

# HARMAN'S

of yonge  
street



VOL.1  
NO.3

September  
1984



# THE HARMAN'S OF YONGE STREET

Vol. 1 No. 3

September 1984

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This newsletter is to be printed quarterly, and distributed to interested Harman descendants and anyone else interested in family history. The annual fee is \$9.00, which should be forwarded to Marie Svedahl at the address below. Any article or other data pertaining to the Harman family is earnestly solicited for future issues. When quoting from printed sources please state author and title, or other source. Queries dealing with the Harman family and it's descendants will be placed free of charge. For further information contact:

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3402 Clover Pl.  
Regina, Sask. S4V 1J1

FRONT COVER: Our thanks go to Arnold Bernard of Dryden, Ont. for permission to use this photo of his grandmother, Amanda Doughty. Arnold photographed Amanda shortly before her death in 1970.



LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.....

October, 1984

Dear "Cousins";

Sorry for the delay in getting this issue ready for the printer. A combination of gastric flu & several September visitors played havoc with my schedule, not to mention the wait for some of the photo's, which we have used in this issue, to arrive back from the photographer. I can only hope that you will consider the result worth the wait!

A few weeks ago I had the opportunity to meet for the first time, two of our cousins - Vi & Lang Baycroft of Hawkestone, Ont. Lang & Vi, besides being husband and wife, are also cousins, and both trace their ancestry back to the William Harman line. We thoroughly enjoyed their visit, and thanks to the information that Vi left with us, a couple of Harman family riddles have been solved.

Now for another matter: You will note that the contents of this issue deals almost exclusively with one branch of the Harman family. Compare it with the June issue and the up-in-coming December issue where the articles & the series are a mixture of information on different branches. Which approach do you as readers prefer? The thought behind this month's format was that it might be easier to understand and follow the different lines & to know "who people were" by using the one branch-at-a-time approach. I would appreciate a response on this, stating your preference - one branch featured in an issue or a variety of branches. I do want to present this newsletter the way you, as readers, best like it so, please, do let me know what you think.

Happy reading.

*Marie Svedahl*



OUR MEMBERS....

- 15) Anne Hasiuk - RR#1, Box 15, Slater, Ia, U.S.A. 50244
- 16) Miss Mae Harman - 1024 Vicoria Ave., Windsor, Ontario. N9A 4N6
- 17) Dr. Leonard Harman - 7 Romney Road, Islington, Ont. M9A 4E9
- 18) Vi & Lang Baycroft - Big Cedar Estates, 89 Cameron Dr., RR#1, Hawkestone, Ont. L0L 1T0



## AMANDA

written by Lena Ohrt.

Amanda Lovica Harman was born 28 January 1884 in the district of Saintfield, Ontario. Her parents were working people and did not have a home in which to raise their daughter or take care of her at all times. So Amanda was partially raised by her Grandparents (Peter & Almyra Harman), also by two aunts, Lorinda (married to William Mark) & Katurah (married to David Truax). Amanda spent most of her young life with these three families. Her schooling was taken at the school in Saintfield - Sunday School & church at the church there, also.

Lorinda & William Mark moved to Manitoba, and they asked Amanda to come out there to live with them, which she did in 1901. Amanda helped her aunt with her family and did other work in the community.

It was here that she met Alex Doughty, a young farmer, who had moved from Toronto a few years earlier. Alex's mother, brother and four sisters lived with him on his farm at Medora, Manitoba. Eventually Alex & Amanda's friendship developed into love and on 25 November 1903 they were married at Medora.

They made their home on the farm and in November of 1904 a daughter, Alice was born - a year later a son, John Alexander arrived.

The urge to move to better land and a new country was in their minds and so Alex made a trip west to Saskatchewan. He signed up on a homestead, a quarter section of land (160 acres) that was situated about 35 miles south-west of the village of Milestone.

The following spring, 1906, Alex made a second trip to Sask. to build the necessary buildings, a house and barn. All building material had to be hauled from Milestone which was the closest town. All their belongings, from horses & cattle to machinery & furniture had been shipped via settler's car to Milestone.

Alex & Amanda Doughty, taken at the time of their marriage in 1903 at Medora, Manitoba.



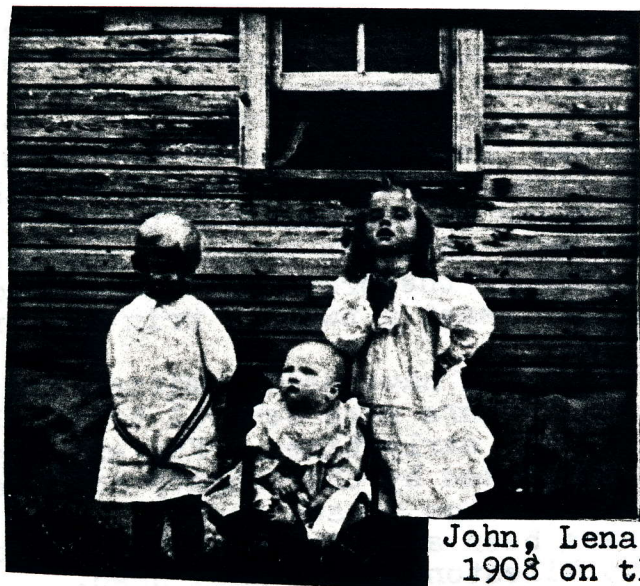


Getting settled into their new home and ready for the coming winter was the main thoughts in their minds. Coal was very scarce; Alex making a trip to Milestone and perhaps just getting a bag or two of coal - every one had to share in what came in. This meant that a lot of wood had to be used in the day time, saving the coal to bank the fires for the cold nights ahead. Alex made many trips to the "Rough Bark", an area with many trees but at a distance of 12 or 15 miles from the homestead. He would take his lunch and spend the day cutting down trees. He would pile them on his wagon and bring them home, later to cut them up in sizes to fit the stove. It was a bad winter - deep snow and cold - however everyone survived.

There were many bachelor neighbors living in the area. Amanda baked bread and sold fresh baked bread to these neighbors - it was really appreciated.

Spring was welcome - crops were sown - gardens planted. Amanda worked very hard, milking cows & raising chickens. There were no modern appliances in those days: clothes were washed on a washboard, water was carried from the well for drinking purposes and from a large slough back in the yard for washing & other uses. Wash day meant filling the boiler on the stove with water (carried from the slough) and heating it with carefully conserved wood. The clothes were hung outside to dry as long as possible, but when cold weather arrived Amanda had to climb up into the attic of their small house and string the clothes on lines up there. They would be dry in a day or two. Then she would use the "sad" iron heated on the stove to do the ironing.

In 1908 another daughter arrived - Lena was born in January.



John, Lena & Alice Doughty  
1908 on the homestead in Saskatchewan

The years went by - Alex bought more land and added to his horse & cattle herds. They raised pigs, mostly for their own use. To keep the meat during the summer months was also a problem, there were no freezers to keep the meat. Alex would butcher the pigs early in the spring, some weighing around 200 pounds. The quarters of pork would be brought into the house to begin cutting it up - the fat would all be trimmed off and rendered out to produce many gallons of lard which would be used for all baking. Usually 2 or 3 gallons of fried pork would be put away - the pieces of meat would be

fried, packed in crocks and covered with the rendered fat. This meat kept really well. To serve: bring up enough meat from the crock, heat it through and it made a good meal. The balance of the pork was salted and packed in a barrel, it made it's own brine. This was really salty and it was necessary to soak it a few hours in water before using it.

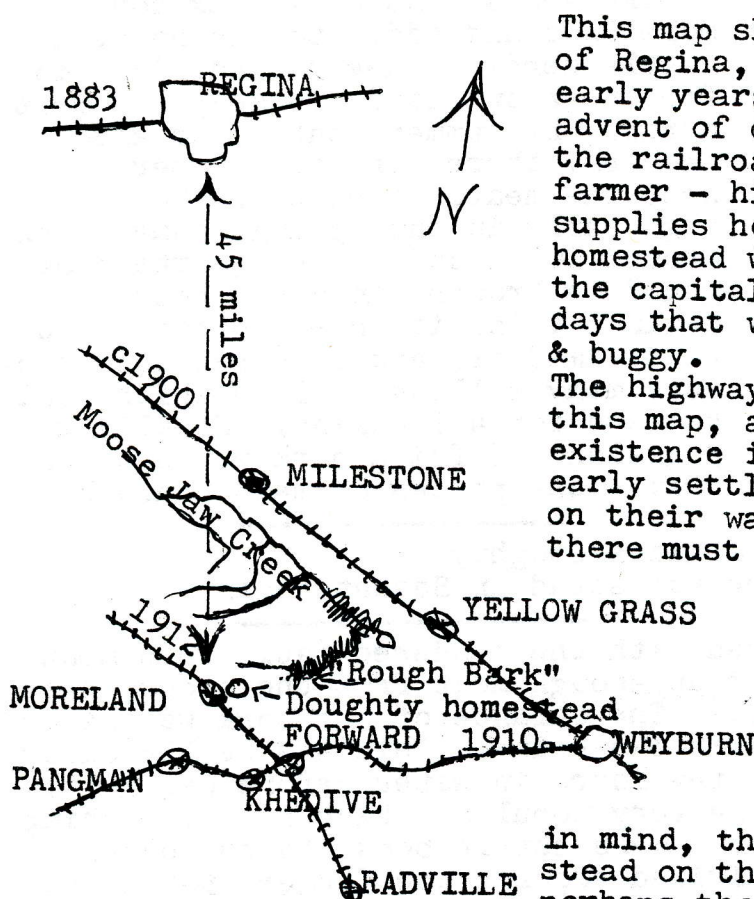
For beef, the "Beef Rings" were very popular. Each farmer, wishing to take part, once through the year took a cattle beast to the butcher shop where it would be cut up & divided amongst the farmers taking part in the "ring". At the end of the year you were supposed to have recieved the meat of a whole animal, getting all the different cuts - good & bad.



