

# DOWNLOAD PDF 1901 CENSUS, AUGUSTA TOWNSHIP, GRENVILLE COUNTY

## Chapter 1 : Census of Canada - Automated Genealogy Index

*Index to Census Augusta Township. 5. Grenville county - Grenville County Land Record Index Leeds & Grenville Genealogical Society © 5 Henry.*

A total of Prior to , Prescott was considered a part of Augusta township; the town became a police village in this year which severed its ties with Augusta. By , Prescott officially became a separated town with its own mayor and council, as it remains today. Its centre location is the intersection of Algonquin Road and County Road 15, however the area which is considered the community Algonquin stretches from the fourth to the seventh concessions. This resulted in more traffic passing through the area of Algonquin, and allowed the village to prosper. Mail was delivered three times a week from Maitland at this time. By the middle of the century many businesses had opened in Algonquin to accompany the inn. A grocery store, blacksmith, cooperage shop, butcher, wagon making business and a Methodist church are among those listed as being in operation at this time. Additionally, the community opened its own post office around this time. Late into the s Algonquin was at its most prosperous time; cheese factories and sawmills were in full operation as well as the local businesses. S 11 Algonquin School. This first school was later used as a machine shed by a local man before being burned for charcoal. The second schoolhouse was erected in and is still standing today. This newer schoolhouse was built from stone and the belfry was constructed in the community by a local and paid for by the pupils at the time. This school remained in operation until the opening of Algonquin Public School in September The one-room school then became obsolete, except to alleviate overcrowding from the larger, newer public school. Algonquin Public School remained in operation until recently. Students from the area are now transported to neighbouring towns for both elementary and secondary schooling. The church was a Wesleyan Methodist church and was built in along the fifth concession on Lot An early parsonage was located on the same lot; trustees from the Wesleyan Methodist church purchased the five-acre lot in for one hundred pounds for this intention and held on to the property until Shortly after the frame church was erected. Services ran every Tuesday night at this church until its closure in The structure was later purchased by a local resident who relocated the church across the road from its original location in The church remains in that location and has since been converted into a private dwelling. The church was built in according to the date-stone located on its south wall. Today, the church has been covered in white stucco and the spire and tower have been removed. The front of the building now has a large garage door as it was used for a brief period in later years as a car garage. The church has previously been used by the township on occasion to store maintenance equipment and is still standing today. Algonquin United Church is still in use today. The village was established in when land was divided amongst the Loyalists; a Loyalist named David Bissell and his eleven children settled the area after receiving the land through a land grant. There is little information about what businesses may have existed in Bisselltown during the eighteenth and nineteenth century; due to its proximity to Algonquin it is possible residents simply travelled for services. According to a nineteenth-century map of the area, Bisselltown had an ashery, and a cheese factory was in operation here until when the building was moved to South Augusta. The community of Bisselltown had a schoolhouse which served as a union school for pupils from both Augusta and the neighbouring township of Elizabethtown. In , the log structure was replaced by a one-storey red brick building. The building was converted into a private residence before it was destroyed by a fire. These trees were immediately harvested to be built into ships. Around , Captain Justus Sherwood created a plan for a new town to be erected on the newly cleared land surrounding the burial ground; the town was to be called New Oswegatchie. Eventually the town was large enough to support its own post office as well as a small grocery store. This home was thought by locals and the church to be the house in which she died. In a fire broke out in the barn which destroyed the materials beyond repair. In , a new brick structure was constructed to become the new S. The brick structure still stands and has been converted into a private residence. Ten men from the townships were named trustees and required to raise the money to erect a

