The Henninger and Hennigar Family
OF ALSACE, PENNSYLVANIA AND NOVA SCOTIA

Isabel Pilkington Henniger
The Henninger
and Hennigar Family
The East Window of St. Peter’s Anglican Church,
Upper Kennetcook, Hants County, Nova Scotia,
dedicated to the memory of Christian Hennigar and his sons,
James, George, John, Jacob and Christian.
The Henninger and Hennigar Family

OF ALSACE, PENNSYLVANIA AND NOVA SCOTIA

Isabel Pilkington Henniger
For my husband, children and grandchildren
and in memory of my daughter-in-law
Glenda Marie MacAlpine Henniger (1964–2007)
who, like me, became a Henniger by marriage
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I am delighted this book has been so well received that it sold out. In order to supply future readers with copies, I am publishing a second edition. Several correspondents, most notably Harcus Hennigar, have pointed out additions and corrections. This new edition allows me to integrate the approximately one dozen items of new material into the book.

The Henninger and Hennigar Family of Alsace, Pennsylvania and Nova Scotia will now be available in two ways: you can download the book free in PDF from my website, <www.henningergenealogy.com>; or you can purchase the book online from Amazon.

My interest in the genealogy of the Henniger family began when my first grandchild, Jake Byrne, was born in 1990. I thought he should know who his paternal ancestors were, and so I began what I imagined would be a research project of a year or two. Seventeen years later, I had learned a great deal, but certainly not everything, about both my husband’s ancestors and my own.

My husband’s family already knew that their first Henniger ancestor in Canada was Christian, so my research started with him and worked first of all backwards to find his ancestors, and then forwards to find the first two generations of his descendants. My journey of discovery led me first to Nova Scotia, then to Pennsylvania and finally to Alsace.

Living in Ontario as I do, a long way from both Philadelphia and Halifax, where most of the records about the Henninger/Hennigar family are kept, meant that while I visited archives and graveyards in both Pennsylvania and Nova Scotia, I relied on help from professional genealogists in both places. I extend my sincere thanks to Patricia Law Hatcher, who helped me with Pennsylvania records and taught me a lot about sources and writing up genealogical research. I am enormously indebted to Heather Long of Nova Scotia, a very fast and accurate researcher, who not only looked up material in the archives in Halifax for me, but also transcribed the gravestones in St. Peter’s...
Anglican Church Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook, created an index of those gravestones, and produced the index for this book. Along the way, I also received assistance from Frances Waite in Pennsylvania, Virginia Clark in Halifax, and Gail Morrison in Peterborough. Gail accessed the novascotiagenealogy.com website, not then available to my Mac computer. I express my sincere appreciation to them.

Relatives with Nova Scotia connections also helped, particularly the late Graham Hennigar of Truro, Nova Scotia, and Harcus Hennigar of Toronto. Patricia Hopgood, Jennifer Barrett-Fox and Jim Henniger worked with me on the very detailed proofreading required. Didi Pollock worked on both editing and design, and Stephen Gardiner of Trent University created the maps. I thank all of these people, too.

In a document with about 1000 footnotes, there will, unfortunately, be some errors. They are my responsibility, and I would like to hear about them, so I can make corrections in any further edition. Please write to me at 487 Hunter Street West, Peterborough, Ontario, K9H 2M9, Canada.

A family friend of long standing, Professor Joseph Wearing, started me off on the genealogical hunt and has been very encouraging ever since Professor John Greever, who met my husband in an elevator at a meeting of mathematicians in Vancouver in August 1993 and asked about his surname, told us about the Henninger family in Pennsylvania. Of all the Henninger stories, his is the most intriguing, as his Greever ancestor, Philip, who died in 1830 in Washington County, Virginia, is rumoured to have had two families living in the same house – a downstairs family including his wife, Margaret Bosang, and their seven children; and an upstairs family including his mistress, Mary Henninger, and their six children.1 Mary was possibly a daughter of Conrad2 and Catherina Henninger. Had Professor Greever not pointed me in the direction of the Henninger family in Pennsylvania, my research might have taken even longer.

My husband, Jim Henniger, was enormously patient throughout the many years it took to complete this project. It cannot always have been fun trudging through graveyards in the rain and providing uncomplaining support, as I chased down census records, searched through genealogical indexes on-line, and grappled with the presentation of the material. Thanks, Jim. I hope you have enjoyed discovering your family tree.


2. Possibly Conrad2 (Michel1).
### An Overview of the Henninger Family

**Hans Peter HENNINGER**  
* 15 March 1652, Hunaweier, Alsace, France  
* m. (possibly as fifth wife) 22 May 1649, Hunaweier, Alsace, France, Elisabeth HEIMES, widow (bur. 9 March 1652, Hunaweier)

**Johann Conrad HENNINGER**  
* b. probably 20 February 1650, Hunaweier;  
* d. 19 June 1712  
* m. (possibly as his third wife) say 1694, Anna Rosina GRÄBER (b. 1670; d. 1742)  
* 6 children including:
  - Johann Michel HENNINGER – *Emigrated in 1731*  
    * b. 21 December 1697, Rittershofen, Alsace;  
    * d. 15 September 1774, Maxatawny Township, Berks Co., Pa.  
    * m. 18 February 1721, Hatten, Alsace, Anna Maria PARY/PARIS  
    * Children: Johann Conrad Henninger, Maria Rosina Henninger, John Michael Henninger
  - Johann Martin HENNINGER  
    * b. 25 September 1707;  
    * d. 5 October 1772, Hatten  
    * m. say 1733, Anna Catharina FUCHS  
    * 9 children including:
      - Johann Georg HENNINGER – *Emigrated in 1763*  
        * b. 10 April 1737, Hatten;  
        * d. 14 July 1815, Berks Co., Pa.  
        * m. by 1770, Berks Co., Pa., Catharina LEVAN (b. 15 June 1748, Maxschany, Pa.;  
        * d. 25 May 1822)  
        * Children: Georg Henninger, Christian Henninger, Anna Maria Henninger, Jacob Frideric  
          Henninger, Catharina Henninger, Elizabeth Henninger, Johannes Henninger, Eva Hen- 
          ninger, Magdalena Henninger, Sussanna Henninger, 2 unidentified sons
  - Johann Jacob HENNINGER – *Emigrated in 1766*  
    * b. 1 April 1739, Hatten  
    * d. 22 September 1823, South Whitehall Township, Lehigh Co., Pa.  
    * m. 1) 1771 or early 1772 probably Eva HILL  
      * Child: Christian Henninger
    * m. 2) by 1778 Catharina KIMMEL (b. 15 August 1757, d. 16 June 1837)  
      * Children: Johan Georg Henninger, Anna Maria Henninger, Jacob Friedrich Henninger, Christian  
        Henninger, Daniel Henninger, Michael Henninger, John Henninger  
      * Child (mother unknown): Catharina Henninger
  - Christian HENNINGER – *Emigrated about 1767*  
    * b. 26 January 1755, Hatten;  
    * d. after 16 July 1825, Nova Scotia  
    * m. 22 April 1789, Windsor, Nova Scotia, Mary CANON (b. about 1768; d. 1860)  
    * Children: James Heniger, George Heniger, John Heniger, Jacob Heniger, Elizabeth Henninger,  
      Sophia Henninger, Margaret Henninger, Christian Henninger, Mary Henninger, Cath- 
      arine Henninger
**Abbreviations Used in Notes**

Works frequently cited in the footnotes have been identified by the following abbreviations:

- **Baptismal RMAC**: Baptismal Register, Maitland Anglican Churches. NSARM microfilm 11660.
- **Baptismal RStPR**: Baptismal Register of St. Paul’s Anglican Church, Rawdon. NSARM microfilm 11814.
- **Birth RBHC**: Birth Registration Books, 1864–1877, Hants County. NSARM microfilm 16515, except where noted in footnote.
- **Burial RStPR**: Burial Register, 1815–1856, St. Paul’s Anglican Church Rawdon. NSARM microfilm 11814.
- **FHL**: Family History Library. Salt Lake City, Utah.
- **FRGW**: Family Record of George White and Margret Henegar [sic]. NSARM MG100, vol. 44, #137, NSARM microfilm 9253.
- **Marriage LFHC**: Marriage License Files, Hants County. Several NSARM microfilms noted in text.
- **Marriage RMAC**: Marriage Register of Maitland Anglican Churches. NSARM microfilm 11660.
- **Marriage RBHC**: Marriage Registration Book, Hants County with appropriate NSARM microfilm number noted in text.
- **Marriage RStPR**: Marriage Register of St. Paul’s Anglican Church, Rawdon. NSARM microfilm 11814.
- **NSARM**: Nova Scotia Archives and Records Management.
- **PW**: Presbyterian Witness 1848–1908 (Halifax). Several NSARM microfilms noted in text.
- **StJBLBC**: St. John the Baptist Anglican Church Cemetery, Latties Brook. The cemetery records have not been microfilmed. The gravestones were transcribed by Glenda Clooney, 1999, Hants County, Nova Scotia GenWeb Project, <www.rootsweb.com/~nshants/resources/cemetery/sjohnbap/index.htm>
- **StPNC**: St. Paul’s Anglican Cemetery, Northfield. Read 31 July 1985 by F. Manley. NSARM microfilm 12060.
Both my husband’s parents came from Nova Scotia – they were first cousins. While there have been at least two studies of the Hennigar family of Nova Scotia, one by John Victor Duncanson, and another by Carl Hennigar, up until now research has not revealed where Christian Hennigar, the first of his line in Nova Scotia, was born. This book offers a solution to that puzzle, showing that Christian Henninger was born in Alsace in 1755 and lived for a time in Pennsylvania, before eventually arriving in Nova Scotia.

During the eighteenth century, at least three Henninger men and two young boys emigrated to Pennsylvania from Hatten, a small village in the Bas-Rhin region of Alsace. Although Alsace was part of France at the time, German was generally spoken in the region. The surname was spelled Henninger in Alsace, as well as (in most cases) in Pennsylvania. However, once Christian was in Nova Scotia the spelling varied considerably, Hennigar being the most common version.

Michel, with his wife and young son, Conrad, arrived in Philadelphia from Hatten in 1731. They were followed three decades later by Michel’s three nephews, sons of his brother Martin: Georg in 1763, Jacob in 1766, and Christian probably in 1767. They settled in present-day Berks, Northampton, and Lehigh counties, though Christian, having fought first for the American and second for the British forces during the American Revolution, was granted land and settled in Nova Scotia.

**Generation Numbers**

In this book, as in other family histories, the first member of a family to immigrate to North America appears with a raised 1 (larger than a footnote number) after his or her Christian name to indicate the generation, e.g. Michel. The reader then knows Michel is the immi-

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Shortened Citations

After the first citation, sources in footnotes are identified by shortened titles. For full bibliographical information on many of these shortened citations, please see Selected Sources on page 137.


2. Carl Hennigar, Christian and Mary (Cannon) Hennigar and Their Descendants in North America (Kitchener, Ont.: privately printed, 1998) [hereafter Hennigar, Christian and Mary (Cannon) Hennigar].
grant. His son would appear as Conrad\textsuperscript{2}, and Conrad’s son as Johannes\textsuperscript{3}. Italicized names in parentheses after a person give the name of the ancestor or ancestors, the father appearing first, followed by the grandfather, and so on – for example Mary Ann\textsuperscript{3} (Hennigar) (Jacob\textsuperscript{2}, Christian\textsuperscript{1}) Anthony is the daughter of Jacob Hennigar, and grand-daughter of Christian, the first immigrant in his immediate family.

Family members who remained in Europe are given generational letters. So Christian\textsuperscript{1} (Martin\textsuperscript{A}, Conrad\textsuperscript{B}, Hans Peter\textsuperscript{C}) lists Christian’s father, Martin, his grandfather Conrad and his great-grandfather Hans Peter.

\textbf{Research Method and Sources}

\textbf{IN THE LATE TWENTIETH CENTURY,} genealogists became concerned that the information they publish be based on sound evidence.\textsuperscript{4} While family lore should certainly be collected and considered, sources such as birth, baptism, marriage and death records as well as censuses, and military and land records should be used to confirm or contradict family stories. In this family history I have tried to examine all the sources I could find, give citations and draw conclusions based on documentary evidence.

Sources in Alsace, Pennsylvania and Nova Scotia vary in type and availability. Those I have been able to find and have used are noted in the footnotes. In my quest to understand why the Hennigers left their homeland, I came across various books and articles written in French. When quoting these sources, I have translated and paraphrased them.

Vital statistics for Nova Scotia have recently come online at <www.novascotiagenealogy.com>. However, these facts were registered during only part of the nineteenth century: baptisms from 1864 to 1877, marriages from 1864 to 1930, and deaths from 1864 to 1877. Further deaths from 1908 to 1955 are now available to researchers. It should be noted that the availability of church records varies according to the church and denomination. Generally speaking, Anglican church records in Hants County survive from earlier periods than those of non-conformist churches.\textsuperscript{5} Consequently, information on Hennigar family members who were non-conformists is sometimes less complete. Other information from early Nova Scotia comes from church and cemetery records, newspapers and family material. More and more records are becoming available online, and one can hope that new information on the Henninger/Hennigar family will yet come to light either through the internet or in public libraries. Unfortunately I have not been able to find a detailed local history that covers eighteenth-century events in Hatten, where Christian

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\textsuperscript{3} For sources for these emigrations, see the sections below on the individual men.