Wild fruit was very plentiful; strawberries, raspberries & Saskatoons. Amanda spent many hours and days picking berries as they were in season. Some years she canned 100 quarts of Saskatoons. One experience she had which was not so pleasant: She had taken the horse & buggy, pails & jar away to pick strawberries, which were in good supply that year. Arriving at her destination she unhooked the horse from the buggy and tied him to the back of the buggy. She had picked 2 or 3 pails of strawberries and stowed them away in the buggy, and was away back to pick some more. Later returning with more berries, she found the horse up to his eyes in her picked fruit! He was really enjoying them but needless to say, Amanda wasn't too pleased to see all her work gone in such a short time.

1912 & 1913 the Railway came through and the small hamlet of Moreland came into being. A loading platform was built and now wheat need be hauled only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to be loaded onto box cars from this platform. All grain was loaded and unloaded by hand and scoop shovels (no grain augers in those days!). A store was built, and a post office - mail, groceries and other needs of life could be obtained right there. What a vast improvement from travelling the many miles for essentials of life on the prairies.

Amanda would harness up her horse and pack the buggy with cream can, egg crates and youngsters to drive to Moreland for groceries, etc. On one occasion little John had to stand in the back of the buggy amongst the egg cartons. Between hanging on and bumping around, he stood on the egg crates. When Amanda arrived at the store, she found she had a crate of scrambled eggs! - groceries were not so plentiful that week.



This map shows the area of Saskatchewan south of Regina, as it would have appeared in the early years of this century prior to the advent of our modern highway system. In 1915 the railroad was the highway to the prairie farmer - his life line to markets and for the supplies he needed in return. The Doughty homestead was only 45 miles south of Regina, the capital city of the province, but in those days that was at least a two-day trip by horse & buggy.

The highways & roads have been omitted from this map, altho' there were several trails in existence in those early times. For example early settlers passed by the Doughty homestead on their way to Yellow Grass, and likewise, there must have been a nearby trail which led to Milestone which Alex used.

The dates of construction of the various rail lines are shown so that you, the reader, may judge how and in what direction civilization flowed across the prairie coming ever closer to Amanda & Alex on their homestead. Bear

in mind, that their's was not a lonely homestead on the wind swept plains, except for perhaps the first year, for the land all around was quickly being filed upon by eager homesteaders. Nearly every quarter section of land could have it's own struggling settler - this could mean 6 or 7 neighbors within a mile radius.



Another time, a few years later, the three oldest children were entrusted to go to the store with eggs to be exchanged for groceries. Everything on the grocery list was bought and there was still some credit coming. Mr. Asbell, the grocer, helped the children pick out some fancy marshmallow cookies, some gum and some different kinds of candy to take up the balance of credit. They were so happy with their extra purchases, however it was shortlived. Their mother was very upset - all that extra money spent on treats! She got into the buggy, and back to the store went the cookies, gum and candy. She returned with extra flour and sugar and whatever else would have been needed, and also a bag of candy.

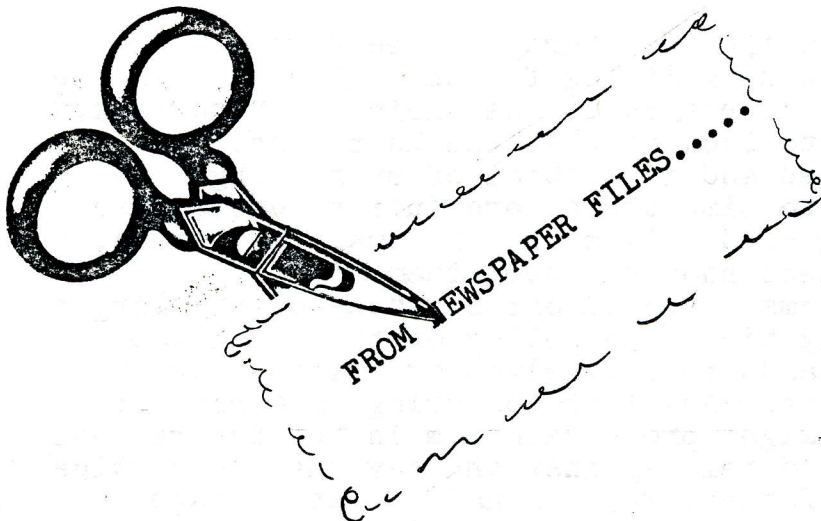
In the years since coming to the prairies, three more sons had been born to Alex & Amanda: James on 28 November 1909; two years later George was born 1 Dec. 1911; and in 1913 William arrived on 19 Nov. Prior to each birth "Grandma" Doughty in Medora, Manitoba was advised that a "wee one" was expected and at the stated time she arrived, suitcases and all. Also the Doctor was told of the expected arrival and he, too, would appear in time, often battling bad roads or bad weather.

"Grandma" Doughty assisted at all the births except the youngest. A trained nurse was brought in for his birth in 1920 as Grandma Doughty was not able to help anymore. Amanda never went to a hospital for the birth of any of her nine children.

Red Rose school was built in March of 1908 on the N.E. 19-9-19 W2nd. Alice & John started to school at the same time. Two and a half miles was a long way for the little "beginners" to walk. Their first teacher was Miss Rutherford and she boarded with Alex & Amanda.

On 16 Dec. 1915 Annie Margaret was born - a small wee girl. "Grandma" Doughty and Dr. McDonald were both on time.

(to be continued next issue)



From the 9th Sept. 1864 issue  
of the Newmarket Era.....

<p><b>Camp-Meeting!</b></p> <p>A CAMP-MEETING in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held (D. V.) on the rear end of Lot No. 77, in the Township of King, belonging to Mr. Wm. HANMAN, about two miles from Aurora, to commence on</p> <p><b>Thursday, Sept. 15, Instant.</b></p> <p>The public are cordially invited to attend.</p> <p><b>JAMES CURTS,</b> M. E. Minister.</p> <p>Newmarket, Sept. 1, 1864. 1w-30</p>
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by Marie Svedahl.

The dissatisfaction in Upper Canada was a long time simmering before it eventually erupted into a boil in December of 1837. The Rebellion of '37 it has been called, and like most rebellions, it came about because of mis-rule by those in power.

Upper Canada - that area of Ontario stretching along the lake fronts from Quebec around to Detroit, thickly populated in some areas but the further into the bush one went the fewer the populous - had been first settled following the American Revolution by what became known as U.E.L. or United Empire Loyalists. These were people who had been loyal to the King & England during the war, and later, after the war's end, found it uncomfortable or even dangerous to remain in their old homes in the U.S.A. Besides these settlers, many soldiers who had fought for England chose to remain in North America rather than return to Europe. A few years later, and up until 1812, many Americans came to Canada for the opportunity of obtaining relatively free land. These were the ingredients of the "pot" which commenced to simmer at the end of the first quarter of the 19th century.

The fuel was contributed by the actions of those in government. It was a colonial government with a Legislative Assembly, an Executive Council, and over-all, the Governor-General. And while it was true that the Legislative Assembly was an elected body, any measures they chose to pass could be vetoed by the Executive Council (this body was appointed by the Crown in the person of the Governor-General). The Governor himself was sent out from England by the "home" government, and, as was often the case, he was sometimes an ex-military man to whom a favour was owed.

Favours, or patronage, was unashamedly the name of the game. From the time that Peter Russell, as head of government in 1797, took advantage of his position to grant himself free land, the opportunity for personal advancement in connection with the government becoming a choice plum sought by ambitious men. These connections often came about as result of marriage, and as it was generally to one's family that favours were extended, the group of men who surrounded the Governor and the Executive Council, became known as the "Family Compact".

And so, in those early years while the sturdy pioneers were busy clearing their land, and making a home & living for themselves out in the hinterland, they were paying scant attention to the "goings on" in York. By the time the farmers took time to look at what was happening, the "Family Compact" was well entrenched and in control of everything from land grants to justice. From time to time there were futile complaints from the citizenry, which were ignored unless they became troublesome, in which case harassment or imprisonment soon silenced them.

