert Gerritse** was born in 1664 in **Albany, New Netherland**. He died in 1750.
- iii. **Johannes Gerritse** was born in 1667.
- iv. **Jan Gerritse** was born in 1664 in **Albany, New Netherland**. He died in 1725 in **Albany, New York Colony**
- v. **Reyer Gerritse** was born in 1678 or 1680 in **New Netherland**.

<p><b>Gerrit Reyerse Gerritse</b></p> <p>b: 1630 in Van, Wageningen, Gelderland, Netherlands</p> <p>m:</p> <p>d: 15 Feb 1694 in Albany, Albany, Province of New York</p>	
<p><b>Annatie Ryerse Gerritse</b></p> <p>b: 1629 in Albany, Albany, New York, USA</p> <p>m: 1650 in Albany, Province, New York Colony</p> <p>d: 1702 in Albany, Albany, Province of New York</p>	
<p><b>Annatie Janse</b></p> <p>b: 1645 in Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands</p> <p>d: 12 Mar 1713 in Albany, Albany, Province of New York</p>	

**END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY**

## Dirk Heemstraat & Claart Quaackenbosch

5. **Dirk Takel Heemstraat** was born in 1618 in **Fort Nassau, New Netherland**. He died in 1680 in **Albany, New York Colony**. He married **Claart Claudia Quackenbosch**.
6. **Claartje Claudia Quackenbosch** was born in 1620 in **Albany, New Netherland**. She died in 1680 in **Albany, New York Colony**

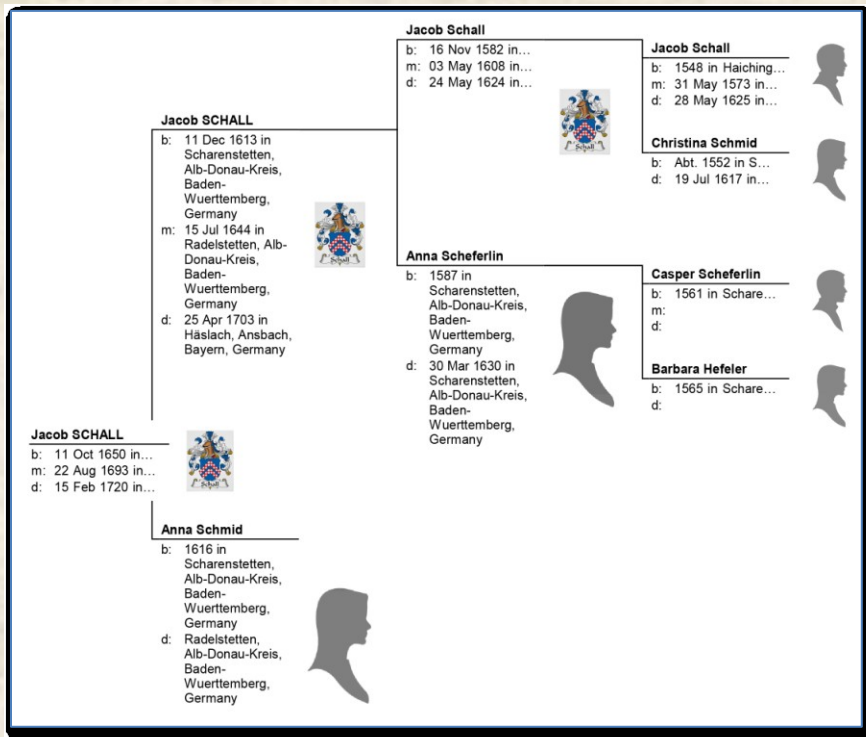


Claartje Claudia Quackenbosch and Dirk Takelse Heemstraat had **Dirk Heemstraat** who was born in 1644 in **Albany, New Netherland**. He died in 1684 in **Albany, New York Colony**. He married **Marit Heemstraat** in 1675. She was born in 1650 in **Albany, New Netherland**. She died in 1684.

## Jacob Schall & Anna Schmid

7. **Jacob Schall** (son of Jacob Schall and Anna Scheferlin) was born on 11 Dec 1613 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 25 Apr 1703 in **Häslach, Ansbach, Bayern, Germany**. He married **Anna Schmid** on 15 Jul 1644 in Radelstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany.
8. **Anna Schmid** was born in 1616 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died in **Radelstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.





Anna Schmid and Jacob Schall had the following children:

- i **Barbara Schall** was born on 22 Apr 1646 in **Radelstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died on 30 Nov 1712 in **Saarsland, Germany**.
- ii **Johannes Schall** was born in 1649 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.
- iii **Jacob Schall** was born on 11 Oct 1650 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis,**

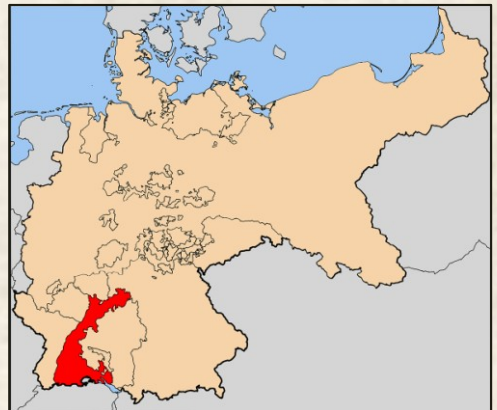


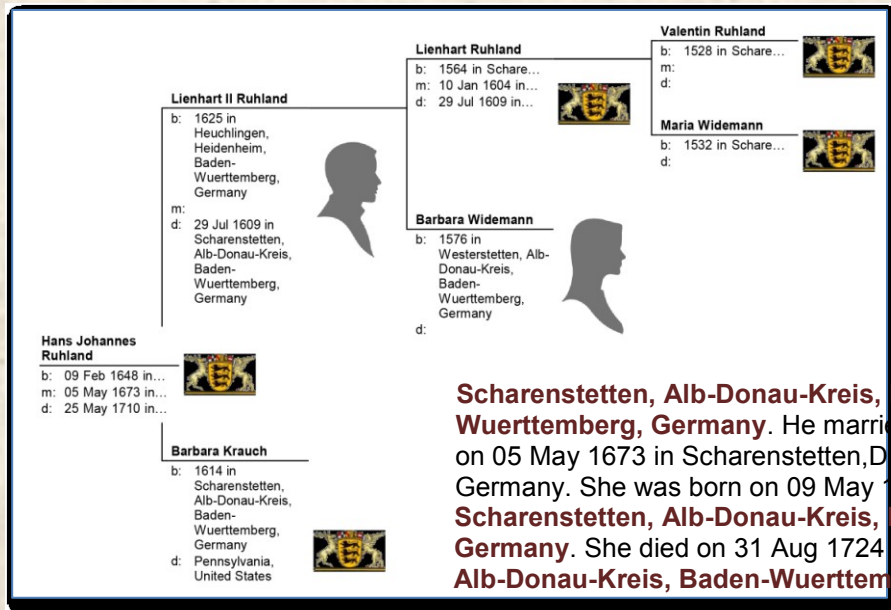
Figure 40 - Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany

**Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 15 Feb 1720 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He married **Katharina Heel** on 22 Aug 1693 in Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany. She was born in 1669 in **Radelstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died after 1710 in **New York Colony**.

- iv **Magdalena Schall** was born in 1652 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.

## Leinhardt Ruhland & Barbara Krauch

9. **Lienhart II Ruhland** (son of Lienhart Ruhland and Barbara Widemann) was born in 1625 in **Heuchlingen, Heidenheim, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 29 Jul 1609 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He married **Barbara Krauch**.
10. **Barbara Krauch** was born in 1614 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died in **Pennsylvania Colony**.



Barbara Krauch and Lienhart II Ruhland had **Hans Johannes Ruhland** on 09 Feb 1648 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 25 May 1710 in

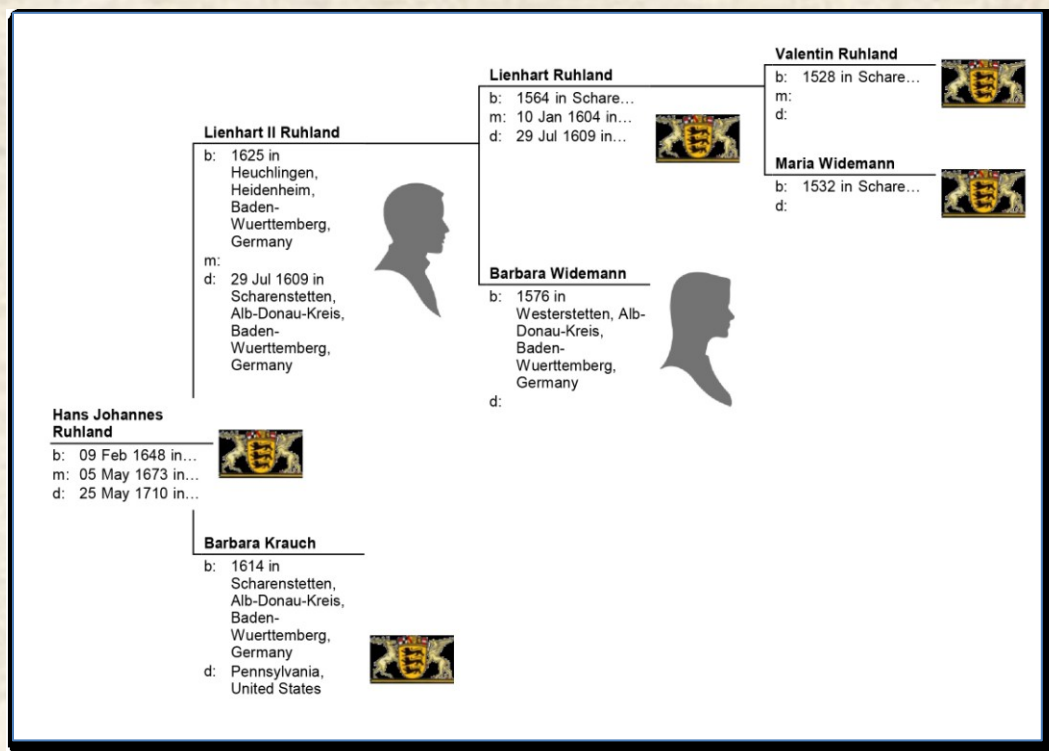
## Martin von Tschudi & Margred Gruffin

11. **Martin von Tschudi** (son of Hans II von Tschudi and Elizabeth Gugar) was born on 06 Jun 1591 in **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country, Switzerland**. He died on 18 Mar 1664 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. He married **Margred Gruffin** on 03 Oct 1614 in Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland.
12. **Margred Gruffin** was born in 1591 in **Switzerland**. She died on 18 Mar 1665 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**.



In German, **von** is a preposition which approximately means *of* or *from*.

When it is used as a part of a German family name, it indicates almost always a noble patriarchal lineage. "Von" is usually a nobiliary particle, like *de* in French. The *von* particle is also often part of commoners' surnames; thus, "Hans von Duisburg" meant *Hans from [the city of] Duisburg*.



Margred Gruffin and Martin von Tschudi had the following children:

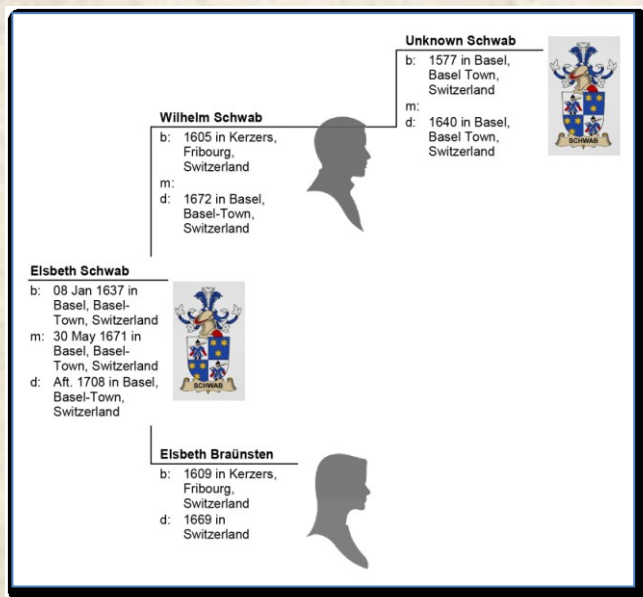
- i **Barbara Tschudi** was born on 02 Nov 1617 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. She died on 06 Oct 1686 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**.
- ii **Hans Jacob Tschudi** was born on 28 Nov 1619 in **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country, Switzerland**. He died on 27 Nov 1629.
- iii **Margarethe Tschudi** was born on 01 Aug 1624 in **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country, Switzerland**.
- iv **Heinrich Tschudi** was born on 19 Sep 1630 in **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country, Switzerland**.
- v **Twins - Khristian von Tschudi** was born on 07 Oct 1632 in **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country, Switzerland**. He died on 12 Dec 1688. , and
- vi **Chrischona Tschudi** was born on 07 Oct 1632 in **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country, Switzerland**. She died on 12 Dec 1688.
- vii **Jacob von Tschudi** (son of Martin von Tschudi and Margred Gruffin) was born on 09 Aug 1635 in **Frenendorf, Basel, Canton, Switzerland**. He died in 1727 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. He married **Elsbeth Schwab** (daughter of Wilhelm Schwab and Elsbeth Braünsten) on 30 May 1671 in Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland. She was born on 08 Jan 1637 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. She died on 15 Jun 1767 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**.



Figure 41 - Basel Switzerland

## Wilhelm Schwab and Elsbeth Bräunsten

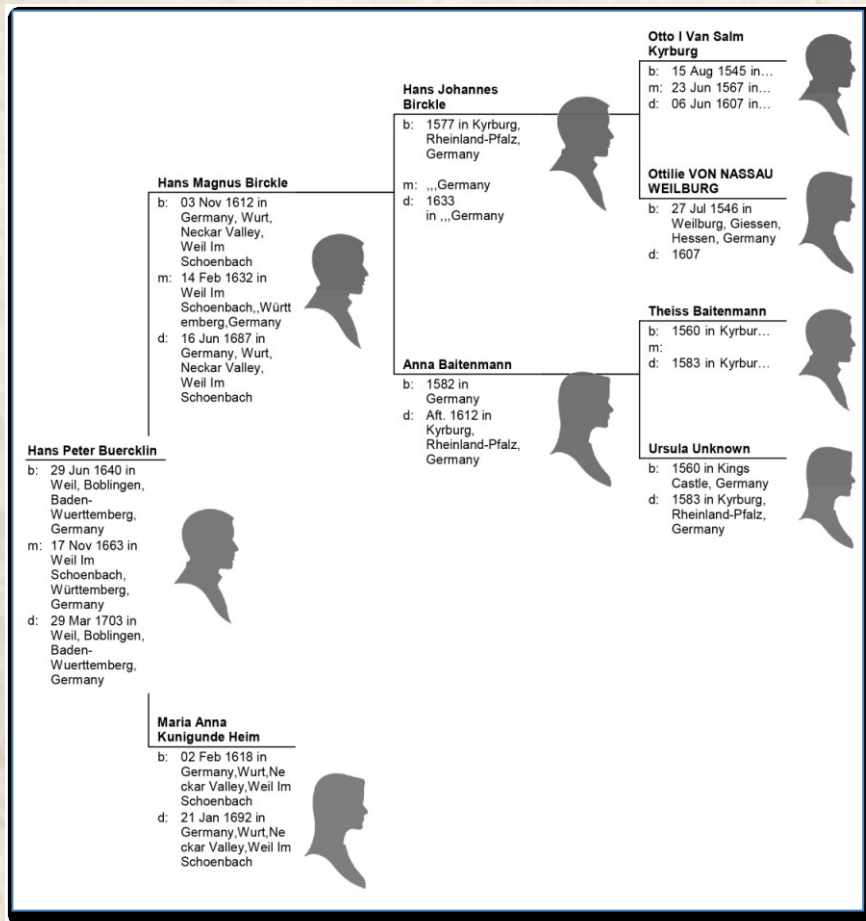
13. **Wilhelm Schwab** (son of Unknown Schwab) was born in 1605 in **Kerzers, Fribourg, Switzerland**. He died in 1672 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. He married **Elsbeth Bräunsten**.
14. **Elsbeth Bräunsten** was born in 1609 in **Kerzers, Fribourg, Switzerland**. She died in 1669 in **Switzerland**.



Elsbeth Bräunsten and Wilhelm Schwab gave birth to **Elsbeth Schwab** on 08 Jan 1637 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. She died on 15 Jun 1767 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. She married **Jacob von Tschudi** (son of Martin von Tschudi and Margred Gruffin) on 30 May 1671 in Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland. He was born on 09 Aug 1635 in **Frenendorf, Basel, Canton, Switzerland**. He died in 1727 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**.

## Hans Birckle & Maria Heim

15. **Hans Magnus Birckle** (son of Hans Johannes Birckle and Anna Baitenmann) was born on 03 Nov 1612 in **Wurt, Neckar Valley, Weil im Schönbuch, Germany**. He died on 16 Jun 1687 in **Wurt, Neckar Valley, Weil im Schönbuch, Germany**. He married **Maria Anna Kunigunde Heim** on 14 Feb 1632 in **Weil im Schönbuch, Württemberg, Germany**.
16. **Maria Anna Kunigunde Heim** was born on 02 Feb 1618 in **Wurt, Neckar Valley, Weil im Schönbuch, Germany**. She died on 21 Jan 1692 in **Wurt, Neckar Valley, Weil im Schönbuch, Germany**.

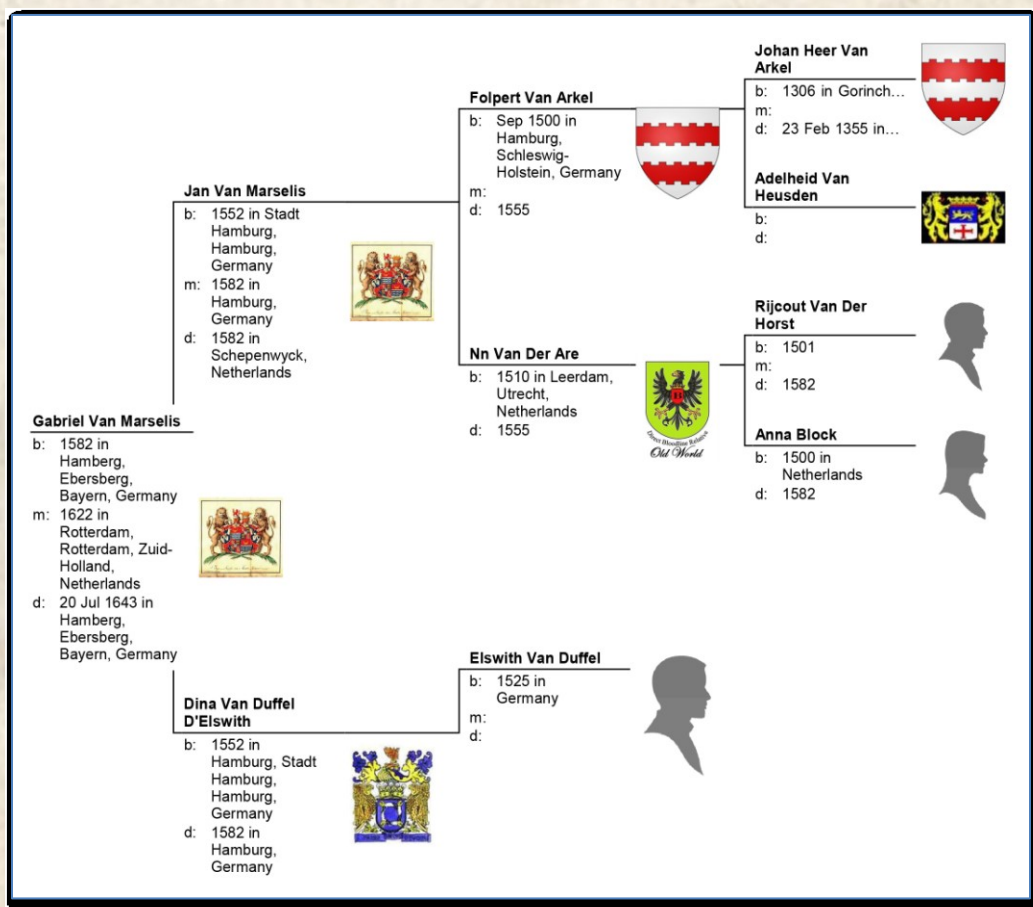


Maria Anna Kunigunde Heim and Hans Magnus Birckle begat **Hans Peter Buercklin** born on 29 Jun 1640 in **Weil, Boblingen, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 29 Mar 1703 in **Weil, Boblingen, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He married **Barbara Warren Wern** on 17 Nov 1663 in Weil Im Schoenbach, Württemberg, Germany. She was born on 24 Jan 1641 in **Breitenstein, Neckarkreis, Wurt, Germany**. She died on 24 Feb 1712 in **Germany, Wurt, Neckar Valley, Weil Im Schoenbach**.

## Generation 12

### Jan Van Marselis & Dina Van Duffel D'Elswith

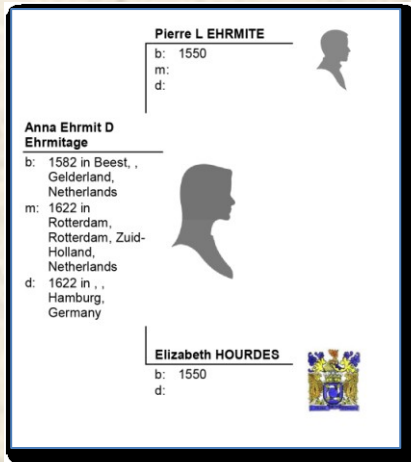
- Jan Van Marselis** (son of Folpert Van Arkel and Nn Van Der Are) was born in 1552 in **Hamberg, Ebersberg, Bayern, Germany**. He died in 1582 in **Schepenwyck, Netherlands**. He married **Dina Van Duffel D'Elswith** (daughter of Elswith Van Duffel) in 1582 in **Hamburg, Germany**.
- Dina Van Duffel D'Elswith** (daughter of Elswith Van Duffel) was born in 1552 in **Stadt Hamburg, Germany**. She died in 1582 in **Hamburg, Germany**.



Dina Van Duffel D'Elswith and Jan Van Marselis had **Gabriel Van Marselis** in 1582 in **Hamberg, Ebersberg, Bayern, Germany**. He died on 20 Jul 1643 in **Hamberg, Ebersberg, Bayern, Germany**. He married **Anna Ehrmit D'Ehrmitage** in 1622 in Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. She was born in 1582 in **Beest, Gelderland, Netherlands**. She died in 1622 in **Hamburg, Germany**.

## Pierre Ehrmite & Elizabeth Hourdes

3. **Pierre L Ehrmite** was born in 1550. He married **Elizabeth Hourdes**.
4. **Elizabeth Hourdes** was born in 1550.

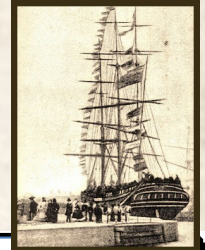


Elizabeth Hourdes and Pierre L Ehrmite begat **Anna Ehrmit D Ehrmitage** was born in 1582 in **Beest, Gelderland, Netherlands**. She died in 1622 in **Hamburg, Germany**. She married **Gabriel Van Marselis** (son of Jan Van Marselis and Dina Van Duffel D'Elswith) in 1622 in Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. He was born in 1582 in **Hamberg, Ebersberg, Bayern, Germany**. He died on 20 Jul 1643 in **Hamberg, Ebersberg, Bayern, Germany**.