\textsuperscript{4} See Elizabeth Shown Mills, \textit{Evidence: Citation and Analysis for the Family Historian} (Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1997).

\textsuperscript{5} Date ranges for registers of Maitland Anglican Churches are: Baptisms 1856–1969; Marriages 1856–1970; Burials 1860–1971. Date ranges for registers of St. Paul’s Anglican Church, Rawdon are: Baptisms 1793–1886 (though there are only a few in the eighteenth century; most baptismal records begin in 1814); Marriages 1814–1889; Burials 1815–1933. For non-conformist churches, Rawdon United records begin in 1926; Windsor Presbyterian in 1873; Maitland in 1918; and Elsmdale and Nine Mile River in 1879.
was born, or the surrounding area in Alsace. There may be one in existence, or one may be written in the future, and such a history is something future researchers should watch out for. Nor have I found any letters or diaries written by Hennigar family members during the nineteenth century. In contrast, while researching my husband’s grandfather Monson Goudge (James3, John2, Christian1) Hennigar, who married Ruby Lee Perry from Maine, I was very fortunate to find some interesting letters written by members of the Perry family who were soldiers during the American Civil War. These had been deposited in a library in Maine and so are available to researchers. I would encourage anyone with early letters or diaries of the Henninger family to deposit them, or at least copies of them, in the Nova Scotia Archives.

Research Results

THE FIRST CHAPTER of this book, “Alsace,” briefly examines conditions in Alsace that perhaps led the Henninger men to leave their homeland. In addition, this chapter gives a genealogical summary of what is known of Christian’s birth family as well as his ancestors. In this genealogical summary, the symbols P and NS next to the left margin indicate that the person beside whose name the symbol appears is followed in greater depth in the chapters on Pennsylvania or Nova Scotia.

The second chapter, “Pennsylvania,” records the information that has been discovered about the lives of Christian’s uncle Michel, and Christian’s brothers Georg and Jacob. The chapter includes genealogical summaries for the children of these three men. The third chapter, “Nova Scotia,” describes the results of my research into Christian’s life, first in Alsace, then in Pennsylvania and finally in Nova Scotia. The fourth chapter, “Christian’s Children and Grandchildren,” lists Christian’s ten children and more than 80 grandchildren.

The children and grandchildren of Christian were in many cases given similar names. There are numerous instances of James, George, John, Jacob, and Christian Hennigar in nineteenth-century Nova Scotia. In family lore people with the same names have sometimes become confused – married off to the wrong woman for example. I believe I have managed to straighten out the family lines, firmly attaching, for instance, George3 (George2, Christian1) to his wife Mary Matilda Bigert and George3 (John2, Christian1) to his wife Hannah Miller.


7. Library Research Centre of the Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine.
Spelling of Names

SPELLING in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was not nearly as formalized as it is today. On the petitions he signed in Nova Scotia, Christian uses the original spelling of his surname: Henninger. However in eighteenth and nineteenth century Nova Scotia records, the name appears as Hennigar, Henegar, Heniger and other variants. The fact that the name was not British perhaps added to the confusion in the minds of officials trying to transcribe Henninger. In Pennsylvania, women’s German surnames present an additional complication: the suffix -in was sometimes added to indicate the feminine form, for example Rosina Henningerin or Catharina Kutzin. In this book, the feminine suffix -in has been placed in brackets so that the paternal form of the surname is easily discernible, for example Rosina Henninger[in] or Catharina Kutz[in].

In eighteenth-century Pennsylvania the spelling of surnames often varied. As well, German Christian names were often anglicized, with Michel becoming Michael, or Georg, George, for example. When I am referring to a document, I reproduce the original spelling. When referring to a person by his or her name in my commentary, I add a footnote indicating which name I have chosen to use.

In Nova Scotia a Christian name could also be spelled in a variety of ways: for instance Sophia (Henigar) Miller also appears as Saphira; Letitia (Densmore) McPhee as Latitia and Leticia; and Olivia (Laffin) Miller as Olive, Alevia and Alevolola. In the genealogical summaries, I have listed both Christian and surnames as they first appear in records. If there are significant variations, I note them as they appear. I have tried to avoid the overuse of sic since there are so many spellings both of names and other words that differ from what one might expect.

Rufnamen

GERMANS in the eighteenth century were often given two names at baptism. Christian’s uncle, for instance, was Johann Michel, and Christian’s two brothers were Johann Georg and Johann Jacob. The first name was often a “spiritual name,” to honour a favourite saint, and frequently the same first name was given to many of the children in the family. For instance, of Christian’s five brothers, four had the first name Johann. The second name was the one by which the child was called, a rufname. In the Henninger family Johann Michel, Johann Georg and Johann Jacob were known as Michel, Georg and Jacob.
Dates

DATES OF BIRTH, marriage and death in local records are frequently inaccurate. For instance, a birth date noted in a 1901 Nova Scotia census may be later than the date of baptism for the same person. A date of death in a county register may be a year earlier or later than the date recorded on a tombstone. A child may appear older in a school record made one year, than in the school record for the following year. On a census taken in 1871, a child may be listed as 11, but on the next census ten years later as 19. These anomalies can be confusing to the reader. However, one needs to evaluate the evidence and estimate which date is more likely to be correct: for example a baptismal register, written by the rector at the time of the baptism, is more likely to be reliable than the date of birth on the census of an elderly person, perhaps given to the census-taker by a child or grandchild. Rarely are the dates out by more than a few years, so the exact date is seldom crucial.

Further Research

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH is never finished, so there is still work to be done to unravel the Henninger family, particularly in Pennsylvania. Because my chief interest was Christian Henninger, I have followed his descendants further than I have those of Michel, Georg or Jacob. Perhaps other researchers will continue the work I have started in enumerating the grandchildren of Georg and Jacob. I have listed

St. Peter’s Anglican Church at Upper Kennetcook, Hants County, Nova Scotia, where Christian settled in about 1783. In the church, there is a stained glass window dedicated to the memory of Christian and his sons. Photograph by Isabel Henniger, 2005.

The sign in front of the church, which was built in 1862. Photograph by Isabel Henniger, 2005.
Christian’s children and grandchildren, all of whom were born in Nova Scotia. In the summary of each grandchild, I have also recorded the names of the young people shown on the Nova Scotia censuses of 1871, 1881, 1901 and 1911 who were living in the household of the particular grandchild of Christian. As I looked at censuses taken in the United States, I also found great-grandchildren in the households of grandchildren who immigrated there, and I have included them with their parents. I have not constructed genealogical summaries for the great-grandchildren, as the fact that a child appears in a household of one of Christian’s grandchildren does not necessarily mean, particularly in earlier censuses, that the child is a direct descendant of the head of household. However, the information will give some suggestions to later researchers, who can verify identities and add further leaves to the tree.

There is always more to be learned about the lives of Christian’s children and grandchildren. In particular, I have not discovered when Christian1 or Christian2 (Christian1) died, or whom Martin3 (James2, Christian1) married, where he lived, or when he died. Elizabeth (James2, Christian1) married Isaac Rolfe, but we do not know whether she remarried after his death, or when she died. Amy Ann (George2, Christian1) Hennigar amassed what was in her circumstances a considerable fortune by the time of her death in 1918. How did she manage to do so? There is information still to be found about other descendants of Christian; the absence of facts in the text means that I have not yet been able to discover the relevant details.

Not everyone with the Henninger/Hennigar surname or its variants that I have come across in my research can be directly connected to the Hatten family I have studied. In order to show that I have considered these individuals and rejected them as descendants of Conrad Henninger, father of Michel, and grandfather of Georg, Jacob and Christian Henninger, I have briefly discussed the following people in Appendix C, page 133: Heinrich Henninger of Hatten and Pennsylvania; Anna Christina Rosina Henninger of Philadelphia; John and Leonard Henniger of Bucks County, Pennsylvania; James Gilbert Henegar of Canning, King’s County, Nova Scotia; and Tobias Heininger of Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia.

Further research to establish genealogical connections between descendants of Michel1 Henninger who settled in Pennsylvania and the descendants of Christian1 who settled in Nova Scotia could now be attempted using DNA. This technique has become possible only in the last few years, and I have not yet used it, though I hope to do so in the future. Such DNA evidence would, perhaps, give even greater proof that Michel, Georg, Jacob and Christian all came from the same family in a small village in Alsace.
THE HENNINGER FAMILY of Hatten, Alsace, included five male members who emigrated to Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century. Of these, Michael\textsuperscript{1} Henninger\textsuperscript{1} arrived in Philadelphia in 1731. He was accompanied by his wife Anna Maria and his son Conrad, who was 9 at the time. In 1763 Georg\textsuperscript{1}, son of Michael’s brother Martin, followed his uncle. In 1766 Georg’s younger brother Jacob\textsuperscript{1} set sail for Pennsylvania, to be followed, probably in 1767, by the youngest of this trio of brothers, Christian\textsuperscript{1}. They all settled in present-day Berks, Lehigh and Northampton counties, though Christian, who was swept up in the American Revolution, fighting first for the American side and then the British, was granted land in Nova Scotia and was the progenitor of a large family in Hants county.

In the eighteenth century, Hatten was a small village in the Bas-Rhin region of Alsace. The word bas, meaning low, refers to the position of the region along the Rhine river. Hatten, being in the lower region, is north of Colmar, for instance, which is in Haut-Rhin [Upper Rhine]. Today, Hatten exists as a small town, though because of the wars that have ravaged the area over the past two and a half centuries, there is not much left of its eighteenth-century character. While Johann Michel Henninger and his brother Johann Martin Henninger were born in or near Hatten, their grandfather, Hans Peter Henninger, lived in Hunaweier (now Hunawihr) a town 123 kilometres south west of Hatten. This picturesque village retains many of its seventeenth-century buildings to this day. Hans Peter married probably five times,\textsuperscript{2} and died in 1652, two years after the birth of his tenth child, Johann Conrad, who later became the father of both Johann Michel and Johann Martin.

\begin{enumerate}
\item Once Michel Henninger arrived in Pennsylvania, documents refer to him as “Michael.”
\item Information on Hans Peter Henninger is taken from the registers of the Evangelische Kirche Hunaweier, Alsace (Family History Library [hereafter FHL], Salt Lake City, Utah, microfilm 740188) [hereafter Evangelische Kirche Hunaweier]. This information can also be found in Rick Ortenburger, William K. Henninger 1818–1894 \& His Ancestors and Descendants (Renton, Wash.: Desktop Publishing and Printing, 2002).
\end{enumerate}
In the twenty-first century, Alsace is, of course, part of France, though that has not always been so, as over the centuries Alsace has alternately belonged to France or Germany. Alsace was part of Upper Germany under the Romans and was fought over frequently during the Middle Ages. In 870, following the Treaty of Mersen, Alsace became part of the kingdom of the East Franks (later Germany). It wasn’t until the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 that all Hapsburg lands in Alsace were transferred to France, and not until the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697 that all remaining lands in Alsace were confirmed as French possessions. Then from 1871 to 1918 Alsace was again part of Germany.

Although Alsace was nominally French during the eighteenth century, its Germanic character remained. The large majority of primary schools in Alsace continued to provide education in German, which remained the language of school and of everyday life for the middle classes in both the towns and villages, where in 1789 it would have been difficult to find a bilingual person. Changes to Alsace under French rule were very gradual: “…for all internal matters, German remained the official language employed by the administrative agents down to 1789. The House of Bourbon, from the Treaty of Westphalia to the French Revolution, never thought of preventing or hampering the use of German in Alsace, never considered its suppression necessary as a means of hastening the assimilation of the province.” It was not until the middle of the eighteenth century that “the old German habits of thought, custom, and speech began imperceptibly to mingle with those of the invader.”

We know from the wills, written in the eighteenth century, of both Michael Henninger [Sr.] and Michael Henninger [Jr.](Michael1) that the Henninger family spoke German.6 Georg’s tombstone in Pennsylvania is not only written in German but states that “er war geboren in Deutschland zu Hatten in der Elsas” [he was born in Germany in Hatten in the Alsace].7 In his 1810 petition to the British crown in Nova Scotia, Christian states that he was born in Germany.8 So while the Alsatian Henninger family was actually living in France they thought of themselves as Germans living in Germany.

Alsace, France. Only those places mentioned in the text as having a Henninger connection are recorded. Map by Stephen Gardiner, 2007.

6. Estate of Michael Henninger [Sr.], Maxatawny, 1774, Berks County, Pa., Register of Wills [hereafter Estate of Michael Henninger [Sr.]; and Estate of Michael Henninger [Jr.] Maxatawny, 1770, Berks County Register of Wills [hereafter Estate of Michael Henninger [Jr.].


8. Land Grants, Douglas Grant, 1810, Nova Scotia Archives and Record Management [hereafter NSARM], RG 20 “A,” Douglas, vol. 61. This petition has not been microfilmed.
Why Did the Henninger Leave Alsace?

REASONS FOR EMIGRATION can be political, economic, and religious, as well as individual, family and local. In the case of the Henninger family there were probably a number of factors that contributed to their decisions. Emigration from Europe in the eighteenth century can be seen as a political choice. To eighteenth-century philosophers, emigration was the “subjects’ reaction to rulers’ deviation from the … ideal of good government.” People leave their country, according to the eighteenth-century philosopher Christian Wolff, because “either they are too much oppressed by taxes, or have lost the right to raise and educate their children according to their own light, or because the subjects have been oppressed either in religious or in other matters, or even exposed to potential dangers.” Rulers in eighteenth-century Europe tried to increase their power by retaining their own citizens and attracting others outside their domains to immigrate. So to emigrate was, to some extent at least, to repudiate the political system and its leader.