One of the most irksome problems - should one say "one of the larger logs under the pot"? - was the long time land policy of the Executive Council of granting the choicest lands to themselves or friends, or of setting it aside as a Clergy Reserve. Any land bordering on a road or near or surrounding a town, which might prove valuable in the future, was immediately sought by the Family and held against the day when it's value would increase. Consequently the farmer, who was unfortunate enough to have such a landowner as a neighbor, might find himself in isolation for years, until such time as the "neighbor" felt he could make a profit by selling the land. In the meantime, because road clearing and maintenance was to be done by the owner's who had land bordering upon the proposed roads, and these absentee land owners were notorious for ignoring these laws, the lonely farmer might find himself for years stuck in the middle of the forest with the only road that which he had chopped for himself.



The Clergy Reserves fell into the same category. One seventh of the land in Upper Canada was set aside as an endowment for a State Church; these lands were scattered about the country and were considered a nuisance or worse, by the farmer. No taxes were paid on these lands, no road work done and the uncleared forest infested the neighborhood with the wild beasts they sheltered.

Little things - little twigs - such as the Act passed by the Legislative Assembly in 1823 which would have allowed Methodist ministers to perform marriages, but which the Upper House, under the control of the Family Compact, vetoed and threw out. Only the clergy of the Church Of England were allowed to perform the marriage rites (The Quakers & Church of Scotland at an early date were also allowed to legally marry couples).

The Family Compact was in control of everything and the populous seethed & simmered as again and again they came up against the workings of the F.G. Then in 1824 the ladle was applied in the form of a newspaper "The Colonial Advocate".

Edited by an ex-Scot, Wm. Lyon McKenzie, the "paper showed a vigour & command of sarcasm hitherto unknown to Canadian journalism. It was eagerly read by the great body of the people in Upper Canada, and in proportion aroused the bitter hatred of the Family Compact, for McKenzie designated the Legislative Council as the "tools of a servile power" and pointed out the injustice of one church monopolising a 7th part of the province" and so on.4)

The next dozen years the "pot" continued to heat up. McKenzie and his paper, with like-minded persons who had formed a reform political party, tried to change matters by having members elected to the Assembly. They were often successful - in getting elected but not so successful in improving the conditions. As so often happens, when a peaceful means has been tried to no avail, the antagonists look to force. And so it was that by 1837 there began to be talk of a rebellion against the government in Toronto.

The ingredients of our "pot" had changed somewhat over the past two decades. The great influx of immigrants from the British Isles had begun - 18,638 persons had left from the Scottish ports alone, in the years 1832 to 1836, while the total arrival in Upper Canada from all sources was 144,682 for the same five year period.5) What these arrivals meant to the political tone of the day is debateable; some, of course, would have been staunchly loyal to the Crown, and irregardless of the wrong doings of the local government, they would regard any talk of rebellion as a slur against the Crown. On the other hand, hundreds of these new arrivals had no particular love for the Crown and authority, and were Reformers from their first arrival. Local events also changed the political complexion in Upper Canada. A general election had been held in 1836 which ended in a landslide victory for the Family Compact, represented at the polls by the "Tories". In the following months many of those with reform tendencies gave up in disgust & despair, sold their lands & belongings, and emigrated to the U.S.A. 6) In total some 80,000 persons left Upper Canada in the years 1830-37. 7) The economic situation in Canada at that time was not good, and this also helped to make the farmers restless and dissatisfied.8)

Where were our ancestors, the Harman's during these troubled times? As they toiled in their fields were their thoughts busy with the secret military drills to be held that evening or did they shake their heads in despair as they heard the whisperings of their neighbors about the coming civil war? Human nature being what it is, and families often being of <sup>both</sup> two minds on a subject, no doubt there were family members amongst <sup>both</sup> parties of thought. Of one thing we can be certain - the rebellion didn't leave them untouched for York County was one of the "hot beds" of the insurrection.



From the end of July, when a Reform meeting was held in Toronto at which McKenzie submitted a plan to unite & organize the Reformers as a form of agitation, events had been going swiftly forward. A general meeting was held at Newmarket, and another, on the 5th of August at Lloydtown (in King Twp.); altho' even at this time it was claimed there would be no resorting to arms. 9) Many highly respected persons signed the "enrolment of the disaffected". 10)

If I may, I will quote from C. Blackett Robinson's "History of Toronto & County of York", written in 1885, a short 48 years after the event:

"McKenzie's paper 'The Constitution' circulated largely through out the constituency, and his influence there was paramount. He and his coadjutors made urgent & repeated inflammatory appeals to the people of the Province generally, who were incited to strike for the freedom which could only be won at the point of the sword. A Central Vigilance Committee was formed, and McKenzie devoted all his time to the organization of armed resistance to authority. Drillings were held at night through out nearly the whole of the northern part of the county of York. It was at last settled that a an attempt should be made to subvert the Government. The time fixed upon for the commencement of hostilities was Thursday, the 7th of December (1837) at which date the rebels were to secretly assemble their forces at Montgomery's Tavern, a well known hostelry on Yonge Street about 3 miles north of Toronto. Having assembled, they were to proceed in a body into the city, where they expected to be joined by a large proportion of the inhabitants ....." and so on. 9)

And so in December of 1837 the pot came to a boil but briefly. The scheme promised well but the execution of it was another matter. Instead of the expected force of 4000 or 5000 with which to enter Toronto, McKenzie found himself at Montgomery's Tavern with 200 men and three days earlier than planned, and the authorities in Toronto already alerted. The Rebellion fizzled, but not without fatalities; the rebels scattered, most of the leaders found exile in the U.S.A. Of the 885 men who were arrested, 20 were hung for their crimes, and 92 of the lesser lights were transported to Australia. 11)

The threat of rebellion gave excuse for the arrest & imprisonment of anyone remotely suspected of reform leanings. For months afterwards arrests were being made. 12) It is with an arrest made in January of 1838 that we will now concern ourselves.

In the Upper Canada Land Petitions, "H" Bundle Miscellaneous 1801-1848 (H.G.I., L3, Vol. 253) we find the following letters and petitions. I will let them tell their own story by transcribing the letters here, complete with all spelling & punctuation oddities. Words that were undecipherable will be replaced by a dash.

To the Chairman of the quarter Sessions

Sir

I send by the ---- Capt<sup>n</sup> Moore two prisoners one of the name of Jacob Emery & the other Charles Harman who were arrested by the guard of this place this evening thinking them to be verry Suspicious persons, and have thought proper to send them to you to undergo an investigation, Capt<sup>n</sup> Moore ----- give you some very necessary information Respecting them.

I have the Honour to be, Sir

Your ---- Serv<sup>t</sup>

I.L. Bigger  
Capt<sup>n</sup> of the Guard  
Oakville 13 Jan. 1838



*A.D. 1837.*



## **PROCLAMATION.**

**BY His Excellency SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD,  
Baronet, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c.**

**To the Queen's Faithful Subjects in Upper Canada.**

In a time of profound peace, while every one was quietly following his occupations, feeling secure under the protection of our Laws, a band of Rebels, instigated by a few malignant and disloyal men, has had the wickedness and audacity to assemble with Arms, and to attack and Murder the Queen's Subjects on the Highway—to Burn and Destroy their Property—to Rob the Public Mails—and to threaten to Plunder the Banks—and to Fire the City of Toronto.

Brave and Loyal People of Upper Canada, we have been long suffering from the acts and endeavours of concealed Traitors, but this is the first time that Rebellion has dared to shew itself openly in the land, in the absence of invasion by any Foreign Enemy.

Let every man do his duty now, and it will be the last time that we or our children shall see our lives or properties endangered, or the Authority of our Gracious Queen insulted by such treacherous and ungrateful men. MILITIA-MEN OF UPPER CANADA, no Country has ever shewn a finer example of Loyalty and Spirit than YOU have given upon this sudden call of Duty. Young and old of all ranks, are flocking to the Standard of their Country. What has taken place will enable our Queen to know Her Friends from Her Enemies—a public enemy is never so dangerous as a concealed Traitor—and now my friends let us complete well what is begun—let us not return to our rest till Treason and Traitors are revealed to the light of day, and rendered harmless throughout the land.

Be vigilant, patient and active—leave punishment to the Laws—our first object is, to arrest and secure all those who have been guilty of Rebellion. Murder and Robbery.—And to aid us in this, a Reward is hereby offered of

## **One Thousand Pounds,**

to any one who will apprehend, and deliver up to Justice, WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE; and FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS to any one who will apprehend, and deliver up to Justice, DAVID GIBSON—or SAMUEL LOUNT—or JESSE LLOYD—or SILAS FLETCHER—and the same reward and a free pardon will be given to any of their accomplices who will render this public service, except he or they shall have committed, in his own person, the crime of Murder or Arson.

And all, but the Leaders above-named, who have been seduced to join in this unnatural Rebellion, are hereby called to return to their duty to their Sovereign—to obey the Laws—and to live henceforward as good and faithful Subjects—and they will find the Government of their Queen as indulgent as it is just.

**GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.**

**Thursday, 3 o'clock, P. M.**

**7th Dec. 1837**

The Party of Rebels, under their Chief Leaders, is wholly dispersed, and flying before the Loyal Militia. The only thing that remains to be done, is to find them, and arrest them.