**END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY**

## Pieter Quackenbush & Maritje Ariens

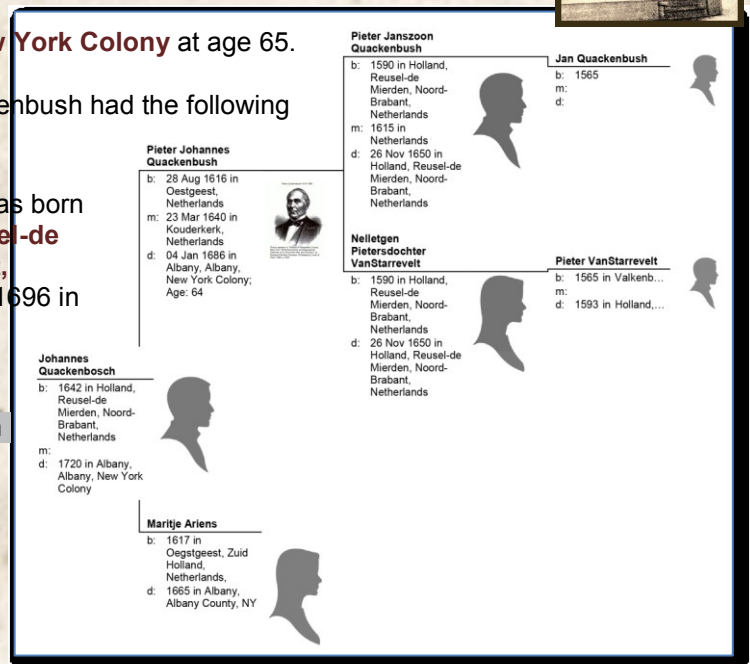
5. **Pieter Quackenbush** was born on 28 Aug 1616 in **Oestgeest, Netherlands**. He died on 04 Jan 1686 in **Albany, New York Colony** at 62 years of age. He married **Maritje Ariens** (daughter of Peter Jan Ariens and Unknown Ariens) on 23 Mar 1640 in Kouderkerk, Netherlands.
6. **Maritje Ariens** (daughter of Peter Jan Ariens and Unknown Ariens) was born in 1617 in **Kouderkerk, Oestgeest, Netherlands**. She died in Dec 1682 in



**Constapel Island, Albany, New York Colony** at age 65.

Maritje Ariens and Pieter Quackenbush had the following children:

- Pieter Quackenbosch** was born in 1639 in **Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands**. He died in 1696 in **Albany, New York Colony**.
- Johannes Quackenbosch** was born in 1642 in **Holland, Reusel-de Mierden, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands**. He died in 1720 in **Albany, New York Colony**.
- Marytje Quackenbosch**



was born in 1646 in **Leiden, Leiden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**. She died in Dec 1683 in **Constapel Island, New York Colony**.

- iv. **Wouter Quackenbosch** was born in 1647 in **Netherlands**. He died on 08 Nov 1736 in **Albany, New York Colony**.
- v. **Nelletje (Petronella) QUACKENBOSCH** was born on 1647 or 1650 in **Netherlands**. She died on 17 Oct 1738.
- vi. **Reynier Quackenbosch** was born in 1652 in **Oestgeest, Netherlands**. He died on 25 Aug 1711 in **New York Colony**.
- vii. **Nelletje Quackenbosch** was born in 1653 in **Albany, New Netherland**. She died on 17 Oct 1738 in **Albany, New York Colony**.
- viii. **Folkje Quackenbosch** was born in 1655 in **Albany, New Netherland**.
- ix. **Magdalena Quackenbosch** was born in 1658 in **New Netherlands**. She died on 07 Oct 1756 in **Albany, New York Colony**
- x. **Adriaan Quackenbosch** (son of Pieter Quackenbush and Maritje Ariens) was born in 1666 in **Albany, New Netherland**. He died in 1732 in **Albany, New York Colony**..

### Jacob Schall & Anna Scheferlin

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- 7. **Jacob Schall** (son of Jacob Schall and Christina Schmid) was born on 16 Nov 1582 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 24 May 1624 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He married **Anna Scheferlin** (daughter of Casper Scheferlin and Barbara Hefeler) on 03 May 1608 in Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany.



- 8. **Anna Scheferlin** (daughter of Casper Scheferlin and Barbara Hefeler) was born in 1587 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died on 30 Mar 1630 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.

Anna Scheferlin and Jacob Schall had the following children:

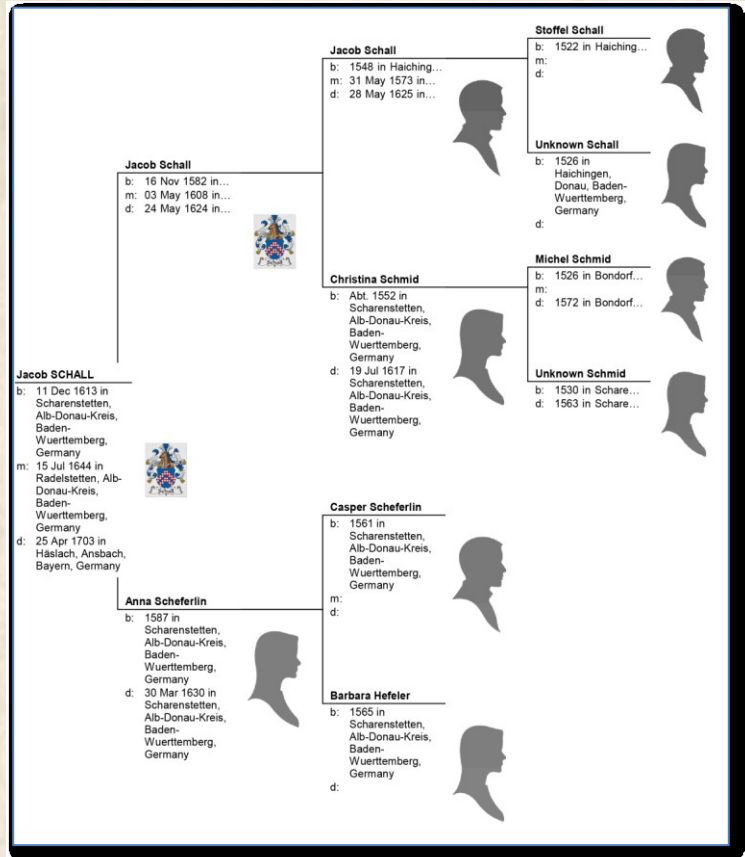
i. **Johannes Schall** was born on 23 Oct 1610 in **Scharentetten, Alb Donau Kris, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died in Oct 1616 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.

ii. **Christina Schall** was born in 1612 in **Scharentetten, Alb Donau Kris, Wurt, Germany**.

iii. **Jacob Schall** was born on 11 Dec 1613 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 25 Apr 1703 in **Häslach, Ansbach, Bayern, Germany**. He married **Anna Schmid** on 15 Jul 1644 in **Radelstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She was born in 1616 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died in **Radelstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.

iv. **Caspar Schall** was born in 1618 in **Scharenstetten, Alb Donau Kris, Wurt, Germany**.

v. **Michael Schall** was born on 16 Sep 1620 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.



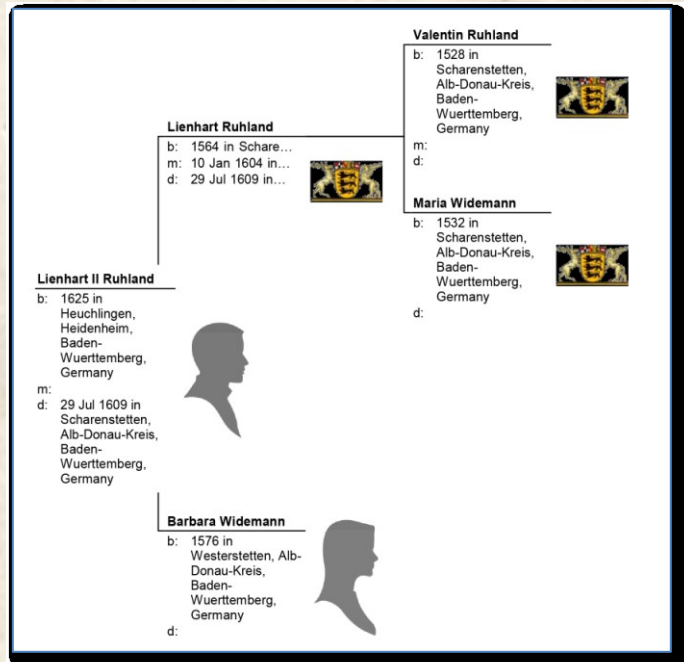
## Leinhardt Ruhland & Barabara Wideman

9. **Lienhart Ruhland** (son of Valentin Ruhland and Maria Widemann) was born in 1564 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 29 Jul 1609 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He married **Barbara Widemann** on 10 Jan 1604 in Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany.
10. **Barbara Widemann** was born in 1576 in **Westerstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.



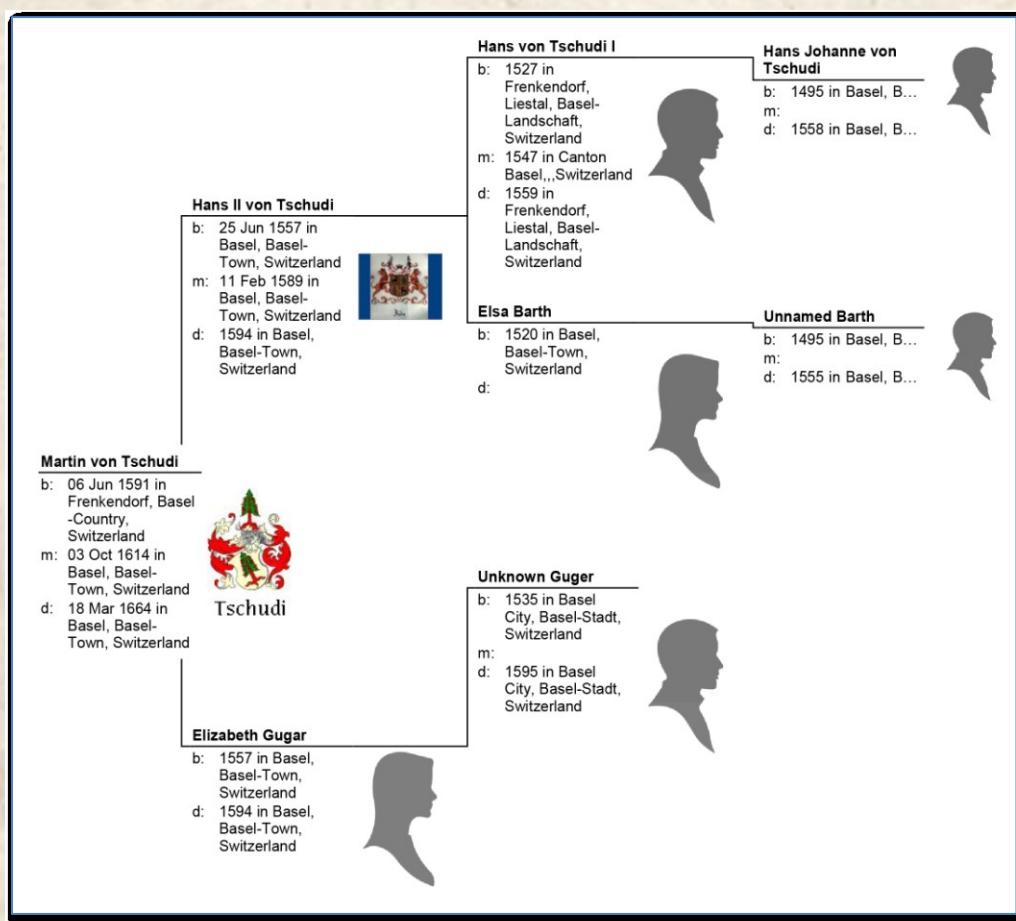
Barbara Widemann and Lienhart Ruhland had the following children:

- i **Lienhart II Ruhland** was born in 1625 in **Heuchlingen, Heidenheim, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 29 Jul 1609 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He married Barbara Krauch. She was born in 1614 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died in **Pennsylvania Colony**.
- ii **Christianus Ruhland**
- iii **Maria Ruhland**
- iv **Michael Ruhland**



## Hans II von Tschudi & Elizabeth Gugar

11. **Hans II von Tschudi** (son of Hans I von Tschudi and Elsa Barth) was born on 25 Jun 1557 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. He died in 1594 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. He married **Elizabeth Gugar** (daughter of Unknown Guger) on 11 Feb 1589 in Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland.
12. **Elizabeth Gugar** (daughter of Unknown Guger) was born in 1557 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. She died in 1594 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**.



Elizabeth Gugar and Hans von Tschudi II had the following children:

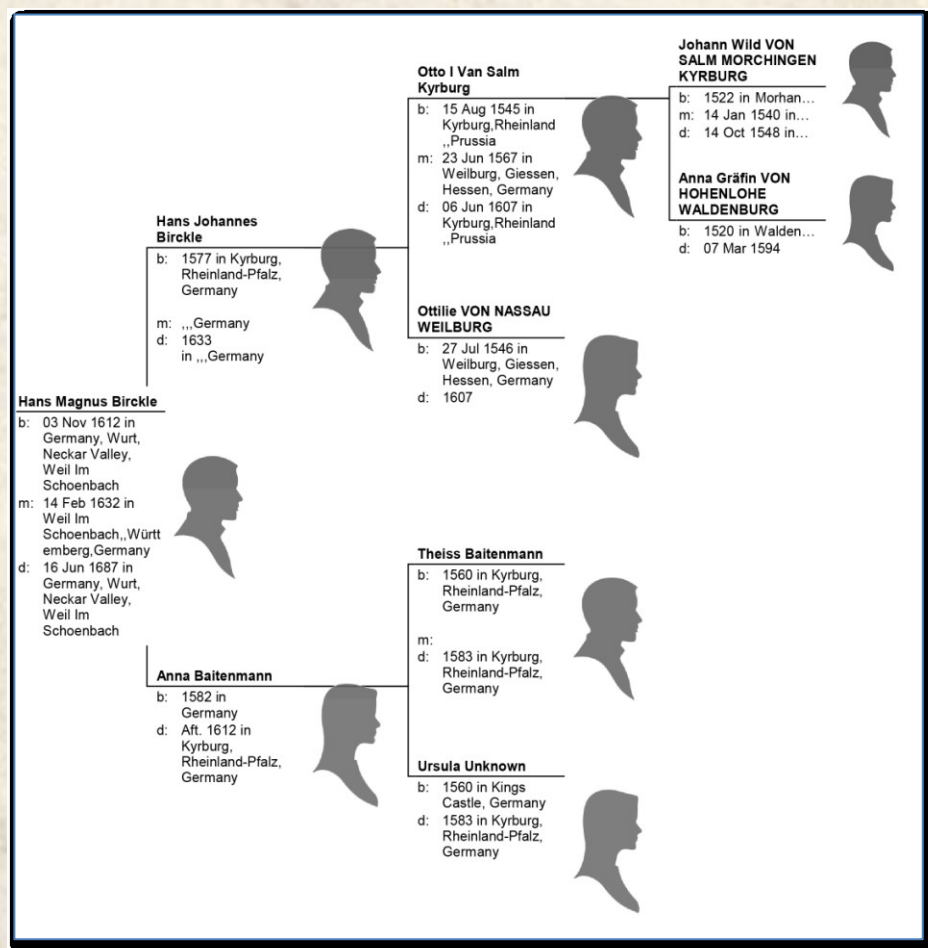
- i **Martin von Tschudi** was born on 06 Jun 1591 in **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country, Switzerland**. He died on 18 Mar 1664 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. He married Margred Gruffin on 03 Oct 1614 in Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland. She was born in 1591 in **Switzerland**. She died on 18 Mar 1665 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**.
- ii **Anna Tschudi** was born on 01 Jul 1593 in **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country, Switzerland**. She died in **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country, Switzerland**.
- iii **Bernhard Tschudi** was born on 29 May 1597 in **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country, Switzerland**. He died on 10 Jan 1629.
- iv **Hans Tschudi** was born on 10 Dec 1598 in **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country,**

**Switzerland.**

- v **Barbara Tschudi** was born on 12 Oct 1600 in **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country, Switzerland.**
- vi **Ursula von Tschudi** was born on 05 Jul 1601 in **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country, Switzerland.**
- vii **Jacob Tschudi** was born on 26 Nov 1602 in **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country, Switzerland.**
- viii **Madlen Tschudi** was born on 08 Apr 1604 in **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country, Switzerland.** She died on 12 Jan 1668 in **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country, Switzerland.**
- ix **Elsbeth Tschudi** was born on 15 May 1608 in **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country, Switzerland.**
- x **Anna Tschudi** was born on 12 Jan 1612 in **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country, Switzerland.**

## Hans Bircle & Anna Baitenmann

13. **Hans Johannes Birkle** (son of Otto I Van Salm Kyrburg and Otilie von Nassau Weilburg) was born in 1577 in **Kyrburg, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany**. He died in 1633 in **Germany**. He married **Anna Baitenmann** (daughter of Theiss Baitenmann and Ursula Unknown) in Germany.
14. **Anna Baitenmann** (daughter of Theiss Baitenmann and Ursula Unknown) was born in 1582 in **Germany**. She died after 1612 in **Kyrburg, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany**.

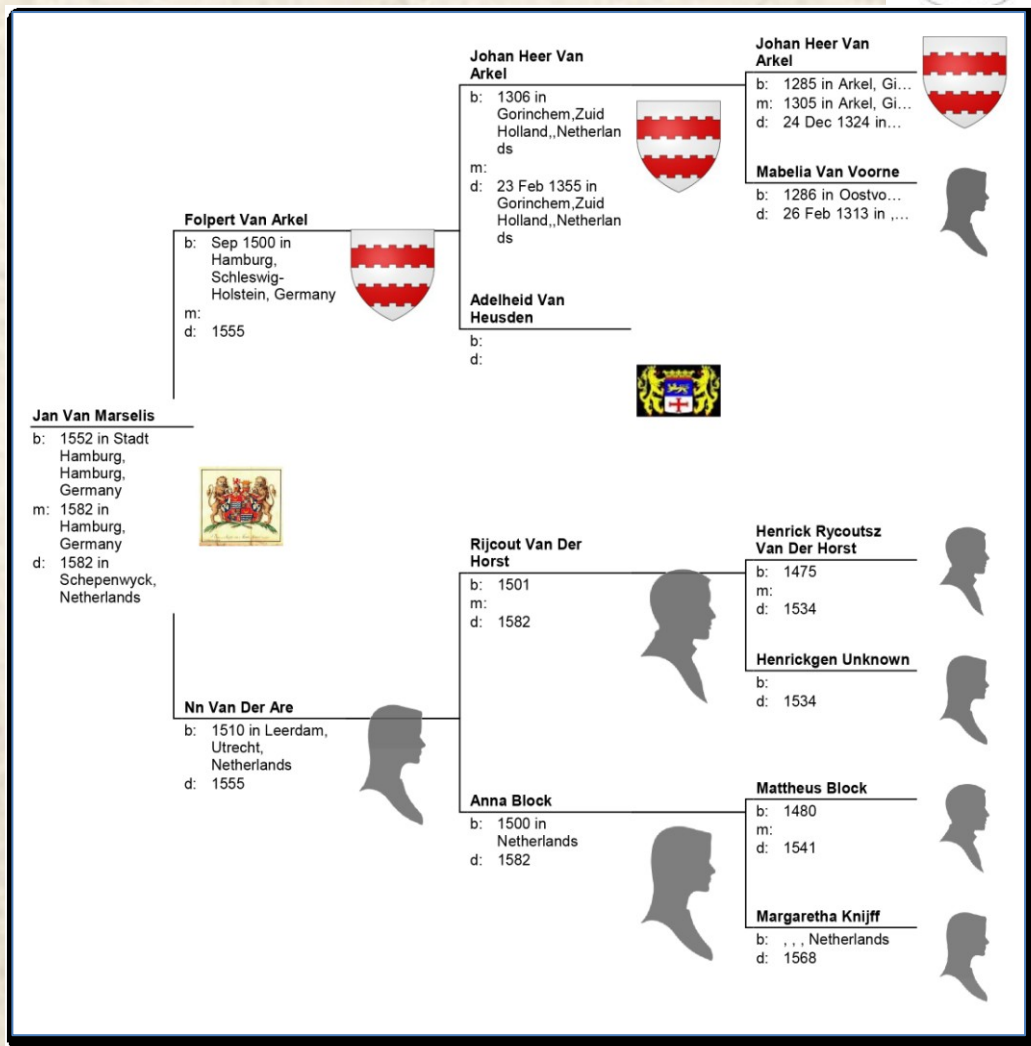
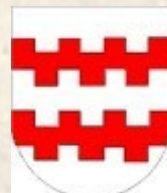


Anna Baitenmann and Hans Johannes Birkle had **Hans Magnus Birkle** on 03 Nov 1612 in **Germany, Wurt, Neckar Valley, Weil Im Schoenbach**. He died on 16 Jun 1687 in **Germany, Wurt, Neckar Valley, Weil Im Schoenbach**. He married Maria **Anna Kunigunde Heim** on 14 Feb 1632 in Weil Im Schoenbach, „Württemberg, Germany. She was born on 02 Feb 1618 in **Germany, Wurt, Neckar Valley, Weil Im Schoenbach**. She died on 21 Jan 1692 in **Germany, Wurt, Neckar Valley, Weil Im Schoenbach**.

## Generation 13

### Folpert Van Arkel & Nn Van Der Are

1. **Folpert Van Arkel** (son of Johan Heer Van Arkel and Adelheid Van Heusden) was born in Sep 1500 in **Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany**. He died in 1555. He married **Nn Van Der Are**.
2. **Nn Van Der Are** (daughter of Rycout Van Der Horst and Anna Block) was born in 1510 in **Leerdam, Utrecht, Netherlands**. She died in 1555.



Nn Van Der Are and Folpert Van Arkel had **Jan Van Marselis** in 1552 in **Stadt Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany**. He died in 1582 in **Schepenwyck, Netherlands**. He married **Dina Van Duffel D'Elswith** (daughter of Elswith Van Duffel) in 1582 in Hamburg, Germany. She was born in 1552 in **Hamburg, Stadt Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany**. She died at 30 in 1582 in **Hamburg, Germany**.

## Jacob Schall & Christina Schmid

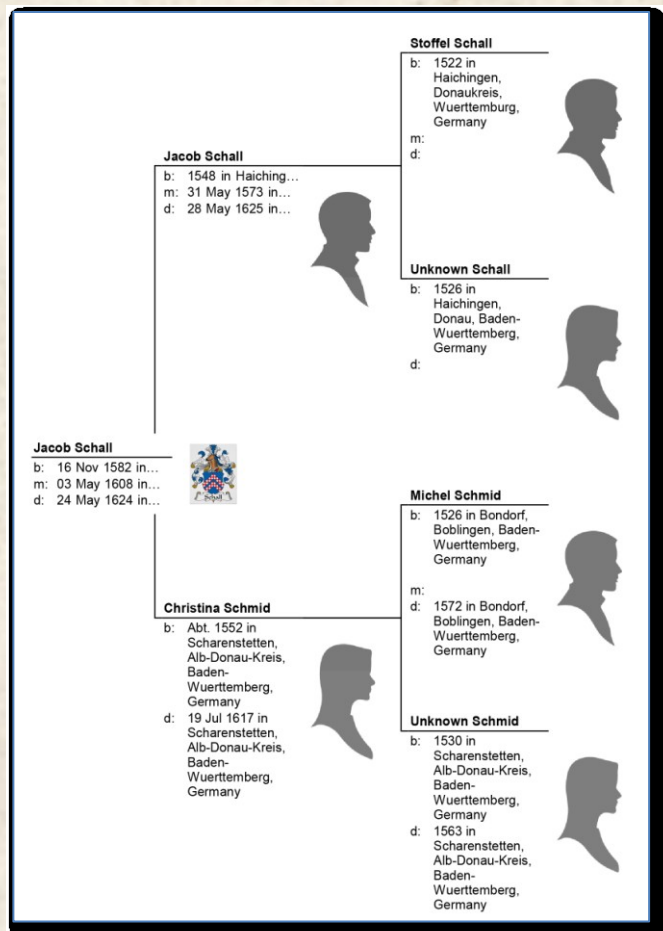
5. **Jacob Schall** (son of Stoffel Schall and Unknown Schall) was born in 1548 in **Haichingen, Donau, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 28 May 1625 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany** at 77 years of age. He married **Christina Schmid** (daughter of Michel Schmid and Unknown Schmid) on 31 May 1573 in Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany.



6. **Christina Schmid** (daughter of Michel Schmid and Unknown Schmid) was born about 1552 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died on 19 Jul 1617 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany** at the age of 63.

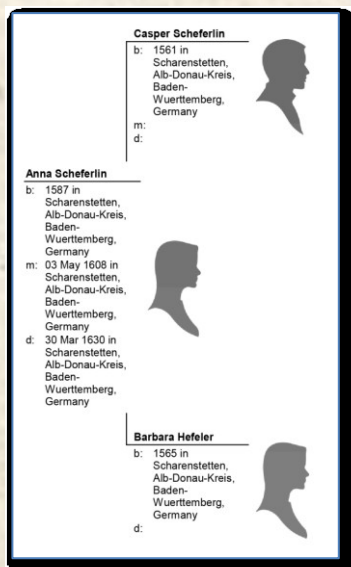
Christina Schmid and Jacob Schall had the following children who were born and died in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.

- i **Michael Schall** was born on 24 Jan 1574
- ii **Christoph Schall** was born on 10 Oct 1575
- iii **Angelica Schall** was born on 09 Jan 1579 and died in 1635
- iv **Georg Schall** was born on 05 Mar 1580 and died on 29 Apr 1580
- v **Anna Schall** was born on 21 Jun 1581
- vi **Jacob Schall** was born on 16 Nov 1582 and died on 24 May 1624. He married **Anna Scheferlin** (daughter of Casper Scheferlin and Barbara Hefeler) on 03 May 1608 in Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany. She was born in 1587 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died on 30 Mar 1630 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.
- vii **Christina Schall** was born on 29 Apr 1585
- viii **Barbara Schall** was born on 14 Mar 1587 and died in 1587.
- ix **Johannes Schall** was born on 07 Dec 1589 and died before his first birthday on 23 Feb 1590.