Between 1610 and 1790, every one year in two was a war year somewhere in Europe. The Thirty Years War, which ended in 1648, created devastation in Alsace. War causes death not only from military action but also from famine and disease: *A pesto, bello et fame libera nos, Domine!* was a common prayer down the ages. Hatten was very badly affected. Statistics show that between 1618/1620 and 1648/67 the number of people in Hatten decreased from 770 to 240, a loss of 69%; and between 1648/67 and 1700, the number of families in Hatten decreased from 42 to 37, a loss of 12%. The War of Austrian Succession, 1740–1748, and the Seven years War, 1754 and 1756–63, also brought troubles for France. Between 1738 and 1741 high prices and bread shortages in France led to perhaps a sixth of the population dying from hunger. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries must have

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12. Wellenreuther, Migration, 10.


15. The range of dates relates to a number of villages in the table from which the statistics for Hatten were taken. Boehler, Une société rurale, III: Annexe 7, 2241.

been times of anxiety for the population of Alsace. There was massive emigration from Alsace to Pennsylvania particularly in the early eighteenth century.\textsuperscript{17}

Perhaps the most important reason for the Henningers’ emigration was overcrowding in Alsace and the much greater availability of land in Pennsylvania. While Hatten’s population had decreased substantially during the seventeenth century, the eighteenth century saw a dramatic rise in the number of people living in the village. During the period from 1720/25 to 1764/75, the population of Hatten grew from 48 to 75 families, an increase of 56.3\%.\textsuperscript{18} The population of Alsace as a whole nearly doubled during the period, increasing from 347,976 inhabitants in 1709 to 624,000 in 1784.\textsuperscript{19} While population growth was not consistent across Alsace, some regions appeared to grow particularly fast. Among these were the communities surrounding the forest of Haguenau,\textsuperscript{20} including Hatten, which is on the east edge of the forest, in an area known as l’Outre Forêt. The number of people

\textsuperscript{17} For example the Palatine emigration of 1709–1710. A short history can be seen at <http://www.geocities.com/kiltsfamily/emigration.htm>.

\textsuperscript{18} Boehler, \textit{Une société rurale}, III: Annexe 7, 2241.


\textsuperscript{20} François-Georges Dreyfus, \textit{Histoire de l’Alsace} (France: Hachette, 1979), 166 [hereafter Dreyfus, \textit{Histoire}].
per square kilometre in Alsace in 1784 was 39.21 In comparison, in Pennsylvania in 1790 the number of people per square kilometre averaged only 0.264.22 To put these figures into a modern context, in Nova Scotia in 2006 there were 17.3 people per square kilometre.23

The overpopulation in Alsace resulted in the division of land into smaller and smaller parcels, which led many of the landless to choose immigration to America as well as eastern Europe.24 After 1749 and 1763, the authorities removed restrictions on emigration,25 and peasants, always on the lookout for land, responded massively to offers of colonization.26

The Henninger men were no doubt attracted by the availability of cheap land in Pennsylvania. As Kenneth D. McCrea writes,

For most eighteenth-century immigrants to America, the primary reason for crossing the ocean was the potential for land ownership. Although there were many other reasons for immigrating, including religious free-
dom, famine, wars and other threats to one’s well-being, land ownership was probably the single most significant reason to risk the trip.\(^{27}\)

While land would not have been available for purchase in mid-eighteenth century Alsace by men such as Michel, Georg and Jacob Henninger, it was offered for sale in Pennsylvania. In 1682 William Penn (1644–1718) began a process of establishing a colony in North America based on Quaker beliefs of dignity, freedom of conscience and equality. When the British Crown granted Penn the land which became Pennsylvania, most of it was inhabited by the Native American peoples. Penn “established a system whereby land was purchased from the Indians before European settlers were allowed to move onto the land.”\(^{28}\) The system of applying for land was changed in 1765 for two reasons:

One was to prevent land speculators from taking up large tracts of land and thereby making it hard for the average person to find a suitable tract of land. The second was to provide a method for settlers already on the land to start the process of obtaining title to their land without having to pay any money up front.\(^{29}\)

Before 1765, individuals would have to pay a fee at the time they requested a warrant. Under a new Application program, however, the sequence of events was altered. McCrea explains the process:

Previously the prospective landowner would submit an application along with a fee based on the number of acres. The Land Office would then issue a warrant to the applicant. Having the warrant allowed the person to contact the Deputy Surveyor for that region and have him prepare a survey of the property. The survey (a drawing of the boundaries of the property) would be sent to the Surveyor General’s office. The Surveyor General would then prepare a return (a written description of the boundaries) which would be sent to the Land Office. On receipt of these documents and fees, the Land Office would issue a patent for the land. The patent gave the individual full ownership of the property.\(^{30}\)

After the introduction of the Application program, the price of land was “five pounds sterling per hundred acres,”\(^{31}\) which would only have to be paid at the stage of applying for a patent. Five pounds per hundred acres was probably extremely good value. While I have not been able to find exactly how much £5 in Pennsylvania in 1765 would be in American dollars in 2007, the inventory of Michael Henninger [Sr. ]’s estate in 1774 gives the value of a number of items e.g. a rifle, £2.10.0\(^{32}\) and the more valuable of two beds and bedsteads, £3.15.0.\(^{33}\)

Another possible reason for emigration from Europe during the eighteenth century was religious persecution. However, it is unlikely


\(^{28}\) Ibid.

\(^{29}\) Ibid.

\(^{30}\) Ibid.


\(^{32}\) One pound was equal to 20 shillings, and each shilling to 12 pence, so £2.10.0 is 2 pounds, 10 shillings and 0 pence.

\(^{33}\) “A True Inventory Appraisement ... of the moveable goods, and other effects of Michael Heninger Late Deceased of the Township of Maxethany in the County of Berks ... Tayler, dated 30 September 1774,” Estate of Michael Henninger [Sr.].
that this was the cause of the Henninger emigration. In the first place, Hatten was in an area belonging to the comtes de Hanau-Lichtenberg, where the king’s agents remained Protestant, rather than Catholic. In Alsace in general the Protestant forms of religion were tolerated, and Alsatian Lutherans, like the Henninger family, were loyal to the Catholic French crown.34

It is also possible that family reasons that can only be guessed at persuaded Georg, Jacob and Christian to travel to Pennsylvania, where their uncle Michel was already settled. It is noteworthy that not one child of Georg, Jacob or Christian was named for their father, Martin, who died in 1772. Naming children after parents was common practice in Alsace and Pennsylvania among German-speaking people in the eighteenth century. Georg named sons after Henninger family members Christian, Jacob and Johannes; Jacob named sons Christian, Johann Georg, Jacob, Michael and John; Christian named sons George, John, Jacob and Christian. One has to wonder why only Christian’s son James2, as far as has been ascertained to date, named a son Martin.

For emigrants like Michael, George, Jacob and Christian, “the colony of Pennsylvania must have seemed like a land of opportunity … [with] generous land grants and political and religious freedom.”35 Whatever their reasons for emigration, the Henninger family members settled successfully in the new world and left many descendants.

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**Genealogical charts for Hans PeterC and Johann ConradB will be found on page 17 and for Johann MartinA on page 18. For an overview of the Henninger family, see the chart on page xi.**

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**Genealogical Summary**

1. **HANS PETERCHENNINGER**, died 15 March 1652 in Hunaweier, Alsace, France. He married 22 May 1649 in Hunaweier, possibly as his fifth wife, ELISABETH, widow of Johann Heimes, late citizen of Reichenweyer. She was buried 9 March 1652.

**Child of Hans Peter Henninger and Elisabeth Heimes:**

1. **JOHANN CONRADBHENNINGER**, born probably 20 February 1650 and died 19 June 1712, Hatten, Alsace. He married say 1694, possibly as his third wife, ANNA ROSINA GRÄBER. In the baptisms of their first two children, he was called a shopkeeper from Mannheim, Lutheran, now residing in Rittershofen, and she
was described without maiden name as a Calvinist. Her maiden name is given in the baptisms of their later children, in which she is identified as Reformed. She was born about 1670 and died in 1742.  

Children of Johann Conrad and Anna Rosina (Gräber) Henninger:

1. SUSANNA MARGRETHA HENNINGER, born 11 February 1695, baptized 13 February 1695 at Rittershofen Lutheran, Alsace; died in 1752 in Hatten; married 1) 14 January 1715 at Hatten JOHANN JACOB DIETSC, who died 8 February 1728; married 2) 2 May 1730 JOHANN JACOB HUMPERT.

P1. 2. JOHANN MICHEL¹ HENNINGER, born 21 December 1697, baptized 4th Sunday in Advent 1697 at Rittershofen Lutheran, sponsors Diebold Wahl, Michael [illegible] shopkeeper at Sultz, and Maria Catharine wife of Joh. Fried. Kampmann pastor here [Rittershofen]; died in Maxatawny Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, 15 September 1774; married 18 February 1721 in Hatten ANNA MARIA PARY/ PARIS.

3. ANNA CATHARINA HENNINGER, born say 1698; single sponsor in 1716 and 1718 at Hatten Lutheran.

4. CATHARINA ROSINA HENNINGER, born say 1702; single sponsor in 1720 at Hatten Lutheran.

5. MARIA MAGDALENA HENNINGER, born about 1704; died in 1769 in Hatten; married 1) 5 February 1725 at Hatten Lutheran HANS MICHAEL TSCHANTZ, son of Benedict Tschantz of Steffisberg, Bern, Switzerland; 2) say 1736 (daughter born 1737) JOHANN JACOB WOLF, weaver.

6. JOHANN MARTIN¹ HENNINGER, (Hans Peter, Conrad) born 25 September 1707; died in Hatten 5 October 1772, aged 65 years, 10 days; married by say 1733 ANNA CATHARINA FUCHS, of Kilchendorf. He is described as a weaver and farmer.

40. Information on Johann Conrad Henninger and his children is derived from Annette K. Burgert, *Eighteenth Century Emigrants from the Northern Alsace to America* (Camden, Maine: Picton Press, 1992), 593–94 [hereafter Burgert, Northern Alsace]; and separate reports to the author by Trudy Schenk and Patricia Law Hatcher from the registers of the Evangelische Kirche Hatten (FHL microfilm 734404) [hereafter Evangelische Kirche Hatten].

41. Johann Michel (P1) is discussed in Chapter 2, “Pennsylvania,” along with his nephews Johann Georg (P2) and Johann Jacob (P3). Christian (NS1) is discussed in Chapter 3, “Nova Scotia.”
Children of Johann Martin and Anna Catharina (Fuchs) Henninger:42

i. **MARIA EVA HENNINGER**, born 11 December 1734 in Hatten.

P2 ii. **JOHANN GEORG HENNINGER**, born 10 April 1737, baptized 11 April in Hatten; married by 1770 Catharina Levan.

P3 iii. **JOHANN JACOB HENNINGER**, born 1 April 1739 in Hatten; married 1) by 1771 or early 1772 Eva _____, probably Eva Hill; 2) by 1778 Catharina Kimmel.

iv. **JOHANN MICHEL HENNINGER**, born 7 November 1741 in Hatten; died 16 June 1747 in Hatten.

v. **ANNA CATHARINA HENNINGER**, born 2 August 1744 in Hatten.

vi. **MAGDALENA HENNINGER**, born 13 November 1746 in Hatten; died 25 April 1749 in Hatten.

vii. **JOHANN MICHAEL HENNINGER**, born 23 November 1748 in Hatten; died 6 March 1768 in Hatten.

viii. **CONRAD HENNINGER**, born 4 January 1752 in Hatten; died 11 May 1760 in Hatten.

NS1 ix. **CHRISTIAN HENNINGER**, born 26 January 1755 in Hatten, witnesses Jacob Humbert, son of Johann Heinrich Humbert, citizen and butcher; Magdalena, single daughter of Jacob Wolff, citizen and linen weaver; and Joh. Heinrich Drechsler, single son of Johann Drechsler, citizen here [Hatten]; died after 16 July 1825 in Nova Scotia; married 22 April 1789 in Windsor, Nova Scotia, Mary Canon.