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church measuring sixty-two feet by fifty feet by January 1 of the following year. It is unclear when exactly the first church was erected at this site; the most conclusive piece of evidence comes from an article from in a paper called "The Church Herald" which stated "there was erected somewhere about a frame church, named for the colour it was painted, the Blue Church. On April 20, , the Blue Church caught fire a second time, however locals managed to put out the fire before too much damage was caused. The interior of the church was completely unharmed, but the stained glass was damaged in an attempt to salvage church pews and tame the fire, and the front of the building was visibly fire damaged. The church is still sometimes used for memorial services. The burial ground at Blue Church is considered historically significant, as many prominent settlers are buried here. In June the Methodist Church erected a large monument at her place of rest in memorial. The name Charleville was inspired by a man named Charles Lane, who was a prominent figure within the community involved in many business affairs. Charleville was at one point the home of Canadian abolitionist Samuel Bass and his wife Lydia. At its height in the mid-nineteenth century, Charleville had a population of around people. According to business directories from this period there were also many small, family owned businesses located within Charleville. At one point, the village contained numerous blacksmiths, wagon makers, dress makers and masons; the area also once had its own slaughterhouse and butcher as well as a cheese factory and general store. The building was constructed by a local resident named Rufus Earl who made the first batch of cheese there on May 1, . From until the end of the s, the factory had changed hands many times. The spot in which the factory once stood is now the location of a modern home. By the building had fallen into disrepair, and was condemned from use. Students were relocated to Maynard Public School. The ruins of the schoolhouse remained on site until when the building was purchased, demolished and replaced with a brick bungalow; no trace of it exists today. Around , there was still much dispute over the name of the hamlet; church records from that year referred to the hamlet at Nelsonville. A small cemetery located within the hamlet contains at least one member of the Fell family, and is dated back as far as ; before the Maynard cemetery was erected. By , the community had its own post office established, as well as two general stores, a blacksmith and carriage shop, two churches and a grist mill. By the s, more small businesses emerged, including a saw mill, butcher, and shoemaker. Many farmers were successful in growing and selling hops commercially, to nearby breweries. By the s, the post office, cheese factory, and school had all ceased operations. The swamp in Domville was gradually drained, and new homes were built where it once was. This one-room school was built between the fourth and fifth concessions along McCully road, approximately 1, feet from where an earlier school once stood; the previous school was a primitive, poorly built structure which had essentially begun to collapse and been deemed unsafe. The new, stone structure was built on donated land complete with a stone porch, as well as a woodshed on site; into the 20th century, the school was equipped with new hardwood floors, a wood-burning stove, and a fenced in playground for the students. By the end of the decade, the school had permanently closed and was left abandoned. Little is known about the church other than anecdotal stories from settlers diaries regarding church services and lectures. The church was closed on an unknown date and demolished shortly after. The church is a light brown brick structure with Gothic style windows. In the early s this church closed for a period of time as it was not financially feasible for it to remain open; by it was purchased by a Greek Orthodox Bishop who converted the church into a Greek Orthodox church. Garretton[ edit ] Garretton, Ontario is a small hamlet located approximately seven miles east of the North Augusta along County Road 18; Garretton is situated within the Rideau River watershed, with the south branch of the Rideau running through the centre of the community. Soffey , along with his wife and brother packed all their belongings into a canoe, and set out on the Rideau River from the Kemptville area. Their intention was to find a new location to settle; eventually they decided on a piece of land located within Garretton, and built a farm. In the s, this resulted in Garretton being a thriving community. Garretton had its own post office, as well as a saw mill, cheese factory, general store, brickyard and schoolhouse. Hops became a popular cash crop as at the time there were distilleries and breweries located along the St. The schoolhouse in Garretton was referred to as S. During the s, the

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schoolhouse was rebuilt twice. This structure was primitive and prone to flooding from a nearby creek. To replace this schoolhouse, a new one was built slightly to the north of the previous log structure. This schoolhouse fell into disrepair quickly as well; reportedly, there were large holes in the floor due to rat infestations. In the s, the school added an extension to accommodate students from the nearby South Branch school section which had closed. The school closed in due to the opening of the more modern Maynard Public school which amalgamated the small school sections. The original church is still standing, but has been renovated twice since its construction; the original floor which was built by the parishioners is still in the church. Behind the church is St. The earliest burial took place that same year and was that of Joseph Garrett. The cemetery was still in use as of At its height, the church had a congregation of around 40 families and was known for holding oyster dinners. The community was, and occasionally still is, referred to as Slab Street due to the amount of lumber production which occurred there in the s. During the s, the community of Glenmore was fairly prosperous with many businesses operating out of the area. The area was locally known for its quality vegetables, specializing in onions, potatoes, cabbage, celery and cauliflower. Vegetables grown in Glenmore were recorded as being sold by the truckload in nearby cities such as Ottawa. The first town hall established for Augusta township was located within the community of Glenmore, situated at the intersection of Algonquin Road and Glenmore Road. The rectangular, stone building was erected in after a long debate as to where to build the structure. The building was fully constructed in December by local men.