## Casper Scheferlin & Barbara Hefeler

- Casper Scheferlin** was born in 1561 He married **Barbara Hefeler**.
- Barbara Hefeler** was born in 1565 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.



Barbara Hefeler and Casper Scheferlin had **Anna Scheferlin** (daughter of Casper Scheferlin and Barbara Hefeler) who was born in 1587 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died on 30 Mar 1630 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She married **Jacob Schall** (son of Jacob Schall and Christina Schmid) on 03 May 1608 in Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany. He was born on 16 Nov 1582 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 24 May 1624 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.

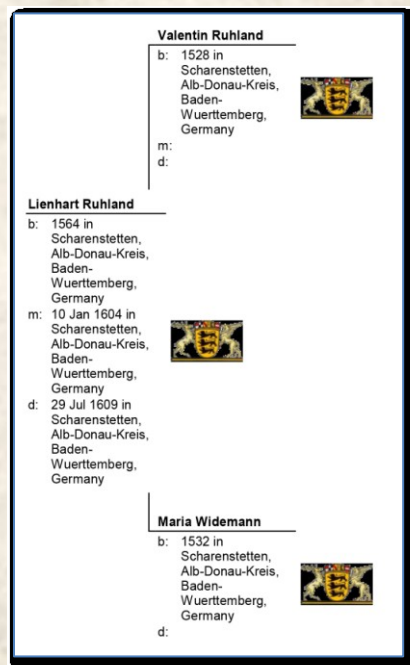
**END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY**

## Valentin Ruhland & Maria Widemann

- Valentin Ruhland** was born in 1528 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He married **Maria Widemann**.
- Maria Widemann** was born in 1532 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.



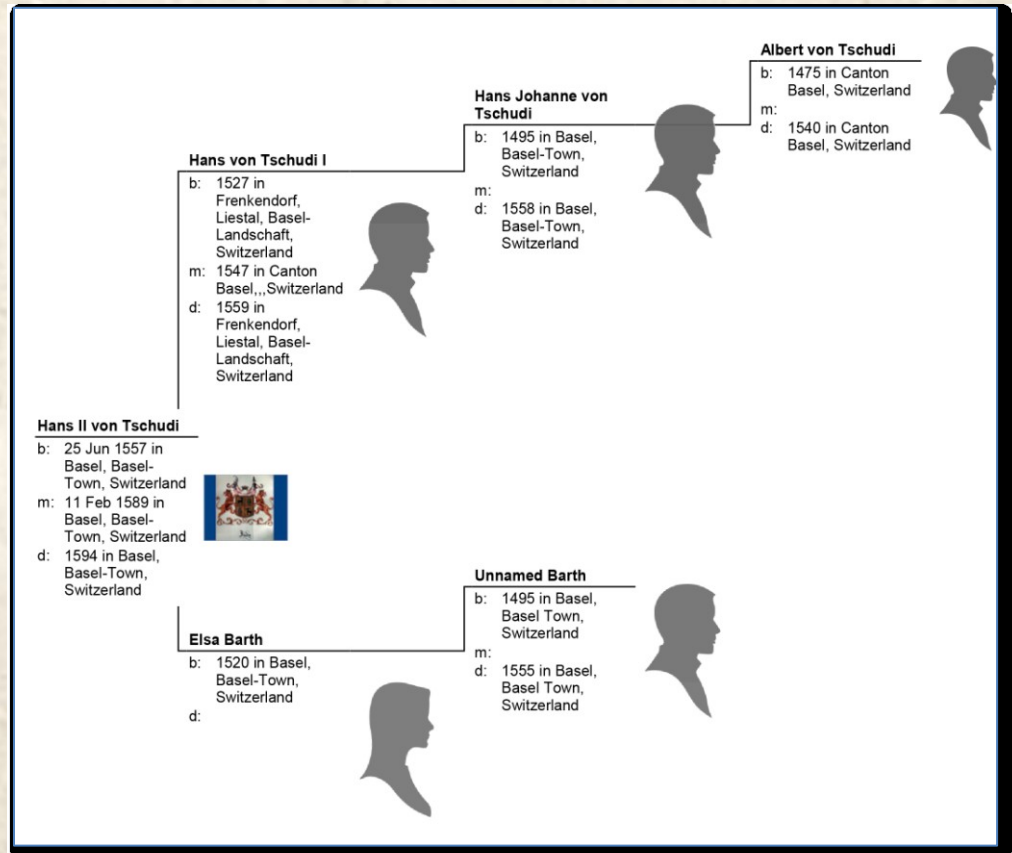
Maria Widemann and Valentin Ruhland had **Lienhart Ruhland** (son of Valentin Ruhland and Maria Widemann) who was born in 1564 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 29 Jul 1609 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He married **Barbara Widemann** on 10 Jan 1604 in Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany. She was born in 1576 in **Westerstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He married **Anna Maier** on 23 Jul 1592. He married **Anna Besser** on 06 Oct 1595.



**END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY**

## Hans I von Tschudi & Elsa Barth

11. **Hans I von Tschudi** (son of Hans Johanne von Tschudi) was born in 1527 in **Frenkendorf, Liestal, Basel-Landschaft, Switzerland**. He died in 1559 in **Frenkendorf, Liestal, Basel-Landschaft, Switzerland**. He married **Elsa Barth** (daughter of Unnamed Barth) in 1547 in Canton Basel, Switzerland.
12. **Elsa Barth** (daughter of Unnamed Barth) was born in 1520 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. She died in 1538 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**.



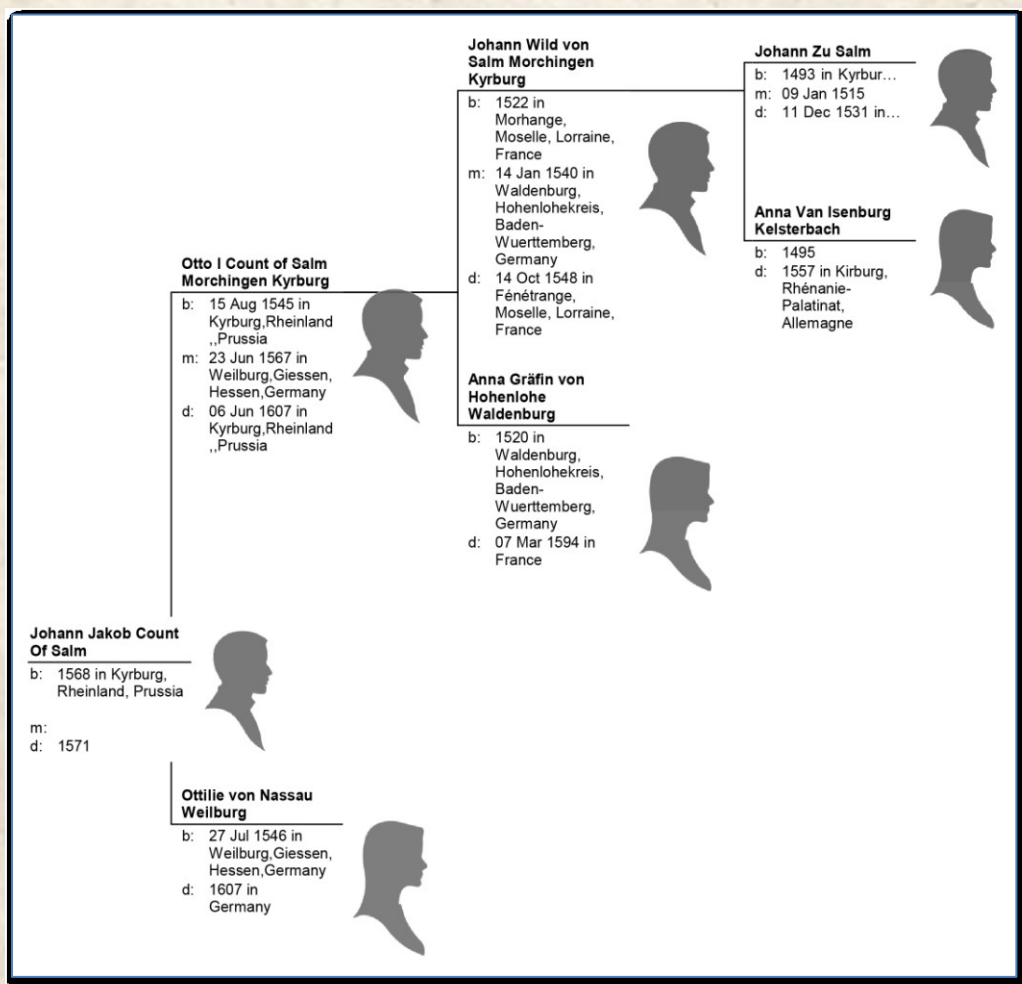
Elsa Barth and Hans von Tschudi I had the following children:

- i. **Martin von Tschudi** was born in 1537 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. He died in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**.
- ii. **Hans II von Tschudi** was born on 25 Jun 1557 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. He died in 1594 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. He married **Elizabeth Gugar** (daughter of Unknown Guger) on 11 Feb 1589 in Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland. She was born in 1557 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. She died in 1594 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**.

**END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY**

## Otto I von Salm Kyrburg & Ottilie von Nassau Weilburn

13. **Otto I von Salm Kyrburg** (son of Johann Wild von Salm Morchingen Kyrburg and Anna Gräfin von Hohenlohe Waldenburg) was born on 15 Aug 1545 in **Kyrburg, Rheinland, Prussia**. He died on 06 Jun 1607 in **Kyrburg, Rheinland, Prussia**. He married **Ottilie von Nassau Weilburg** on 23 Jun 1567 in Weilburg, Giessen, Hessen, Germany.
14. **Ottilie von Nassau Weilburg** was born on 27 Jul 1546 in **Weilburg, Giessen, Hessen, Germany**. She died in 1607.



Ottilie von Nassau Weilburg and Otto I von Salm Kyrburg had the following children:

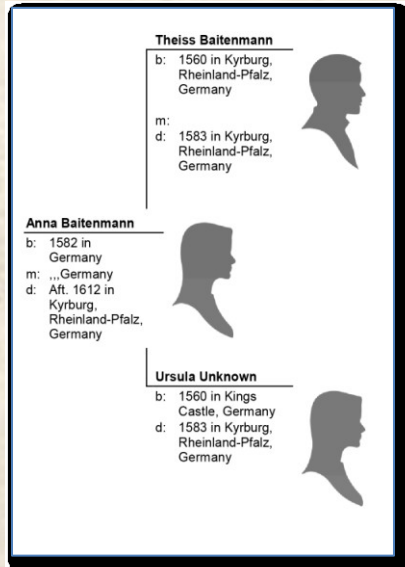
- i **Anne De Salm Kyrbourg** was born in 1572 in **Kyrburg, Rheinland, Prussia**. She died on 25 Aug 1608 in **Guemar, Moselle, France**.
- ii **Katharine Wild von Salm** was born on 02 Feb 1574 in **Kyrburg, Rheinland, Prussia**. She died on 09 Jan 1654 in Lichtenstein.
- iii **Hans Johannes Birckle** was born in 1577 in **Kyrburg, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany**. He died in 1633 in Germany. He married **Anna Baitenmann** (daughter of Theiss Baitenmann and Ursula Unknown) in Germany. She was born in 1582 in **Germany**. She died after 1612 in **Kyrburg, Rheinland-Pfalz,**

**Germany.**

- iv **Johann Kasimir** was born on 06 Jul 1577 in **Kyrburg, Rheinland, Prussia**. He died on 04 Feb 1651 in **Kyrburg, Rheinland, Prussia**.

**Theiss & Ursula Baitenmann**

15. **Theiss Baitenmann** was born in 1560 in **Kyrburg, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany**. He died in 1583 in **Kyrburg, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany**. He married **Ursula ()**.
16. **Ursula ()** was born in 1560 in **Kings Castle, Germany**. She died at 23 years in 1583 in **Kyrburg, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany**.



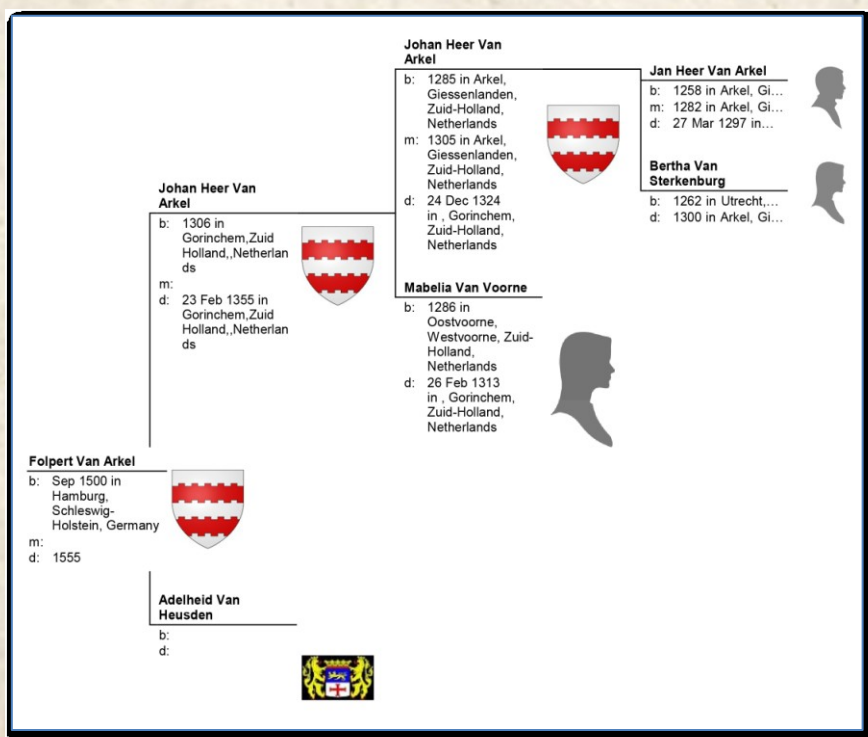
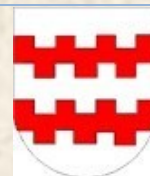
Ursula and Theiss Baitenmann gave birth to **Anna Baitenmann** who born in 1582 in **Germany**. She died after 1612 in **Kyrburg, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany**. She married **Hans Johannes Birckle** (son of Otto I Van Salm Kyrburg and Ottilie von Nassau Weilburg) in **Germany**. He was born in 1577 in **Kyrburg, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany**. He died in 1633 in **Germany**.

**END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY**

## Generation 14

### Johan Heer Van Arkel

1. **Johan Heer Van Arkel** (son of Johan Heer Van Arkel and Mabelia Van Voorne) was born in 1306 in **Gorinchem, Zuid Holland, Netherlands**. He died at 49 on 23 Feb 1355 in **Gorinchem, Zuid Holland, Netherlands**. He married **Adelheid Van Heusden**.
2. **Adelheid Van Heusden**<sup>4</sup>.



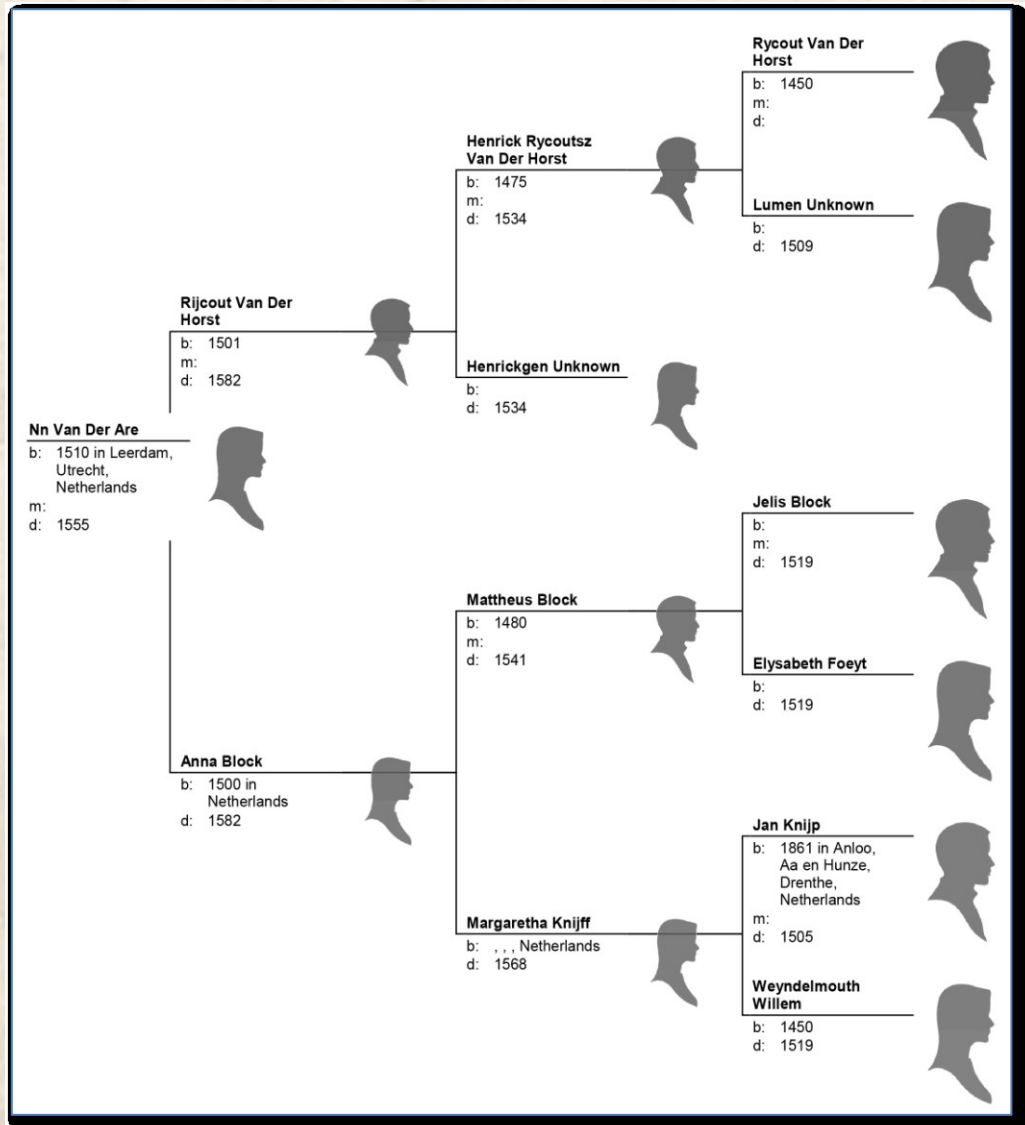
Adelheid Van Heusden and Johan Heer Van Arkel begat **Folpert Van Arkel** (son of Johan Heer Van Arkel and Adelheid Van Heusden) in Sep 1500 in **Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany**. He died in 1555. He married **Nn Van Der Are**. She was born in 1510 in **Leerdam, Utrecht, Netherlands**. She died in 1555.

**END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY**

<sup>4</sup> Little information is known about Heer Van Arkel's spouse and Van Heusden is frequently mentioned. Most references, however, place her at about 200 years earlier.

## Rijcout Van Der Horst & Anna Block

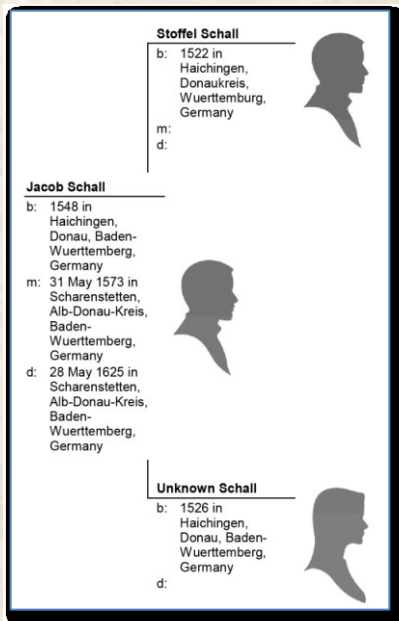
3. **Rijcout Van Der Horst** (son of Henrick Rycoutsz Van Der Horst and Henrickgen Unknown) was born in 1501. He died in 1582. He married **Anna Block**.
4. **Anna Block** (daughter of Mattheus Block and Margaretha Knijff) was born in 1500 in **Netherlands**. She died in 1582.



Anna Block and Rijcout Van Der Horst had **Nn Van Der Are** who was born in 1510 in **Leerdam, Utrecht, Netherlands**. She died in 1555. She married **Folpert Van Arkel**. He was born in Sep 1500 in **Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany**. He died in 1555.

## Stoffel Schall

5. **Stoffel Schall** was born in 1522 in **Haichingen, Donaukreis, Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He married **Unknown ()** who was born in 1526 in **Haichingen, Donau, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.

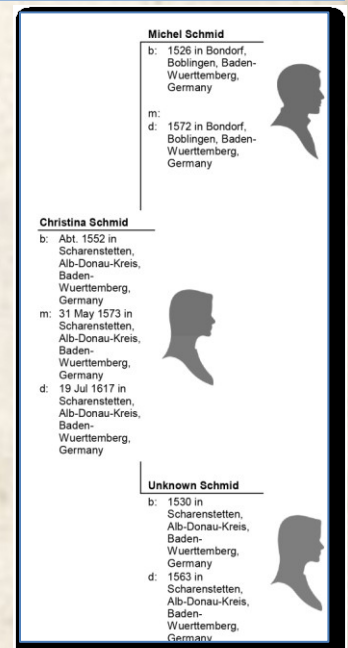


They gave birth to **Jacob Schall** (son of Stoffel Schall and Unknown Schall) who was born in 1548 in **Haichingen, Donau, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 28 May 1625 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He married **Christina Schmid** (daughter of Michel Schmid and Unknown Schmid) on 31 May 1573 in Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany. She was born about 1552 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died on 19 Jul 1617 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**.

**END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY**

## Michel Schmid

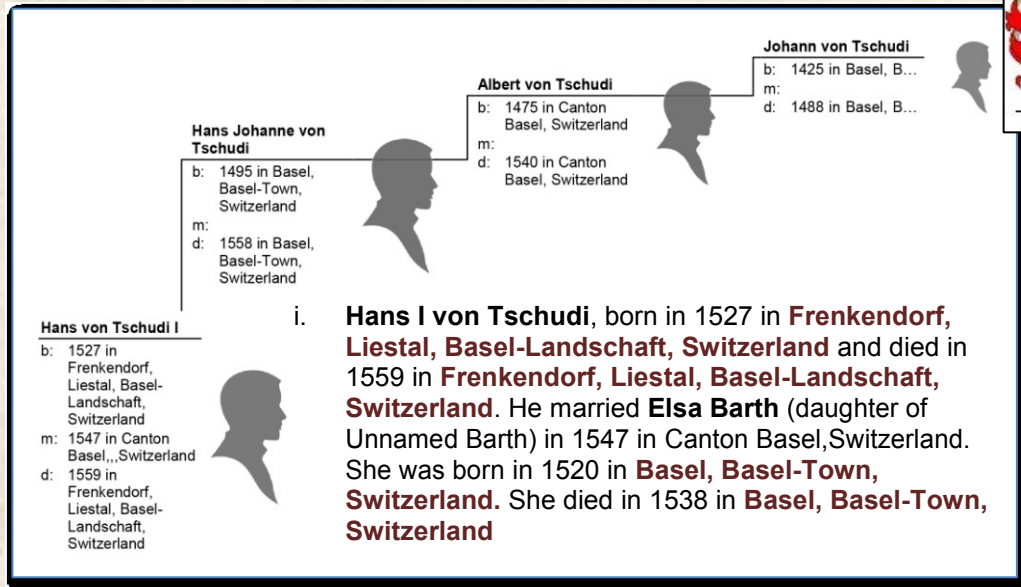
6. **Michel Schmid** was born in 1526 in **Bondorf, Boblingen, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died at 42 in 1572 in **Bondorf, Boblingen, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He married **Unknown ()** who was born in 1530 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died in 1563 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany** at 33 years of age.



They had **Christina Schmid** (daughter of Michel Schmid and Unknown Schmid) who was born about 1552 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She died at age 66 on 19 Jul 1617 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. She married **Jacob Schall** (son of Stoffel Schall and Unknown Schall) on 31 May 1573 in Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany. He was born in 1548 in **Haichingen, Donau, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany**. He died on 28 May 1625 in **Scharenstetten, Alb-Donau-Kreis, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany** at 77 years of age.