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42. Information on Johann Martin and his children is taken from the Hatten church registers (FHL microfilm 731404).
### Hans Peter Henninger

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hans Peter HENNINGER</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>d.</strong> 15 March 1652, Hunaweier, Alsace, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>m.</strong> (possibly as fifth wife) 22 May 1649, Hunaweier, Alsace, France, Elisabeth HEIMES, widow</td>
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### Johann Conrad Henninger (Hans Peter)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Johann Conrad HENNINGER</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>b.</strong> probably 20 February 1650, Hunaweier, Alsace; <strong>d.</strong> 19 June 1712, Hatten, Alsace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>m.</strong> (possibly as his third wife) say 1694, Anna Rosina GRÄBER</td>
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### Susanna Margretha HENNINGER

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>b.</strong> 11 February 1695, Rittershofen, Alsace; <strong>d.</strong> 1752, Hatten, Alsace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>m.</strong> 1) 14 January 1715, Hatten, Johann Jacob DIETSCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>m.</strong> 2) 2 May 1730, Hatten, Johann Jacob HUMPERT</td>
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### Johann Michel HENNINGER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Johann Michel HENNINGER</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>b.</strong> 21 December 1697, Rittershofen; <strong>d.</strong> 15 September 1774, Maxatawny Township, Berks Co., Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>m.</strong> 18 February 1721, Hatten, Anna Maria PARY/PARIS</td>
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### Anna Catharina HENNINGER

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<tr>
<td><strong>b.</strong> say 1698</td>
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### Catharina Rosina HENNINGER

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<td><strong>b.</strong> say 1702</td>
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### Maria Magdalena HENNINGER

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<td><strong>b.</strong> about 1704; <strong>d.</strong> 1769, Hatten</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>m.</strong> 1) 5 February 1725, Hatten, Hans Michael TSCHANTZ</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>m.</strong> 2) say 1736, Johann Jacob WOLF</td>
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### Johann Martin HENNINGER

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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>m.</strong> say 1733, Anna Catharina FUCHS</td>
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Johann Martin Henninger (Johann Conrad, Hans Peter)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Place of Death</th>
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<tr>
<td>Johann Martin HENNINGER</td>
<td>25 September 1707</td>
<td>5 October 1772</td>
<td>Alsace</td>
<td>Hatten, Alsace</td>
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<td>m. say 1733, Anna Catharina FUCHS</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maria Eva HENNINGER</td>
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<th>Place of Death</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>m. by 1770, Berks Co., Catharina LEVAN</td>
<td>15 June 1748, Maxschany, Pa.</td>
<td>25 May 1822</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johann Jacob HENNINGER</td>
<td>1 April 1739</td>
<td>22 September 1823</td>
<td>Hatten</td>
<td>South Whitehall Township, Lehigh Co., Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>m. 1) 1771 or early 1772, probably Eva HILL</td>
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<tr>
<td>m. 2) by 1778, Catharina KIMMEL</td>
<td>15 August 1757, 16 June 1837</td>
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<td>Johann Michel HENNINGER</td>
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<td>16 June 1747</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anna Catharina HENNINGER</td>
<td>2 August 1744</td>
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<td>Magdalena HENNINGER</td>
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<td>25 April 1749</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johann Michael HENNINGER</td>
<td>23 November 1748</td>
<td>6 March 1768</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conrad HENNINGER</td>
<td>4 January 1752</td>
<td>11 May 1760</td>
<td>Hatten</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christian HENNINGER</td>
<td>26 January 1755</td>
<td>after 16 July 1825</td>
<td>Hatten</td>
<td>Nova Scotia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. 22 April 1789, Windsor, Nova Scotia, Mary CANON</td>
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</table>
Chapter 2
Pennsylvania

Michael

P1. JOHANN MICHEL\(^1\) HENNINGER (Johann Conrad, Hans Peter), the first of this family from Hatten to emigrate, was born in Rittershafen, Alsace, 21 December 1697, son of Johann Conrad Henninger and Anna Rosina Gräber.\(^1\) Michael\(^2\) died in Maxethany\(^3\) Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, on or immediately after 15 September 1774, when he made a nuncupative will.\(^4\) He married 18 February 1721 in Hatten ANNA MARIA PARY.\(^5\) In Hatten records, he is identified as a Schneider (tailor). The immigrant family of Hans Michel Henninger, 32; Anna Maria Henninger, 26; and Conrat Henninger, 9, arrived on 11 September 1731 in Philadelphia from Rotterdam on the ship Britannia.\(^6\) Anna Maria had a child just two months after their arrival. The church records of Hatten do not show children born or buried during this nine-year gap between births.

Who’s Who
Johann Michel\(^1\) (Michael) was the uncle of Johann Georg and Johann Jacob, who are discussed in the next two sections of this chapter, and of Christian, who is discussed in Chapter 3. For an overview of the Henninger family, please see the genealogical chart on page xi.

1. Evangelische Kirche Rittershafen, Alsace, FHL microfilm 767897.
2. Once Michel Henninger arrived in Pennsylvania, documents refer to him as “Michael.” I do the same in my commentary.
3. The spelling of this township name varies in early documents. The modern spelling is Maxatawny.
4. Estate of Michael Henninger [Sr.]. A nuncupative will is one given orally to witnesses rather than written.
6. Ralph Beaver Strassburger and William John Hinke, Pennsylvania German Pioneers: A Publication of the Original Lists of Arrivals in the Port of Philadelphia from 1727–1803, 3 volumes (Birdsboro, Pa.: Pennsylvania German Society, 1934; Picton Press, 3 vol. reprint, 1992), 1:47–54 [hereafter Strassburger and Hinke, Pennsylvania German Pioneers]. They interpreted the signatures as Hemminger, but the name is Heninger with a bar over the n to double it. List A also shows an Anna Barbara Heininger, 32, but comparison with the men’s list (both are alphabetized) makes it clear this is an error for Steininger.
When he was naturalized at a court at Philadelphia held on 24, 26, 27 September 1743, Michael is described as being of Philadelphia County. He settled in Maxatawny Township, Berks County, where he was a tailor.

Michael appears in the records of Jerusalem Lutheran and Reformed Church, Western Salisbury, Lehigh County, as a sponsor at the baptism of Johannes Ginckinger, baptized 4 August 1755; with his wife Anne Maria at the baptism of Christian Ginginger, baptized 18 January 1761; and at the baptism of Daniel Ginckinger, baptized 28 August 1763, all sons of Martin Ginckinger and Rosina, who was the daughter of Michael and Anna Maria. Michael and/or Anna Maria were also sponsors for children of Thomas Gowringer, Elisabetha Kelchner, Johann Michel Scherer, Anna Maria Kutz, and Conrad Heniger [Conrad (Michael) and Catharina’s son].

On 21 October 1755 Michael took out a land warrant and by 1758 was a licensee of a tavern in Macungie Township. In March 1757, David Schultz “went to Macungie Township at the request of Michael Henninger and prepared a … petition which was subsequently signed by 45 people. The petitioners requested the Court at Easton to grant an additional tavern license for their area.” The tavern would be situated “on a Road That leads from Heidelbergh and Whitehall Townships down towards Philadelphia and being Situated very near The Said Townships of Salisbury and upper Milford.” In this petition Michael is described as an “Inhabitant of Maccongy Township” and as “an honest and Sober person fit for such a Business.” The petition was granted.

Michael and his son Conrad were both millers, as was Michael’s nephew Christian Henninger many decades later in Nova Scotia. In his will dated 9 February 1763, Michael wrote, “As my Son Conrad hath the Mill of his Father who gave it him One hundred Pounds cheaper So shall all the three Children have equal Shares of my Inheritance….”

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8. Estate of Michael Henninger [Sr.]


10. The spelling of their Christian names and surname varies.


12. Moselem (Zion) Lutheran Church Records in “Church Book for The Community at Ontelauene commenced The 1st Jany. 1741, Berks County, Pennsylvania,” Collections of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, 261 (1911): 18, 20, 54, 82 [hereafter “Moselem Lutheran Church Records,” CGSP]. These records have been microfilmed by the FHL as “Church Records 1737–1964, Moselem Zions Lutheran,” FHL microfilm 21546. Also F. Edward Wright, Berks County Church Records of the 18th Century, 4 vol. (Westminster, Maryland: Family Line Publications, 1993) 2:180, 180, 185, 190 [hereafter Wright, Berks County Church Records]. The church was in Richmond Township, not Ontelauene, although the name Ontelauene was used.


15. See page 53.

16. Estate of Michael Henninger [Sr.].
Michael’s close connection to his son-in-law Martin Ginginger\(^7\) is shown in 1760 when a jury was ordered to “lay out a public road from Lewis Klotz, Esquire, in Macoonshy [Macungie] Township beginning at Klotz’s line with Martin Ginginker’s land [the map shows Ginginker’s mill], then by the road from Fort Allen to Philadelphia [the map shows it crossing little Lehy] [Lehigh], then to Martin Ginginker’s house where Michael Henninger lived, then through the woodland of Michael Ginginker and Daniel Turney….\(^8\)

\(^{17}\) Martin’s surname is spelled in a number of ways. I refer to him in my commentary as “Ginginger.”

The estate file of Michael Henninger [Sr.] contains three wills: a signed will from 1763, an unsigned will from August 1774, and a nuncupative will from September 1775. In his 9 February 1763 will, he named his wife, Anna Maria, as executrix and left her £150, directing her to “put out the farm and receive the interest thereof for her support besides the Reservations from the Mill which his Son Conrad hath.” The deaths of his wife Anna Maria and son Michael prompted him to dictate a new will 5 August 1774 in which he left his property equally to his son Conrad; his daughter Rosina, wife of Martin Ginginger; and the children of his son Michael, deceased. Executors were “my son in law the said Martin Ginckinger and my son in law Peter Barris of Philadelphia….” The will was not signed, and there were no witnesses. At the bottom in smaller faint letters appears “The above was wrote by Nicholas Hermany at the request of Michael Henninger who died before it could be executed.” A nuncupative will was drawn up for him on 15 September 1774 that was very similar to the will of 5 August 1774. This nuncupative will was signed 20 September 1774 by Martin Kinkinger and Nicholas Heramny. Despite there being a valid nuncupative will with executors named, the court issued an administration CTA. In “A True Inventory Appraisiment … of the moveable goods, and other effects of Michael Heninger Late Deceased of the Township of Maxethany in the County of Berks … Tayler,” dated 30 September 1774, there are bonds listed from nine individuals including Martin Ginckinger, Conrad Henninger, Georg Henninger, Michael Henninger, and Jacob Henninger. We can deduce that these five are his son-in-law, two sons and two nephews. The estate settlement wasn’t harmonious. On 11 December 1775 Conrad complained about the administration of Rosina and Martin Kinkinger.

---

Children of Johann Michel¹ and Anna Maria (Pary) Henninger:

i. JOHANN CONRAD² HENNINGER, baptized 14 May 1722 in Hatten, Alsace, sponsors Conrad Rausche, Hans Wahl, and Maria Catherina, widow of Hans Martin Humpert; married by say 1745 ANNA CATARINA KUTZ. He emigrated with his parents to Philadelphia on the ship Britannia at the age of 9 and was naturalized at a court held in Philadelphia 11–13 April 1743. He is possibly the “Conrod Hinnegar” whose will was proved 15 August 1786 in Washington County, Virginia.
Israel Daniel Rupp writes: “a few years after the erection of Berks, the number of taxables was rising of one hundred among whom were the following principally Germans in 1757....” The list included Michael Henninger and Conrad Henninger.\textsuperscript{28} Conrad took out warrants for land in 1755 and again in 1766.\textsuperscript{29}

**Children of Johann Conrad\textsuperscript{2} and Anna Catharina (Kutz) Henninger:**

1. **JOHANNES\textsuperscript{3} HEMINGER**, son of Conrad Heminger and wife Catharina Kutz[in], born in father’s house 3 September 1746, baptized 13 November 1746 at Moselem Lutheran, sponsors Johannes [Reuss?] and Hanna Hottenstein[in].\textsuperscript{30}

2. **UNNAMED CHILD** of Conrad Heninger and Anna Cath. Kutz[in], baptized between 12 January and 23 April 1749 at Moselem Lutheran, sponsors Johannes Hill and wife Hanna.\textsuperscript{31}

3. **ANA CATHARINA HENINGER**, daughter of Johann Conrad Heninger and wife Mar. [sic]\textsuperscript{32} Cath. Kutz[in], baptized 27 January 1751 at Moselem Lutheran, sponsors Nicolaus Kutz and Ana Barbara Rausch[in].\textsuperscript{33}

4. **CONRAD HENINGER**, son of Conrad Heninger and wife Catharina Kutz[in], born 2 February 1755, baptized 23 March 1755 at Moselem Lutheran, sponsors Michael Heninger and Barbara Haup[in].\textsuperscript{34}


\textsuperscript{29} Conrad Heninger took out the first warrant on 15 January 1755 for 25 acres. The section for when the warrant was returned and the patent completed is entirely blank (Berks Warrant #H76). Conrad took out the second warrant on 9 April 1766 for 150 acres. On 18 February 1790, 70.71 acres were returned; the patentee was Jacob Sweirer. On 29 March 1790, 30.35 acres were returned; the patentee was “Michael Christian [sic] Christman” (Berks County Warrant Register 6: 34; FHL microfilm 1033195).

\textsuperscript{30} “Moselem Lutheran Church Records,” CGSP, 261:16; also Wright, *Berks County Church Records*, 2:179.

\textsuperscript{31} “Moselem Lutheran Church Records,” CGSP, 261:37; also Wright, *Berks County Church Records*, 2:183.

\textsuperscript{32} In addition to the records given here, her name in other Moselem records was Cathernia, a sponsor, in the baptism record of a child of Maria Rosina Heninger; and Anna, a sponsor, in the baptism record of a child of Jo. Jacob Kutz (“Moselem Lutheran Church Records,” CGSP, 261: 31, 54).

\textsuperscript{33} “Moselem Lutheran Church Records,” CGSP, 261:53; also Wright, *Berks County Church Records*, 2:185.