**R. STANTON, Printer to the QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.**

The above poster re-production was sent to us by Dr. Leonard Harman of Islington, Ontario.



On the reverse side of the foregoing was the following address:

To the Chairman of the quarter Sessions

Hamilton

A few days later the petitions from concerned friends & relatives arrive:

#2

Oak Ridges, Yonge Street

8th (?) Feby 1838

I do hereby certify that William Huffman and Henry Hoover both of the Township of King (?) Home District, personally appeared before me and Deponed (?) upon and that the --- --- Charles Harman took no part in the late rebellion that he did not leave home till after the rebels were dispersed and that the said Charles Harman left his father's to assist Jacob Emery to bring some Cattle to be wintered at his fathers place in 3rd Conc. of the Township of King.

JN. Anderson J.P.

#3

Township of King U.C. Feb. 2nd 1838

To Mr.....Jailer of Hamilton Jail

Sir, This is to certify that Charles Harman a Youth you have in confinement was in no way connected or concerned directly or indirectly in the late disturbances in Upper Canada, and when taken was with his Uncle removing some Cattle ye from one farm to another we Therefore hope you will be pleased to release him and you will much oblige.

Richard Tedbent (?)

Jonathan Beynon

Robert Ramsay (?)

John Love

J. Barnes Beynon

Thomas Ross

Thomas Ferguson

Wm. Ghent

I hereby certify  
that I know most  
of the persons  
whose names are  
attached - and  
feel assured they  
would not  
contenance any  
Rebel.  
Frank Boyd J.P.  
Home District  
12 Feb. 1838

#4

Home District } Whereas information and com--- have been made  
Markham(?) } before me John Anderson Esquire One of his Majestys  
Justice of the Peace in and for the Home District that Jacob Emery  
lately residing in the Township of King and is now in the Goal of  
Hamilton having been Suspected of being concerned and a party to  
the late rebellion the following --- --- have come before me...

Dedsire Spring being sworn depones (?) and says that the said  
Jacob Emery made his home at her house in King and that the said  
Jacob Emery had not been absent form her house until the 26th Dec-  
ember. He went to Burlington Bush for the purpose of looking after  
his cattle & to put them some (?) to winter. That the said Jacob  
Emery was then apprehended on his journey to or from Burlington  
Bush.

her

Dedsire X Spring  
mark

Rich<sup>d</sup> John Stooks being sworn depones and say that he had frequently  
heard the said Jacob Emery mention his attention of going to Bur-  
lington Bush to See after his Cows and to place them somewhere to  
winter that the said Jacob Emery did not leave home until the 26th  
Dec<sup>r</sup> last past and that the Said Jacob Emery would have gone earlier



but was prevented in consequence of the disturbed state of the Country caused by the late rebellion.

Rich<sup>d</sup> his  
X Stooks  
mark

Sworn before me at Markham  
this 13th Feby 1838

JN. Anderson J.P.

#5

To His Excellency Sir Francis Head Bond Baronet K.C.H.  
&&&&& Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada

The Petition Of Adam Harman of the  
Township of King

Humbly sheweth

That Jacob Emery his son in law and Charles Harman his son both lately residing in said Township of King having been suspected of being concerned in the late rebellion were apprehended and are at present confined in the Goal at Hamilton.

Your Petitioner begs most humbly to represent to Your Excellency that the said Jacob Emery and Charles Harman have never been in any manner concerned in said Rebellion but they dispise and abhor all who were joined with the traitors to their country.

Your Petitioner respectfully begs reference to the accompanying documents in favour of his said son and son in law and humbly prays that Your Excellency will give orders that their case may be inquired into and if the evidence of their innocence shall be seemed satisfactory that they may forthwith be liberated.

And your Petitioner  
as is duty bound shall ever pray

his  
Adam X Harman  
mark

The following appeared to have been written on the reverse side of the fore going Petition:

Petition of  
Adam Harman

Gov't House  
16th Feb. 1838  
Referred to the Commis.  
of Enquiry into Charges  
of Treason for the  
Gower(?) District  
Report --- by  
Command  
a signature ?

The Commissioners regret that they are unable to report upon the propriety of complying with the present application until they shall have been informed of the grounds of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the parties(?) At all (?) events it is disirable to ascertain whether the detention be for any supposed participation in the late Rebellion, or connected with the driving away of Cattle as alluded to in the certificates.  
All which is respectfully Submitted.

Robert S. Jamieson (?)

16th Feb. 1838

The final document in this series was a covering letter to accompany the petitions on being presented to the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.



To His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head Baronet K.C.H. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada &&&

Sir,

I Have had the honor to receive this day from the Government office a Petition to Your Excellency and also affidavits in favour of Jacob Emery and Charles Harman late of the Township of King in the Home District, two prisoners now confined in the Goal of this District upon suspicion of Treason, they were arrested at Oakville as Your Excellency may perceive by the Accompanying letter from Captain Bigger to me and sent to Hamilton under guard, upon Examination I was clearly of opinion that Jacob Emery was the person who Conveyed Samuel Lount from Some part of the Home District through this district on his way to the West the account he gave of himself was to me very unsatisfactory and carried with it strong marks of suspicion at the same time I beg to state to Your Excellency that I am not in possession of any Information whatever against Either Emery or Harmon except their own admission. It Clearly appeared from their own Statement that they left the Home District at the same time and continued in Company with each other until they were taken prisoner since that time they have been Kept Seperate I further beg to remark to Your Excellency that neither Emery or Harmon ever said anything before this about driving Cattle to or from this District as Stated in a deposition laid before Your Excellency I beg to say that I am of opinion that Charles Harmon from his youth and apparent ignorance must have been led by other persons.

I have the honour  
to remain Your Excellency  
Most Obedient Servant  
W.B.Vanevery

Hamilton  
February 22, 1838

This is all the information contained in this particular file in the Public Archives Of Canada, and so we are left to wonder what became of Jacob Emery & Charles Harman? Did they suffer imprisonment or was the evidence against them too flimsy to bring to trial? That they were not executed is about the only further fact known at present about these two- both men appeared on the Ontario 1861 census (see p.44 of the last issue for Charles entry in the census records). Were they guilty of the charges under which they were being held or were they merely innocents caught in a web of circumstances & suspicions?

The Rebellion of '37 wasn't a complete failure, for it aroused the Home Government in London to send Lord Durham to Canada to make a study of conditions. The result of his report brought about many of the changes that had been desired by the Canadians.

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- 1) City of Toronto & County of York by C.Blackett Robinson, p.117
- 2) Ibid p. 140    3) Ibid.    4) Ibid p. 141.
- 5) British Emigration to British North America by Helen I. Cowan p.289
- 6) The Upper Canada Rebellion, Vol.1 by J.C.Dent p.344.
- 7) Canadian Genealogist    8) The French Canadians, 1760-1945-M.Wade, p.159.
- 9) Ibid of #1 p. 142.    10) Ibid p.27.
- 11) Days of the Rebels in Canada- Margaret Atwood p.112.
- 12) A History of Simcoe County - Andre F.Hunter p. 275.



# BRANCHES.....

Welcome to Branch #31.....Trudy Ramsay of North Battleford, Sask.

HENRY HARMAN - b. ?, d. Sept. 1818, m. Esther ?

MARY AGNES HARMAN - b. 31 Jan. 1786, U.S.A., d. 1 April 1867 King Twp. Ont.  
md. James Rogers.

MARGARET ROGERS - b. 8 Feb. 1818 King Twp.; d. 22 Feb. 1882; md. 1 Nov.  
1842 King Twp. to Joel Rogers.

ESTHER ROGERS - b. 7 Aug. 1847, King Twp.; d. 22 Oct. 1915, Maymont, Sask.;  
md. 30 Apr. 1879 William Andrew.

WM. EZRA ANDREW - b. 22 May 1880, Balmoral, Manitoba; d. 19 Sept. 1961 at  
Saskatoon, Sask.; md. 26 Mar. 1912 Caroline Campbell.

EVELYN VIOLET ANDREW - b. 30 July 1917, Maymont, Sask.; md. 17 Oct. 1936  
Edwin Sloan.

GERTRUDE EILEEN SLOAN - b. 10 Apr. 1938, Maymont, Sask.; md. 21 Oct. 1961  
Dennis Ramsay.

submitted by Trudy Ramsay,

North Battleford, Sask.

\*\*\*\*\*

Branch #41 is from Ontario.....

HENRY HARMAN - b. ? ; d. Sept. 1818, King Twp.; md. Esther ?

HENRY HARMAN - b. ? ; d. March 1852 King Twp.; md. 183? Nancy Medeau.

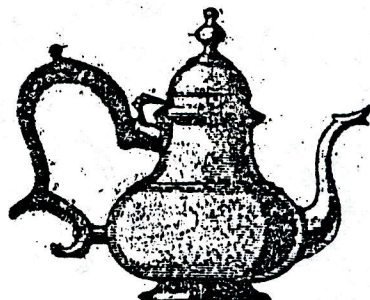
ROBERT HARMAN - b. 8 Oct. 1837, King Twp.; d. 8 Oct. 1922, Gormley, Ont.;  
md. 25 Dec. 1862 Mary F. Stevens.