## Hans Johanne von Tschudi

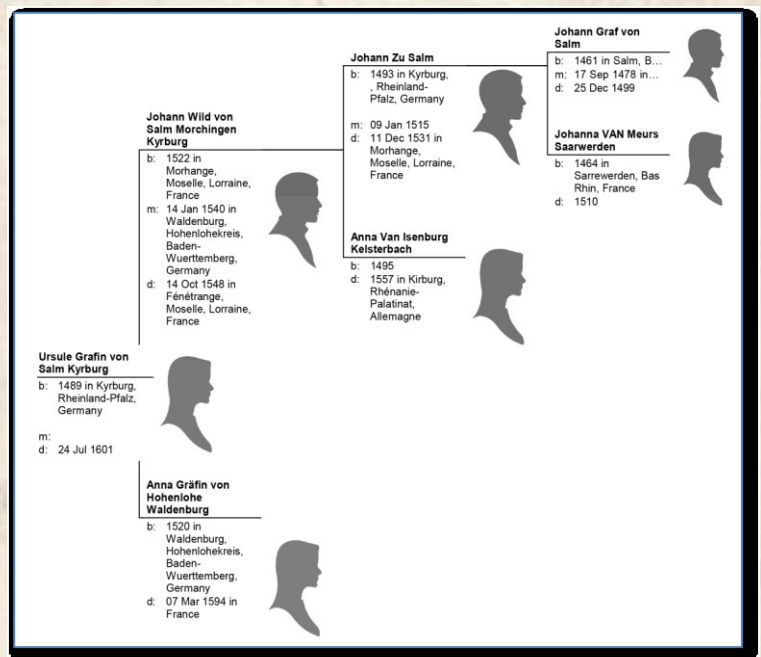
7. **Hans Johanne von Tschudi** (son of Albert von Tschudi) was born in 1495 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. He died in 1558 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. His wife is unknown. He had the following children:



- ii. **Martin von Tschudi**, born in 1537 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland** and died on 1558/59 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**.

## Johann Kyrburg & Anna Gräfin Waldenburg

8. **Johann Wild von Salm Morchingen Kyrburg** was born in 1522 in **Morhange, Moselle, France**. He died on 14 Oct 1548 in **Fénétrange, Moselle, France**. He married **Anna Gräfin von Hohenlohe Waldenburg** on 14 Jan 1540 in Waldenburg, Jagstkreis, Württemberg, Germany.
9. **Anna Gräfin von Hohenlohe Waldenburg** was born in 1520 in **Waldenburg, Jagstkries, Württemberg, Germany**. She died on 07 Mar 1594.



Anna Gräfin von Hohenlohe Waldenburg and Johann Wild von Salm Mörchingen Kyrburg had the following children:

- i **Ursule Gräfin von Salm Kyrburg** was born in 1489 in **Kyrburg, Rheinland, Prussia**. She died on 24 Jul 1601.
- ii **Otto I Van Salm Kyrburg** was born on 15 Aug 1545 in **Kyrburg, Rheinland, Prussia**. He died on 06 Jun 1607 in **Kyrburg, Rheinland, Prussia**. He married **Ottolie von Nassau Weilburg** on 23 Jun 1567 in Weilburg, Giessen, Hessen, Germany. She was born on 27 Jul 1546 in **Weilburg, Giessen, Hessen, Germany**. She died in 1607

**Salm-Kyrburg** was a state of the Holy Roman Empire located in present-day Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany, one of the various partitions of Salm. It was twice created: the first time as a Wild- and Rhinegraviate (partitioned from Upper Salm), and secondly as a Principality (succeeding the earlier Principality of Salm-Leuze). The first state of Salm-Kyrburg was partitioned between itself, Salm-Mörchingen and Salm-Tronecken in 1607, and was inherited by Salm-Neuweiler in 1681 upon the lines' extinction

## Generation 15

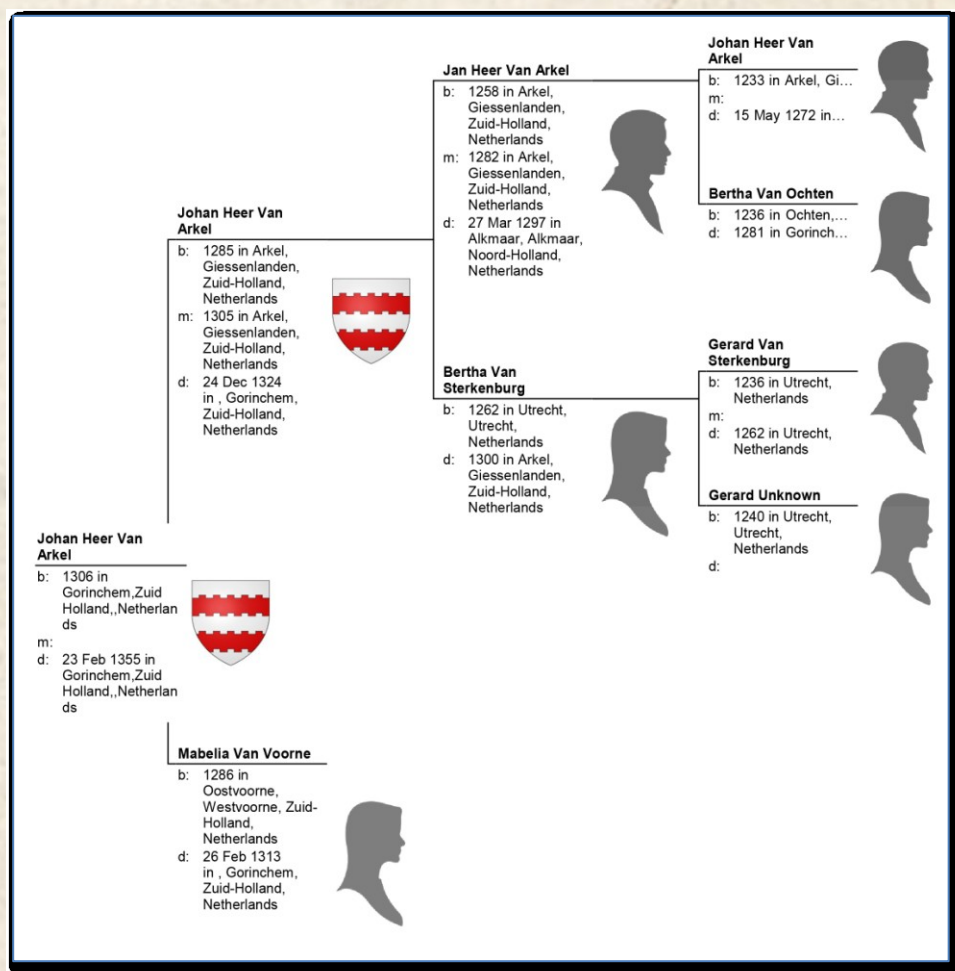
### Johan Heer Van Arkel & Mabelia Van Voorne

1. **Johan Heer Van Arkel** (son of Jan Heer Van Arkel and Bertha Van Sterkenburg) was born in 1285 in **Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**. He died on 24 Dec 1324 in **Gorinchem, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**. He married **Mabelia Van Voorne** in 1305 in Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands.
2. **Mabelia Van Voorne** was born in 1286 in **Oostvoorne, Westvoorne, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**. She died on 26 Feb 1313 in **Gorinchem, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**.



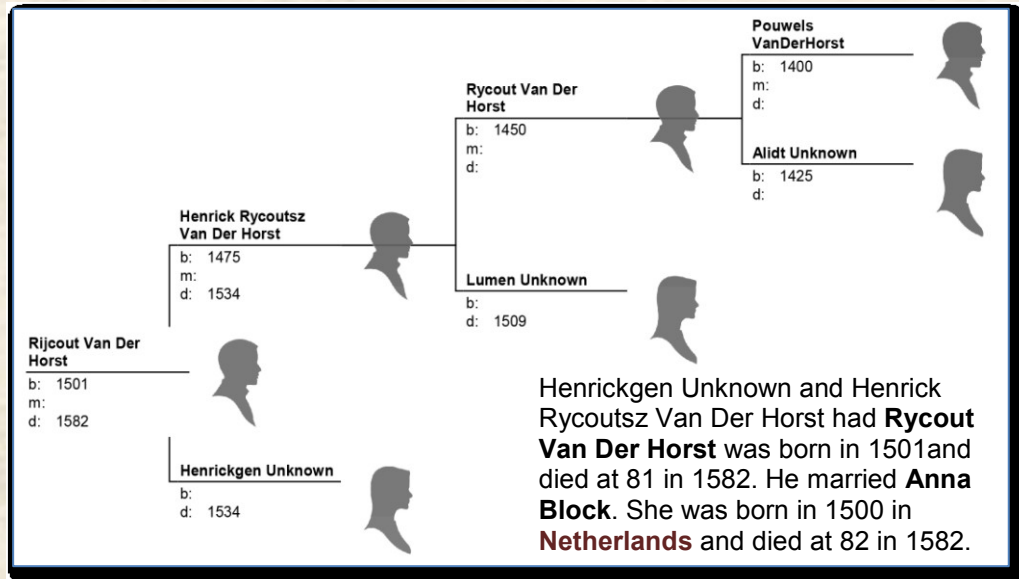
Mabelia Van Voorne and Johan Heer Van Arkel had the following children:

- i. **Johan Heer Van Arkel** (son of Johan Heer Van Arkel and Mabelia Van Voorne) was born in 1306 in **Gorinchem, Zuid Holland, Netherlands**. He died on 23 Feb 1355 in **Gorinchem, Zuid Holland, Netherlands**. He married **Adelheid Van Heusden**.
- ii. **Margaretha Van Arkel** (daughter of Johan Heer Van Arkel and Mabelia Van Voorne) was born in 1310 in **Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**. She died on 23 Jun 1368.



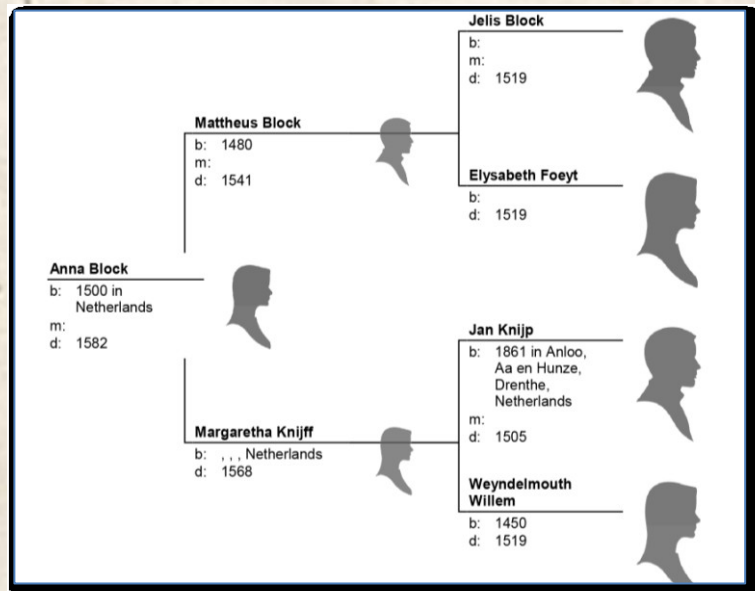
## Henrick & Henrickgen Van Der Horst

- Henrick Rycoutsz Van Der Horst** (son of Rycout Van Der Horst and Lumen Unknown) was born in 1475. He died in 1534. He married **Henrickgen Unknown**.
- Henrickgen Unknown**. She died in 1534.



## Mattheus Block & Margaretha Knijff

- Mattheus Block** (son of Jelis Block and Elysabeth Foeyt) was born in 1480. He died in 1541 at age 61. He married **Margaretha Knijff**.
- Margaretha Knijff** (daughter of Jan Knijp and Weyndelmouth Willem) was born in the **Netherlands**. She died in 1568.



Margaretha Knijff and Mattheus Block had the following children:

- i **Anna Block** was born in 1500 in **Netherlands**. She died in 1582. She married Rycout Van Der Horst. He was born in 1501 and died in 1582.
- ii **Jelis Block**. He died in 1519.

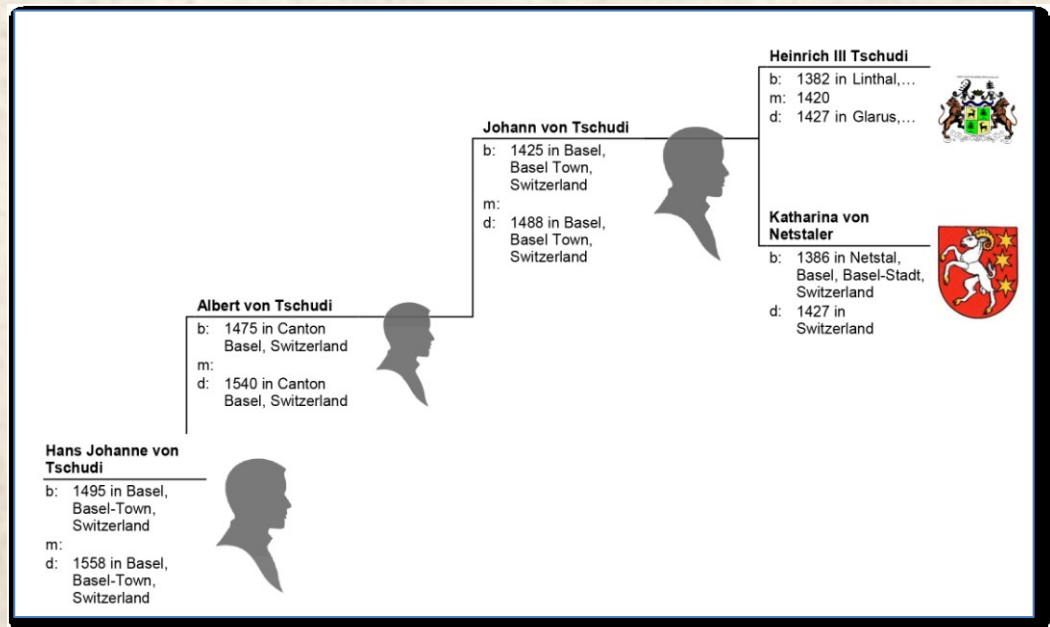
## Albert von Tschudi

- 5. **Albert von Tschudi** (son of Johann von Tschudi) was born in 1475 in Canton Basel, Switzerland. He died in 1540 in Canton Basel, Switzerland.



Albert von Tschudi had the following children:

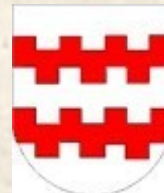
- i **Hans Johanne von Tschudi** was born in 1495 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**. He died in 1558 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**.
- ii **Aegidius Giles von Tschudi** was born on 05 Feb 1504 in **Canton Glarus, Switzerland**. He died on 28 Feb 1571 in **Canton Glarus, Switzerland**.



## Generation 16

### Jan Heer Van Arkel & Bertha Van Sterkenburg

1. **Jan Heer Van Arkel** (son of Johan Heer Van Arkel and Bertha Van Ochten) was born in 1258 in **Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**. He died on 27 Mar 1297 in **Alkmaar, Alkmaar, Noord-Holland, Netherlands**. He married **Bertha Van Sterkenburg** (daughter of Gerard Van Sterkenburg and Gerard Unknown) in 1282 in Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands.
2. **Bertha Van Sterkenburg** (daughter of Gerard Van Sterkenburg and Gerard Unknown) was born in 1262 in **Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands**. She died in 1300 in **Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**.



Bertha Van Sterkenburg and Jan Heer Van Arkel had the following children:

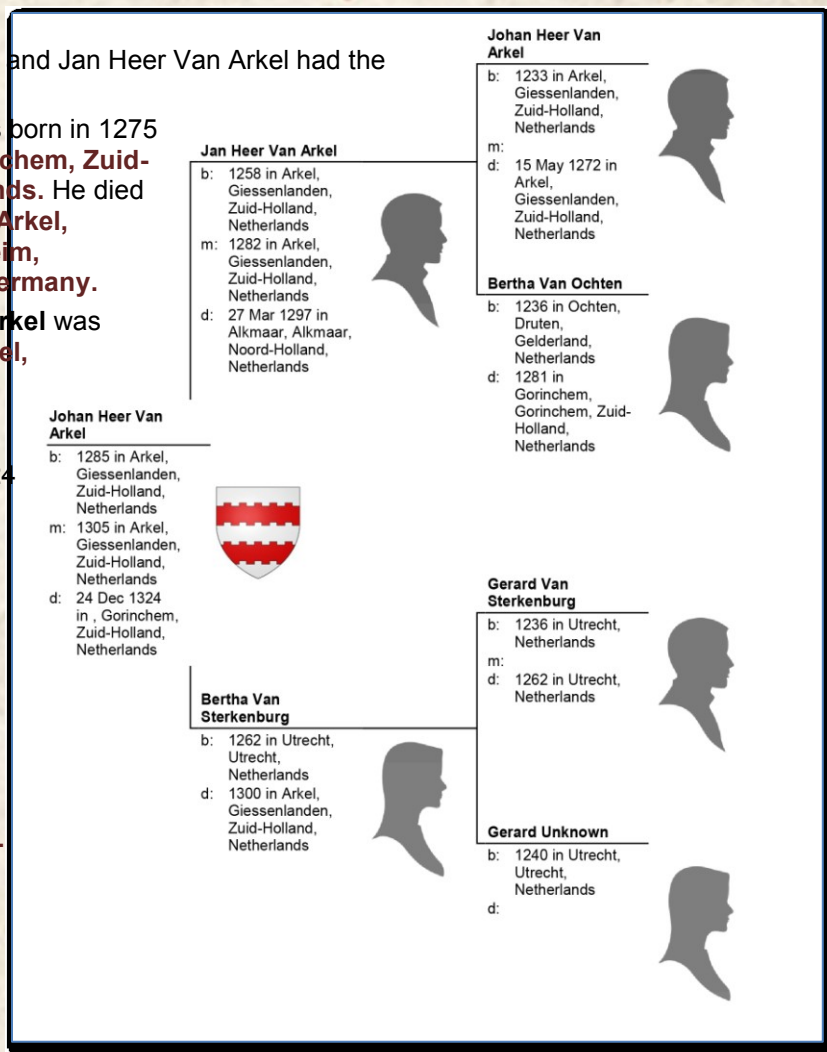
- i **Jan Van Arkel** was born in 1275 in Arkel near **Gorinchem, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**. He died on 24 Dec 1324 in **Arkel, Grafschaft Bentheim, Niedersachsen, Germany**.

- ii **Johan Heer Van Arkel** was born in 1285 in **Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**. He died on 24 Dec 1324

in **Gorinchem, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**. He married **Mabelia Van Voorne** in 1305 in Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. She was born in 1286 in **Oostvoorne, Westvoorne, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**. She died on 26 Feb 1313 in **Gorinchem, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**.

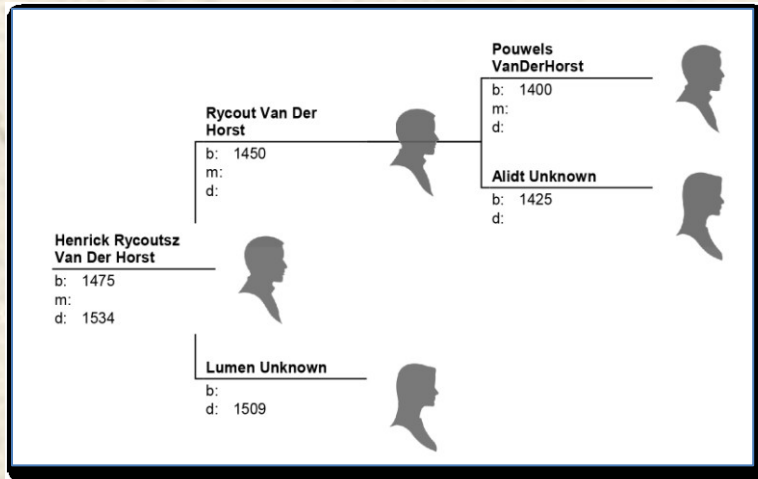
- iii **Mabelia Van Arkel** was born in 1289 in **Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**. She died in 1317.

- iv **Herbaren Van Arkel** was born in 1291 in **Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**. He died in Jun 1325.



## Rycout & Lumen Van Der Horst

3. **Rycout Van Der Horst** (son of Pouwels VanDerHorst and Alidt Unknown) was born in 1450. He married **Lumen** who died in 1509.



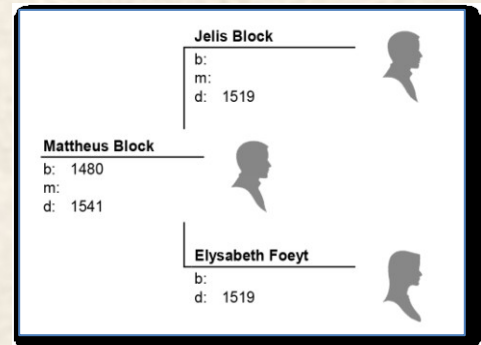
**Lumen Unknown and Rycout Van Der Horst had Henrick Rycoutsz Van Der Horst in 1475. He died in 1534. He married Henrickgen (). She died in 1534.**

## Jelis Block & Elysabeth Foeyt

4. **Jelis Block**. He died in 1519. He married **Elysabeth Foeyt**.
5. **Elysabeth Foeyt**. She died in 1519.

Elysabeth Foeyt and Jelis Block had **Mattheus Block** in 1480. He died in 1541. He married **Margaretha Knijff**. She was born in the **Netherlands**. She died in 1568.

**END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY**

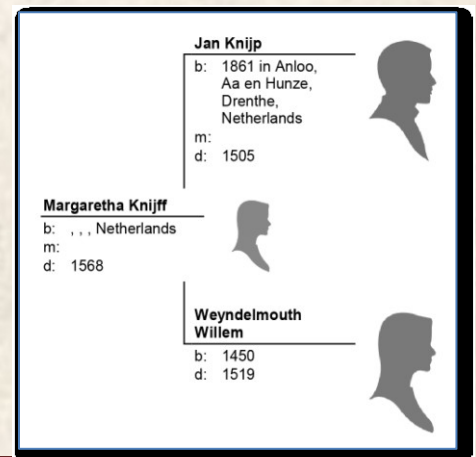


## Jan Knijp & Weyndelmouth Willem

6. **Jan Knijp** was born in **Anloo, Aa en Hunze, Drenthe, Netherlands**. He died at 44 in 1505. He married **Weyndelmouth Willem**.
7. **Weyndelmouth Willem** was born in 1450 and died at 69 in 1519.

Weyndelmouth Willem and Jan Knijp had **Margaretha Knijff** born in the Netherlands. She died in 1568. She married **Mattheus Block**. He was born in 1480 and died in 1541 at 61.

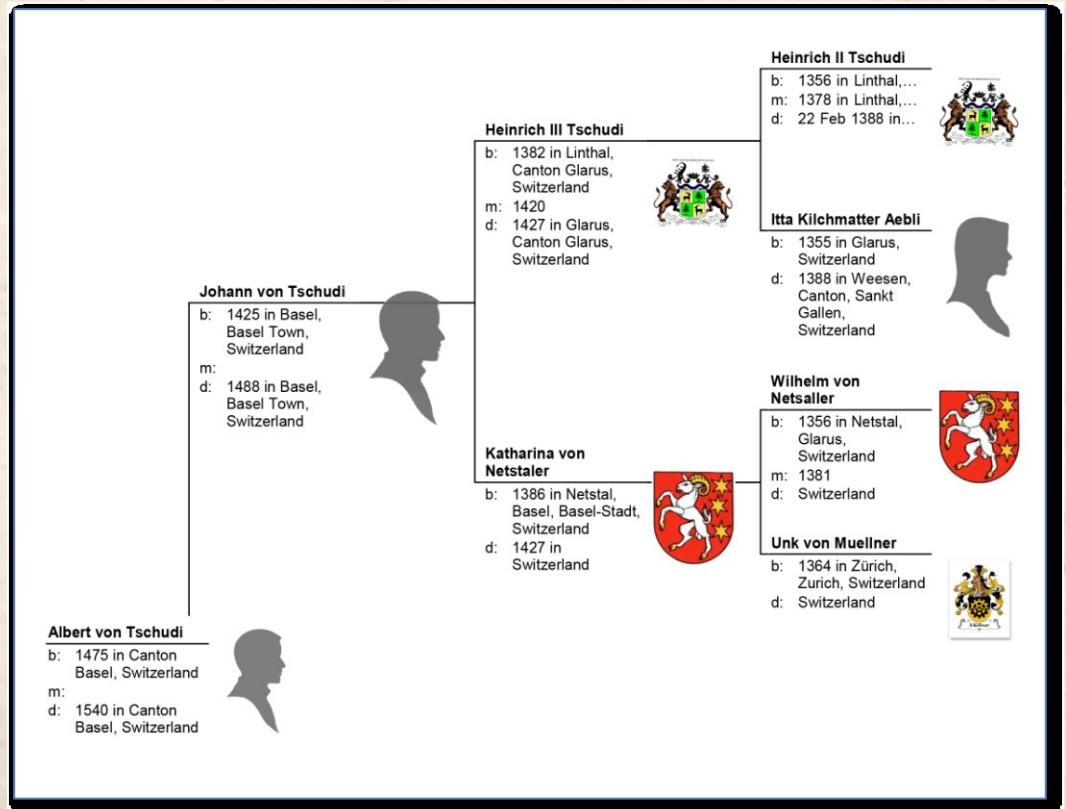
**END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY**



## Johann von Tschudi

8. **Johann von Tschudi** (son of Heinrich III Tschudi and Katharina von Netstaler) was born in 1425 in Basel, Basel Town, Switzerland. He died in 1488 at 63 in **Basel, Basel Town, Switzerland**.