\textsuperscript{34} “Moselem Lutheran Church Records,” CGSP, 261:82; also Wright, *Berks County Church Records*, 2:190.
5. UNNAMED CHILD of Conrad Honinger, baptized 11 September 1757, sponsors Michael Honinger and Eva Dunkel.35

ii. MARIA ROSINA HENNINGER, born 21 November 1731 in Pennsylvania, baptized 27 November 1731 by Rev. John Casper Stoever, sponsors Sebastian Zimmerman, Anna Elizabeth and Anna Maria Levan.36 Hieronymus Kelm and Rosina Henninger[in] were sponsors for a child of Jacob Bucher and Ana Margr. Schwink[in] on 8 June 1747 at Moselem Lutheran.37 A year later a child of Maria Rosina, Pater incertus [father uncertain] was baptized at Moselem Lutheran. She married between 1748 and say 1754 (child born 4 August 175538) MARTIN GINGINGER.

Child of Maria Rosina2 Henninger:

1. ANA CATHARINA HENNINGER3, daughter of Maria Rosina Henninger[in], Pater incertus, born 8 June 1748, baptized on 30 July 1748, the seventh Sunday of Trinity, at Moselem Lutheran, sponsors Johann Conrad Heninger and wife Anna Catharina.39

Children of Maria Rosina2 (Henninger) and Martin Ginginger:

2. JOHANNES GINCKINGER, son of Martin Ginckinger and wife Rosina, born and baptized 4 August 1755 at Jerusalem Lutheran and Reformed Church, sponsors Johann Michael Heninger and Barbara Heubien.40

3. CHRISTIAN GINGINGER, son of Martin Ginginger and Rosina, baptized 18 January 1761, age about three weeks, by Rev. Daniel Schumacher at Schmaltzgass [Jerusalem], sponsors Michael Hänninger and Anna Maria.41

4. DANIEL GINGINGER, son of Martin Ginginger and Rosina, born 29 July 1763, baptized 28 August 1763 at Jerusalem Lutheran, sponsors Michael Hänninger Sr. and Barbara Heyl[in], widow.42

iii. JOHN MICHAEL HENNINGER, born 30 September 1736 and baptized 29 October 1736 by Stoever in Maxatawny Township, sponsors Heinrich Christ and Eva Kuhn;43 died between 24 December 1770 and 11 February 177144; married by say 1765 (child born 24 February 176645) probably either Eva MARIA DUN-
The baptisms of the children of Michael Henninger name his wife as Eva Maria or Eva.

A connection between Michael Henninger (Honinger) and Eva Dunkel is suggested by baptisms at Dunkel’s Reformed Church, Greenwich Township, Berks County, as Michael and Eva were sponsors there in 1757 for a child of Conrad Honinger, and in 1758 for a child of Jacob Dietrich. If this sponsor is Michael, and if Eva Dunkel became his wife (it is not uncommon to see sponsors who are later married to each other), they would have been 21 and 17 respectively at these sponsorships, as Michael was born 30 September 1736, and Eva 16 December 1740. Another connection between Michael and the Dunkel family is that at his death he owed John Dunkel £39.8.9, and Killian Dunkel £46. Eva Dunkel was probably the daughter of John and Anna Margaret Dunkel. Unfortunately the 1783 will of John Dunkel of Greenwich names only two of his six children, but two of those missing children could be Eva and Killian. One could argue, however, that a marriage between Michael Henninger and Eva Maria Dunkel is unlikely as there is an eight-year gap between the 1758 sponsorships by the unmarried couple and the 1766 birth of their first known child, and no Dunkel was a sponsor for Michael and Eva’s children at Moselem Lutheran.

Another, though less likely, possibility for a wife of Michael [Jr.] is Eva Maria Krämer. There are connections between Michael Henninger [Jr.] and the Krämer family. Elisabetha Krämer was a sponsor of a child of Michael and Eva, and Friderich Krämer was the sponsor of another. At his death Michael owed money to Frederich Krämer. However, Maria Eva, daughter of George and Maria Eva (Kuhn) Krämer, was born 26 August 1748, which would make her barely 16 at marriage. This birth date would not agree with the birth date of 16 December 1740 on the tombstone of Anna, wife of Michael Henninger. John Michael Heininger (with no indication if this were the father or son) was the only sponsor for a son of Peter Hauk in 1760. Michael Hön(n)inger and wife Eva Maria were sponsors at Dunkel’s in 1765 for a child of Peter Dunkel and in 1769 for a child of Killian Dunkel.

The will of Michael Henninger of Maxetany, written in German on 29 December 1770, and witnessed by Antony Schrerer and Georg Henninger, was proved 11 February 1771. In it he referred to “his own [unnamed] wife” and to Mr. Sebastian Levan, who was authorized to invest any money belonging to the children, and further shall “put the children to trades and let them...

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46. Other name in records is Eva.
47. My thanks to Patricia Law Hatcher for locating information on the Dunkel and Krämer families and for the analysis.
48. Wright, Berks County Church Records, 2:53, 55.
49. The birth and death (6 February 1790) dates of Anna, widow of Michael Henninger, are given on her tombstone (Charles F. Seng, “Tombstone Inscriptions, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania” [Penn Forest Township, Pa.: typescript, 1983; copy at Mennonite Library and Archives of Eastern Pennsylvania] [hereafter Seng, “Tombstone Inscriptions, Lehigh County”] 94).
51. Other name in records is Maria Eva.
52. Wright, Berks County Church Records, 2:182.
53. Seng, “Tombstone Inscriptions, Lehigh County.” Tombstone dates, however, can be inaccurate.
54. Wright, Berks County Church Records, 2:55.
55. Wright, Berks County Church Records, 2:56, 56.
be learned and let them go also to School and Church and to the Sacrament.” In the accounting by Eva Heninger, widow of Michael Heninger the younger of Maxetany, potter, there are a great many charges against the estate, with at least fifty disbursements listed. In fact the list of creditors gives researchers an insight into who was living in the area at the time.\(^56\) There is a court record in which there is a capias debt against Michael Henninger for £400. The process was initiated by John Meader, a weaver, Philip Dock, a nailer, George Shup and Nicholas Shup.\(^57\) As these men do not appear in the accounting, it is likely these debts had been paid, that is if the debt was due from Michael Henninger [Jr.] and not his father.

It is obvious from the will and administration that Michael [Jr.] was primarily a farmer. Reference is made in the will to “the grain that is in the Barn” from which “my wife shall have twenty Bushels of Rye and five Bushels of Wheat. Further of the Meat when it shall be sold my Wife shall have the Meat of one Hog before hand ….” Michael’s wife and Sebastian Levan were empowered to sell the land after his death. In the Inventory are listed, among other things, “2 horses, a Bay Mair, a 2 year-old colt, 3 Red Cows, steers, a heifer, 3 yearling calves, and 9 hogs.”\(^58\)

**Children of Johann Michael\(^2\) and Eva Maria (______) Henninger:**

1. **EVA MARIA\(^3\) HENNINGER**, daughter of Michael Henninger and Eva Maria, born 24 February 1766, baptized 19 May 1766 at Moselem Lutheran, sponsors Heinrich Durr and Eva Humpert[in].\(^59\)


3. **MARIA ELISABETHA HENNINGER**, daughter of Michael Henninger and wife Eva Maria, born 8 September 1770, baptized 28 October 1770 at Moselem Lutheran, sponsors Friderich Kraemer and Maria Olinger.

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\(^{56}\) See opposite page for a list of the creditors of Michael Henninger [Jr.]’s Estate.

\(^{57}\) Civil Court Docket, Berks County, February Term, 1768, #166. A capias debt is a writ or process commanding an officer to arrest the person.

\(^{58}\) Estate of Michael Henninger [Jr.].

\(^{59}\) The births and baptisms of all three children are listed in “Moselem Lutheran Church Records,” CGSP, 261:133, 137, 143; also Wright, *Berks County Church Records*, 2:201, 204, 207.
Johann Michel (Michael) Henninger (*Johann Conrad, Hans Peter*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Johann Michel HENNINGER</th>
<th>b. 21 December 1697, Rittershofen, Alsace, France; d. 15 September 1774, Maxatawny Township, Berks Co., Pa.</th>
<th>m. 18 February 1721, Hatten, Alsace, France, Anna Maria PARY/PARIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johann Conrad HENNINGER</td>
<td>bp. 14 May 1722, Hatten</td>
<td>m. by say 1745, Pa., Anna Catharina KUTZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Rosina HENNINGER</td>
<td>b. 21 November 1731, Pa.</td>
<td>m. between 1748 and say 1754, Martin GINGINGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Michael HENNINGER</td>
<td>b. 30 September 1736, Maxatawny Township, Pa.; d. between 24 December 1770 and 11 February 1771, Maxatawny</td>
<td>m. by say 1765 probably either Eva Maria DUNKEL or Eva Marie KRÄMER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Creditors of Michael Henninger [Jr. ]’s Estate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anthony Adam</th>
<th>Jacob Greff</th>
<th>Maria Ohlinger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Godfrey Anner</td>
<td>George Heninger</td>
<td>Philip [Ohlinger?]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Beck</td>
<td>Nicholas Hermany [?]</td>
<td>John Price Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthias Beck</td>
<td>David Hottenstein</td>
<td>James Read Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Behle</td>
<td>Christopher Kein</td>
<td>Michael Roth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Binges [?]</td>
<td>Frederick Krämer</td>
<td>Philip Roth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valentine Brobst, Executor for Jacob Levan Esq.</td>
<td>Adam Kutz</td>
<td>Martin Schinckel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valentine Christ</td>
<td>George Kurtz</td>
<td>Casper Schmeck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Dietrich</td>
<td>Jacob Leiby</td>
<td>George Schöffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Dörr</td>
<td>Sebastian Levan</td>
<td>Anthony Schräder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dunckel</td>
<td>Jacob Maag</td>
<td>Nicholas Schuacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(name occurs twice)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rosina Schwenck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killian Dunckel</td>
<td>Nicholas Maiesser</td>
<td>Carl Schiebely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Eble</td>
<td>Jacob Mayer</td>
<td>Jacob Teysher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Eisenmann</td>
<td>George Mumy</td>
<td>Casper Winck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Esser</td>
<td>Carl Nessendorff</td>
<td>Theobald Winck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Ginginger</td>
<td>George Ohlinger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Who’s Who

Johann Georg (George) was the nephew of Johann Michel\(^1\), who is discussed in the previous section, and the brother of Johann Jacob, who is discussed in the next section of this chapter, and of Christian, who is discussed in Chapter 3. For an overview of the Henninger family, please see the genealogical chart on page xi.

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**Georg**

P. **JOHANN GEORG\(^1\) HENNINGER** (Johann Martin, Johann Conrad, Hans Peter) was born in Hatten, Alsace on 10 April 1737 and baptized 11 April, the [eldest] son of Johann Martin and Anna Catharina (Fuchs[en]) Henninger.\(^6\) He emigrated to Pennsylvania on the ship *Chance* in 1763. Georg died 14 July 1815, aged 78 years, 3 months, 1 day, and was buried in the cemetery in Grimville, Berks County, Pennsylvania, where his tombstone reports that he had twelve children, six boys and six girls.\(^6\) He married CATHERINE LEVAN\(^6\) who was born 15 June 1748 in Maxschany and died 25 May 1822.\(^6\) Catharina’s will lists only four sons and six daughters.\(^6\)

Georg\(^6\) and his wife Catharina were sponsors at the baptism of Ana Catharina Graff, 1 April 1771,\(^6\) Maria Ester Graff, 11 October 1772,\(^6\) Catharine Hettler, daughter of John and Maria Hettler in 1785,\(^6\) and Catharina, daughter of Friederich and Susannah Henninger, 28 February 1796.\(^6\) Georg was a sponsor in 1784 at the baptism of the son of John Ginginger and Anna Eva.\(^7\)

Georg settled in Northampton County and appears on tax lists there a number of times. In 1767 and 1768 Georg Heninger, wagoner, is shown as having one horned cattle in Upper Milford.\(^7\) In 1773, he has “2 horses, 1 cattle,” and has paid “£1.13.4. tax, £2.6.0 quitrents” in “Maccongie” Township.\(^7\) In 1773, Georg Heninger had 300 acres.

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\(^6\) Tomstone of Johann Georg Henninger.
\(^6\) Tomstone of Johann Georg Henninger.
\(^6\) Tomstone of Catharina Henninger, Greenwich Township, Berks County, transcribed by the author 12 August 1995.
\(^6\) Tomstone of Catharina Henninger, Greenwich Township, Berks County, transcribed by the author 12 August 1995.
\(^6\) Abstracts of Berks County, Wills, 2(1800–1825): 253. The photocopy of the German will is almost impossible to read (Estate of Catharina Henninger, 1822, Albany, provided by the Berks County Register of Wills [hereafter Estate of Catharina Henninger]. I refer to her as “Catharina.”
\(^7\) Church Book of the Ziegel Church, Weisenberg Township, Lehigh County. See information on John and Leonard Henninger in Appendix C, page 133.
70 cleared, 3 cows and 4 sheep in Macungi. In 1782 Georg Heninger, farmer, is shown as having no land, 6 horses and possibly 7 cattle. In 1786, again in Macungi, Georg is shown on the tax lists as having 6 horses and 7 cows, as well as a distillery. Tax is listed as £13.6.0.

