

Leigh Larson

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Subject: HOPE TWP ONT CDA CENSUS INFO

Hello all

So nice to chat with you again last night Leigh. As promised, here is the 'new' census information.

For some of you the William Searle/Sorrell information is not pertinent, but I'll let you make that decision.

As I mentioned in our phone conversation Leigh, many people from Cornwall England came to Durham County in the 1830s, the census records would seem to support that time frame as a date of arrival for William Searle/Sorrell. He first appears on the census in 1836 (ie as a property holder - he was undoubtedly here a year or two prior to that time.)

Hope Twp Census/Assessments 1836 to 1851

Searle William 2m 1f 2mc 5fc = 10 - 1836
 Surrel William 2m 1f 2mc 5fc = 10 - 1837
 Surrel William 2m 1f 1mc 4fc = 8 - 1838
 Surrel William 2m 1f 2mc 3fc = 8 - 1839
 Surrel William 2m 2f 2mc 5fc = 11 - 1840
 Surrel William 1m 2f 2mc 5fc = 10 - 1841

Sorrel William Farmer 10 in household
 Lot 32 Con 2 Hope Twp - 1848

(This was a Crown Grant in 1808 to Sarah Smith-Shuter, d/o one of the three 1793 Patantees of Hope Twp, Capt Elias Smith Sr, U.E. Sarah married a landed gentry gentleman by the name of John Shuter of England and they lived in England at Hocumb House, the Shuter ancestral home, until her death in 1854.)

Sarl Alic 2 in household - 1851

By 1860 William is Wisconsin, married to a lady 9 yrs older than he was, and she said she was born in Connecticut. Alice in 1851 is still in Hope Twp, no other Searle's, Surrels, Sorrels or Sarls recorded between 1799 to 1851, just William and Alice - so there's no doubt that this is the family of Phoebe Searle/Sorrell. As William was not in Hope Twp in 1851, he may already have made the move to the western territories of the USA - searching the 1850 census for him might be worthwhile.

Nathaniel Abbey lived on Lot 27 Con 2 of Hope Twp from about 1806 until his death in 1825/26 and his family continued to live there until about 1848 or so. As you can see, only four farms (about a mile) separated the Abbey and Searle/Sorrell homes.

Additonal Abbey Census records

ABBEY, ABNER (aka Nathaniel Jr?)

1M 2F 1MC 2FC = 6 - 1825 Hope Twp

1M 0F 0MC 0FC = 1 - 1826

?not recorded in 1827 & 1828

no records available for 1829

3M 4F 4MC 0FC = 11 - 1830

3M 4F 4MC 0FC = 11 - 1831

1M 3F 4MC 0FC = 8 - 1832

1M 2F 4MC 0FC = 7 - 1833

2M 2F 0MC 0FC = 4 - 1834

2M 1F 0MC 0FC = 3 - 1835

first 18 names are missing from the 1836 list, all beginning with A
= 3 - 1842 Clarke Twp

ABBEY, ISAAC & ANNE _____

1M 1F 0MC 0FC = 2 - 1809 Hope Twp

?not recorded 1810 thru 1812

1M 1F 1MC 0FC = 3 - 1813

ABBEY, ANNE(widow of Isaac)

0M 1F 0MC 0FC = 1 - 1814

?not recorded in 1815, 1816 & 1817

0M 1F 0MC 0FC = 1 - 1818

?not recorded in 1819

0M 1F 0MC 0FC = 1 - 1820

?not recorded in 1821

0M 1F 0MC 0FC = 1 - 1822

1M 0F 1MC 0FC = 2 - 1823*

**Puzzling, was Anne out of the county, but still head of the household, or did the transcriber make an error? Also, why does she flit in and out of the assessment; did she fit the criterion as a householder for some assessors but didn't for others?*

1M 1F 3MC 5FC = 10 - 1824

Anne Abbey not recorded in 1825, however - was the following living with her and recorded as head of the household that year?

BRADLEY, DARIUS (?Dorcas, nee Abbey? Mother of Lucinda)

0M 2F 5MC 3FC = 10 - 1825

ABBEY, ANNE

0M 1F 0MC 0FC = 1 - 1826

ABBEY, ISAAC (s/o Nathaniel Sr) & LUCINDA BRADLEY

2M 1F 0MC 0FC = 3 - 1825 Hope

2M 1F 1MC 0FC = 4 - 1826

3M 5F 3MC 1FC = 12 - 1827

3M 3F 2MC 0FC = 8 - 1828

no records available for 1829

ABBEY, NATHANIEL & MARY _____

1M 1F 2MC 3FC = 7 - 1807 Hope

no records available for 1808

1M 1F 4MC 2FC = 8 - 1809* *s/b 2MC, 4FC

1M 1F 2MC 4FC = 8 - 1810

1M 1F 2MC 4FC = 8 - 1811

1M 1F 3MC 5FC = 10 - 1812

1M 1F 3MC 5FC = 10 - 1813

1M 1F 3MC 5FC = 10 - 1814

1M 1F 3MC 6FC = 11 - 1815

2M 2F 2MC 3FC = 9 - 1816

2M 1F 3MC 6FC = 12 - 1817

3M 2F 2MC 5FC = 12 - 1818

ABBEY, ISAAC (s/o Nathaniel Sr)