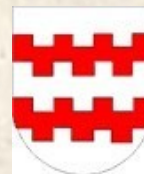
**Albert von Tschudi** in 1475 in **Canton Basel, Switzerland**. He died at 65 in 1540 in **Canton Basel, Switzerland**.



## Generation 17




### Johan Heer Van Arkel & Bertha Van Ochten

1. **Johan Heer Van Arkel** was born in 1233 in **Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**. He died on 15 May 1272 in **Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**. He married **Bertha Van Ochten**.
2. **Bertha Van Ochten** was born in 1236 in **Ochten, Druten, Gelderland, Netherlands**. She died in 1281 in **Gorinchem, Gorinchem, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**.



Bertha Van Ochten and Johan Heer Van Arkel had **Jan Heer Van Arkel** born in 1258 in **Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**. He died on 27 Mar 1297 in **Alkmaar, Alkmaar, Noord-Holland, Netherlands**. He married **Bertha Van Sterkenburg** (daughter of Gerard Van Sterkenburg) in 1282 in **Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**. She was born in 1262 in **Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands**. She died in 1300 in **Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**.

END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY




<b>Johan Heer Van Arkel</b>	
b: 1233 in Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands	
m:	
d: 15 May 1272 in Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands	
<b>Jan Heer Van Arkel</b>	
b: 1258 in Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands	
m: 1282 in Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands	
d: 27 Mar 1297 in Alkmaar, Alkmaar, Noord-Holland, Netherlands	
<b>Bertha Van Ochten</b>	
b: 1236 in Ochten, Druten, Gelderland, Netherlands	
d: 1281 in Gorinchem, Gorinchem, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands	

### Gerard Van Sterkenburg

3. **Gerard Van Sterkenburg** was born in 1236 in **Utrecht, Netherlands**. He died in 1262 in Utrecht, Netherlands. He married an **unknown** woman who was born in 1240 in **Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands**.

They gave birth to **Bertha Van Sterkenburg** in 1262 in **Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands** who died in 1300 in **Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**. She married **Jan Heer Van Arkel** (son of Johan Heer Van Arkel and Bertha Van Ochten) in 1282 in **Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**. He was born in 1258 in **Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands**. He died on 27 Mar 1297 in **Alkmaar, Alkmaar, Noord-Holland, Netherlands**.

END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY

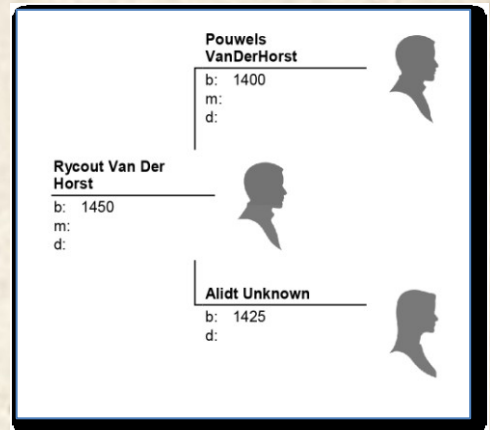
<b>Gerard Van Sterkenburg</b>	
b: 1236 in Utrecht, Netherlands	
m:	
d: 1262 in Utrecht, Netherlands	
<b>Bertha Van Sterkenburg</b>	
b: 1262 in Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands	
m: 1282 in Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands	
d: 1300 in Arkel, Giessenlanden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands	
<b>Gerard Unknown</b>	
b: 1240 in Utrecht, Utrecht, Netherlands	
d:	

## Pouwels & Alidt VanDerHorst

4. **Pouwels VanDerHorst** was born in 1400. He married **Alidt Unknown**.
5. **Alidt Unknown** was born in 1425.

Alidt Unknown and Pouwels VanDerHorst had **Rycout Van Der Horst** born in 1450. He married **Alidt** who died in 1509.

**END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY**



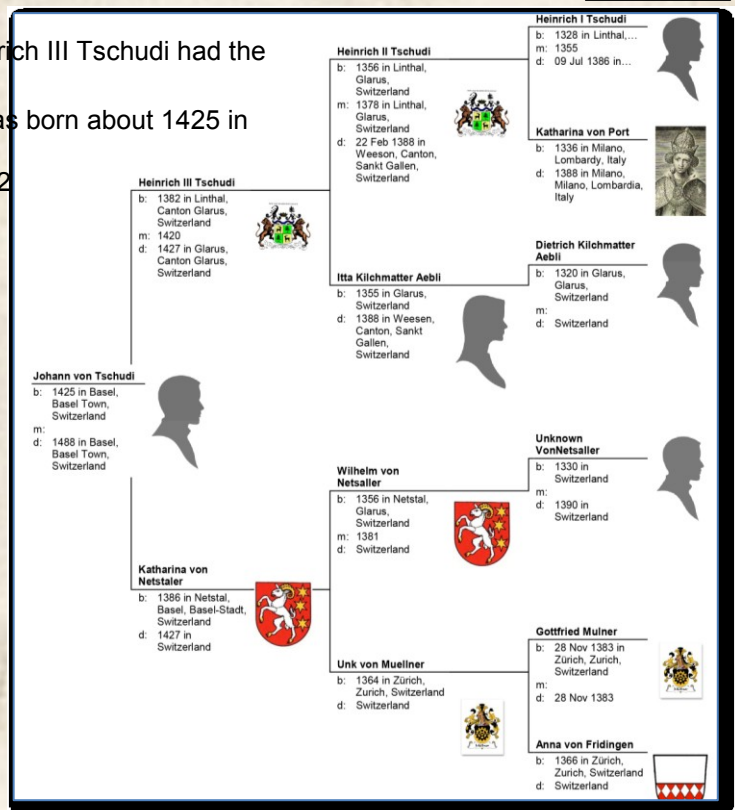
## Heinrich III Tschudi & Katharina von Netstaler

6. **Heinrich III Tschudi** (son of Heinrich II Tschudi and Itta Kilchmutter Aebli) was born in 1382 in **Linthal, Canton Glarus, Switzerland**. He died in 1427 in **Glarus, Canton Glarus, Switzerland**. He married **Katharina von Netstaler** (daughter of Wilhelm von Netsaller and Unk von Muellner) in 1420.
7. **Katharina von Netstaler** (daughter of Wilhelm von Netsaller and Unk von Muellner) was born in 1386 in **Netstal, Basel, Basel-Stadt, Switzerland**. She died in 1427 in **Switzerland**.



Katharina von Netstaler and Heinrich III Tschudi had the following children:

- i **Heinrich VI von Tschudi** was born about 1425 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. He died in 1462 in **Schwanden, Bern, Switzerland**.
- ii **Johann von Tschudi** was born about 1425 in **Basel, Basel Town, Switzerland**. He died in 1488 in **Basel, Basel Town, Switzerland**.



## Generation 18

### Heinrich II Tschudi & Itta Kilchmutter Aebli

1. **Heinrich II Tschudi** (son of Heinrich I Tschudi and Katharina von Port) was born in 1356 in **Linthal, Glarus, Switzerland**. He died on 22 Feb 1388 in **Weeson, Canton, Sankt Gallen, Switzerland**. He married **Itta Kilchmutter Aebli** (daughter of Dietrich Kilchmutter Aebli) in 1378 in Linthal, Glarus, Switzerland.
2. **Itta Kilchmutter Aebli** (daughter of Dietrich Kilchmutter Aebli) was born in 1355 in **Glarus, Switzerland**. She died in 1388 in **Weesen, Canton, Sankt Gallen, Switzerland**.



Itta Kilchmutter Aebli and Heinrich II Tschudi had the following children:

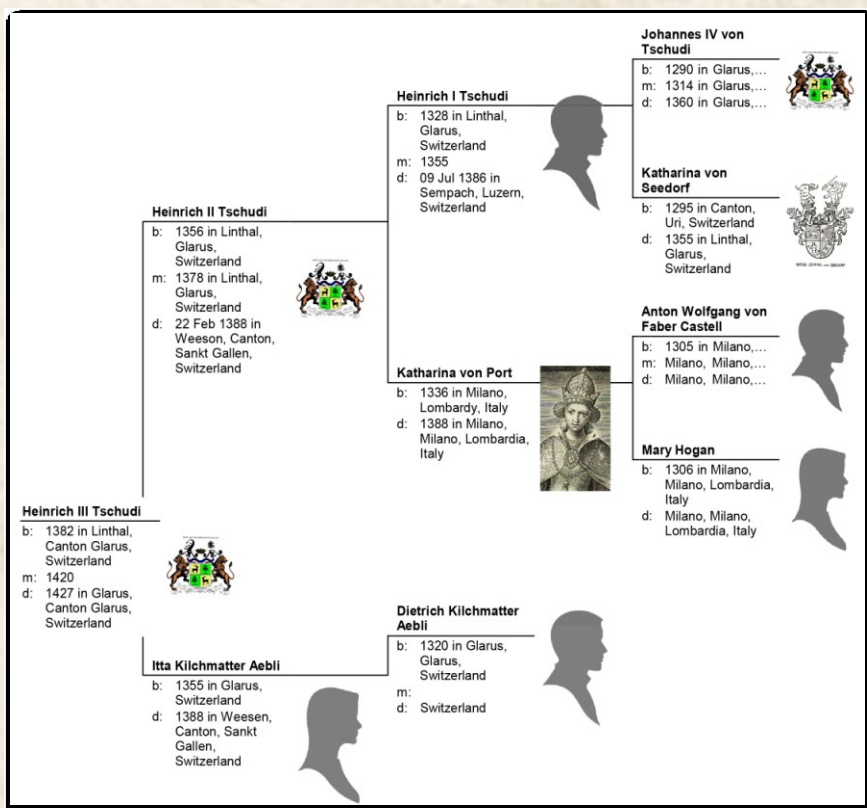
i **Jost Tschudi**

was born in 1380 in **Linthal, Glarus, Switzerland**. He died in 1456 in **Switzerland**.

ii **Heinrich III Tschudi** was born in 1382 in **Linthal, Canton Glarus, Switzerland**.

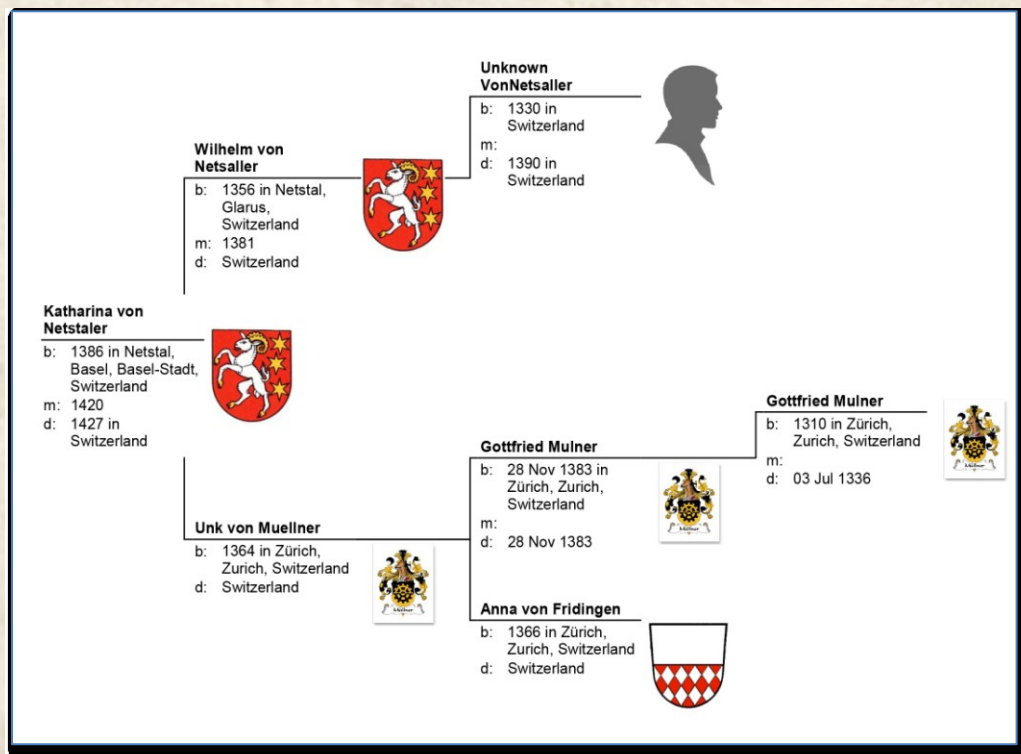
He died in 1427 in **Glarus, Canton Glarus, Switzerland**. He married Katharina von Netstaler (daughter of Wilhelm von Netsaller and Unk von Muellner) in 1420. She was born in 1386 in **Netstal, Basel, Basel-Stadt, Switzerland**. She died in 1427 in **Switzerland**.

iii **Henry von Tschudi** was born in 1382.



## Wilhelm von Netsaller & Unk von Muellner

3. **Wilhelm von Netsaller** (son of Unknown VonNetsaller) was born in 1356 in **Netstal, Glarus, Switzerland**. He died in **Switzerland**. He married **Unk von Muellner** (daughter of Gottfried Mulner and Anna von Fridingen) in 1381.
4. **Unk von Muellner** (daughter of Gottfried Mulner and Anna von Fridingen) was born in 1364 in **Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland**. She died in **Switzerland**.



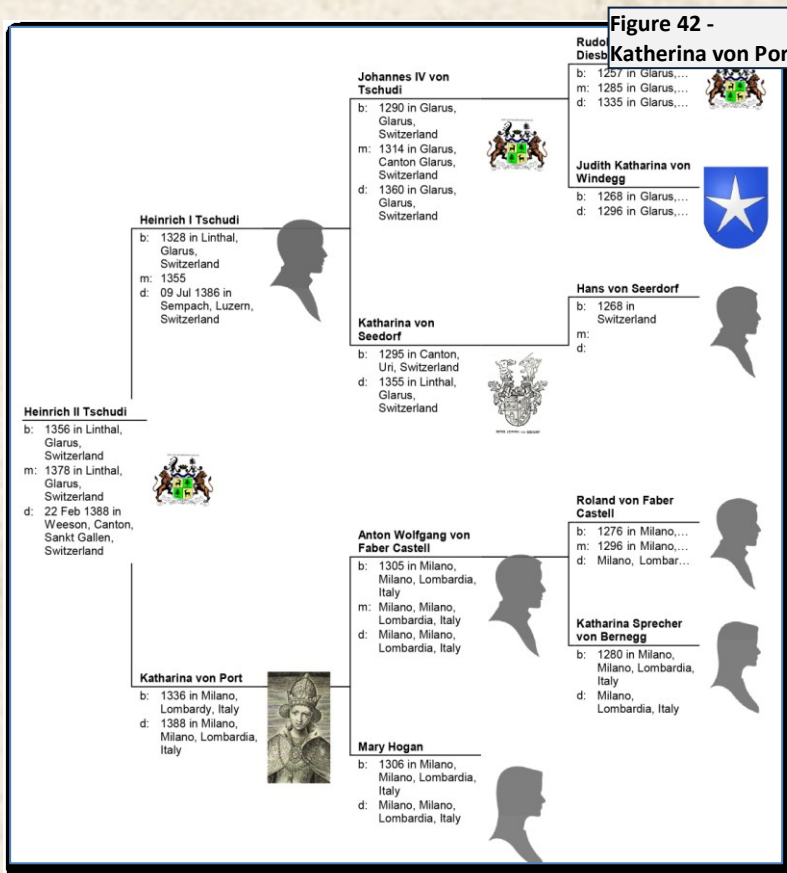
Unk von Muellner and Wilhelm von Netsaller had the following children:

- i **Matthias von Netstaller** was born in 1370. He died in 1452.
- ii **Katharina von Netstaler** was born in 1386 in **Netstal, Basel, Basel-Stadt, Switzerland**. She died in 1427 in **Switzerland**. She married **Heinrich III Tschudi** (son of Heinrich II Tschudi and Itta Kilchmutter Aebli) in 1420. He was born in 1382 in **Linthal, Canton Glarus, Switzerland**. He died in 1427 in **Glarus, Canton Glarus, Switzerland**.

## Generation 19

### Heinrich I Tschudi & Katharina von Port

1. **Heinrich I Tschudi** (son of Johannes IV von Tschudi and Katharina von Seedorf) was born in 1328 in **Linthal, Glarus, Switzerland**. He died on 09 Jul 1386 in **Sempach, Luzern, Switzerland**. He married **Katharina von Port** (daughter of Anton Wolfgang von Faber Castell and Mary Hogan) in 1355.
2. **Katharina von Port** (daughter of Anton Wolfgang von Faber Castell and Mary Hogan) was born in 1336 in **Milano, Lombardy, Italy**. She died in 1388 in **Milano, Milano, Lombardia, Italy**.



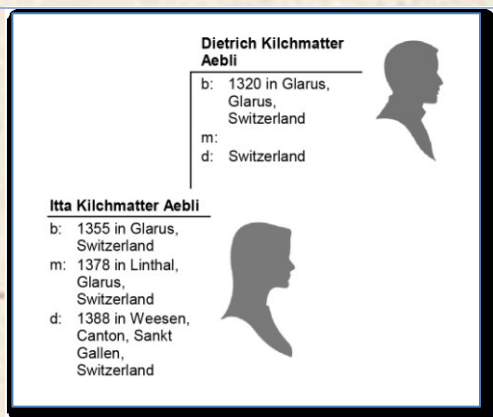
Katharina von Port and Heinrich I Tschudi had:

- Hermann Tschudi** in 1359 in **Linthal, Glarus, Switzerland**
- Heinrich II Tschudi** was born in 1356 in **Linthal, Glarus, Switzerland**. He died on 22 Feb 1388 in **Weeson, Canton, Sankt Gallen, Switzerland**. He married Itta Kilchmutter Aebli (daughter of Dietrich Kilchmutter Aebli) in 1378 in **Linthal, Glarus, Switzerland**. She was born in 1355 in **Glarus, Switzerland**. She died in 1388 in **Weesen, Canton, Sankt Gallen, Switzerland**

### Dietrich Kilchmutter Aebli

3. **Kilchmutter Aebli** was born in 1320 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. He died in **Switzerland**. He and an unknown wife gave birth to **Itta Kilchmutter Aebli** in 1355 in **Glarus, Switzerland**. She died in 1388 in **Weesen, Canton, Sankt Gallen, Switzerland**.

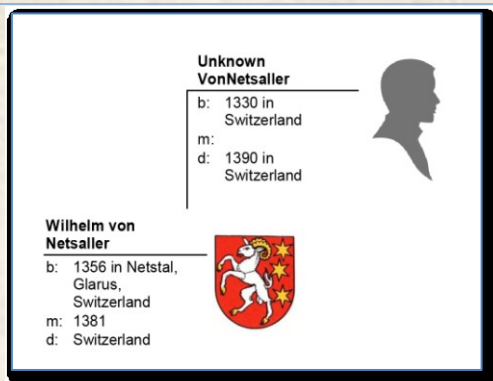
**END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY**



### Von Netsaller

4. **Unknown VonNetsaller** was born in 1330 in **Switzerland**. He died in 1390 in **Switzerland**. He had **Wilhelm von Netsaller** in 1356 in **Netstal, Glarus, Switzerland**. He died in **Switzerland**. He married **Unk von Muellner** (daughter of Gottfried Mulner and Anna von Fridingen) in 1381. She was born in 1364 in **Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland**. She died in **Switzerland**.

**END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY**

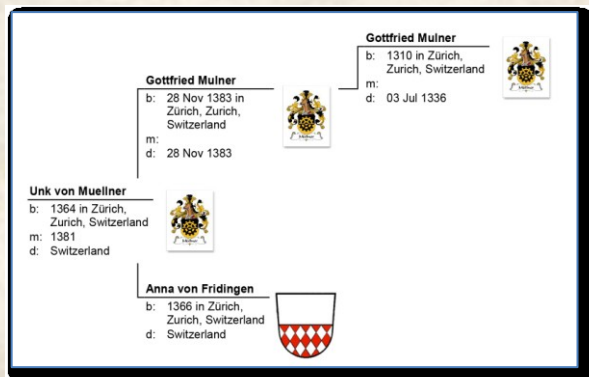


### Gottfried Mulner & Anna von Fridingen

5. **Gottfried Mulner** (son of Gottfried Mulner) was born on 28 Nov 1383 in **Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland**. He died on 28 Nov 1383. He married **Anna von Fridingen**.
6. **Anna von Fridingen** was born in 1366 in **Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland**. She died in Switzerland.

Anna von Fridingen and Gottfried Mulner had the following children:

- i **Unk von Muellner** was born in 1364 in **Zürich, Zurich, Switzerland**. She died in **Switzerland**. She married **Wilhelm von Netsaller** (son of Unknown VonNetsaller) in 1381. He was born in 1356 in **Netstal, Glarus, Switzerland**. He died in **Switzerland**.
- ii **Von Muellner** was born in 1388.



**END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY**

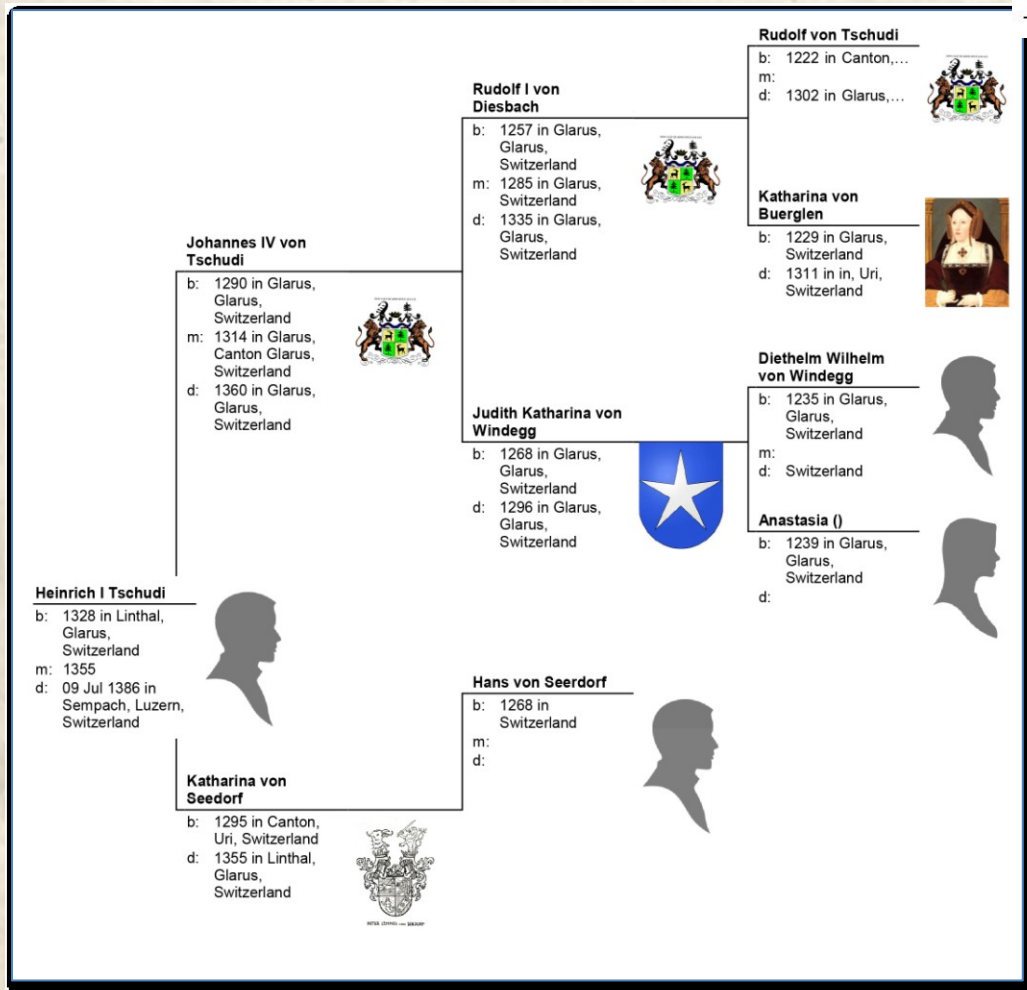
## Generation 20

### Johannes IV von Tschudi & Katharina von Seedorf

- Johannes IV von Tschudi** (son of Rudolf I von Diesbach and Judith Katharina von Windegg) was born in 1290 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. He died in 1360 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. He married **Katharina von Seedorf** (daughter of Hans von Seedorf) in 1314 in Glarus, Canton Glarus, Switzerland.
- Katharina von Seedorf** (daughter of Hans von Seedorf) was born in 1295 in



Tschudi



**Canton, Uri, Switzerland**. She died in 1355 in **Linthal, Glarus, Switzerland**.

Katharina von Seedorf and Johannes IV von Tschudi had the following children:

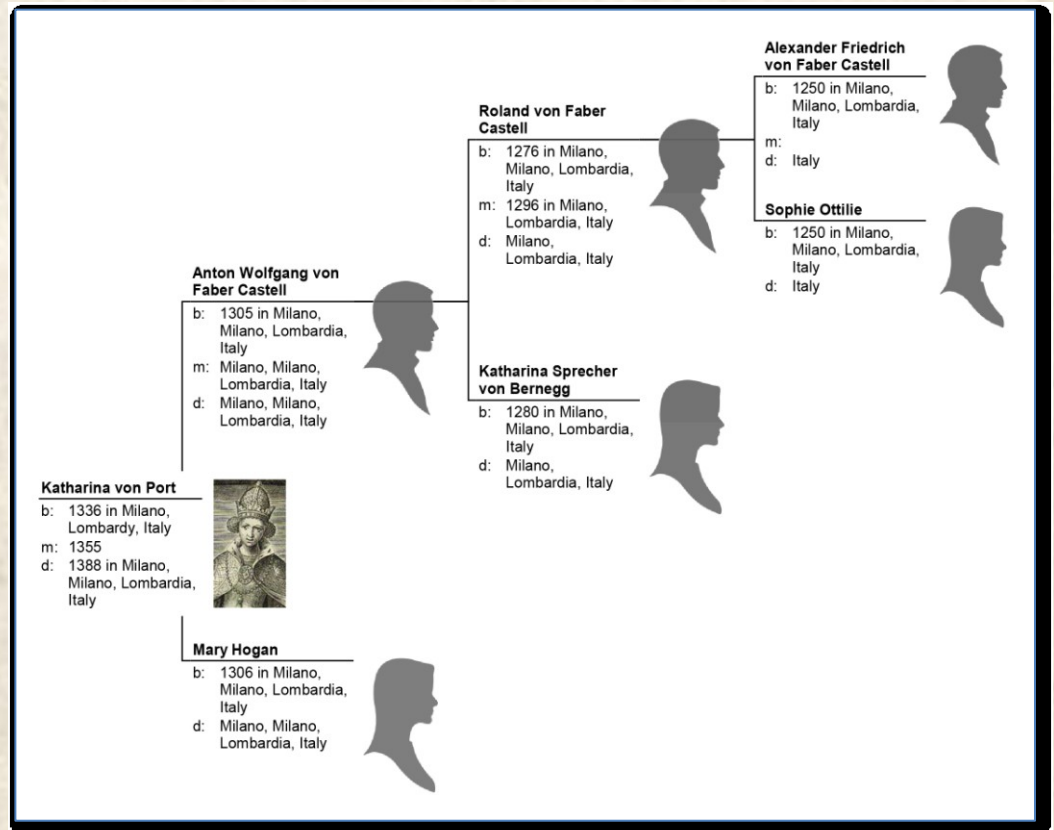
- Katharina Tschudi** was born in 1315 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. She died in 1352.
- Johannes** was born in 1320 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. He died on 04 Jul

1386.