There are other records of Georg Henninger in Northampton County in the late eighteenth century. On 5 August 1777, Georg Henninger took the oath of Allegiance in Northampton County. On 6 April 1789, John Ritter of Millers Town, Northampton County, blacksmith, sold to Georg Henninger of Macungie Township, yeoman, for £12 one cow, one swine, and all household stuff and implements. The items sold suggest that this was security, rather than an outright sale. Georg Haninger appears on the 1790 census of Macungie Township, Northampton County, in a household of just himself and one female.

Georg Henninger took out a land warrant in 1793 in Brunswick. However, there were three Georg Henningers in the area in 1793 old enough to have taken out a warrant: Georg¹, Georg² (Georg¹), born say 1766; and Georg³ (Michael², Michael¹), born in 1768, so it is possible this warrant was taken out by one of the younger men. Georg was one of twelve jurors on 10 January 1797.

There are also records that Georg (or men with similar names) served his new country during the Revolutionary War, as he appears on several muster rolls. The Georg Hansringer who was a private in the 6th class, 5th company, 2nd battalion (muster roll) in 1778 may have been Georg Henninger. Georg Henecher was a private in the 6th battalion in 1780. Georg Haninger was in the 6th class of the 1st Battalion of Northampton County, 1 November 1781 to 1 January 1782. He received $26.60 as pay and subsistence for service to 1781 in the 5th Regiment, served in the 5th Regiment and received $76 pay and subsistence to 1 January 1782, and served in the 3rd Regiment and was paid $80.00, a “Gratuity allowed the non-commissioned
Gravestones of Georg (left) and Catharina (right) in Grimville Cemetery, Berks County. Photographs by Isabel Henniger, 1995.

In translation from the German, the inscriptions read:

(left) Here lies Georg Henninger. He was born in Germany in Hatten in the Alsace on 13 April 1737. He married Catharine Levan and raised 12 children, 6 sons and 6 daughters. He died the 14th July 1815 [last line hard to read].

(right) Here lies Catharina Henninger, wife of Georg Henninger. She was born in Maxatawny, Berks County on the 15th June 1748. During her marriage she raised 12 children, 6 sons and 6 daughters. She died 25th May 1822, having lived for 73 years, 11 months and 10 days. Her [Biblical] text is Jeremiah, chapter 42, verse 12.

The close connection between the Henninger cousins in Pennsylvania is illustrated by a number of documents. Georg was a witness to the will of Michael² Henninger [Jr.] in 1770. Georg appears in the inventory of the estate of Michael Henninger [Jr.], with a bond dated 1 January 1772 of £1.10.1, and in the Inventory of the Estate of Michael Henninger [Sr.] in 1774 with a bond of £33.18.3. A mortgage was taken out on 19 December 1794 whereby Georg Henninger of Macungie Township lent £31.10.00 to Christian Ginginger of the Town of Northampton. The mortgage was satisfied 11 April 1797 when Georg Henninger received full payment from Christian Ginginger.

Georg did not leave a will; his widow Catherina and sons George and Christian were granted administration of his estate on 7 August 1815. The will of Catherina, widow of Georg of Albany Township, “Bergs” County, written 13 June 1818 and probated 21 May 1822, mentions that she and Georg are both to be buried at Grimville, and names sons Johan Georg, Christian, Friedrich, and Johannes Henninger, and daughters Marija Hetler, Chatrina Shankweiler, Elizabeth Hammel, Machdalena Schmidt, Sussanna Henninger, and Eva Hartman.

85. Estate of Michael Henninger [Jr.].
86. Estate of Michael Henninger [Sr.].
88. Estate of Georg Henninger, 1817, Albany Township, Berks County Register of Wills.
89. Estate of Catharina Henninger.
A genealogical chart showing Johann Georg\textsuperscript{1} and his children will be found on page 34.

Children of Johann Georg\textsuperscript{1} and Catharina (Levan) Henninger:

i. \textbf{GEORG\textsuperscript{2} HENINGER}, born say 1766; married CATHARINA SCHWANCKWEILER, daughter of Jacob Schwanckweiler, of Macungie Township, cordwainer. The marriage occurred between 7 April 1787, when Jacob left a legacy of £50 to his unmarried daughter Catharina in his will,\textsuperscript{90} and 4 February 1794 when “Catherine wife of George Heninger of the same place cordwainer” signed the release, witnessed by Johannes Henninger, George Henninger, Jr., George Henninger, and Catharina Henninger, all of Macungie.\textsuperscript{91} “A list of youngmens who have arrived to their age since the year 1778” who have taken the oath includes George Henninger [Jr]. on 9 December 1781.\textsuperscript{92}

Children of Georg\textsuperscript{2} and Catharina (Schwanckweiler) Henninger include:

1. GEORG\textsuperscript{3} HENINGER, born 9 March 1791, baptized at Zion Lutheran Church.\textsuperscript{93}

2. LYDIA HENNINGER, born 28 March 1793, baptized at Trexlertown Union Church, Upper Macungie Township.\textsuperscript{94}

3. MARIA HÄNINGER, born 28 November 1794, baptized 26 December at New Bethel Zion, sponsors Fridrich Henninger and Maria Helmans (both single).\textsuperscript{95}

ii. CHRISTIAN HENNINGER, born 4 September 1768, died 9 October 1841,\textsuperscript{96} married EVA CATHARINA GEBHARD,\textsuperscript{97} who was born 19 January 1766 and died 12 February 1826, aged 60 years, 1 month and 3 days.\textsuperscript{98}

Children of Christian\textsuperscript{2} and Eva Catharina (Gebhard) Henninger:

1. LIDIA\textsuperscript{3} HENINGER, born 27 March 1790, baptized at Zion Lutheran Church, Macungie Township, Berks County.\textsuperscript{99}

2. GEORG HENINGER, born 1 May 1792, baptized Zion Lutheran Church, Macungie Township, Berks County.

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\textsuperscript{90}. German will (no translation) of Jacob Schwanckweiler, Northampton County Wills, I: 477 (FHL microfilm 946457).
\textsuperscript{91}. Northampton County Deeds, C2:323–34.
\textsuperscript{92}. Northampton County Public Records, I:219.
\textsuperscript{94}. Humphrey, \textit{Lehigh County Births}, 108.
\textsuperscript{95}. Ziegler, “New Bethel Zion Church Baptisms,” \textit{Allemangel}, 36.
\textsuperscript{96}. Dates from tombstone at Grimville, Berks County (Burgert, \textit{Northern Alsace}, 245).
\textsuperscript{98}. Berks County, Pennsylvania, Marriages, 1730–1800 [includes burials] (FHL microfilm 1697680, Item 1). Eva’s tombstone reads: \textit{Denkmal für Eva Catharina Ehefrau von Christian Henninger eine geborne Gebhart sie war geboren 1766 19 Jan starb Feb 12 1826 alt 60 Jahr 1 monat und 3 Tag. [In memory of Eva Catharina, née Gebhart, wife of Christian Henninger. She was born 19 January 1766, died 12 February 1826, aged 60 years, 1 month and 3 days.}
3. CHRISTIAN HENINGER, born 21 February 1794, baptized Zion Lutheran Church, Macungie Township, Berks County.

4. DANIEL HENINGER, born 7 February 1796, baptized Zion Lutheran Church, Macungie Township, Berks County.

5. HENRICH HENNINGER, born 21 November 1798, baptized at Jordan Lutheran Church, South Whitehall Township, Lehigh County.100

iii. ANNA MARIA HENNINGER, born 6 September 1769, baptized 15 October 1769 at Moselem Lutheran, sponsors Benjamin Weisser and Maria Ginger;101 married by 1785 JOHN HETLER/HATLER.102 Georg and Catharina Henninger were sponsors at the baptism of Catharina Hettler, daughter of John and Maria Hettler in 1786, at Ziegel Church, Weisenberg Township.103

iv. JACOB FRIDERIC HENNINGER, born 15 November 1771, baptized 22 December 1771 at Moselem Lutheran, sponsors Jacob Henninger and Eva Hll[j]104; died 28 August 1856 at Beaver, Columbia County; he and his wife are buried in Harger’s Cemetery (St. Peter’s Church), Beaver Township, Columbia County.105 Friderich married 26 April 1795 SUSANNA GEBHARDT,106 who was born 19 April 1772 and died 3 March 1858.107

Children of Friderich2 and Susannah (Gebhard) Henninger

1. CATHARINA3 HENNINGER, born 2 February 1796, baptized 28 February 1796, sponsors Georg and Catharina Henninger.108

2. JOHANNES HENNINGER, born 1 July 1797.

3. MICHAEL HENNINGER, born 9 September 1798.109


v. CATHARINA HENNINGER, born say 1773; married by say 1793 probably DANIEL SCHANCKWEILER. (The marriage is presumed to have taken place in 1793, as their first child was baptized at Zion’s Lutheran Church, Lower Macungie, Lehigh County in 1794.110)
vi. **ELIZABETH HENNINGER**, born say 1775; married by say 1796 probably **JOHN HAMMEL** (child of John and Elizabeth Hammel baptized 1797 at Jordan Reformed, South Whitehall Township, Lehigh County).¹¹¹

vii. **JOHANNES HENNINGER**, born say 1781; married 1) 7 October 1806 **MARIA CATHARINA WEHR**, born 1 October 1778, died 12 June 1807, buried Heidelberg Church Cemetery; married 2) **MARIA _____**, born 1799; died 1868, buried in the Allentown Union Cemetery.¹¹²

viii. **EVA HENNINGER**, married by 1822 **PETER HARTMAN**. There was a payment made from the estate of Catherina Henninger to Peter Hartman.¹¹³

ix. **MAGDALENA HENNINGER**,¹¹⁴ married by 1822, probably **MICHAEL SCHMIDT/SMITH**. There was a payment made from the estate of Catherina Henninger to Michael Smith.¹¹⁵

x. **SUSSANNA HENNINGER**, unmarried in 1822.¹¹⁶

xi. Unidentified son mentioned on father’s tombstone, but not in mother’s will.

xii. Unidentified son mentioned on father’s tombstone, but not in mother’s will.

¹¹². Both burials are listed in Charles F. Seng, “Tombstone Inscriptions, Lehigh County,” 95. There were two other men named Johannes/John Henninger in the area at the time. Johannes³ (*Conrad²*, *Michael¹*), born in 1746, was probably too old, and John² (*Jacob¹*), born in 1793, too young to be the husband of Maria Catharina.
¹¹³. Estate of Catharina Henninger.
¹¹⁴. She is not the Maria Magdalena, born 29 May 1782, baptized 16 June at Jordan Lutheran Church, South Whitehall Township, Lehigh County, daughter of “Georg Henninger [and] Barbara,” noted in all the abstracts of the church (see, for example, William John Hinke, “Church Record of the Jordan Lutheran Church, South Whitehall Township, Lehigh County, 1740–1801,” 26 [FHL microfilm 20354, item 6] [hereafter Hinke, “Jordan Lutheran”]). The tombstone referencing twelve children of Georg and Catherina does not mention another wife, and there was no other Georg Henninger in the area. That Magdalena is surely the daughter of Georg and Barbara Steininger, who had several other children baptized at Jordan Lutheran in this time period.
¹¹⁵. Estate of Catharina Henninger.
¹¹⁶. Ibid.
Johann Georg Henninger (Johann Martin, Johann Conrad, Hans Peter)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Marriage Date</th>
<th>Spouse Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johann Georg Henninger</td>
<td>10 April 1737, Hatten, Alsace, France;</td>
<td>14 July 1815, Berks Co., Pa.</td>
<td>Catharina LEVAN (b. 15 June 1748, Maxschany, Pa.; d. 25 May 1822)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georg Henninger</td>
<td>say 1766, Pa.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Henninger</td>
<td>4 September 1768, Pa.;</td>
<td>9 October 1841, Pa.</td>
<td>Eva Catharina GEBHARD (b. 19 January 1766; d. 12 February 1826)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Maria Henninger</td>
<td>6 September 1769, Pa.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Friderich Henninger</td>
<td>15 November 1771, Pa.;</td>
<td>28 August 1856, Beaver, Columbia Co., Pa.</td>
<td>Susanna GEBHARDT (b. 19 April 1772; d. 3 March 1858)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catharina Henninger</td>
<td>say 1773, Pa.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Henninger</td>
<td>say 1775, Pa.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Henninger</td>
<td>say 1781, Pa.</td>
<td>1) 7 October 1806, Maria Catharina WEHR (b. 1 October 1778; d. 12 June 1807)</td>
<td>Maria _____ (b. 1799; d. 1868)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eva Henninger</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magdalena Henninger</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussanna Henninger</td>
<td>Pa.</td>
<td>unmarried in 1822</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified son</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified son</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
P3. JOHANN JACOB1 HENNINGER born 1 April 1739 in Hatten, Alsace, the [second] son of Johann Martin and Anna Catharina (Fuchs[in]) Henninger.117 He emigrated to Pennsylvania in the ship Polly in 1766.118 Jacob died 22 September 1823.119 He married 1) by 1771 or early 1772 Eva ______, probably Eva Hill,120 2) by 1778 CATHARINA KIMMEL, who was born 15 August 1757 and died 16 June 1837.121

During the Revolutionary War, Jacob appears on several muster rolls. Like Georg, his surname appears with many variants. Jacob may or may not have been one of the following soldiers: Jacob Hansringer, a private in the 6th class, 5th company, 2nd battalion in 1778;122 Jacob Hantsinger, a private in the 3rd class, 1st company, 6th battalion in 1778;123 Jacob Heninger, a private in the 6th class, 8th company, 1st battalion, between 1 November 1781 and 1 January 1782, discharged December 3, after 28 days.124

Northampton County records show Jacob living there during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Jacob Heninger [not clear if father or son] took communion on 6 October 1798 at St. Paul’s Blue Church, Upper Saucon Township, Lehigh County.125 He paid taxes in Whitehall Township, Northampton County, in 1786, where he is shown as having 200 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows and tax payable of £1.3.0.126 He appears as Jacob Haninger on the 1790 census of Whitehall Township, Northampton County, with himself, two females [his wife Catharina and one daughter], and four males under 16 [George, Friedrich, Christian, Daniel].127

Jacob Henninger of South Whitehall, County of Lehigh & State of Pennsylvania, yeoman, wrote his will in July 1816,128 naming his wife, Catharina, and children Christian, Daniel, Jacob, and John; son-in-law Abraham Snyder [wife not indicated], and heirs of his deceased son John George and the latter’s widow Catharine. He also states “I give and bequeath unto Elizabeth [difficult to read, possibly Swander], the illegitimate child of my daughter Catharina the sum of fifty pounds.”129

Who’s Who
Johann Jacob (Jacob) was the nephew of Johann Michel1, who is discussed in the first section of this chapter, and the brother of Johann Georg, who is discussed in the previous section of this chapter, and of Christian, who is discussed in Chapter 3. For an overview of the Henninger family, please see the genealogical chart on page xi.