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## Chapter 2 : Ontario Genealogical Society | Open Library

*Augusta township - includes the south and west part from lot 22 to the line dividing Augusta from the County of Leeds, and bounded by the line dividing Grenville from Leeds south and west part 2 Edwardsburgh township.*

Arthur Charles Bullard 15 , 22 b. From original records held by the Massachusetts Archives. Marriages in the City of Boston for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, Vol. Deaths in the City of Boston for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, Vol. Fales to Charles Billings 19 Sep ; viewed 18 Aug Births in the City of Boston for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, Vol. Births in the City of Boston for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, Vol. Births in the City of Boston for the year eighteen hundred and seventy 7, Vol. Deaths in the City of Boston for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, Vol. John E Bullard 1 , 2 M, b. He mustered out on 13 Sep This leads me to believe that it was the same man. Whether he was the son of Charles Bullard and Elizabeth Paul is still debatable. Army, Register of Enlistments, [database on-line]. General Index to Pension Files, [database on-line]. Stephen Faunce Tillson 1 , 2 , 3 M, b. Carver Births, page 73; Accessed 25 Jan Marriages Registered in the City of Boston for the year eighteen hundred and sixty, Vol. Church and Cemetery Records Albert Wellington Landon 1 M, b. Ontario, Canada Marriages, [database on-line]. The Generations Network, Inc. Jane Poulton 1 F, b. James Albert Marsh Vanostrand 1 , 2 M, b.

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## Chapter 3 : Mary Thompson () | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

*November 2, Hi Al, Here are the summary results to date of my attempts to decode the settlement of Augusta Township by people from County Wicklow (including Clonegall parish, which is a corner where Counties Wicklow, Carlow and Wexford meet).*

Lawrence Iroquois lived in longhouses in agricultural communities with some of these sites containing as many as people. Two important archeological excavations have been done in Grenville County, one in in Roebuck, and one in in Maynard Maynard-McKeown site where much was learned about these early native tribes. The natives were farmers growing corn, beans, squash, sunflowers, and tobacco, sometimes fishing for food and hunting on a smaller scale. A few smaller digs Cleary site near Spencerville and Crystal Rock site have been done over the years in the county as well. The French built a supply depot at La Galette Johnstown in the s and a shipyard and star-shaped fort at Pointe au Baril Maitland in , with the ships, the Outouaise and the Iroquoise, being built there. France and Britain were competing for control of the St. Lawrence River area and this broke out into a full-scale war in the s. As the French troops were withdrawing to Quebec, they levelled the fortifications at Pointe au Baril so it would be of no use to the advancing British troops. Before long, the French decided to build new fortifications that would prevent attacks from the west, and they built a fort in on Isle Royale Chimney Island called Fort de Levis Johnstown area. It was here that the last battle in North America between English and French troops took place in August It was incorporated as the Province of Quebec by the Quebec Act of The first settlers, men who had served under Major Edward Jessup, arrived here in and were given lots in Augusta and Edwardsburgh Townships. They drew their lots and built temporary shelters, until they were able to establish more permanent homes. Crops were planted, mills were soon developed, and the first town site was established in at Johnstown. It was made a district town for the Eastern District, and a court house and gaol were built here in Oxford-on-Rideau was surveyed for settlement in , Wolford in , and South Gower in Lawrence River from attacks by the Americans during the War of It served as well during the Battle of the Windmill mentioned below, and in the Fenian Raids in Lawrence River communications link. They firmly believed that the local residents would flock to their aid and join them in the fight for freedom. But instead, British troops and local militia, whose ranks swelled to about , fought for four days against the invaders defeating them. Unfortunately during this period, forty-eight men were killed and eighty-nine wounded. In the s the mill was converted to a lighthouse, and today is preserved as a National Historic Site by Parks Canada and run by the Friends of the Windmill. Over the years other groups have come to this beautiful section of Ontario including many English, Irish, and Scottish families in the s, and many Dutch in the s. Today we are a mix of many nationalities. Our area was part of the District of Lunenburg, named for the former principality of Brunswick-Lunenburg, part of the kingdom of Hanover. The name of our district became the Eastern District and we were in Grenville County. By the Johnstown District was made up of only Leeds and Grenville. The Townships of Oxford, Wolford, Marlborough, and Montague were originally considered as one township for municipal purposes and had one Council. They were recorded together in the early census records, and appear in the Grenville County land records up to the early s. Marlborough appeared in Carleton County in and was incorporated as a township in Carleton in ; Montague transferred from the Johnstown District to the Bathurst District in and became part of Lanark County. It can be confusing when one tries to search for records as the boundaries and names changed so often. When districts were abolished in , the Johnstown District became the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville and still exists as such today. In the province of Ontario was established and our location was now Grenville County, Ontario. From until the s Grenville County was composed of five townships: The following communities are located in Grenville County. Many small villages existed in the county and some had name changes over the years; their earlier names are listed in brackets. Some of these communities are just whistle stops now, but still retain evidence of their former occupants. Augusta was first surveyed in , incorporated in It includes the following communities:

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Edwardsburgh was first surveyed in , incorporated in Oxford-On-Rideau was first surveyed in , incorporated in South Gower was first surveyed in , incorporated in , and includes the following communities: Recently with restructuring in and these boundaries have been changed as follows:

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### Chapter 4 : Grenville County, Ontario Genealogy Genealogy - FamilySearch Wiki

*Census Indices: CA NB Census of Canada Home // West / Grenville (county) / Augusta township - includes the south and west part from lot 22 to the line dividing Augusta from the County of Leeds, and bounded by the line dividing Grenville from Leeds south and west part 2*

Gregory, Sudbury, Suffolk, d. Katherine-by-the-Tower, London, Alice Blower, bapt. C Family History Library microfilm no. He appears as number 31 Ludvig Ferdinand Alfred Tegner in [http:](http://) There is a memorial to "Charles Lee M. The name of "Rev. Nancy Cummings Grey, d. A corresponding death registration has not been found. Nancy Cummings Gray is named as the mother of the bride in the following marriage record: Robert Cook Birth Place: Elizabeth Cook Estimated birth year: Nancy Gray Marriage Date: Leeds and Grenville Thus, she may be identified as the Nancy Gray found in the household of her married daughter, Mary Gray Cook, in see above. It seems almost certain that Lucinda Taplin no. If this connection can be established, there would be additional American ancestry, as shown above. Besides her presumed mother Melinda Huntley Taplin, there was a Melinda Taplin of the right age to her sister, thus probably accounting for the Melinda Taplin who appeared as a witness at her wedding. This Melinda Taplin has not yet been found in documentary sources, but is mentioned, probably during her lifetime, as the wife of Coleman Lewis, of Addison, Elizabethtown Tp. A sketch of the latter published in the Journal of Nuclear Medicine , 16 An obituary of George V. Taplin appears in the Journal of Nuclear Medicine , 21 A promising candidate for her father appears in Ivy Huntley Horn, "John Huntley of Lyme, Connecticutt [sic] and his descendants" typescript, Herndon, Virginia, , pp. A search of all surviving early census records and assessment rolls for links to images and transcriptions see [http:](http://) Database searches for Huntleys in this area are to some extent hampered by the unfortunate coincidence that Huntley is a local placename. Thus, a circumstantial case can be made that she was likely the daughter of: Zadock Smith Huntley Horn persistently calls him "Zodock" although subsequent authors have disregarded this ideosyncrasy , b. He was of Lyme in his youth, and participated in the defeat of Cornwallis at Yorktown in He afterwards lived at various locations in New York, being enumerated with a woman, presumably a first wife, at Balls Town, Saratoga or Albany Co. Horn notes that he must have been married prior to his marriage to Elizabeth Balis, for when he was enumerated at Palatine, Montgomery Co. He has not been found in the U. According to Horne he was subsequently of Elizabethtown Tp. Two daughters, Martha and Anna, are named in an online Huntley genealogy at [http:](http://) Also, several web sources, including [http:](http://) We are also inclined to believe these statements because a group of marriages for four Huntley women, including three with these names, not only form a coherent sequence chronologically and geographically, but have overlaps in the names of the witnesses: He is not listed in the census, and possibly had already retired by then to the U. Martha Huntley, like her possible sister Melinda, was evidently born in the U. Plumb, in History of the St. Croix Valley [Wisconsin] , transcribed at [http:](http://) Many undocumented web sources assert that she was born 18 Jan. Zadock Smith Huntley m. Elizabeth Balis, of Clayton, who survived him. If this connection could be proved, there would then be further readily-traceable ancestry, starting with: For further ancestry see Alice P. Huntley, "John Huntley and some of his descendants," pt. He married 22 August at Lyme, no. Sarah Stephens Smith, b. Although various web sources state that John Taplin was "baptized" 27 Oct. Despite mention of him in various web sources, I was bothered by his absence from the lengthy account of the Taplin family in Hamilton Child, Gazetteer Of Washington County, Vermont, [Syracuse, ], [http:](http://) Various web sources assert that Mansfield Taplin and wife Mary Johnson had the following children baptized at Charlestown, Mass.: John Taplin, "baptized" i. However, I do not have access to a copy of the Charlestown VR to verify this. F Date of Birth: Adelaide Lane Date of Registration: John Sidney Gray Gender: M Date of Death: Winnipeg Age At Death: Williamsburgh [there are several places of this name] Birth Place: Adelaide Lane Birth Place: Augusta [Township, Grenville County] Age: Napanee, Lennox and Addington By whom married: Oxford [The maiden surname of Nancy, wife of John Gray, is supplied by the