- iii **Heinrich I Tschudi** was born in 1328 in **Linthal, Glarus, Switzerland**. He died on 09 Jul 1386 in **Sempach, Luzern, Switzerland**. He married **Katharina von Port** (daughter of Anton Wolfgang von Faber Castell and Mary Hogan) in 1355. She was born in 1336 in **Milano, Lombardy, Italy**. She died in 1388 in **Milano, Lombardia, Italy**.

### Anton von Faber Castell & Mary Hogan

1. **Anton Wolfgang von Faber Castell** (son of Roland von Faber Castell and Katharina Sprecher von Bernegg) was born in 1305 in **Milano, Lombardia, Italy**. He died in **Milano, Lombardia, Italy**. He married **Mary Hogan** in Milano, Milano, Lombardia, Italy.
2. **Mary Hogan** was born in 1306 in **Milano, Lombardia, Italy**. She died in **Milano, Lombardia, Italy**.



Mary Hogan and Anton Wolfgang von Faber Castell had the following children:

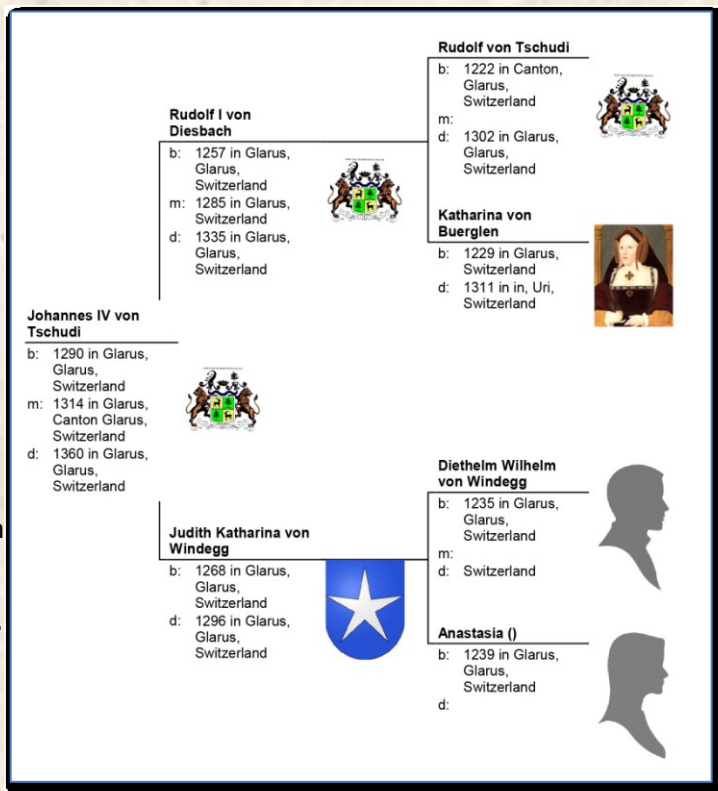
- i **Victoria von Faber Castell** was born in 1339 in **Milano, Lombardia, Italy**.
- ii **Charles Alexander von Faber Castell** was born in 1341 in **Milano, Lombardia, Italy**.
- iii **Sarah von Faber Castell** was born in 1342 in **Milano, Lombardia, Italy**.

## Generation 21

### Rudolf I von Diesbach & Judith von Windegg

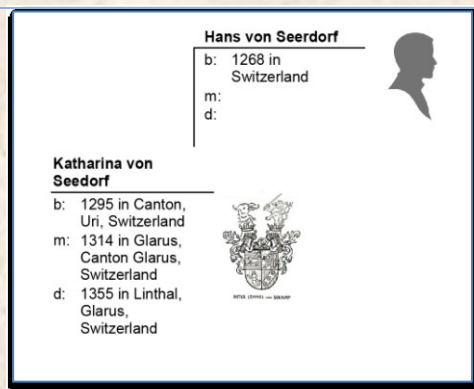
- Rudolf I von Diesbach** (son of Rudolf von Tschudi and Katharina von Buerglen) was born in 1257 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. He died in 1335 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. He married **Judith Katharina von Windegg** (daughter of Diethelm Wilhelm von Windegg and Diethelm Wilhelm VonWindegg) in 1285 in Glarus, Switzerland.
- Judith Katharina von Windegg** (daughter of Diethelm Wilhelm von Windegg and Diethelm Wilhelm VonWindegg) was born in 1268 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. She died in 1296 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**.

Judith Katharina von Windegg and Rudolf I von Diesbach bore **Johannes IV von Tschudi** in 1290 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. He died in 1360 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. He married **Katharina von Seedorf** (daughter of Hans von Seedorf) in 1314 in **Glarus, Canton Glarus, Switzerland**. She was born in 1295 in **Canton, Uri, Switzerland**. She died in 1355 in **Linthal, Glarus, Switzerland**.



### Hans von Seedorf

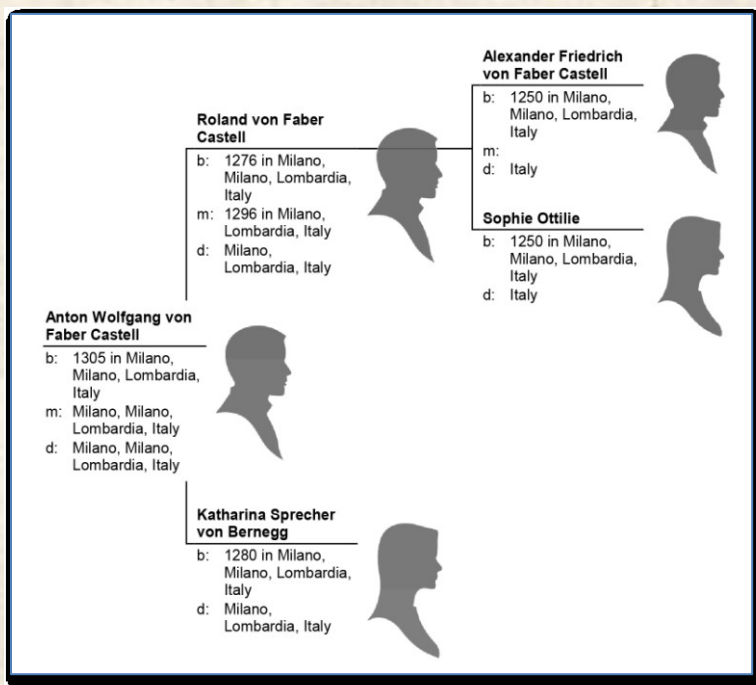
- Hans von Seedorf** was born in 1268 in **Switzerland**. He had **Katharina von Seedorf** in 1295 in **Canton, Uri, Switzerland**. Katharina died in 1355 in **Linthal, Glarus, Switzerland**. She married **Johannes IV von Tschudi** (son of Rudolf I von Diesbach and Judith Katharina von Windegg) in 1314 in **Glarus, Canton Glarus, Switzerland**. He was born in 1290 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. He died in 1360 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**.



END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY

## Roland von Faber Castell & Katharina Sprecher von Bernegg

4. **Roland von Faber Castell** (son of Alexander Friedrich von Faber Castell and Sophie Ottilie) was born in 1276 in **Milano, Milano, Lombardia, Italy**. He died in **Milano, Lombardia, Italy**. He married **Katharina Sprecher von Bernegg** in 1296 in **Milano, Lombardia, Italy**.
5. **Katharina Sprecher von Bernegg** was born in 1280 in **Milano, Milano, Lombardia, Italy**. She died in **Milano, Lombardia, Italy**.



Katharina Sprecher von Bernegg and Roland von Faber Castell had the following children born in **Milano, Milano, Lombardia, Italy**.

- i **Angela von Faber Castell** was born in 1297
- ii **Katharina von Faber Castell** was born in 1297
- iii **Andreas von Faber Castell** was born in 1300.
- iv **Anton Wolfgang von Faber Castell** was born in 1305. He married **Mary Hogan** in Milano, Milano, Lombardia, Italy who was born and died there.
- v **Cornelia von Faber Castell** was born in 1312.

## Generation 22

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### Rudolf von Tschudi & Katharina von Buerglen

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1. **Rudolf von Tschudi** was born in 1222 in **Canton, Glarus, Switzerland**. He died in 1302 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. He married **Katharina von Buerglen**.
2. **Katharina von Buerglen** was born in 1229 in **Glarus, Switzerland**. She died in 1311 in **Uri, Switzerland**.



Katharina von Buerglen and Rudolf von Tschudi had the following children:

- Johannes von Tschudi** was born in 1252 in **Glarus, Switzerland**. He died in 1285 in **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland**.
- Herman von Tschudi** was born in 1252 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**.
- Rudolf I von Diesbach** was born in 1257 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. He died in 1335 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. He married **Judith Katharina von Windegg** (daughter of Diethelm Wilhelm von Windegg and Diethelm Wilhelm VonWindegg) in 1285 in Glarus, Switzerland. She was born in 1268 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. She died in 1296 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**.
- Heinrich Tschudi** was born in 1260 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**.
- Maria Tschudi** was born in 1262 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**.

**Rudolf von Tschudi**  
b: 1222 in Canton, Glarus, Switzerland  
m:  
d: 1302 in Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland

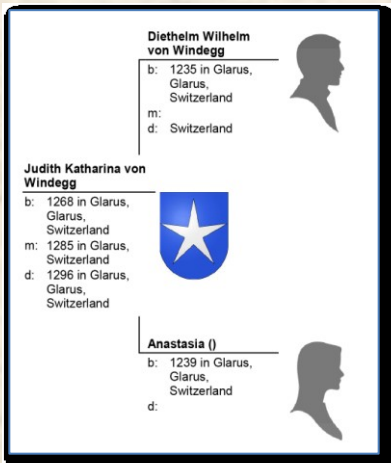
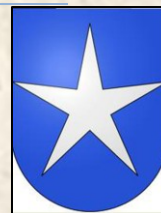
**Rudolf I von Diesbach**  
b: 1257 in Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland  
m: 1285 in Glarus, Switzerland  
d: 1335 in Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland

**Katharina von Buerglen**  
b: 1229 in Glarus, Switzerland  
d: 1311 in in, Uri, Switzerland

END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY

### Anastasia and Diethelm Wilhelm von Windegg

3. **Diethelm Wilhelm von Windegg** was born in 1235 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. He died in **Switzerland**. He married **Anastasia (Unknown)** who was born in 1239 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**.



They had **Judith Katharina von Windegg**, born in 1268 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. She died in 1296 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. She married **Rudolf I von Diesbach** in 1285 in **Glarus, Switzerland**. He was born in 1257 and died in 1335 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. She married **Rudolf Tschudi** in 1296 in **Glarus, Switzerland**. He was born in 1257 and died in 1355 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. She married **Heinrich Chevalier von Tschudi**. He was born in 1143 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**. He died in 1225 in **Glarus, Glarus, Switzerland**.

**END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY**

### Alexander von Faber Castell & Sophie Otilie

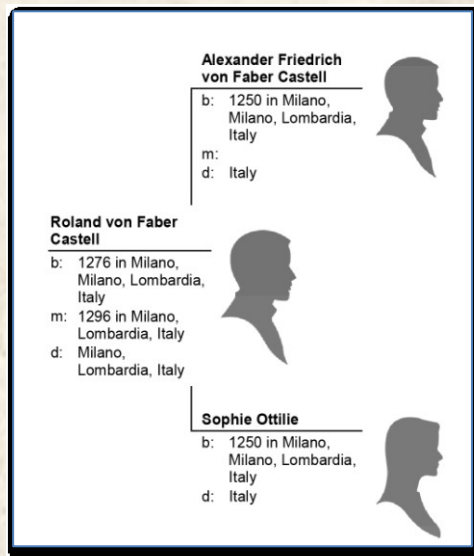
4. **Alexander Friedrich von Faber Castell** was born in 1250 in **Milano, Milano, Lombardia, Italy**. He died in **Italy**. He married **Sophie Otilie**.
5. **Sophie Otilie** was born in 1250 in **Milano, Milano, Lombardia, Italy**. She died in **Italy**.



Sophie Otilie and Alexander Friedrich von Faber Castell had the following children:

- i. **Roland von Faber Castell** was born in 1276 in **Milano, Milano, Lombardia, Italy**. He died in **Milano, Lombardia, Italy**. He married **Katharina Sprecher von Bernegg** in 1296 in **Milano, Lombardia, Italy**. She was born in 1280 in **Milano, Lombardia, Italy**. She died in **Milano, Lombardia, Italy**.
- ii. **Irmengard von Faber Castell** was born in 1278 in **Milano, Lombardia, Italy**. She died in **Italy**.

**END OF THIS LINE OF ANCESTRY**



## Stories

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### The von Tschudi Family

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**Rudolph von Tschudi** (1222-1302) and **Katherina von Buerglen** (1229-1311), both from Canton Glarus, Switzerland is the nineteenth great grandfather of Joann and Michael Knox. Their descendent, Jacob von Tschudi (1635-1727) Canton Basel, Switzerland are the seventh great grandparents of Joann and Michael. The following generations lie in between:



- i **Rudolf I von Diesbach** (1257-1335) and **Judith Katharina von Windegg** (1268-1296) both from **Canton Glarus, Switzerland** begat Johannes IV
- ii **Johannes IV von Tschudi** (1290-1360) and **Katharina von Seedorf** (1295-1355) both from **Canton Glarus, Switzerland** begat Katherina (1315-1352), Johannes (1320-1386) and Heinrich I
- iii **Heinrich I Tschudi** (1328-1386) from **Canton Glarus, Switzerland** and **Katharina von Port** (1336-1388) from **Milano, Lombardy, Italy** gave birth to Heinrich II and Hermann (1359-Unknown)
- iv **Heinrich II Tschudi** (1356-1388) from **Canton Glarus, Switzerland** and **Itta Kilchmatt Aebli** (1355-1388) from **Canton Glarus, Switzerland** had Jost (1380-1456), Heinrich III (1382-1427) and Henry (1382-unknown)
- v **Heinrich III Tschudi** (1382-1427) from **Canton Glarus, Switzerland** and **Katharina von Netstaler** (1386-1427) from **Netstal, Basel, Basel-Stadt, Switzerland** bore Heinrich VI (1425-1462) and Johann
- vi **Johann Tschudi** (1425-1488) from **Canton Glarus, Switzerland** and an unknown spouse gave birth to Albert von Tschudi
- vii **Albert von Tschudi** (1475-1540) from **Canton Basel, Switzerland** and an unknown spouse begat Hans Johanne and Aegidius Giles (1504-1571)
- viii **Hans Johanne von Tschudi** (1495-1558) from **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland** and an unknown spouse begat Hans and Martin (1537-1558/9)
- ix **Hans von Tschudi** (1527-1559) from **Frenkendorf, Liestal, Basel-Landschaft, Switzerland** and **Elsa Barth** (1520-unknown) from **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland** bore Martin (1537-unknown) and Hans
- x **Hans II von Tschudi** (1557-1594) from **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland** and **Elizabeth Gugar** from **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland** gave birth to Martin (1591-1664), Bernhard (1597-1629), Hans (1598-unknown), Barbara (1600-unknown), Ursula (1601-unknown), Jacob (1602-unknown), Madlen (1604-1668), Elsbeth (1608-unknown) and Anna (1612-unknown)
- xi **Martin von Tschudi** (1591-1664) from **Frenkendorf, Basel-Country, Switzerland** and **Margred Gruffin** (1591-1665) from **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland** begat Barbara (1617-1686), Hans Jacob (1619-1629), Margarethe (1624-unknown), Heinrich (1627-1629), Heinrich (1630-unknown), Khristian (1630-1688), Chrischona (1632-1688) and Jacob (1635-1727)

- xii **Jacob von Tschudi** (1635-1727) from **Frenendorf, Basel, Canton, Switzerland** and **Elsbeth Schwab** (1637-after 1708) from **Basel, Basel-Town, Switzerland** bore Mary Margaret Judy (1655-1758) - died in Hampshire Co, VA Now, West Virginia, USA, Hans Jakob (1660-1674), Elsbeth (1670-1730), Anna Magdalena (1672-1750) - died in Schoharie, Schoharie, New York, United States, Jakob (1674-1675), Johannes (1675-unknown), Weinbert (1676-unknown), Mary Margaret (1684-1758) - died in Romney, Hampshire County, Virginia, United States and Martin (1708-unknown)

Yost Schudy or Shudy may have been an uneducated but intelligent and ambitious slave, schooled by experience, born during the Feudal Ages in 870 A. D. in Canton Glarus, Switzerland. His name was probably (a corruption of the Latin word meaning "Chief Shield Bearer". Yost is a corruption of Johann or John).

At that time, the church and the state owned all the land and, therefore, controlled Switzerland. Most people were essentially slaves who tilled land grants from the state, keeping for themselves only enough for their living. The rest was taken by the church and state in the form of taxes. These taxes were collected by Nobles for the Church and state. People were governed and directed by such *Suzerains* or governors.

At the time Yost Shudy lived, the land was divided between the King of Burgundy and the Catholic Church, wherein resided all formal education, such as it was. Knowledge was dispensed by it's Monasteries to the scions of Noble families.

For some special reason, in 906 A. D. Yost Shudy was *enfeoffed*, or freed by King Ludwig III of Burgundy, at the request of Count Purchartus at Rottorlo. After becoming a freeman he enjoyed the patronage of the Bavarian royalty and was ennobled or knighted and allowed to use the "von" in his name as a sign of ennoblement. He died about 936 A. D.

His son, known as **Rudolph of Glarus** retained the title and the sons of Rudolph, Johann I born 930 A. D. - died 998; Ulrich his son born 960 - died 1029 and Rudolph II his son, born 990 - died 1062 retained the title "of Glarus" and became feudal lords or suzerains.

Under the European feudal system, **enfeoffment** was the deed by which a person was given land in exchange for a pledge of service. This mechanism was later used to avoid restrictions on the passage of title in land by a system in which a landowner would give land to one person for the use of another. The common law of estates in land grew from this concept.

All descendants of Yost were ardent supporters of the Church and State and were educated in the Monasteries of certain abbeys in neighboring Cantons, such as St. Gael, Saeckingen in Baselland, etc. Because of this they enjoyed the patronage of both the Church and the state and were made **Cantonal Governors of Glarus for Burgundy** and overlords for the Monasteries collecting taxes from the serfs for such abbeys. Thus they grew in influence, wealth and power with fiefs of their own as reward for their service to Church and state.

In 1026 we have the first evidence of this in a grant of a bill of *feoffment* to Rudolph II of Glarus by Bertha, the abbess of Saeckingen, confirmed by a second bill of feoffment granted to Heinrich of Glarus called **Schudi**, by Gutta, abbess of Saeckingen in 1120. When Yost Shudy was freed in 906 A. D. he acquired the Castle and domain of Graepplancy in Glarus, and from 1029 on, his descendants were Cantonal Governors.

The feudal age lasted until 1250 A. D. but after abolition of serfdom, the state and Church still controlled the lives of the Swiss. By that time however, Switzerland had come under the domination of Austria and the Emperors of Austria were also patrons of the founder's descendants.

During the feudal ages the descendants of Yost confined their migrations mainly to towns in Glarus and neighboring Cantons as Vor, St. Gael, Schwyz and by intermarriage through the other Noble families, added to their domains and wealth. From 1200 to 1400, during the Middle ages, **Johann Tschudi**, born in 1252 in Glarus and the 14<sup>th</sup> descendant of Yost, emigrated to Baselland and founded a branch of the family there. Later this branch acquired the Castle and domain of **Schwargwesserstel**, near Kaeserstuhl on the Rhine.

In 1219 **Heinrich II Von Tschudi** was Knighted by King Frederick II of Germany, and the line of descent continued from Yost to 1500 A. D. when the beginning of the Reformation and its progress affected the lives of his successors in Switzerland. From 1500 - 1600 A. D. was the period of greatest expansion and power for the family at Glarus. They already possessed the Castles of Sargan, Liebenburg, Schupfen, Ereplang, Fleum and Graeplang and acquired the domains of Tscherluck (1513) - Ortenstein link (1543) - Griefensee (1544) - *Schwarzwassarilly* in 1591. Graeplang was in the possession of the family until 1766.



Figure 43 - Aegidius Von Tschudi

From 1500 on, some emigration began from Glarus and other Swiss Cantonal branches to countries outside of Switzerland - as Germany, France, Austria, etc. where family branches were established. The most famous member of the family, **Aegidius Von Tschudi** - sometimes referred to as the "Father of Swiss History" was born in Glarus in 1505 and died there in 1572<sup>5</sup>. He was a statesman, historian, genealogist and natural scientist and in 1559, while Swiss Envoy to the Confederation at Augsburg, Emperor Ferdinand granted him documentary confirmation of the status of Nobility to all male members of the family so the use of "von" in the name might be continued. This was necessary because from 1500 on, the Cantons were engaged in a series of wars with Burgundy and Austria, after acknowledgement of their independence by the Holy Roman Empire in 1499. These wars were over by 1648 when the Treaty of Westphalia with Germany ended the "Thirty Years War" and gave the Swiss freedom.

From 1500 to 1600 there were many who emigrated from Glarus to Italy, France and Spain. The family branches founded there produced many brilliant military leaders and statesmen, many of whom were known as "mercenaries".