117. Evangelische Kirche Hatten, 46.
118. Strassburger and Hinke, Pennsylvania German Pioneers, 1712.
119. Tombstone in Jordan Lutheran Church Cemetery, South Whitehall Township, Lehigh County (Seng, “Tombstone Inscriptions, Lehigh County,” 95).
120. Jacob Henninger and Eva Hill sponsored a child of Georg Henninger in December 1771 (“Moselem Lutheran Church Records,” CGSP, 261:146). It was not uncommon for a soon-to-be-married couple to appear together as sponsors.
121. Her maiden name and the fact that she was the wife of Jacob Henninger are on her tombstone in Jordan Lutheran Church Cemetery, South Whitehall Township, Lehigh County (Seng, “Tombstone Inscriptions, Lehigh County,” 95).
125. Clarence E. Beckel, Records of St. Paul’s Lutheran and Reformed Church (Blue Church) in Upper Saucon Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, 1748–1892, 2 vols. (typescript at the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, 1939), 293; and FHL microfilm, 22074.
126. “Northampton County Taxes,” 220.
128. The day in July is left blank.
129. Estate of Jacob Henninger, #524, Lehigh County Register of Wills (FHL microfilm 2079586) [hereafter Estate of Jacob Henninger]. The will is signed with an X.
A genealogical chart showing Johann Jacob and his children will be found on page 38.

Child of Johann Jacob\(^1\) and Eva (probably Hill) Henninger:

i. **CHRISTIAN\(^2\) HENNINGER**, born 8 December 1772, son of Jacob and Eva Henninger, baptized 3 January 1773 at Mosel-em Lutheran, sponsored by Christian Henninger and Maria Ginginger[en];\(^{130}\) died before 1784 when his father named another son Christian (see child v).

Children of Johann Jacob\(^1\) and Catharina (Kimmel) Henninger:

ii. **JOHAN GEORG HENNINGER**, born 3 July 1779, baptized 8 August at Jordan Lutheran, South Whitehall Township, son of Jacob and Catharina Heininger;\(^{131}\) died by 1816 (called deceased in father’s will); married August 1805 CATHARINA MEYER, the daughter of A. Meyer. She was born 24 October 1784, died 29 November 1848, and is buried in Jordan Lutheran Church Cemetery.\(^{132}\)

iii. **ANNA MARIA HENNINGER**, born 17 April 1781, baptized 20 May at Jordan Lutheran, South Whitehall Township, Lehigh County;\(^{133}\) probably died by 1816 (not in father’s will); married possibly ABRAHAM SNYDER. Only one son-in-law, Abraham Snyder, is mentioned in Jacob’s will. He could have been the husband of Anna Maria or her sister Catharina.

iv. **JACOB FRIEDRICH HENNINGER**, born 27 August 1782, baptized 10 November at Johann Lutheran, South Whitehall Township, Lehigh County;\(^{134}\) died 6 June 1863; married CATHARINA _____, who was born 9 March 1789 and died 3 July 1853.\(^{135}\) Jacob took out a warrant for the sum of £95.73 in Whitehall Township, Northampton County, in May 1811.\(^{136}\)

v. **CHRISTIAN HENNINGER**, born about 7 October 1784 ("born 3 weeks ago at baptism"), or 29 October 1784 (tombstone),\(^{137}\) baptized 28 October at Jordan Lutheran Church, South Whitehall Township, Lehigh County;\(^{138}\) died on 19 December 1826 in South Whitehall Township;\(^{139}\) married LYDIA KEHLER\(^{140}\) [Kohler], who was born 19 May 1792, and died 17 January 1849. She was buried in West Salisbury Church Cemetery.\(^{141}\)

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135. Details on tombstones of Jacob Friedrich and Catharina in the New Section, Jordan Lutheran Cemetery (Seng, “Tombstone Inscriptions, Lehigh County,” 95).
136. Northampton Warrant #H643, Whitehall, 07 May 1811, Return 11 May 1811, recorded H4: 605. Northampton County Warrant Register 17:87 (FHL 1003198). It is possible that the warrant might have been taken out by the father rather than the son. The son is referred to in his father’s will as Jacob.
137. Seng, “Tombstone Inscriptions, Lehigh County,” 95.
139. Details on tombstone in Jordan Lutheran Church Cemetery (Seng, “Tombstone Inscriptions, Lehigh County,” 95). Seng adds the notation, “Wife and seven children (Christian, son of Jacob and Catharina, born 3 Jan. 1784)!”
140. Christian and Lydia (Kehler) Henninger are given on a *taufschein* as parents of Daniel, born 1 February 1813 in Whitehall Township, Lehigh County, baptized eight days later. The only sponsor was Daniel Henninger, single (Earnest, “Henninger on Fraktur”).
141. Seng, “Tombstone Inscriptions, Lehigh County,” 95.
vi. **DANIEL HENNINGER**, born 14 September 1788 (tombstone);
died 22 July 1825, buried in Jordan Lutheran Church Cemetery.\(^{142}\)
Daniel Henninger, single, was a sponsor at the baptism of Daniel
Henninger, born 1 February 1813 in Whitehall Township, son of
Christian and Lydia (Kehler) Henninger.\(^{143}\)

vii. **MICHAEL HENNINGER**, born 28 October 1790, baptized 25
December at Jordan Reformed Church, South Whitehall Town-
ship, Lehigh County;\(^ {144}\) died by 1816 (not in father’s will).

viii. **JOHN HENNINGER**, born 25 November 1793, baptized 1 Janu-
ary 1794 at Jordan Reformed Church, South Whitehall Town-
ship, Lehigh County;\(^ {145}\) died 11 August 1880, buried in the New
Section, Jordan Lutheran Church Cemetery; married in 1823
Susanna Guth, who was born in 1801.\(^ {146}\)

Child of Johann Jacob Henninger, mother unknown:

ix. **CATHARINA HENNINGER**, married (possibly) Abraham
Snyder. There is no baptismal, marriage or death record for
her, but she is referred to in her father’s will as the mother of
an illegitimate daughter, Elizabeth [the surname is difficult to
read, possibly Swander].\(^ {147}\) Only one son-in-law is mentioned in
Jacob’s will. He could have been the husband of Catharina or of
Anna Maria.

\(^{142}\) Seng, “Tombstone Inscriptions, Lehigh County,” 95. A Daniel Henninger
appears as a sponsor at the baptism of Daniel Henninger, son of Christian
and Lydia (Kehler) Henninger (Earnest, “Henningers on Fraktur”). Perhaps the
older Daniel is the younger brother of Christian.

\(^{143}\) Earnest, “Henningers on Fraktur.”

\(^{144}\) William John Hinke, “Church Record of the Jordan Reformed Church,
South Whitehall Township, Lehigh County, 1765–1858,” 24 (FHL microfilm
20354, item 5).

\(^{145}\) Ibid, 28.

\(^{146}\) Details on tombstone in the New
Section, Jordan Lutheran Church Cem-
etery (Seng, “Tombstone Inscriptions,
Lehigh County,” 95).

\(^{147}\) Estate of Jacob Henninger.
Johann Jacob Henninger *(Johann Martin, Johann Conrad, Hans Peter)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Johann Jacob HENNINGER</th>
<th>b. 1 April 1739, Hatten, Alsace, France; d. 22 September 1823, South Whitehall Township, Lehigh Co., Pa.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **m. 1)** 1771 or early 1772, Pa., probably Eva HILL | Christian HENNINGER  
| b. 8 December 1772, Richmond Township, Berks Co., Pa.; d. before 1784 |
| **m. 2)** by 1778, Pa., Catharina KIMMEL (b. 15 August 1757; d. 16 June 1837) | Johan Georg HENNINGER  
| b. 3 July 1779, South Whitehall Township; d. by 1816  
| m. August 1805, Catharina MEYER (b. 24 October 1784; d. 29 November 1848) |
| Anna Maria HENNINGER | b. 17 April 1781, South Whitehall Township; d. probably by 1816  
| m. possibly Abraham SNYDER |
| Jacob Friedrich HENNINGER | b. 27 August 1782, South Whitehall Township; d. 6 June 1863, South Whitehall Township  
| m. Catharina _____ (b. 9 March 1789; d. 3 July 1853) |
| Christian HENNINGER | b. about 7/29 October 1784, South Whitehall Township; d. 19 December 1826, South Whitehall Township  
| m. Lydia KEHLER [KOHLER] (b. 19 May 1792; d. 17 January 1849) |
| Daniel HENNINGER | b. 14 September 1788; d. 22 July 1825, South Whitehall Township |
| Michael HENNINGER | b. 28 October 1790, South Whitehall Township; d. by 1816 |
| John HENNINGER | b. 25 November 1793, South Whitehall Township; d. 11 August 1880, South Whitehall Township  
| m. 1823 Susanna GUTH (b. 1801) |
| **Mother unknown** | Catharina HENNINGER  
| m. (possibly) Abraham SNYDER |
Chapter 3

Nova Scotia

NS1. CHRISTIAN HENNINGER left records of his presence in Nova Scotia that have been known for some time, but the events in his life before he arrived there have not until now been brought to light. Although, as we shall see, there are records of Christian Henninger in both Alsace and Pennsylvania, the challenge is first to show that the Christian Henninger born in Alsace is the same as the Christian Henninger who left traces of his presence in Pennsylvania, and secondly to establish that this Christian Henninger, who lived from about 1767 to 1776 in Pennsylvania, later settled in Nova Scotia. There are baptismal records in Alsace, which place Christian in a family some members of which then appear in Pennsylvania records. The link between Alsace and Pennsylvania lies in a record of a baptismal sponsorship, and the link between Pennsylvania and Nova Scotia lies in Christian’s military service. It will be possible to show that, having fought first for the Americans and then for the British during the American Revolution, Christian was granted land in Nova Scotia after the war. The evidence that Christian Henninger of Nova Scotia is part of the Henninger family of Alsace and Pennsylvania is circumstantial but compelling.

From Alsace to Pennsylvania

CHRISTIAN¹ HENNINGER (Johann Martin, Johann Conrad, Hans Peter) the youngest of nine children of Johann Martin (Conrad) and Anna Catharine (Fuchs[in]) Henninger, was born in Hatten, Alsace, at 7.00 a.m. on 26 January 1755 and baptized the next day, witnesses being Jacob Humbert, son of Johann Heinrich Humbert, a citizen and butcher, Magdalena, a single daughter of Jacob Wolff, a citizen and weaver.

Who’s Who

Christian was the nephew of Johann Michel¹ (Michael) and the brother of Johann Georg and Johann Jacob, who are all discussed in Chapter 2. For an overview of the Henninger family, please see the genealogical chart on page xi.
of linen, and Joh. Heinrich Drechsler, single son of Johann Drechsler, a citizen here [Hatten].

By 1766, several members of the Henninger family had emigrated from Alsace to Pennsylvania: Christian’s uncle Johann Michel, with his wife and son, Conrad, arrived in Philadelphia in 1731; Christian’s older brother Johann Georg emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1763; and another older brother, Johann Jacob, followed in 1766.

Records of the Nova Scotia Christian Henninger attest to the fact that he was German born, and also give some evidence of the circumstances of his emigration. In a petition to the crown in 1810, Christian Henninger “humbly prays that he may have a grant of four hundred Acres of wilderness land” in the County of Hants, Nova Scotia. As part of his request, Christian states that “he was born in Germany.”

As we have seen, Alsace, though part of France at the time of Christian’s birth in the eighteenth century, was still German-speaking and the inhabitants thought of themselves as German.

In the same petition of 1810, Christian states “that he came to Philadelphia in North America when fourteen years of Age.” The Pennsylvanian oath of allegiance and supremacy, and the oath of abjuration were signed by males “of the age of sixteen years or upwards.” Thus, at 14, Christian would not have signed the oaths, and there would not have been a record of his arrival. If in his 1810 petition he overstated his age to the authorities in Nova Scotia and had accompanied his older brother Johann Jacob in 1766, Christian would have been 11 years and 9 months when he and Jacob arrived in Philadelphia on the Polly. It is unlikely that Christian travelled with other family members. Jacob and Christian’s older brother, Georg had arrived in 1763 – when Christian was only 8 – so was already settled. His father Johann Martin died in Hatten on 5 October 1772, aged 65.