WILLIAM ALBERT HARMAN - b. 21 May 1869; d. 3 May 1956, Brock Twp.; md. 23  
Dec. 1890 Clara Roach.

RETA CLARA ALBERTA HARMAN - b. 14 Jan. 1911, Whitchurch Twp. Ont.; md. 21  
Nov. 1933 Reginald Archie Mark.

submitted by Reta Mark,

Lindsay, Ontario.





## FRANK LESLIE MARK

by Ruby Popika



Frank Leslie Mark was the oldest child of William Steven and Lorinda (Harman) Mark, being born 22 June 1892 at Crystal City, Manitoba. His parents and their growing family settled on a farm near Medora Manitoba. Frank had four brothers: Edwin, Delmar, Clifford & Percy; and three sisters: Winnie, Pearl and Ruby (Ruby died in infancy).

In 1910 Frank accompanied the Eli Hughes family from Medora to Youngstown, Alberta, travelling by horses and wagon. He worked on farms and ranches in southern Alberta and Montana. Here he fell in love with the bare-headed prairie, as it is called.

In Feb. 1916 Frank enlisted in the 56th Battalion at Calgary, serving 3 years overseas, first with the Calgary Highlanders, later transferring to the 1st Canadian Motor Machine Gun Brigade. His wounds were mainly a heel smashed by shrapnel. He was one who never talked about the war

and his experiences and it wasn't until years later I learned he had been gassed while in the trenches.

After homecoming and discharge from the Army he worked mainly at a lumber camp near the Pas, Manitoba. In Winnipeg in June of 1920 Frank met his fiancée, Rose Whybourne, who had just arrived from England. During the War Rose's sister had entertained Canadian soldiers in England, and it was here that Rose and Frank met. They were married 16th June 1920 by B.W. Thompson of Young Methodist Church in Winnipeg. They called a Mr. & Mrs. R.L. Smith off the street to be their witnesses.



Top picture: Frank Mark in uniform during First World War.

Picture on right: Frank (on the left) with his parents, Lorinda & Wm. Mark.



Frank and Rose left immediately for Alberta where Frank dug coal for a year at Anderson's Coal Mine at Sheerness.

One half mile west of the mine was a farm for rent, so with four work horses, one saddle horse and a few cows, Frank and Rose started farming. However by 1928, having had only two good crops in six years, and now with a family of three girls: Ruby, Vivien and Joan; and two boys: Bill & Jimmy (Joan and Jimmy are twins) to raise in a two room house, the Mark family decided to move to a small mining town. Sheerness was so small that the residents could keep cows, and chickens if need be. This being so, the family weathered the Depression quite well. I remember only one winter of being on "relief". "Relief" being \$10.00 a month.

Frank was employed as a miner here. In the early thirties the strip mines opened, and for one summer, Frank and the other miners hauled coal in wheel barrows up a plank out of the pits, and into box cars. In off-seasons at the mine, Frank worked for local farmers at seeding and harvest time. About 1936 Frank took a stationary engineer course, and later operated the engines to supply electricity for the mine - a much easier job.

In the late 30's Frank leased land  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile SE of Sheerness, and started moving buildings onto it, as he had dreams of being a farmer again. However this was not to be, as after a two month battle with pneumonia which turned to "galloping consumption", Frank passed away 29 January 1941 at Keith Sanitorium, Calgary, Alberta. He was only 49 years old.

Services were held from All Saints Anglican Church by Rev. J. Evans. Services at the graveside were by the Canadian Legion and interment was in Hanna Cemetery. A great crowd turned out for his funeral.

Frank passed away exactly one year after his father, William, who had died 29 Jan. 1940 at Amulet, Sask. It had been August of 1939 that Frank visited his parents for the first time since his marriage nineteen years earlier, and the first time his children saw their grandparents.





# Meet Our Members



.....THE BREWSTERS,  
JUDY & AUBREY OF GRANDE PRAIRIE,  
ALBERTA.....

Judy writes: After being born April 16, 1952 in Grande Prairie, Alberta, I was raised on our family farm at DeBolt along with a younger sister and a younger brother. Our family moved to Grande Prairie when I was 16 and I finished my high school here. After one year at University of Alberta in Edmonton I married Aubrey Brewster of Wadena, Sask. and we moved back to Grande Prairie.

Aubrey went on to take Business Administration at the college here and has worked for Reed Stenhouse Insurance Limited since. While Aubrey attended college I worked at the Royal Bank and we were caretakers of an apartment building. When Aubrey was nearly finished classes, I decided to finish my B.Ed. so took classes here and spent several summer schools in Edmonton. Aubrey remained in Grande Prairie and drove to Edmonton most summer weekends.

In 1977 I took an Early Childhood course at Alnwick, Northumberland in England, at an Education College housed in the Duke of Northumberland's castle. For three weeks we climbed the spiral staircase to our modest quarters in the castle. My husband joined me when my class was finished and we went camping in Europe and then back around England. At that time I was just beginning my family research and I visited the Public Record Office in London, did rubbings of old headstones, and visited the Newcastle & Preston record offices.

In 1978 I went to Salt Lake City and was overwhelmed with all their records and the beautiful countryside and warm weather (too nice to be doing research inside).

Upon finishing my degree, I taught kindergarten and Grade one for four years until our son, Jeffrey was born in 1980. Since then I have been working as a substitute teacher which requires one to be ready for work every day and to go if some one is ill, or stay home if not. For the past two years I have been the librarian for our local genealogy society.

What got me started in genealogy? I had been very fortunate to have had all four of my grandparents around until 1976, when my mother's father,





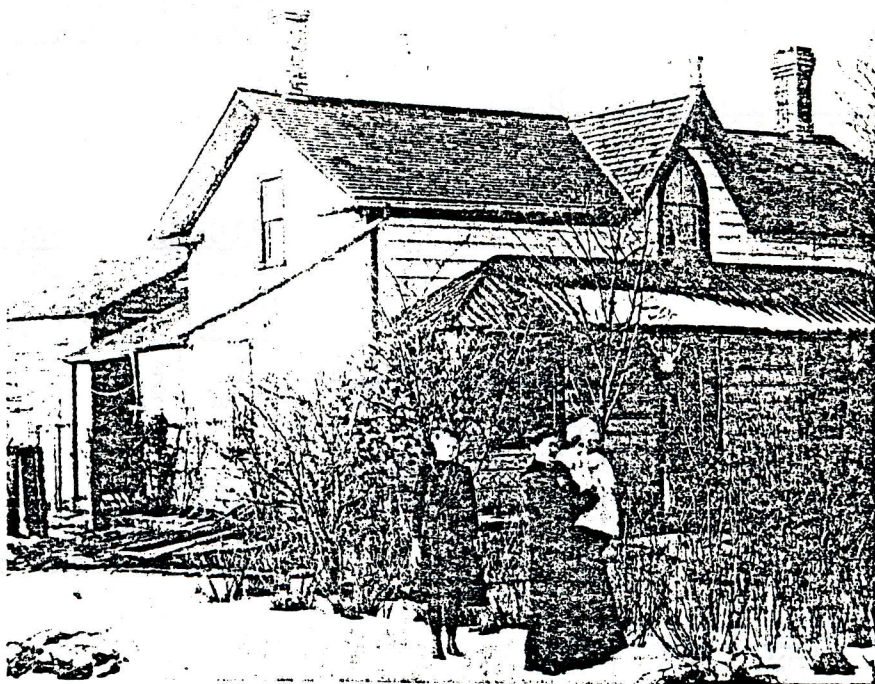
			BREWSTER, John b. Dec. 1812, England d. 26 Dec. 1911, Simcoe Co. Ontario.
		BREWSTER, Robert b. 20 Jan. 1874 Innisfil Twp. Ont. m. 4 April 1900 d. 2 Mar. 1948	MORLEY, Mary b. July 1824 Ohio, U.S.A. d. Oct. 1910 Simcoe Co.
BREWSTER, Ken W. b. 29 Oct. 1910 Viscount, Sask. m. 19 Nov. 1936 Warrenville, Alta. d. April 1968 Wadena, Sask.		HOOVER, Joseph b. 1842 m. 2 Nov. 1864, Bond Head d. 27 Nov. 1921, Barrie, Ont.	
		PHILIPS, Emily b. 1945 d. 9 Nov. 1924, Barrie, Ont.	
BREWSTER, Aubrey b. 29 Nov. 1951 Wadena, Sask. m. 5 June 1971 Grande Prairie, Alta.		GALE, George Henry b. 12 May 1862, Ontario d. 20 Apr. 1906, London, Ont.	
	GALE, Alvin R. b. 21 Nov. 1888 m. 28 May 1915 d. 16 Dec. 1948 Ponoka, Alta.	GALE, Ida May b. 14 Jan. 1863, England d. 16 Jan. 1906, Perth Co.	
	GALE, Edith Jean b. 19 Nov. 1919 Medicine Hat, Alta. d. 18 Feb. 1960 Wadena, Sask.	MARKS, Joseph Marshall b. 13 May 1849, Dover, Eng. m. 8 Jan. 1884, Toledo, Ohio. d. 20 June 1931, Michigan.	
	MARKS, Ethel L. b. 15 Feb. 1885 Toledo, Ohio.	BABCOCK, Adeline L. b. 9 Apr. 1864, Ohio. d. 28 May 1933, Michigan.	
BREWSTER, Jeffrey Dale b. 1 May 1980 Grande Prairie, Alta.		BICKELL, Richard Nicholas b. 7 May 1862, Northwood, Iowa m. 25 Sept. 1884 d. 6 July 1944, Gr. Prairie,	
	BICKELL, John R. b. 13 Dec. 1891 Roche Harbour, Wash. m. 22 Dec. 1920 d. Apr. 1982 Gr. Prairie, Alta.	BESSINGER, Mary Ann b. 26 Dec. 1859, Minn. U.S. d. 13 Mar. 1897, Orcas Isl. Wash.	
	BICKELL, Roy A. b. 2 Oct. 1930 Gr. Prairie, Alta. m. 14 Aug. 1951 DeBolt, Alta.	ALLISON, George Robert b. 4 Oct. 1863, Boise, Idaho. m. 20 Aug. 1894 d. 15 Feb. 1936, Lacamas, Wash.	
	ALLISON, Nettie b. 23 Dec. 1897 Lacamas Prairie	DECIUS, Rhoda Ella. b. 20 July 1874, Lima, Ohio. d. 23 Mar. 1963, Washington.	
BICKELL, Judy M. b. 16 Apr. 1952 Gr. Prairie, Alta.		COOGAN, Peter b. 1874, N. Ireland d. 15 Apr. 1909, Belfast, Ire.	
	COOGAN, Leo E. b. 4 Aug. 1903 Belfast, N. Ire. m. 2 Aug. 1932 d. 17 June 1976 Osoyoos, B.C.	CASEY, Mary b. 1870 d. 19 July 1916, Belfast.	
	COOGAN, Noreen b. 4 Apr. 1933 Northmark, Alta.	GERRY, Albert John b. 24 Apr. 1863 m. 31 Aug. 1888, Ont. d. 1 Oct. 1940, Heward, Sask.	
	GERRY, Hazel Eva b. 13 Nov. 1906 Souris, Manitoba	ROWLAND, Edith Jane b. 21 Jan. 1870, Fullarton Twp.	