From 1600 - 1700 the Glarus branch acquired the domain of Ulster and Gonveil but after 1650 the fortune of its individual members began to decline as they had to readjust their lives to changed conditions in their loyalty to state and Church. The Reformation had produced considerable friction between Protestants and Catholics and the

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<sup>5</sup> Down to the latter part of the 19th century Swiss historical writers had largely based their works on his investigations and manuscripts. The historical reputation of Tschudi has suffered after later research. His statements and documents relating to Roman times and the early history of Glarus and his own family had long roused suspicion. Detailed examination has proved that he not merely claimed to have copied Roman inscriptions that had never existed, and amended others in an arbitrary fashion, but that he deliberately forged documents to push back the origin of his family to the 10th century. He thus also entirely misrepresented the early history of Glarus, which is that of a democratic community, and not (as he pretended) that of a preserve of several aristocratic families. Tschudi's historical credit is thus low, and no document printed or historical statement made by him can be accepted without careful verification and examination --> See wiki [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aegidius\\_Tschudi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aegidius_Tschudi) .

freedom of the Swiss after 1650 reduced their status to a level of the ordinary men instead of Noblemen. New religions, a result of the Church conflict caused considerable emigration to other European countries such as England, Norway, Russia and Spain where still other branches of the family were founded.

After 1700 another opportunity for the Glarus branch opened when transportation to America was available. From 1700 to 1800 many members of the family emigrated to the United States, landing at the ports of Philadelphia and New York at various times. These are the ancestors of most of the Tschudi families in the America's today. The largest targets of this emigration were to Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Massachusetts and Virginia<sup>6</sup>. In the early 1700s two daughter of Martin von Tschudi (Joann's and Michael's eighth grandfather) emigrated to the United States :

- i Mary Margaret Judy emigrated to West Virginia
- ii **Anna Magdalena** married **Johannes Zeh** and emigrated to New York Colony in 1709 . They are the sixth great grandparent of Joann and Michael Knox

From 1600 to 1750 the members of the Glarus branch were prominent in manufacturing, science, medicine and jurisprudence, and many held offices in Glarus for the Canton and Swiss government. From 1700 to 1800 many members of these branches who had emigrated to France, Spain and Italy acquired titles and decorations (orders) as reward for their services. Among the better known were:

#### FRANCE

1. **Ludwig Von Tschudi** (1495 - 1530) Served in Crusades. Received Order of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem and was knighted.
2. **Christopher Von Tschudi** (1572 - 1616) Knight of the Order of Malta.
3. **Joseph Ulrich Von Tschudi** (1675 - 1735) Knight of the Order of St. Michael.
4. **Fidel Dominick Von Tschudi** (1720 - 1787) Knight of the Order of St. Louis in 1768.
5. **Carl Richard Von Tschudi** (1751 - 1781) Knight of the Order of St. John's in 1769.

#### ITALY

1. **Leonard Ludwig Von Tschudi** (1701 - 1779) Lieut. Governor of Swiss Guards 1759
2. **Joseph Anton Von Tschudi** (1703 - 1770) Field Marshall and Knight of the Order of the Golden Key in 1737.
3. **Joseph Anton Xavier Von Tschudi** (1737 - 1809) Colonel in Neopolitan Service. In 1769 he received the Order of St. Stephen & St. Constantine.
4. **Fridolin Joseph Von Tschudi** (1741 - 1803) In 1776 was Field Marshall and Knight of the Order of St. Stephen and St. Constantine. In 1789 he was Lieut. General and Governor of *Galta*.
5. **Ludwig Sebastian Von Tschudi** (1743 - 1815) In 1767 he was Knight of the Order of St. Stephen and Constantine. He was General of Neopolitan Troops in 1789.

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<sup>6</sup> With many of these families, the family name has been simplified so that it has become Judy, Judah and Tschudin.

6. **Joseph Anton Von Tschudi** (1770 - 1839) Commanding General of Swiss Guards and Viceroy of Sicily and Palermo.

## SPAIN

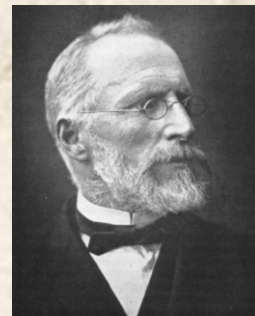
1. **Pasquale Michael Von Tschudi** (1786 - 1858) Lieut. Colonel and Knight of the Order of Hermangilda and Golden Crown.
2. **Ludwig Von Tschudi** (1787 - 1851) Knight of the Order of Hermangilda and Golden Crown.

From 1800 the most outstanding member of the Glarus branch was **Johann Jacob Von Tschudi** (1818 - 1883). He was an explorer and Statesman. His explorations embraced voyages to South America, covering Brazil, Peru, Chile and Bolivia.

Gradually, through sale the former domains of the family have been disposed of by their holders to the Swiss Government. The old castles are all now in ruins save Graeplang. In Switzerland, all family titles have been abolished. The most prominent of these was Baron of Ereplang and Vicomte de Flume.

The family Coat of Arms which is permitted to be used ONLY by male members of the family whose name is Tschudi or Tschudy is mentioned in the Cantonal Library at St. Gall in the Canton of that name.

The original Arms was modified somewhat in 1632 by addition of the motto, "*Asperon non spirent*", which translated means, "Do not be dismayed by difficulties". The seven pointed crown also is different from the 1632 change which is a crown with five pima.



**Figure 44 - Johann Jacob Von Tschudi**

# Gabriel Van Marselis


## Relationship: Helen Joann Knox to Gabriel Van Marselis

Gabriel Van Marselis is the 8th great grandfather of Helen Joann Knox


8th great grandfather

	<b>Gabriel Van Marselis</b> b: 1582 Hamberg, Ebersberg, Bayern, Ge d: 20 Jul 1643 Hamberg, Ebersberg, Bayern, Ge		<b>Anna Ehrmit D Ehrmitage</b> b: 1582 Beest, , Gelderland, Netherlands d: 1622 , , Hamburg, Germany
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7th great grandfather

	<b>Janse Van Bommel Marselis</b> b: 1629 Bommel, , Guilderland, Netherlan d: 1700 Albany, Albany, New York, United
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6th great grandfather

	<b>Ahasuerus Marselis</b> b: 1677 Schenectady, Albany, New York, d: 1723 Schenectady, Albany, New York,
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5th great grandfather

	<b>Gerritt Auser Marcelis</b> b: 22 Sep 1706 Albany, New York, United States d: Somme, Picardie, France
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4th great grandfather

	<b>Johannes Marselis</b> b: 14 Sep 1741 Turloch, Tryon, New York, United d: 12 Oct 1801 Dundas, , Ontario, Canada
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3rd great grandfather

	<b>Thomas Marcellus</b> b: 09 Aug 1784 Dundas, , Ontario, Canada d: 23 Jul 1861 Dundas, Ontario, Canada
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Gabriel Marselis (the elder), born in 1575 in Liege, established a banking and trading company in Hamburg in 1605. His children set up branches of this bank in various countries where the family was involved in financing: Peter in Moscow, Selio in Norway, Gabriel (the younger) in Amsterdam, Elizabeth in Denmark, while Leonard stayed in Hamburg.

At this time, the position of the family in Europe was unique. It owned vast forests in Norway, Russia supplied them with corn and they traded in metal which came from their own mines. The family members were also engaged in banking, much as Switzerland is today, and in other kinds of trade as well.

After his father's death, Gabriel the younger took over the role as intermediary in the family's contacts with the Danish-Norwegian King. From Amsterdam, he financed King Christian IV's war against Sweden and in gratitude for this he was ennobled on September 7, 1665 by King Frederik III.



Figure 45 - Van Marselis home

Now a Baron, he decided to renovate an estate he had bought in 1654 between Haarlem and Aerdenhout in Overveen (North Holland) by building a larger mansion and a new orangerie which he named Elswout in memory of the Elswoud Estate of

his ancestors in Antwerp.

At the same time, the Hartsinck family was also spreading out across the globe. Some of the children left for the Dutch Indies in the early 1600s, and Carel Hartsinck appears in 1630 as the first of the family in the service of the Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie (United East India Company). Van Marselis and

Hartsinck, lived in Amsterdam as privileged patricians and knew each other well, so it is not surprising that on October 7, 1781 Lady Johanna Henrietta van Marselis married Jan Hartsinck.

Four years later, on August 28, 1785 Johanna's sister, Lady Maria Petronella van Marselis and Jan's brother, Pieter Cornelis Hartsinck also married each other.

Sisters Johanna Henrietta and Maria Petronella tragically died together on September 20, 1818. And because they were the last two individuals to bear the name Van Marselis, it was declared by Royal Decree on February 25, 1821, by King William I of the Netherlands, that the surnames would now be united.

The name Van Marselis Hartsinck still exists today and members of the family are still active in banking and family wealth preservation.

## James Knox and Irish Immigration


### Relationship: Helen Joann Knox to James Knox

James Knox is the 3rd great grandfather of Helen Joann Knox


3rd great grandfather

 <b>James Knox</b> b: 1775 Cavan, Cavan County, Ireland d: 28 Oct 1846 Clarendon, Pontiac, Quebec, Can	 <b>Rachel McDowell</b> b: Abt. 1781 , , Cavan, Ireland d: 26 Mar 1863 Clarendon, Pontiac, Quebec, Can
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2nd great grandfather

 <b>Henry Knox</b> b: 1815 Fermanagh, Ulster, Ireland d: 31 Jan 1907 Shawville, Township of Clarendo
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Great grandfather

 <b>William Knox</b> b: 20 Jul 1843 Shawville, Quebec d: 30 May 1916 Village of Newington, County of S
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Paternal grandfather

 <b>Henry Douglas Knox</b> b: 16 Mar 1876 St Jerome, Quebec d: 1944
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Father

 <b>William Douglas Knox</b> b: 27 Jul 1916 Iroquois, Ontario, Canada d: 1997 Ottawa
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Self

 <b>Helen Joann Knox</b> b: 12 Apr 1946 Brockville, Ontario, Canada d:
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It is estimated that roughly 1.2 million Irish came to Canada from 1825 to 1970. But half of that number, that is 600,000 people, arrived from 1831 to 1850. We know that the Irish were the second-largest ethnic group in the early 20th century. Based on the 2006 census figures, it is Canada's fourth-largest ethnic group. For example, in 1847—the year of the Great Irish Famine—90,000 people arrived at the Port of Québec. They came for the same reasons as other immigrants, in search of better living conditions and wanting to build a better life for themselves. For some, it was an adventure—the adventure of something new; for the Irish, it was really because of the poor living conditions in Ireland and the lack of arable land. And there was the famous Great Famine.

There was a lot of logging activity in Canada in the 19th century. Canada supplied Europe with wood for shipbuilding. So in Canada, there was a lot of logging and vessels laden with logs were sent to Europe—vessels that had to return to Canada. What better way than with people. Immigrants, poor immigrants, were essentially used as human ballast in the boats to add weight. These were not talking passenger ships, nice passenger ships with cabins and so on. No, everyone was crammed into in the ship's hold, a veritable breeding ground for diseases of all kinds.

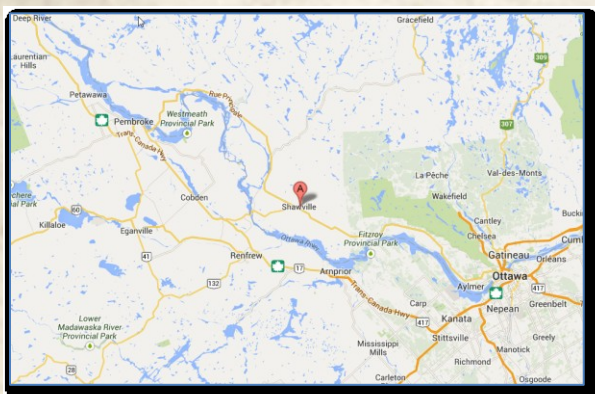
Usually, a crossing in a sailing vessel—because there were still no steamships in the 1850s—a sailing journey took six to eight weeks in good conditions. But these people were faced with incredible overcrowding without sanitation of any description. And, 1847 was

unusual because there was also a typhus epidemic. In that year, we know that of the 90,000 or so people who arrived at the Port of Québec, 17,000 died - almost 20% - a huge number that demonstrates what travel conditions were like.

Until 1832, when people arrived in Lower Canada (Québec), they came through the Port of Québec. They were housed in the barracks of Québec's Lower Town, after which they often continued further inland. Most Irish immigrants were Catholic so many decided to stay in the Lower Canada for religious reasons. Up until around 1825 1826, the city of Québec was able to absorb the influx of immigrants. However, cholera, a highly infectious disease, surfaced in India in 1826. The disease began to spread and reached Europe by the 1830s. City of Québec authorities knew that cholera was coming, and they suspected the disease arrive in North America at some point. They feared that the epidemic would spread amongst the city's regular citizens. So, to prevent fatalities and stave off the disease or an epidemic, it was decided it would be a good idea to set up a quarantine station. On the St. Lawrence River, upstream of Québec, there are several islands, including Grosse Île, which at that time was private property. It belonged to Louis Bernier, a notary, and the government reclaimed it to make it a quarantine station managed by the military. The Grosse Île quarantine station was in operation from 1832 to 1937 as the quarantine station for the Port of Québec. In 1847, during the Great Irish Famine, all immigrants had to disembark at Grosse Île, especially those who had typhus; everyone, sick or healthy, got off at Grosse Île.



In Quebec, the main Irish—and mostly Catholic, communities settled in the cities of Québec and Montréal because they could start up things like social clubs and share parish life, but there were also many Irish immigrant who settled in the many small towns and villages as well. There were significant Irish presence in Buckingham, and the presence of Irish Protestants, especially evangelical Protestants, in **Shawville**, in Pontiac County, Quebec.



A Methodist church was built in Shawville in 1835, and the Catholic Parish of Saint-Alexandre-de-Clarendon opened its doors in 1840. This church would later be renamed as Sainte-Mélanie, and later as Saint-Jacques-le-Majeur in 1917

Shawville was officially established in 1874 and was populated by Irish Protestant immigrants of whom . Shaw, who had settled in the area in 1843, was the first mayor, serving from 1856 to 1877.

Ireland had been a British colony since the *Act of Union* of 1801, all decisions from 1801 to 1921 were made in London, England. The great landowners and politicians were therefore Anglo-Scots or Irish Protestants who lived in Ireland. When they decided to come to Upper or Lower Canada, they continued to be part of the aristocracy or the great Anglo-Protestant bourgeoisie. The Irish Catholics, on the other hand, who had been poor in Ireland, were more likely to be tenants than landowners. In the 19th century, they arrived in ill health during the Great Famine. They were unskilled labourers, which is why they settled in Griffintown. In Quebec, in the whole province by 1871, when there is a pan-Canadian census—one of the more reliable ones—10% of the population of Quebec was of Irish origin: that means immigrants and their children. In the cities of Québec and Montréal the proportions were even higher.

## Christopher Merkley and the Morman Migration

Christopher Merkley is the brother-in-law of the second great grand aunt of Joann and Michael Knox.

### 3rd great grandparent

**Thomas Marcellus**

b: 09 Aug 1784  
Dundas, , Ontario, Canada  
d: 23 Jul 1861  
Dundas, Ontario, Canada

**Elida Auley Ouderkirk**

b: 08 May 1792  
Guilderland, New York  
d: 13 Oct 1878  
Williamsburg, Dundas, Ontario, C

### 2nd great grandfather

**John Thomas Marcellus**

b: 1811  
Upper Canada  
d: 14 Jun 1863  
Williamsburg, Dundas, Ontario, C

### 2nd great grand aunt

**Elida Marcellus**

b: 11 Jan 1812  
Wmsburgh, Canada West  
d: 20 Jun 1892  
Dundas, Ontario, Canada

### Great grandfather

**Alfred Marcellus**

b: 14 Sep 1842  
Matilda, Dundas, Ontario, Canad  
d: 19 Jan 1926  
Glengarry, Ontario, Canada

### Husband of 2nd great grand aunt

**John Adam Merkley**

b: 04 Jan 1811  
Williamsburg, Dundas, Ontario, C  
d: 10 Dec 1891  
, Dundas, Ontairo, Canada

### Maternal grandfather

**John Wilbur Marcellus**

b: 24 Oct 1873  
Dundela, Ontario  
d: 10 Mar 1956

### Parent of husband of 2nd great grand aunt

**Jacob Merkel Merkley**

b: 20 Aug 1781  
Isle of Carlton, Ontario, Canada  
d: 02 Jun 1864  
Williamsburg, Dundas, Ontario, C

### Mother

**Nellie Ruth Marcellus**

b: 27 Apr 1916  
Dundela, Ontario  
d: 1999  
Iroquois, Ontario, Canada

### Brother-in-law of 2nd great grand aunt

**Christopher Merkley**

b: 18 Dec 1808  
Williamsburg, Dundas, Ontario, C  
d: 02 May 1893  
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah, U

### Self

**Helen Joann Knox**

b: 12 Apr 1946  
Brockville, Ontario, Canada  
d:



**Brigham Young** (June 1, 1801 – August 29, 1877) was an American leader in the Latter Day Saint movement and a settler of the Western United States. He was the President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) from 1847 until his death in 1877. He founded Salt Lake City and he served as the first governor of the Utah Territory, United States. Young also led the foundings of the precursors to the University of Utah and Brigham Young University. Young was a polygamist and was involved in controversies regarding black people and the Priesthood, the Utah War, and the Mountain Meadows massacre.

Christopher Merkley was the third of eight children born to Jacob Merkley and Elizabeth Statta in Williamsburg, Dundas County, Upper Canada. Jacob was the fourth of six children born to Jacob Merckel and Maria Schaeffer in Isle of Carlton, Canada. Jacob was the first of two children born to Christopher Friedrich and Dorothea Merckel in Durlach, Karlsruhe, Baden. Christopher was baptized a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1837 by Elder John E. Page. Shortly thereafter he and his first wife, Sarah Davis, and their son, Nelson, moved to upper Missouri to be with the Saints. Severe hardship and persecution drove the Merkleys and other Church members north into Illinois during the winter of 1839 where Christopher had an encounter with the prophet Joseph Smith who had just recently been extricated from Liberty jail and was enroute to visit the Saints in Commerce. Christopher met the prophet while having dinner in Lima and asked him if he would like a little money. Joseph replied, "Yes, Brother Merkley, I am now on a journey of fifty miles, and I have not a dime in my

pocket." Christopher gave him a sovereign, whereupon the prophet took him by the hand and blessed him, and said, "Brother Merkley, may you never want." Christopher later wrote in regard to this blessing, "I never have".

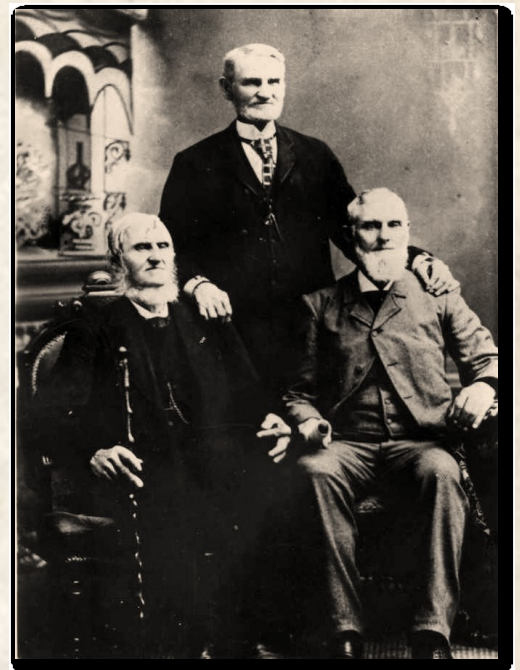


Figure 46 - Jacob, Christopher & Nelson Merkley

While in jail awaiting trial for treason charges, Joseph Smith, president of the church, was killed by an armed mob in 1844. A large meeting was convened to discuss the succession in Nauvoo, Illinois. Several claimants to the role of church President emerged during the succession crisis that ensued, but after a protracted debate Brigham Young emerged as Smith's successor.

While living in Nauvoo, Christopher served the first of three proselyting missions to eastern Canada. While enroute to Canada he was invited to attend a conference in Great Bend, New York. It was after dark when he arrived in the town. Not knowing anyone, he depended on the impressions of

the Spirit to guide him to the house of some of the brethren. He wrote in his autobiography: "While riding down the street I was impressed to stop at a house I was passing, but rode on. Not receiving any more impressions, I turned back and stopped at the house that the spirit had indicated. I found it to be the residence of Brother Day. Sister Day came out and made me welcome. She said she had seen me in a vision the night before, and said I was going to help Brother Day and another brother out of trouble, which I did."

A year later while returning to Nauvoo from his mission, Christopher was staying in the home of a Sister Wilcox. During the night he dreamed of cutting lumber. When he went to sell it, the merchant asked if the material had been rafted. Somewhat chagrined he said "no," but then proceeded with his little mare, ax, and chain to do the job. He had eighteen sticks of timber, two oars, two floats, and five traverses, making in all twenty-seven pieces. The next morning, this dream came to Christopher's mind, and the interpretation came also. While at breakfast, he told Sister Wilcox the dream, and asked her to give the interpretation. She said he was going to baptise twenty-seven persons before he went home. This was the same way it had been given to him, but he thought it impossible as his mission was completed. Shortly thereafter he was invited to preach in two or three places. He baptised several persons, then left appointments and went to visit his father. When he returned, he filled the appointments and baptised many more, altogether twenty-seven exactly. He ordained the officers necessary, and organized them into a branch called the Mountain Branch. Thus his dream was fulfilled to the letter--his raft completed.

At the time the prophet Joseph Smith was martyred, Christopher was returning from his second mission to Canada. His feelings upon hearing of the prophet's death are instructive with regard to the fervor of his testimony. He wrote: "This news filled my heart with an unspeakable grief, so much so that I made up my mind to go home and leave the Gentiles to go to the devil their own way, because I felt that they were not worthy of any better treatment from me, after they had imbued their hands in the blood of the best men that had ever been on the earth since the days of Jesus."

Early in 1848 Christopher procured an outfit consisting of two wagons, a span of French horses, one yoke of oxen

**Council Bluffs** is a city in and the county seat of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, United States and is on the east bank of the Missouri River across from what is now the much larger city of Omaha, Nebraska. It was known until 1852 as **Kanesville, Iowa** — the historic starting point of the Mormon Trail and eventual northernmost anchor town of the other emigrant trails.

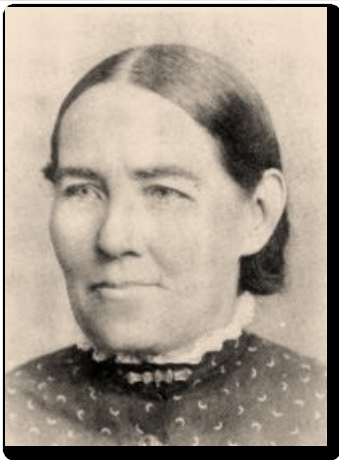
The **Utah War**, also known as the **Mormon War** or the **Mormon Rebellion** was an armed confrontation between Mormon settlers in the Utah Territory and the armed forces of the United States government. The confrontation lasted from May 1857 until July 1858. There were some casualties, mostly non-Mormon civilians, and the war had few notable battles, generally being resolved through negotiation.

and various other animals in preparation for his journey to the Great Salt Lake Valley. At Council Bluffs, Iowa, he obtained temporary employment running two ferry boats across the Missouri river. He remained there until the summer of 1849 when he joined the company of fifty over which Enoch Reese was captain. Christopher arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on October 3, 1849 and observed that in addition to the few provisions in his wagon, he had at the time only three and one-half dollars.

Over the next ten years Christopher was called on

additional missions for the Church, but these were of a different type. In October, 1853 he went to Green River, Wyoming to help build Fort Supply. In April, 1855 he was called to Carson, Nevada to help civilize the Indians. Subsequently he was sent to Sacramento to assist the Surveyor General establish the boundary line between Utah and California.

In 1857, Christopher owned a house in the Thirteenth Ward which he decided to enlarge. He made a contract with a man to do the work, but this was just at the time US army was approaching the Salt Lake Valley. The contractor came to him and asked if he wanted him to finish the house, or should he stop the work. Church members had received the order from President Brigham Young to prepare everything they possessed for burning, as they intended to destroy every vestige of their property rather than have it fall into the hands of their enemies. Christopher told the contractor to go on and finish his house," as it would be so much more worth burning if finished."



When Christopher was nearly eighty years old, he concluded his story by observing: "I am still hale and hearty, and do not allow any young man to walk past me on the street. I have filled eight missions and baptized eighty-five persons. I have also served on several Indian campaigns with my company of minute men. I have always paid my tithing from the days I was in Nauvoo. ... And now I am watching the events transpiring in these last days in fulfillment of ancient prophecy and of the words of the Savior, as well as the prophecies of the prophet Joseph Smith<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> A more complete description of Christopher's life is found in: Biography of Christopher Merkle, Written by Himself. Salt Lake City: J. H. Parry and Company, 1887. See also, Pioneers and Prominent Men of Utah. Edited by Frank Eschom. Salt Lake City:Western Epics, 1966. Page 1032. Both of these sources are available at the Sons of Utah Pioneers Library.