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marriage record of the daughter Jane as transcribed at Ancestry. Andrew Adams Birth Place: Andrew Adams Mother Name: Catherine Height Estimated birth year: South Gower Township Residence: South Gower Township Father Name: John Gray Mother Name: Nancy Cummings Marriage Date: South Gower Township Marriage County: The Prescott Journal, vol. The name was given to the settlement in the mid 1800s when a post office was set up there. The name Charles Lane appears over and over in records of business affairs of Augusta. He had several pot ashery establishments, mills, was Justice of [the] Peace, and involved in many activities in Charleville, Augusta Centre and afield. It is quite fitting that, when a post office was set up here, his name was given to the settlement. The Nation River bisects it, providing energy for early mills, but today it is a sluggish stream, draining or flooding the farms, and providing good hunting for muskrats. He served April 1, to January 31, Register 26 March F Date of death: Ontario Cause of death: Yonge Township in what would become Leeds County] 5 March performed by: C Name Status Gender Ethn. Lane Female English 24 Ontario E. Methodist census of Canada Province: Status Birthdate Age B. Occupation Lane, Lucinda F head W 19 Aug. Henry Taplin Year [of enumeration]: John Taplin and Catherine Lovewell. Canada; farmer Jane Arnold - age 26 , b. United States Cause of death: Augustus Taplin, farmer, Elizabethtown Date of registration: William Adams [Syracuse, N. Kingsland, now Washington, was made the county seat, although there was not a house nor an inhabitant within its limits. A village, or, as our western people would say in these days, a city, was plotted upon paper, near its center, but it has never yet been built. He probably resided at Newbury while he was judge, but later he removed to Corinth, of which town he was an original proprietor. His sympathies were undoubtedly with the colonies in their efforts to throw off the British yoke, for July 15, , he wrote a letter from Newbury to Peter V. As she was born in , and fifteen when she was married, that event must have occurred in She died December 27, We are unable to gain any information of his birth or age. Their children were John, Jr. He was the first representative of Berlin, and the first justice of the peace.

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## Chapter 5 : OntarioGenWeb's Census Project

*Books by Ontario Genealogical Society, Census, Census Index for Goulbourn Township, Directory of Waterloo County, Census, Augusta Township, Grenville County, Wesleyan Methodist Baptismal Register: Lennox and Addington County, The Great Contest for Responsible Government, Wesleyan Methodist Baptismal Register: London & Middlesex County,*

They have three online editions: National Many national census records are found at the Family History Library, Library and Archives Canada, and at other provincial and local archives. Most available national censuses of Canada have been indexed. The pre censuses of Ontario were taken each year by local tax assessors and filed with the District Clerk of the Peace. Most have been lost. They cover the years , , , , and Other head-of-household lists made by tax assessors date from the late s and s for some townships. The first census for all of Upper Canada present southern Ontario was a head-of-household census taken in Much of it does not survive. The and head-of-household censuses exist for only three of twenty districts then in the province: Huron, Johnstown, and Newcastle. The available and censuses are indexed in: Salt Lake City, Utah: Family History Library book Important every-name censuses were taken in southern Ontario for actually taken in and Some sections of these censuses are lost. Index, Census of Ontario. The Ontario Genealogical Society prepared an index for the census of the province: Index to the Census of Ontario. Ontario Genealogical Society, A computer version of the original databases for this index is available at the National Archives of Canada and the Automated Resource Center of the Family History Library. The Ontario census is indexed and online at: Catalogue of Census Returns on Microfilm, National Archives of Canada, Family History Library book X23ht. A bibliography of available census indexes by township is: Indexes to Ontario Census Records:

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## Chapter 6 : United Counties of Leeds and Grenville | Revolv

*Effie Blanche Burns was born on 28 March at North Augusta, Grenville County, Ontario, Canada. 4,1,5 She was listed as the daughter of Nicholas Burns in the Canadian Census for Augusta Township, Grenville County, Ontario, Canada. 2 Effie Blanche Burns was Holiness Movement on 20 April 2 She lived on 26 October at North.*

Augusta Township is located on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River in Eastern Ontario. Town of Prescott, Augusta Township, in Source: On the attached census page, John Whelan is listed near these two other Coolross families. And from the ages of the Whelan children b. Hi Al, Here are the summary results to date of my attempts to decode the settlement of Augusta Township by people from County Wicklow including Clonegall parish, which is a corner where Counties Wicklow, Carlow and Wexford meet. Catherine Hickey, Monaghan, Co. Carlow Thomas Byrne m. Bridget Reilly, Monaghan, Co. Carlow Patrick Townsend m. Henrietta Hopkins Henrietta was b. Anne November 10, Michael Swain and Mary Foley November 13, Hi Al, I have a new Wicklow family to add to the list of Augusta settlers: But he was likely of the same family, since he came from Carnew as well - maybe a brother of the FW John Graham? Richard Graham, miller, Carnew House burned, loss of rent, loss of profit on cows. Richard Graham , I thought they might be sisters: Henrietta Ralph Death Date: Female Estimated birth year: Anne January 9, Perhaps there would be a marriage and birth of a child in the St. Canada West Ontario District: Grenville County District Number: Anne January 24, He is buried in Wolford Cemetery. I would like to find his parents and other family. Any information would be appreciated. There is a Rufus Caul in the census for Leeds and Grenville. Would this be a son of your GGGrandfather? The record says that he was born in Ontario in -- very early. Was this a Loyalist family? Ruffis Call [Ruffus Caul] Age: C - C Page: This person is listed as a head Source for the above census record: I have the family history of the Allen family back to Edmund born in Scotland in and arrived in the USA, shortly after the pilgrims. I have hit a wall with Rufus but I believe they were a Palatine family and I believe he had a sister who worked in a millener making ladies bonnets,very early in s. I hope this helps. Isobell October 27, Hello, I have just been surfing for Augusta information. My great grandfather who settled in Michigan, USA reportedly came from Augusta where his father John Timpson from Ireland a retired Tidewaiter from Belfast supposedly had a farm that my great grandfather Joseph gave up any title to in a falling out between he and his father. There is another name, Betsey McClister or Maclister or some variant who acted as a stepmother to Joseph also from Ireland I believe and I think may have eventually taken ownership of the farm. I am trying to find the farm, and the grave of my Great Great Grandfather John and with that some information about how he might have died. Is there a way you can help me locate him or give me me more tools to find him? Thanks much Meredith Timpson April 30, Hello my name is Don. I am looking for the resting place of Silas Cook who resided on a large parcel of land in and on, in Augusta. He died somewhere near Prescott and could have been buried on the farm, as was the habit of the day. I have census records of the period in which he appears with a friend Rice Honeywell also a land owner. Census of that period do not give Lot or Concessions numbers, unfortunately. He owned property in Vaudreuil, Edwardsburgh and York Toronto. If you could give me some possibilities, Threads it would be appreciated.

## Chapter 7 : Ontario Census Genealogy - FamilySearch Wiki

*Help Help, opens a new window. Help Help, opens a new window.*

## Chapter 8 : Grenville County, Ontario - Wikipedia

*Martha Seaman Kilborn was born on 27 October at Canada West (now Ontario), Canada. 7,8,9,3 She was the daughter of James Kilbourn and Henrietta Jackson. 2,3,6 Martha Seaman Kilborn was listed in the family of James Kilbourn in the*

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*Canadian Census for Con 2 Lot 22, Elizabethtown Township, Leeds County, Ontario, Canada. 10 The census listed the following as going to school at.*

### Chapter 9 : Augusta Township, Ontario, Canada -- History and Genealogy

*Alvin Perrin, - Alvin Perrin Alvin Perrin was born in , at birth place, to Robert Perrin and Edith (Mary) Perrin (born Henry). Robert was born on October 11, , in Augusta Township, Grenville County, Ontario, Canada.*