Leo Edward Coogan, passed away. Despite the fact that we had lived in the same area as he, I realized how little I really knew about him (or any of my grandparents). As I found out more about my grandparents, I became more interested in their parents. No one had told me it would be contagious! The trip to England also made me aware of the records that are available. What I like best about genealogy is finding new cousins around the world.

In addition to HARMAN I am trying to juggle 47 other family names: ALLISON (Mass. & N.Y. & Wash.): APPLEBY (Somerset, Eng.): BABCOCK (N.Y.): BAKER (Perth Co., Ont. & Eng.): BAXTER (Cumbria, Eng.): BENNER (Penn. & Germ.): BESSINGER (Minn. & Germ.): BEST (Kent, Eng.): BICKELL (Devon, Eng.): BLOOM or BLUM (Switz.): BRACE (Rochester, N.Y.): BREWSTER (Ont. & Eng.): CASEY & COOGAN (N. Ire.): COLLINS (Som. Eng.): DAVY (Devon, Eng.): DECIOUS (Ohio & Germ.): DEWITT (N.Y.): DIXON & ELLIOTT (Cumbria, Eng.): ELGAR (Kent, Eng.): FRYBERGER (Alsac Lorraine, Germ.): GALE (Ont. & Devon, Eng.): GERRY (Ont. & Eng.): HATCH (N.Y. & Mass.): HAAS (Penn. & Germ.): HOOVER (Ont. & U.S.A.): IRWIN (Cumbria, Eng.): KENNEDY (Tenn. & Cork Co., Ire.): LAND, LEFT & LETZGUS (Germ.): LOWTHIAN (Cumbria, Eng.): MARKS & MARSHALL (Kent, Eng.): MCCARTNEY (Ohio): MORLEY (Ont. & Ohio): PHILLIPS (Simcoe & York Co. Ont.): QUINLAN (Tenn. & Cork, Ire.): ROWLAND (Perth Co. Ont. & Somerset, Eng.): SCHNEIDER (Ohio & Strasberg, Germ.): STAGER (Penn. & Germ.): STEEL (Tenn.): STOKES (Ohio): THORNE (Simcoe Co., Ont. & Eng.): VOLLMER (Germ.): WOODHOUSE (Simcoe Co., Ont.).

Our thanks go to Elizabeth McClure Gillham, for her permission to copy this picture from her book "Early Settlements of King Township", pages 102 and 103.



Residence of James Ness, Rafferty's Corners

On property consisting of three and three-eighths acres on the northeast corner of lot 5, concession 3, another dwelling was built at Rafferty's Corners, in 1847, by Adam Harman. In 1907, this house was occupied by James Ness and family. West of the house was a two-storey building in which Ness engaged in woodwork.



# Family of Adam Harman

According to Henry Harman's Will (see p.26 of Vol.1 #2) Adam Harman was listed as Henry's oldest son, however Adam's age was not given on the document. Adam was enumerated on only one census, that of 1861, in which he stated he was born in Canada and that he was 72 years of age. For want of better documentation, we will therefore give Adam the approximate birth year of 1790 - keeping in mind, however, that ages given on census can be notoriously incorrect, and consequently 1790 may be far from correct, as also could be the statement that he was born in Canada.

We know from the King Twp. Minutes & yearly census of inhabitants that by 1817 Adam was married and head of his own household. At the time of his death Adam's widows name was Mary - at present we have no reason to believe that she was not his first & only wife. The following was taken from the King Twp. records concerning Adam's household over the seven year period beginning in 1817:

	head of household	female	male over 16	male under 16	female under 16
1817	Harman, Adam	1	-	-	-
" 18	" "	1	-	-	1
" 19	" "	1	1	-	1
" 20	" "	1	-	-	2
" 21	" "	1	-	1	2
" 22	" "	1	-	-	2
" 23	" "	1	-	2	2

Thus it appears that Adam & Mary had four children (2 boys & 2 girls) at the last count of inhabitants in 1823.

Our next mention of Adam is in 1837 when his name appears on a King Twp. voter's list, on which his land location is given as Con.3,L 5. The following year Adam was petitioning the Crown on behalf of his son, Charles (see p.48 of this issue).

Adam appears to be the only one of Henry's sons who moved away from



ADAM AND MARY (EMERY ?) HARMAN

<u>MARY</u>	<u>CHARLES</u>	<u>ESTHER</u>	<u>PETER</u>	<u>ELIAS</u>	<u>LEWIS</u>	<u>ZILLIAN</u>	<u>JACOB</u>	<u>AARON</u>
b.1818	b.1819	b. 1822	1829	1830	1834	1836	1838	1840
m. Wm. Huffman	Rebecca ?	Francis Garrow	Almyra Lonon	Ann ?	Mary Ann Shell	John Thornton	Maria Mitchell	Elizabeth ?
ch.								
Silas 1840	Jessie 42	Eliz. 40	Marshall 57	Mary 57	Louise 60	Mary 61	Nellie 70	Belvedere 68
Betsy 41	Peter 48	Henry 41	59	J.S. 59	Harriet 63	George 64	Robert 74	
Aaron 44	David 53	Mary 42	Katurah 61		Wm. 65	Thomas 67	Gertrude 80	
Wm. 46	Adelaide 53	Rachael 44	Viala 63		Marietta	Ida L. 70		
Sarah 50	Charles 58	Wm. 47	Lorinda 65		Walter 70			
		John 49			Lillie 75			
		Robert 65			Martha 78			
	Edwin							

(66)

I feel that Adam & Mary may have had more descendants - note the time gap between Esther & Peter, it is quite possible that there were two or three children born in that period, but whether they survived to adulthood is another question. There are one or two "spare" Harman families which have turned up on 1851, 61 & 71 census that I feel could belong to Adam's branch, however as yet we have no evidence to link these families to any branch. And until such evidence does surface they will have to be left as "spares". Please remember that all years of birth shown above, with the exception of Peter and his family family, were figured from census records therefore could stand to be corrected.



King Twp. In 1842 we find that he has purchased land, Con.1,L 7 of Mariposa Twp. Vicoria County, some 30 miles east of the Harman homesteads in King. We don't know why Adam chose to move his family away, did he feel there was not enough land available for his sons to make their start in life, or was the move the result of the trouble Adam's family had suffered at the time of the Rebellion? whatever reason for the move, Adam & Mary were to remain in Mariposa for the remainder of their lives.

From the Mariposa land records we learn that twenty years later Adam disposed of his land to his sons, Elias and Jacob. Adam died in 1869. At present we haven't found his widow, Mary's death - in 1881 she was residing with son, Peter & his family in Reach Twp.

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## MARRIAGES.....