4M 1F 2MC 5FC = 12 - 1819

ABBEY, NATHANIEL

4M 3F 2MC 4FC = 13 - 1820

ABBEY, NATHANIEL Jr
 3M 1F 1MC 1FC = 5 - 1821
 ABBEY, NATHANIEL
 3M 3F 2MC 3FC = 11 - 1822
 3M 3F 2MC 4FC = 12 - 1823
 3M 3F 2MC 5FC = 13 - 1824
 1M 3F 2MC 2FC = 8 - 1825

ABBY, ORIN = 7 - 1842 Clarke Twp

ALLEN*, NATHANIEL
 1M 1F 1MC 0FC = 3 - 1820 Hope

**Or should this be read as Abbey, Nathaniel Jr? It is the only year a Nathaniel Allen appears on the Percy Climo transcriptions of the Hope Twp censuses.*

ADDY*, Widow seamstress = 8 - 1848 Hope Twp
**Or should this be read as Abby, Widow, widow of Nathaniel Sr?*

ABBEY, CHARLES - 1851 Hope Twp
 29 born ? Labourer; Wes Meth; Dwelling - "Shanty"
 " Elizabeth 26 (aka Phoebeene Searle/Sorrell)
 " Matilda 04 (aka Lucinda?)
 " Isaac 02

ABBEY, OLIVER - 1851 Hope Twp
 23 USA(?) Carpenter Presbyterian
 " Elizabeth 22 ONT Presbyterian (nee Jones)

The 1851 Charles and Oliver were sons of Isaac Abbey & Lucinda Bradley,
 and grandsons of Nathaniel Abbey b 1773/74 NY d 1825/26 Hope
 & Mary____ b Apr 11 1777 d Mar 29 1869. If you recall, Lucinda Bradley
 was the daughter of Dorcas Abbey (believed to be a sister of Nathaniel #1 and
 his brother Isaac) and Oliver Bradley. *Isaac Abbey, brother
 of the 1773/74 - 1825/26 Nathaniel Abbey, had no surviving issue.*
 Lucinda & her husband Isaac did not help matters because they named the boys,
 Charles Oliver Abbey and Oliver Nathaniel Abbey!!!

It has been argued that Isaac Abbey, husband of Anne, was the father of Dorcas
 Abbey-Bradley and Nathaniel Abbey #1. This is possible, but there are many
 circumstantial factors that argue equally that he was their brother.

- 1) the Abbey men were not long lived - average age of death (and yes, I removed the ones who were killed in the Civil War to come up with this) - about 50.
- 2) in the 1790s, very few men over the age of 50, without a housefull of strong sons and daughters between the ages of 14 and 21, took up homesteading in Upper Canada.
- 3) when Isaac died sometime between March of 1813 and March of 1814, it seems he died intestate - and the property did not pass to Nathaniel Abbey Sr but rather to David King Bradley and Nathaniel Abbey Jr. If Nathaniel #1 had been Isaac's son, by British law it would have passed to the son. But Isaac died - without heirs it seems - so it passed to the two eldest male heirs of Dorcas Abbey-Bradley and Nathaniel Abbey, they being David King Bradley and Nathaniel Abbey Jr.
- 4) I suspect Isaac died of a disease that entered local lore as the Spotted Plague. It seems to have affected only those in the prime of life - two teenage boys died, everybody else was in their forties and fifties. Most were male.

This was not small pox - that had swept through the area in 1811, the people were familiar with it and of those who remained, most had acquired an immunity to it. This disease was especially virulent - death occurred within 7 days of contact, the victim remained lucid until the end - the body swelled and large purple spots, like bruises, appeared all over the body within 24 hrs of death. Believe it or not, I was able to find an specialist in weird epidemic diseases (he once worked for the Atlanta Centre for Disease Control) who agreed to take on the project of finding out what this plague was. It only affected those living in Hope Twp, the only exception was a man from Hamilton Twp who had been called to the death bed of one of the victims to notarize the will. I expected Mr Lamb would take at least a month or two to work out a possible cause - he came back in less than 48 hours with the answer - a disease endemic to flying squirrels, carried from them to humans by lice. The first case appeared in early February - by the end of April, it had petered out. When I asked him how certain he was about this being the cause, his reply was: "99 percent, and you can quote me."

The scenario is that the men were out cutting down trees (this still is winter time work in southern Ontario), the boys found a downed tree with a litter of young flying squirrels, took them home and divided them up amongst their friends. The lice on the squirrels spread from person to person. The disease cannot be passed by sputum or touching feces or urine or an infected person or squirrel - it must be introduced into the blood stream by an infected louse, and only a louse, not a flea or mosquito.

Anyway - I digress, although that is the sort of stuff my book is about, not the genealogy. The genealogies are needed to discover the whys and wherefores of the movements and interactions of this 1793-1813 group of people.

Leslie