## Dr Mahlon Locke

Mahlon Locke was born in Dixon's Corners, Ontario in 1880. He received a conventional medical degree from Queen's University in 1905 and went on to work with the Algoma Steel Corporation, then did post-graduate training in Edinburgh, Scotland, returning as a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Reflexology was not a new technique with depictions appearing in ancient Egyptian tomb paintings, and it was well known in India and the Far East where it was felt to be useful in channeling "qi" or life energy. A form of reflexology was also known and practiced by North American Native groups, especially the Cherokee. Certain lecturers in Edinburgh taught that foot conditions such as fallen arches could be treated with manual manipulation. Perhaps Dr. Locke refined and broadened his techniques from interactions with some of the local Native peoples.

Locke purchased a practice in Williamsburg, Ontario in 1908 and for the next 20 years carried on a competent and conventional country practice. Somewhere along the line he picked up a knowledge of foot manipulation, now popularly known as reflexology. He treated his first patient by this technique in 1909 when Peter Beckstead, the village blacksmith came to him complaining of fallen arches. Locke manipulated Beckstead's feet, then had the village shoemaker construct what he called a "cookie" but which in fact was an orthotic appliance fabricated to support Beckstead's arches.

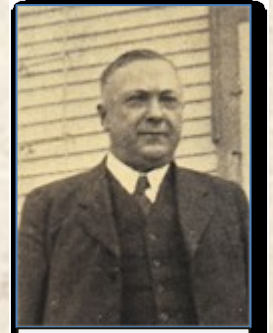


Figure 47 - Mahlon Locke

which included duties as the district coroner and running a satellite office at Prescott, Ontario. The especial efficacy of his technique for arthritis eventually attracted attention of the lay press. By 1925 Locke's practice began to be dominated by his foot manipulation techniques.

Locke's fame became assured when he treated popular then renowned novelist Rex Ellington Beach, and subsequently was written up in the August, 1932 issue of *Cosmopolitan* magazine.



Figure 48 - Dr Locke treating patients in Williamsburg, c. 1930

He soon became overwhelmed with patients demanding his services and would often seat himself in an swivel office chair with lines of patients surrounding him and would rotate from one person to another, sometimes treating 1,000 patients or more daily. His motivation did not seem to be mercenary, however, as he would never charge more than one dollar for his treatments, and still saw conventional patients for 25 cents or free if they couldn't afford to pay. In fact when several hotels were built in Williamsburg to house his burgeoning clientele, Locke forbade them to

charge more than one dollar a night,

threatening to build his own hostelry.



**Figure 49 - Lockewedge shoes (Cornwall Museum)**

Locke still would prescribe his “cookies” or orthotics but eventually came up with his own line of Lockewedge Shoes which were stocked by Macy’s in New York and Simpson’s in Toronto.

Later in life, Dr. Locke developed diabetes, and eventually his grueling pace caught up with him. He died in 1942 of pneumonia, just shy of his 62nd birthday.

Locke’s son and brother-in-law tried to keep the clinic open, claiming they had been taught the “toe-twisting” techniques but they were unsuccessful. His secret died with him.

During his career Mahlon Locke was met by indifference within the Canadian medical community and hostility from his American colleagues, but even modern reflexology credits its origins to the zone therapy of Dr. William Fitzgerald in Connecticut despite the fact that he didn’t commence developing this until 1913, fully four years after Locke first treated local blacksmith Peter Beckstead. Many accredit the true origins of reflexology and pedorthics in North America to Dr. Mahlon Locke.





Figure 50 - Dr Locke's home was assumed by his assistant Belle Marcellus (McGruer), Joann and Michael's aunt, until her death in 1992.

# The McIntosh Apple


## Relationship: Helen Joann Knox to John Alexander McIntosh

John Alexander McIntosh is the paternal grandfather of husband of 1st cousin 2x removed of Helen Joann Knox


2nd great grandparent

 <p><b>John Thomas Marcellus</b>                  b: 1811                  Upper Canada                  d: 14 Jun 1863                  Williamsburg, Dundas, Ontario, C</p>	 <p><b>Elizabeth Shell</b>                  b: 08 Jul 1808                  Williamsburg, Dundas Co. Ontari                  d: 12 Dec 1882                  Williamsburg, Dundas Co. Ontario</p>
--	--


Great grandfather

 <p><b>Alfred Marcellus</b>                  b: 14 Sep 1842                  Matilda, Dundas, Ontario, Canad                  d: 19 Jan 1926                  Glengarry, Ontario, Canada</p>
---


Great grand uncle

 <p><b>Thomas E Marcellus</b>                  b: 11 May 1832                  Matilda, Upper Canada (Ontario)                  d: 14 Sep 1914                  Matilda, Dundas, Ontario, Canad</p>
--


Maternal grandfather

 <p><b>John Wilbur Marcellus</b>                  b: 24 Oct 1873                  Dundela, Ontario                  d: 10 Mar 1956</p>
---


1st cousin 2x removed

 <p><b>Margaret Elizabeth Marselis</b>                  b: 26 Sep 1853                  Matilda, Dundas, Ontario, Canad                  d: 30 Jul 1939                  Matilda Twp. Dundas, Ontario, C</p>
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Mother

 <p><b>Nellie Ruth Marcellus</b>                  b: 27 Apr 1916                  Dundela, Ontario                  d: 1999                  Iroquois, Ontario, Canada</p>
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Husband of 1st cousin 2x removed

 <p><b>Ezra Healey McINTOSH</b>                  b: 29 Nov 1827                  Matilda Twp., Dundas, Ontario, C                  d: 19 Apr 1904                  Matilda Twp. Dundas, Ontario, C</p>
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Self

 <p><b>Helen Joann Knox</b>                  b: 12 Apr 1946                  Brockville, Ontario, Canada                  d:</p>
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Father-in-law of 1st cousin 2x removed

 <p><b>Lewis McIntosh</b>                  b: 27 Jan 1802                  Williamsburg, Dundas, Ontario, C                  d: 17 Jan 1841                  Matilda, Dundas, Ontario, Canad</p>
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Paternal grandfather of husband of 1st cousin 2x r

 <p><b>John Alexander McIntosh</b>                  b: 15 Aug 1777                  Saratoga, Mohawk Valley, NY                  d: 21 Sep 1845                  Matilda, Dundas, Ontario, Canad</p>
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**Figure 51 - McIntosh viewing the original tree**

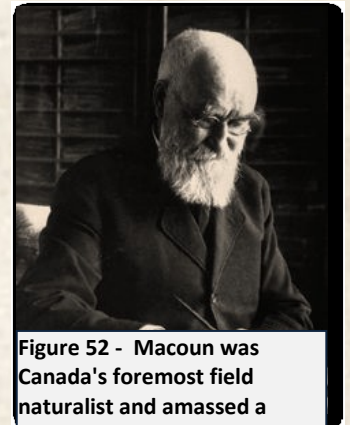
John McIntosh (1777 – c. 1845–46), left his native New York in 1796 to follow his love, Dolly Irwin, who had been taken to Upper Canada by her Loyalist parents. She had died by the time he found her, but he settled as a farmer in Upper Canada. He married Hannah Doran in 1801, and they farmed along the Saint Lawrence River until 1811, when McIntosh exchanged the land he had with his brother-in-law Edward Doran for a plot in Dundela.

While clearing the overgrown plot McIntosh discovered some wild apple seedlings on his farm. He transplanted the seedlings next to his house. One of the seedlings bore particularly good fruit. The McIntosh grandchildren dubbed the fruit it produced "Granny's apple", as they often saw their grandmother taking care of the tree in the orchard. McIntosh was selling seedlings from the tree by 1820, but they did not produce fruit of the quality of the original.

John McIntosh's son Allan (1815–1899) learned grafting about 1835; with this cloning the McIntoshes could maintain the distinctive properties of the fruit of the original tree. Allan and brother Sandy (1825–1906), nicknamed "Sandy the

Grafter", increased production and promotion of the cultivar. Earliest sales were in 1835, and in 1836 the cultivar was renamed the "McIntosh Red"; it entered commercial production in 1870. The apple became popular after 1900, when the first sprays for apple scab were developed. A house fire damaged the original McIntosh tree in 1894; it last produced fruit in 1908, and died and fell over in 1910.

Horticulturist William Tyrrell Macoun of the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa is credited with popularizing the McIntosh in Canada. He stated the McIntosh needed "no words of praise", that it was "one of the finest appearing and best dessert apples grown". The Macoun, a hybrid of the McIntosh and Jersey Black grown by the Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, NY, was named for him in 1923. In the northeastern United States the McIntosh replaced a large number of Baldwins that were killed in a severe winter in 1933–34.



**Figure 52 - Macoun was Canada's foremost field naturalist and amassed a collection of Canadian flora and fauna which became the foundation for the National Museum of Natural Sciences.**

## The Verona and Bell Rock Independent Telephone Co. Ltd.

Prior to 1878 telephones, invented by Alexander Graham Bell three years earlier, were owned by private persons or businesses who leased telephones in pairs to connect two locations. They needed telegraph contractors to string the wires between the locations. On January 28, 1878, George Coy, in partnership with Herrick Frost and Walter Lewis<sup>8</sup>, created a rudimentary telephone switchboard that allowed a central office to connect multiple persons, thus allowing each subscriber the advantage of having to buy only one phone in order to connect to a potentially infinite number of other subscribers. The Boardman Building in New Haven became the site of the world's first commercial telephone exchange, the District Telephone Company of New Haven. On February 21, 1878, Coy's company printed what is now known as the first-ever telephone directory. Listing 50 individuals and businesses in New Haven, the directory was printed as a one-page flyer

The first operators were boys, who turned out to be impatient and rude when dealing with phone customers. Their rudeness made them extinct within only a few years, replaced by females who were, "calm and gracious." The 1960s saw the return of male operators.

As a result of a law suit, the Western Union Company in November of 1879 gave up all its patents, claims, network and inventory of 56,000 phones. With this victory, a new company was chartered; the American Bell Telephone Company. The company flourished in the 1880s and in

1881, American Bell purchased controlling interest in the Western Electric Company.

With the Bell patents running out in 1893 and 1894, and the public tiring of Bell's monopolistic behavior, the era of "Independent Telephony" was born. Almost overnight, hundreds of smaller companies built phones and installed systems all over the USA and into Canada as well. Most all of those systems were in smaller towns and rural communities-- areas in which the Bell company had no interest.

From the beginning, the occupation of switchboard operators was almost exclusively female. Women were valued not only because of their gentle voice, and nimble fingers, but as an added bonus, they worked for lower wages.

As the new century dawned, the Bell company had 800,000 phones in service in the USA compared to 600,000 in independent territories. The figures tell a story. With public distrust of the Bell company and the independents aggressively expanding--even into Bell operating territories, the Bell companies were starting to feel the heat. By 1903 and for a time, these independents had more subscribers than Bell. This left the door open for the creation of smaller, rural-based telephone companies such as *The Verona and Bell Rock Independent Telephone Company*.

Belle, Doris, Helen and Gertrude stepped into manage this exchange during WW2. They did so until the telephone exchange was taken over by Bell in June, 1961.

Figure 53 - List of Subscribers, February 21, 1878

<sup>8</sup> see [First Commercial Telephone Exchange – Today in History](#)



Figure 54 - Doris, Belle and Helen at Exchange: c. 1956

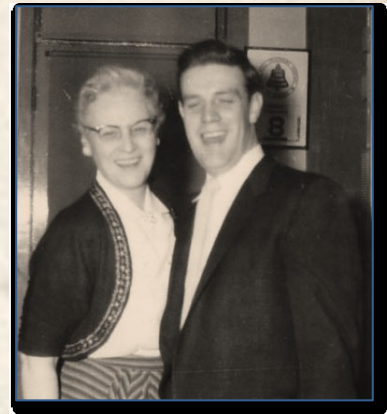


Figure 55 - Helen Burns

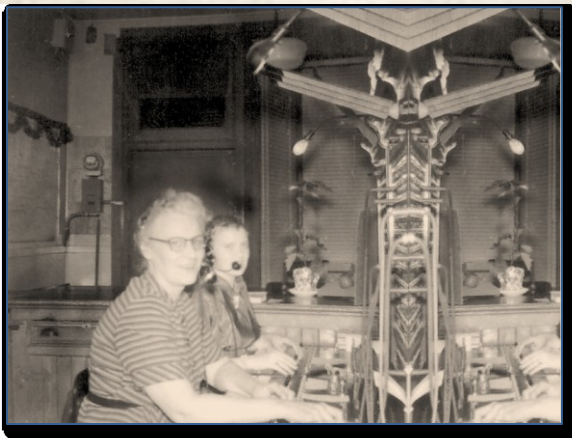


Figure 56 - Helen Burns at switchboard

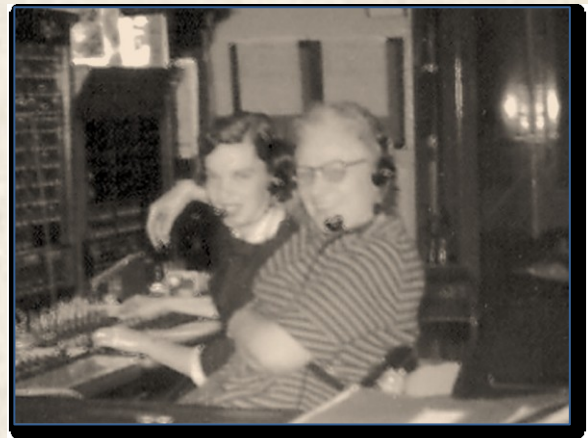


Figure 57 - Helen at switchboard



Figure 58 - Belle doing books



Figure 59 - Doris attending to exchange

## St Lawrence Seaway<sup>9</sup>

The years following WW2 brought a huge wave of prosperity to all of North America. For those still struggling with the all too recent memories of war rationing and the great depression, pent-up demand along with the baby boom unleashed a torrent of spending, the likes of which had never been seen before. Manufacturing was at an all time high and to keep up with the seemingly endless demand for more and more products, the need for an abundant source of hydroelectric resources was essential. The vast St. Lawrence River was targeted to fulfill that need.



Figure 60 - Long Sault Rapids [c. 1849]

Only a highly skilled mariner would dare to challenge the mighty Long Sault.

During Ontario's early days, the St. Lawrence River was the earliest navigable route or 'highway' into the Great Lakes, its smooth flow broken only by the mighty Long Sault Rapids just west of Cornwall. Once into the Great Lakes system, ships could travel onward into the interior of Canada or southward into the United States. Navigators had been wrestling with the Long Sault for hundreds of years. Fierce and formidable, they dropped thirty feet over a span of three miles. At the end of the drop, the water poured into small channels that encircled a group of islands, shooting up a plume of spray a hundred feet into the air.

Although the rapids couldn't be tamed, they could be circumvented. The first series of canals to bypass the rapids began to open in 1783. In 1834, construction began on the Cornwall Canal. When it was finally completed in 1842, the canal extended inland from Cornwall to Dickinson's Landing and could handle vessels up to 186 ft. long. Between 1876 and 1904, the canal was enlarged even further. By 1900 Lake Superior was finally connected to Montreal through a series of shallow canals via the Welland canal. Improvements to the canal were ongoing and continued until around 1940.

The arrival of the twentieth century brought escalating demands for greater sources of power and the newly formed Ontario Hydro began to take a more serious look at the St Lawrence River. If it could only be dammed and harnessed, it had the potential to become a vast source of seemingly unlimited hydroelectric power. Exploration of the project began as early as 1913. In 1924 a Joint Board of American and Canadian engineers embarked on a two-year study, which culminated in a recommendation for bilateral Canadian-American development. An International Treaty was signed in 1932 but the U.S. Senate refused to ratify it. In 1941 there was another attempt to get the project rolling. Once again it was stymied, this time by the U.S. Congress. The project was put on the backburner until after the end of the Second World War.

By the early 1950s Canada had been waiting almost thirty years for the Americans to come around and finally had enough. In a series of speeches made from 1948 to 1951, Robert Hood Saunders, former lawyer and mayor of the city of Toronto from 1945 to 1948, began forecasting that massive hydro price increases would need to be put in place by the late 1950s, unless the Seaway project was completed.

In 1951 the Canadian government announced it would be going ahead with the the Seaway project and alone if necessary. They also added that if they went alone on the project, it would be built entirely on Canadian soil. The ploy worked and in 1952 the U.S. and Canada negotiated an agreement

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.ghosttownpix.com/lostvillages/project.html>

and sought the necessary approvals to get the project rolling. Licences were issued in 1953 and construction of the International St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project officially began on August 10th, 1954. More than 25,000 people were employed in the building of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the total cost ended up at more than a billion dollars.

The sheer scale and magnitude of Seaway project was almost impossible to fathom - it was not without casualties. Nestled along the shore of the St. Lawrence lay a group of small riverside villages, first settled in the 1600s and 1700s. Many of the residents were direct descendants of loyalist settlers who had come to Canada during the American Revolution in support of the British cause. In 1954, residents of these small, tightly knit communities were given the long-awaited news that their villages would be flooded and submerged under the St. Lawrence Lake. The affected villages were Aultsville, Dickinson's Landing, Farran's Point, **Iroquois**, Mille Roches, Moulinette and Wales. Also included were the three tiny settlements of Maple Grove, Santa Cruz and Woodlands as well as three islands, Sheek Island on the Canadian side and Barnhart and Croil's on the American side. About a third of the village of Morrisburg also lay in the flood line along with over two hundred farms.



Figure 61 - House moving in Iroquois c. mid 50s

The villages had been in decline for years - ever since discussion of the Seaway project first began, more than forty years earlier. Most people in the area considered the project inevitable and with the weight of the 'Seaway' looming over their heads like a death sentence, the villages had been unable to attract new industries, investment or income. Over the years their growth stagnated and their status deteriorated to little more than small rural backwaters. By the mid twentieth century a couple of mills were still operating but most of the trade came from a few small farm-based industries and summer tourism. One mainstay of Iroquois' industries was the **Caldwell Linen Mills**, founded in 1923 and after returning from Italy after WW2 the employer of **William (Bill) Knox**. By the 1950's the Caldwell mills were owned by Dominion Textile. The company chose to stay with the community and relocated their facilities close to the new town site. They remained a major employer in the area until closing in 2005.

In 1907 Robert Caldwell opened the Dindas Linen Mill in an abandoned shoe factory. This became the Caldwell Linen Mill and by 1951 it employed 285 people in Iroquois, one of whom was William Knox.

In 1956, when Iroquois was being relocated Caldwell chose to relocate with it to a new building on Bath Road. The Mill operated until 2005 when, faced with cheaper overseas products it could no longer compete.



Figure 62 - Building the new town of Iroquois

Initially many of the residents were not impressed with the relocation plan. It called for the formation of two new towns called Long Sault and Ingleside. Residents from the villages of Mille Roches and Moulinette would be offered comparable new homes in Long Sault and those from the communities of Wales, Dickinson's Landing, Farran's Point and Aultsville were offered homes in Ingleside. Farmers and business owners could obtain farms or businesses of similar size and quality. **The alternative**

**was cash at market value plus 10 per cent.** However, since the Seaway plans had been in the works for many years, property

values were depressed and a number of people, particularly those living alongside the river, believed they were not receiving fair replacement value for their property.

Although Ontario Hydro's first offer was on a 'take it or leave it' basis, late in 1954 they came up with a new plan, offering to relocate as many houses as could feasibly be moved. As always, there was a catch. Homeowners would have to negotiate their property value on a one-to-one basis with Ontario Hydro. ***Some came out ahead and others felt they had been taken.*** Nevertheless, 152 homes in the village of Iroquois were saved and relocated to a new Iroquois village about two kilometres north on higher ground, also home to the new Iroquois dam and lock. The destroyed section of Morrisburg was replaced by a new development on the north side of the village. All told, relocation affected 6,500 people, 531 homes, 225 farms, 17 churches and 18 cemeteries, which included the re-internment of more than 2,000 bodies. Those buildings that couldn't be moved were demolished or burned down.

Ontario Hydro's plan included an ambitious waterfront rehabilitation program that added nine parks and beaches between Lancaster and Iroquois. A few of the more historic buildings were moved to Upper Canada Village, near Chrysler Park, a newly-created pioneer and historical theme park, which remains a popular tourist attraction. A new Ault Park was created to replace the park on Sheek Island, donated by Levi Addison Ault in 1914. In 1955 the province of Ontario created the St. Lawrence Parks Commission whose mandate is to manage and promote the various historical and recreational resources stretching along the St. Lawrence from Kingston to the Quebec border.

## List of Names

Alexander, Mary Jane (b. 1848) .....	38	Birckle, Hans Magnus (b. 1612).....	98
Argue, Alexander (b. 1857) .....	38	Birckle, Hans Magnus (b. 1612).....	90
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Baitenmann, Theiss (b. 1560) .....	104	Casselman, Adena M (B. 1876) .....	28
Baitenmann, Ursala (b. 1560).....	104	Casselman, Catherine (b. 1805.....	51
Barkley Elizabeth (b. 1785) .....	54	Casselman, Cornelia (b. 1800 .....	51
Barkley, Andrew .....	66	Casselman, Diana Eliza .....	49
Barkley, Barbara (b. 1774) .....	57	Casselman, Elery Samual (b. 1874) .....	29
Barkley, Barbara J (b. 1774) .....	50	Casselman, Elizabeth (b. 1797.....	51
Barkley, Christian (b. 1745).....	66	Casselman, Garnet Thomas Almon (b. 1846)	
Barkley, Christian H (b. 1772) .....	57	.....	28
Barkley, Eberhard (b. 1740) .....	57, 65	Casselman, Harold.....	8
Barkley, Everhard (b. 1785) .....	57	Casselman, Mary (b. 1802).....	41
Barkley, Heinrich Adam (b. 1750) .....	66	Casselman, Nellie Ann.....	14
Barkley, Joachim (b. 1747) .....	66	Casselman, Nellie Ann (b. 1880) .....	28
Barkley, Johan Peter (b. 1760) .....	66	Casselman, Sarah Elizabeth (b. 1873) .....	29
Barkley, Johann Jakob (b. 1742-1748) .....	66	Casselman, Thomas (b. 1767.....	51
Barkley, Margarita Catherine (b. 1770) ...	57	Casselman, Thomas (b. 1800.....	51
Barkley, Michael (b. 1758) .....	66	Casselman, Thomas (b.1800) .....	41
Barth, Elsa (b. 1520) .....	102, 108	Castleman, Thomas (b. 1800.....	51
Besser, Anna.....	101	Clark, Nellie .....	24
Beverhoute, Mary (b. 1748).....	65	Cook, John George (b. 1771).....	53
Beverhoute, Regina Van (b. 1748).....	57	De Pencier, Jane Caroline (b. 1821) .....	49
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Dorn, Jess (b. 1860) .....	40
Dygart, Catherine (b. 1720).....	62, 68
Dygart, Johan Peter (b. 1696) .....	68
Edwards, Sophie, Ann (b. 1820).....	42
Ehrmite, Pierre L (b. 1550) .....	92
Fink, Cynthia May.....	12
Fink, David.....	12
Foeyt, Elysabeth .....	114
Ford, Sarah Ann.....	49
Foster, Ann Jane (b. 1820) .....	44
Fox, Anna Elizabeth (b. 1695) .....	68
Fox, Dorthy (b. 1740) .....	58
Fox, Elizabeth (b. 1770).....	58
Garbutt, Margaret (b. 1817) .....	47
Garlough, Jacob Simon.....	49
Gerritse, Annatie Ryerse (b. 1629).....	75
Gerritse, Annetie Reyere (b. 1664) .....	84
Gerritse, Elbert (b. 1664) .....	84
Gerritse, Gerrit Reyere (b. 1630) .....	84
Gerritse, Jan (b. 1672).....	84
Gerritse, Johannes (b. 1667) .....	84
Gerritse, Reyer (b. 1678).....	84
Glover, Agnes (b. 1847).....	47
Glover, Elizabeth (b. 1853).....	48
Glover, George (b. 1838).....	47
Glover, James (b. 1847).....	47
Glover, Jane (b. 1842) .....	38
Glover, Joseph (b. 1837) .....	47
Glover, Mary Ann (b. 1839).....	47
Glover, Thomas (b. 1811).....	47
Glover, Thomas (b. 1844).....	47
Glover, William Henry (b. 1856) .....	48
Gruffin, Margred (b. 1591).....	87
Guger, Elizabeth (b. 1557).....	102
Guger, Elizabeth (b. 1557).....	96
Hall, Maria E (b. 1802).....	54
Heel, Katherina (b. 1669) .....	77, 86
Heemstraat, Barbara (b. 1680) .....	76
Heemstraat, Dirk (b. 1644) .....	85
Heemstraat, Dirk Takel (b. 1618) .....	85
Heemstraat, Dirk Takel (b. 1676) .....	76
Heemstraat, Griet Margriet Takel (b. 1660) .....	76
Heemstraat, Jannet (b. 1684).....	76
Heemstraat, Machteldt (b. 1736).....	63
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