Some marriages from early Ontario parish registers - our thanks again go to William Britnell for sharing these with us.



### Home District Marriage Register (1831-1857)

Vol.1, p.248 = HARAM LOYD & ALETA HARMAN, both of Whitchurch, married 10 November 1835, in Whitchurch, by banns, by Rev. M. Gordon, of Newmarket: witnesses: John Hutchinson(?) & George Larmaont.

\*\*\*\*\*

Vol. 2, p.60 = JAMES EDWARDS & ALETA HARMAN, married 31 March 1842, in Markham, by banns, by Rev. William Jenkins of Richmond Hill, Presbyterian; witnesses; James Harman & Jane Allen.

These are the two marriages which Doug Allen told us about concerning his ancestor Aleta (or Eleta) Harman in Vol. 1, p. 10. It is still not known to which branch Eleta belongs.

\*\*\*\*\*

Vol. 3, p.294 = JOHN ROBBINS, widower, & HANNAH HARMAN (?), spinster, both of Adjala, married 26 Jan. 1856, by license, by Rev. Charles William Milton Gilbert, Wesleyan Methodist; witnesses; Hester Ann Gilbert & Eliza Young.



Does anyone have any information about this last couple?

\*\*\*\*\*

Vol. 2, p.319 = WILLIAM HARMAN & PHEBE STOCKS, both of King, married 13 Jan. 1847, by banns, by Rev. Walter Scott of Richmond Hill, Presbyterian; witnesses; Obediah Harman & Robert Gowan.

This William is a son of Wm.I, one of Henry's sons. Both Williams lived in King Twp. all their lives. Data supplied by Leonard Harman gr. grandson of Wm.II.

\*\*\*\*\*

Simcoe District Marriage Register (1841-1857)

P. 135 = ROBERT MARTIN SHILSON & ELIZABETH HARMAN, both of King, married 1 April 1856, by banns, by Rev. William Fraser of Bond Head, Presbyterian; witnesses: Mathew & Wm. Shilson.

Problem: This couple, Robert & Elizabeth, show up on the 1871 census of King Twp., but despite the marriage date of 1856 the children's birth years range from 1848 to 1869. You are left to assume that possibly the pre-1856 children may have been off-spring from a first wife, there is a gap of five years between children (from 1853 to 1858). The problem arises when one notes the names of the "first" children - of the four first children, three have names which are very popular with the Harman's, especially with William's line (Obediah, Matilda & Mary). Could the first wife (if there was a first wife) have been a sister or cousin of Elizabeth's?

\*\*\*\*\*

Marriage Register of St. James Anglican Cathedral, Toronto.

SAMUEL RICKERTON HARMAN, bachelor, of Barbadoes, & GEORGINA HUSON, spinster of York Twp., married 26 July 1842, by Rev. T.H.M. Bartlett.

I don't believe this to be one of our family, rather I think this is the marriage of the Samuel B. Harman who later became an alderman or mayor of Toronto. May also be the same Samuel B. who had extensive land dealings in Victoria County.

\*\*\*\*\*

Marriage Register of Rev. James Harris, Presbyterian, York.

ROBERT WELLS, widower, of Trafalgar, & ROSANNAH HARMAN, spinster, of town of York, married 13 Jan, 1831. by license; witnesses: Joseph Lang & Alexander Midill (?).

This is more apt to be a relative of the above Samuel than of our King Twp. Harmans.

\*\*\*\*\*

Ontario County Marriage Registers (1858-1869)

Vol. 3, p. 42 = JACOB HARMAN, 29, of Mariposa, born Canada, son of Adam/Mary, MARIA MITCHELL, age...., of Reach, born Canada, dau. of John/Mary Ann, married May 6th, 1869 by Rev. Henry Reid, Wesleyan Methodist; witnesses William Mitchell & Elijah Christie.

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Vol. 1, p. 51 = LEWIS HARMAN, 26, of Mariposa, born King, son of Jane (!) & Mary Harman, MARY ANN SHELL, 20, of Scugog, born Darlington, dau. of Joseph & Elizabeth Shell, married October 24th 1859 by Rev. J.W. Savage or Rev. John Law; witnesses: Hannah Law & Margaret Steel, both of Reach.

These are two of Adam's sons - despite the slip of the Register's pen in writing "Jane" instead of Adam!

\*\*\*\*\*

Vol. 3, p. 37 = POWEL HARMAN, 26, of Uxbridge, born Ontario, son of Jacob/ Hannah, LUCINDA UMPHRET, 22, of Georgina, born Georgina, dau. of James/ Ann, married Sept. 10th 1868, by Rev. M.L. Pearson; witnesses; Robert Umphrey of Brock.

This may or may not be one of Henry's descendants. In one of the upcoming issues we will discuss Jacob & Hannah and the possibility of family connections.

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Vol. 2, p. 39 = JOSEPH SHELL, 61, of Scogug, born U. States, son of George & Elizabeth Shell, REBECCA HARMAN, age..., of Mariposa, born Canada, dau. of George & Betsy Shell, married June 12th 1865, by Rev. John Williams of Prince Albert, Bible Christian, witnesses: George Shell & Caroline Shell both of Mariposa.

Rebecca is the widow of Charles Harman - see p. 66 of this issue.

\*\*\*\*\*

York County Marriage Register (1858-1869)

Vol. 1, p. 1 = WILLIAM HARMAN, 59, of King, born King, son of Henry & Hester Harman, MARGARET KISERR, widow, 49, of Whitchurch, born Pennsylvania, dau. of Peter & Mary More, married March 9th 1858, by Rev. William McFadden, Wesleyan Methodist; witnesses: Luke Appleton & James Harman.

The second marriage of William I (b 1789).

\*\*\*\*\*

Vol. 3, p. 84 = AMOS HARMAN, 22, of King, born King, son of Henry/Mary Briggs, JANE CURRY, 22, of Aurora, born Toronto, dau. of H. Curry/M.A. Cunningham, married May 6th 1868 by Rev. John Shaw, Wesleyan Methodist. Witnesses: James Smith & J. Smith, both of King.

Amos is a half brother of Robert who was featured in last issue's "Henry's Grandson" series. Does anyone know where this family moved to? I have yet to come across Amos on a Canadian census.

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# Henry's Grandson

..... PETER HARMAN .....



Peter was born 4 April 1829 in King Twp. to Adam and Mary Harman. In July of 1858 he married Almyra Lenon, of whom little is known at present.

Peter is one of the few Harmans who we have been able to find on all four Ontario census - 1851 - 61 - 71 - 81. In 1851 he was recorded as a 22 year old labourer in King Twp. living with (and possibly, working for) his brother-in-law, William Huffman.

In 1861 & 71 he & his family were recorded in Mariposa Twp., where his occupation is given as farmer. It is not known what land he farmed, whether his father's land, other rented land, or if he had purchased some land of his own. But this is the district

where Peter's family were born and raised, and they possibly received their schooling at Fingerboard, which was the nearest village.



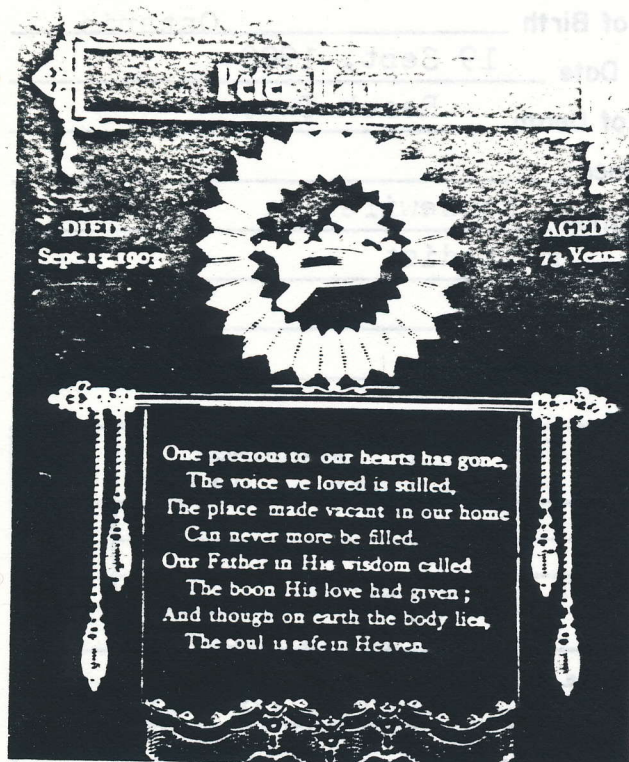


Peter Tharman Son of John Adam  
 and Mary Tharman Born the 4<sup>th</sup>  
Day of April 1829  
 Almyra Tharman Wife of Peter Tharman  
 Born the 27 December 1829  
 Marshall Tharman Son of Peter  
 and Almyra Tharman Born the  
 7<sup>th</sup> Day of April 1859  
 Keturah Tharman Daughter

FAMILY BIBLE  
 IN POSSESSION  
 OF MARKHAM  
 TRUAX

Above: The entry of Peter's birth in a family bible owned by his grandson, Markham Truax. The bible was unfortunately destroyed in a house fire a few years ago.

On the left: Another of Peter's descendants has preserved this card which was an announcement of Peter's death in 1903.





In the 1881 census, Peter and his family are found to have moved to Reach Twp. in Ontario County, where Peter's occupation is given as labourer. Peter and his wife, Almyra, spent their latter years in Saintfield, a hamlet north of present day Uxbridge. Peter died in 1903, at age 73.

Note: On Peter's family unit sheet, you will notice that there is no death date given for his son, Marshall. Little is known about Marshall, altho' family stories claim that he "left home and was never heard from again". It was said that there was some critical neighborhood gossip concerning Marshall and so he left. Later stories said he went to Florida, where he married and had one daughter who never married. Whatever the truth - we have no actual information on him beyond the 1881 census where he was recorded as an unmarried labourer in Reach Twp.

## FAMILY UNIT

HUSBAND PETER HARMAN  
 Son of Adam Harman  
 and Wife Mary ?  
 Birth Date 4 April 1829  
 Place of Birth King Twp. Ontario  
 Death Date 13 Sept. 1903  
 Place of Death Reach Twp. Ontario Co.  
 Residence King, Mariposa & Reach Twp.  
 Occupation farmer/labourer  
 Church Methodist  
 Other Wives \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Marriage 6 July 1858

WIFE ALMYRA LONON  
 Daughter of \_\_\_\_\_  
 and Wife \_\_\_\_\_  
 Birth Date 27 Dec. 1829  
 Place of Birth Ontario  
 Death Date 19 Sept. 1900  
 Place of Death Reach Twp.  
 Residence \_\_\_\_\_  
 Occupation housewife  
 Church Methodist  
 Other Husbands \_\_\_\_\_  
 Place of Marriage \_\_\_\_\_

M. F.	CHILDREN'S NAMES	BIRTH		DEATH		MARRIAGE		NO.
		WHEN	WHERE	WHEN	WHERE	WHEN	TO WHOM	
m	Marshall	7 Apr. 1859	Ont.					
f	Katurah	11 May 1861	Mariposa Twp.	20 Jan. 1938	REach Twp.	20 Feb. 1889	David Truax	
f	Viala	18 March 1863	Mariposa Twp.	9 Aug. 1934	Pinedale, Ont.		Geo. Cowperthwaite	
f.	Lorinda	5 Mar. 1865	Mariposa Twp.	26 Apr. 1948	Medora, Man.	29 Feb. 1888	Wm. Marks	

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## LETTERS & QUERIES.....

This past month I received a letter "full to the brim" of interesting tid-bits about the Harmans of Aurora a hundred years ago. The letter was written by Mrs. Baycroft of Hawkstone, Ont. - a granddaughter of David (do you remember those Homestead Applications in the Central Butte area which I told you about in the Editorial of the last issue?) - she is one of the two grandchildren of David with whom I've been in touch. I'm sure Mrs. Baycroft won't mind if I take a few quotes from her letter.....

First of all she mentions James Harman & Jane Allen who were witnesses to the marriage of Electa Harman in 1842 (see p.67 of this issue)...

"This couple were the parents of my grandfather, David. David had a brother, Ellias, 515 lbs. when he died at 49 (yrs.), buried in Aurora cemetery, (he was) section boss on Yonge Street when they had toll gates. He was married twice, his first wife & 2 children buried at Staynor cemetery. Ellias is buried beside his second wife, daughter & her husband at Aurora. Grandad (David) had a brother Jim - saw his grave stone last week at the same place. He died at 37 yrs. I remember Grandad telling us that he took a heart attack when he was eating breakfast. Two sisters died - one 7 yrs. & one younger. Diphtheria - they had to be taken out the window in Aurora & buried at night. At that time there was a real plague of diphtheria, the death wagon came around every night to pick up the ones who had died since the night before. Grandad had a sister, Alice, who never married, she died in Moose Jaw around 1945...He had other sisters.....

I knew Leonard & Mae Harman...that was the home my mother, Ethel Harman was raised in, as (her mother) David's wife died when she was 26 yrs. and left 6 children. She was Jane Danbrook.....

My father was Arthur Langman. His grandmother was a Harman from the same line. My Grandad, David (Harman) went to school with my Dad's mother, and they had the same Uncle William who was the first white child to be born in the Twp. of King, (it) says that on the tomb stone in Aurora cemetery.....My Grandmother Langman was Mary Ann Garrow, her mother was Caroline Harman - I'm not sure of her first name. She (Mary Ann) had two brothers, George & Joe Garrow. By the time Grand mother (Mary Ann) was 2 years she had lost both her parents and an uncle Obediah Harman, who is buried in Allenwood cemetery...That uncle was killed by a bull.....

The Harman family is a wonderfull study. I will get all the information I can for you....I had the data on Henry coming from the U.S.A., mine says he came in 1791 & didn't get the land until later but this could be a mistake. Grandad said Henry came from Germany to the U.S.A."

These are the kind of stories that make our ancestors come alive - can't you just see the grief stricken parents bundling the body of their dead child out to the lonesome death wagon, as it came creaking down the road.

Another letter was received, this one from Ann Hasuik in in Iowa. She, too, is researching Harmans, altho' whether there is a connection to our family remains to be discovered. Her ancestor, Lewis could fit on our "tree" and be one of Henry's older grandchildren. She would like to place a querie with us to see if any help is forth coming on her research.

"I am interested in finding the ancestors and descendants of Lewis Montgomery Harman, b. 6 June 1819, who married Fanny (Frances) Miller 20 July 1843 in Greene Co., Tennessee. They had 13 children: Peter M. 1839; Andrew H. 1841; Mahala A. 1845; Sarah E. 1846; Mary E. 1848; Chs. Christopher 1849; Margaret E. 1852; Samuel M. 1854; Suzannah 1856;



Wm. G.W. 1858; Gasca V.B. 1860; Lilly A. 1862 & Lewis Grant 1864. Lewis Montgomery Harman's family lived in Indiana and later in Missouri. The youngest child, Grant Harman was born in DeKalb Co. MO where the family had a farm, he later became a Missouri State Representative.

Mrs. Anne Hasiuk  
R.R.#1, Box 15. Slater, IA 50244

Stop the Presses! Another letter from another cousin has just been received - full of interesting bits of Harman family information. This letter is from Dr. Leonard Harman of Toronto, a descendant of William Harman. Leonard still owns 26 acres of farm land out in King Twp. where his ancestors farmed. I'm going to skim through his letter and share with you some of the pieces of family history that he remembers hearing from his parents as he grew up in King Twp.

.....Jennie (Leonard's mother) spoke of one of the Harmans who sold or traded a hundred acres (of land) for a shotgun.....Jennie claimed Henry was known as "Hy" and was the kind of farmer who had a good driving horse and a little style. Don't know where she got this, maybe from material available when the Tweedsmuir project was featured by the Women's Institute. ....Don't know whether Phoebe (2nd wife of William II - Leonard's gr. grandmother) came from Markham (Twp.) but she had relatives there among the Reesors and later was said to be a distant relative of Herbert Hoover, Pres. of the U.S.A. I thought it was Methodist Christianity that led her to give up smoking her clay pipe after Revival meetings then drift back to it, as some people did on more reprehensible forms of behavior. It seems more like Quaker Christianity that would have led her to operate what the neighbors called "Phoebe's Orphan's Home" raising at least half a dozen stray boys through the years.....Richard's (Leonard's grandfather) older half brother, Jim, & his son, Frank, settled at Boissevain (Manitoba). I visited there about 1974. Most Harmans there then were elderly and may be deceased..... When I was a small boy every year or so "Uncle David" Harman would come walking in from the Street car on Yonge Street bringing me a "barber-pole" colored sugar stick. He always was said to be a "cousin" of Richard. When his children were small their mother died, and as in many such cases they (the children) were divided among relatives and raised as foster children, officially or unofficially. Viola went to her mother's people and later became Mrs. Parker Smith farming in Whitchurch and for awhile storekeeper in Temperenceville. Ethel came to our place to be raised by Jemima (Richard's wife) and Phoebe. We always liked her and called her "Aunt Ethel"..... Mary Jane Harman, daughter of Phoebe & William & full sister of Richard, married William Stevens, in the Lindsay direction. Their daughter, Phoebe, married a farmer, Will Slemmons at Little Britain. She was a lovely person whom we liked to visit with every year or so. Died a few years ago at Lindsay.....Sons of Will Stevens & Mary Jane Harman: Richard & William, and daughter, Clare, homesteaded near Harris, Sask.....I think Dick's wife, Hattie, was a Fleury and if so, may have come from Aurora.....Bill Stevens of Harris had two daughters and 3 sons, Leslie, Allan & Dick.....Allan (Stevens) was an M.L.A. in the Douglas Government.....

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Piece by piece - story by story - our Harman history unfolds. From Aurora to Little Britain to Boissevain to Harris, one branch expanded and grew, another family spread from Saintfield, Ont. to Crystal City, Man. to Medora to Sheerness, Alberta. How many other branches have in the same fashion spread across the country and back again?