If Christian did not travel with his brother Jacob, one possibility is that he could have sailed with another Hatten family to join his two brothers. According to Annette K. Burgert, there was only one ship with passengers from Northern Alsace that sailed to America in 1769, the year Christian was 14, and that was the Minerva. None of the three passengers for whom she identified origins seems to have had any connections with the Henninger family of Hatten. However, Burgert identified eight men who emigrated from Hatten to Pennsylvania between 1767, when Christian was 12, and 1770 when he was 15. Of these, the most likely to have brought Christian to America was Adam Humbert, a passenger on the Hamilton in 1767.

There are a great many connections between the Henninger and Humbert families in Hatten, and at least one recorded contact

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1. Evangelische Kirche Hatten, 278.
6. Strassburger and Hinke, Pennsylvania German Pioneers, 1:xxvii
7. Strassburger and Hinke, Pennsylvania German Pioneers, 1:712.
8. Evangelische Kirche Hatten.
10. These were Hans Georg Jacob and Hans Henrich Jacob from Lampensloch (now part of Soultz-sous-Forêt) and Philip Seyfrit from Volksberg (now part of Wingen-sur-Moder) (Burgert, Northern Alsace, 277, 463).
11. On the ship Hamilton, which arrived in Philadelphia on 9 November 1767, were Johann Diebold Hauck, Adam Humbert, Johann Christian Kirschennam and Johann Heinrich Velten. On the Minerva, which arrived in Philadelphia on 1 October 1770, were Johann Georg Bastian, Johann Heinrich Bastian, Fridrich Köhlfhoffer, and Johann Jacob Kuntz (Burgert, Northern Alsace, 229, 268, 291, 510; 41, 307, 320).
in Pennsylvania. An early connection is the baptism in Hatten on 14 May 1722 of Johann Conrad Henninger, son of Johann Michel, at which one of the sponsors was Maria Catharina, widow of Hans Martin Humpert. Other events in Hatten include the marriage on 2 May 1730 of Christian’s father’s sister, Anna (also known as Susannah) Margaretha, widow of Johann Jacob Dietsch, to Johann Jacob Humpert, son of Johann Georg Humpert. One of the godparents at Christian’s baptism in Hatten in 1755 was Johann Jacob Humbert, son of Johann Heinrich Humbert. The following year, on 11 November 1756, Maria Eva Henninger, daughter of Johann Martin Henninger (and Christian’s oldest sister), was a sponsor at the baptism of Johann Georg Humbert, a child of Adam Humbert and Barbara Fleick. On 12 February 1758 in Hatten, Johann Jacob Henninger, son of Martin Henninger (and brother to Christian), was a sponsor at the baptism of Johann Adam Humbert, a son of Adam Humbert and Barbara Fleick.

The connection between the Henningers and the Humberts continued in Pennsylvania. At Moselem Lutheran Church in Richmond Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, Eva Humpert was a sponsor on 19 May 1766 at the baptism of Eva Maria, daughter of Michael Henninger. The church is the same one where Christian Henninger, as we shall see, was a sponsor in 1773.

Once in Pennsylvania, Christian left three traces of his presence: a record of a baptismal sponsorship, a name on a muster roll, and a mention in the pension application of a fellow prisoner of the British. The first shows that a Christian Henninger was a sponsor at the birth of Christian, son of Jacob and Eva Henninger at Moselem Lutheran Church, Richmond Township, Berks County on 3 January 1773. The other sponsor was Maria Gingen [in], and around the two names is a bracket with the word ledig [single]. The father of the infant Christian was Jacob (Martin, Conrad) Henninger, brother of Christian. It is very likely that it was Christian who was the sponsor at his nephew’s baptism. At the time of the baptism, Christian would have been a few days shy of 18, and no other Christian Henninger has been found in Pennsylvania in 1773 who would have been of an age to be a sponsor. Only five Christian Henningers have been located in the eighteenth century in Pennsylvania. The oldest was this Christian, who was probably in Pennsylvania only from 1767 to 1776. The remaining four were all born in Pennsylvania. The second Christian was Christian (George), born on 4 September 1768. At 4 years of age he would not have been old enough to be a sponsor. The third was the child being baptized. The fourth and fifth were not yet born: Christian, born 21 February 1784, whose mother was Catharina Kimmel, and his father Jacob Henninger, who had remarried, and Christian, born 21 February 1794, the son of Christian (George) and Eva Cath-

12. All events at Evangelische Kirche Hatten.
15. That Jacob, father of Christian and husband of Eva, is likely to be the Johann Jacob from Hatten is corroborated by the record that he was a sponsor at the baptism of Jacob Friderich (George), who was born 15 November 1771 and baptized at Moselem Lutheran Church on 22 December 1771 (“Moselem Lutheran Church Records,” CGSP, 261:146; also Wright, Berks County Church Records, 2:209).
16. Dates from tombstone at Grimville, Berks County (Burgert, Northern Alsace, 245).
17. Humphrey, Lehigh County Births, 108.
18. Details on tombstone in Jordan Lutheran Church Cemetery, South Whitehall Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania (Seng, “Tombstone Inscriptions Lehigh Co.,” 95).
None of these children could have been sponsors at the 1773 baptism.

The second record of the presence of Christian \(^1\) in Pennsylvania – a name on a muster roll – requires some analysis. It is an essential piece of evidence linking the Christian of Alsace and Pennsylvania with the Christian of Nova Scotia.

**Christian’s Military Service**

CHRISTIAN’S PETITION to the crown in 1810 in Nova Scotia states that “at the commencement of the late American Warr he was forced to take up Arms as a Militia Man in the said State of Philadelphia and march against the British and was taken prisoner at Long Island.”

To understand which troops Christian might have fought with during the American Revolution, we need to understand a little about both the American and the British forces.

As the Battle of Long Island was fought on 27 August 1776, Christian must have joined one of the four Pennsylvania forces fighting there: the Pennsylvania State Rifle Regiment, commanded by Colonel Samuel Miles; the Pennsylvania State Battalion of Musketry, commanded by Colonel Samuel John Atlee; the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Edward Hand;\(^2\) or the four companies of the Pennsylvania contingent of the Flying Camp commanded by Lt. Col. Peter Kichlein.\(^3\) The four companies under Lt. Col. Kichlein were from Northampton County, where Christian’s brother Jacob had settled. Likewise, men from Northampton County and Berks County, where Christian’s brother Georg had settled, were recruited into the Pennsylvania State Rifle Regiment. However, men from Northampton and Berks Counties do not seem to have been part of the Pennsylvania State Battalion of Musketry or of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment.\(^4\)

The name “Christian Henninger” does not appear in that exact form on any muster roll in Pennsylvania.\(^5\) However, two similar

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25. In addition to the published *Pennsylvania Archives*, the militia accounts for Northampton County (FHL 1024993 and 1024994) were examined for the author by Heather Long. These are loose papers containing muster rolls, substitution statements, vouchers, and other miscellaneous records. The only remotely similar references were Christon Hineagar on an undated (1780–1783) muster of the 5th battalion, which is surely for the Christian Minninger in that battalion, and Christopher Hagner in Captain Kling’s company on 10 April 1778, too late to be captured at Long Island.
names have been found. The first is Chris. Havener, who enlisted 28 May 1776 at Reading in Capt. John Spohn’s company and was “taken” 16 November 1776,26 the date the troops were captured at Fort Washington. Christian Henniger was captured at the Battle of Long Island, which occurred on 27 August 1776, so this possibility can be eliminated.

The second mention is a better fit. Christian Hagenger appears on a muster roll in the second battalion of Associators in the County of Northampton in Captain Hagenbuch’s Company. The original of this roll is not now at the Pennsylvania Archives,27 and the accuracy of the published name cannot be verified. The roll was transcribed twice in the published Pennsylvania Archives. The first list presents the date of enlistment, 9 July 1776, after every name; the second omits the date but numbers the 104 privates. Both lists transcribe the name as Christian Hagenger.28

It seems very likely that this “Christian Hagenger” was in fact Christian Henninger. A search of the records for other young men of military age and with similar names has found only one other possibility: Christoph Hagener, son of Friedrich and Christina Hagener, who was born 23 October 1760 and baptized at St. Michael’s and Zion Lutheran Congregation in Philadelphia.29 At the time of the muster, in July 1776, Christoph Hagener was still a few months shy of 16, so rather young for military service. Moreover, the Hagener family was rooted in Philadelphia, making it unlikely that Christoph Hagener would have enlisted in Captain Hagenbuch’s company in Northampton County rather than in Philadelphia.30

Christian Henninger, on the other hand, was 21, with family living in the area. It is probable that the name Christian Hagenger in the muster list is a scribal error. As Kenneth D. McCrea writes in his Introduction to Pennsylvania Land Applications, “In colonial times … Pennsylvania was a British colony. There was a language problem because many of the German immigrants spoke little or no English. This led to frequent errors in the recording of German names in the written records of the day.”31 The soldier recording names on the muster roll of Captain Hagenbuch’s company might well have spoken only English. Perhaps the scribe confused the name Henninger with that of the company Captain and so began Christian’s surname with “Hagen” but ended it with the final syllable of Henninger. So there is a strong possibility that Christian Henninger fought in Captain Hagenbuch’s company in the second battalion of Associators in the County of Northampton.

The history of the Associators, of which Christian’s company was a member, appears to have been as follows:

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27. Communication from Jonathan R. Stayer, Head of the Reference Section, Pennsylvania State Archives, to Patricia Law Hatcher on behalf of the author.
28. “Northampton Muster Rolls,” Pennsylvania Archives, 5th ser., 8: 99–100, 531–35. Captain Hagenbuch’s surname is given as Hagenbuck on both transcriptions. The date of the report is erroneously given as 6 August 1775 on the first list. There are other minor differences between the published lists, indicating they were transcribed independently.
30. A search of the land warrant registers for Berks and Northampton Counties provided no Hagenger but several Henninger entries. Friedrich and Christina appear in the church records until their deaths (ibid., 1:95, 97, 130, 162, 185, 193, 221, 256; 2:301, 510; 5: 1116, 1125, 1200, 1218, 1280, 1285).
Between the summer of 1775 and the end of 1776, Pennsylvania sent twelve battalions or regiments of volunteers to that army. These were recruited for the service of the United Colonies, and furnished Pennsylvania’s quota of men requested by Congress. They were known as the Pennsylvania Line of the Continental Army. In addition, other men throughout Pennsylvania in 1775 banded together of their own accord to form fifty-three battalions of military “Associators,” as they called themselves. Volunteers from these “associated” battalions, singly and in companies, formed part of the Flying Camp sent to New Jersey in the summer of 1776. These “Associators” and the Pennsylvania Line, all of whom were volunteers, were the men who bore the burden of war in Pennsylvania until the passage of the militia act of 1777, when the State for the first time had a draft law.\textsuperscript{32}

As Eugene R. Slaski writes,

In May 1775, following the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord, the County [of Lehigh] Committee of Correspondence responded to orders from the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety and created a local military system directing the townships to establish armed companies called Associates. Anyone who failed to join these companies was labelled a non-Associate and his actions were watched closely.\textsuperscript{33}

This atmosphere provided an incentive for Christian to join the Associates as did many other young Americans of German extraction. While Christian’s contention in his 1810 petition to the crown in Nova Scotia that “he was forced to take up Arms as a Militia Man,”\textsuperscript{34} may be accurate, it is more likely that the recruiting tactic used was persuasion rather than outright coercion, particularly as there was no draft of troops in Pennsylvania until 1777.\textsuperscript{35} One must also remember that it would hardly have been politic for Christian to tell officers of the British crown that he joined the American forces eagerly.

\section*{Changing Sides}

\textbf{THE BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND}, fought between the American Continental army and the British, took place on 27 August 1776. General Lord Howe, with 20,000 British and Hessian troops, and George Washington with 10,000 Americans, commanded the two armies. Companies of the 2nd Battalion of the 84th Regiment of Foot, the Royal Highland Emigrants, took part in the Battle of Long Island,\textsuperscript{36} and it was this regiment that Christian joined after his capture. There are many interesting accounts of the Battle of Long Island,\textsuperscript{37} in which the American forces were badly beaten. In a letter to his brother John, written on 6 September 1776, Captain Casper Weitzel describes New
York as “like a wire mouse trap, easy to get in, but hard to get out.” He goes on to describe the battle:

The little army we had on the Island, of about five thousand men, was surrounded by fifteen or twenty thousand of the English and Hessians, when the engagement began, they gave us a good deal of trouble but we fought our way bravely through them. The number of English and Hessians killed is surprising great, and of ours very trifling; but they have taken about seven hundred of our people prisoners. …

Life for Christian after his capture at the Battle of Long Island was probably not pleasant. There were far more American prisoners than the regular prisons could accommodate:

A number of churches were pressed into service as prisons. From the beginning, the churches were viewed as temporary quarters. … Brick Church, North Dutch Church, Middle Dutch Church, Quaker Meeting House, Presbyterian Church, Scot Church, and French Church were all employed as prisons for the influx of captives in 1776–1777.

The use of ships as prisons began early in the war. The prison ships were generally anchored at Wallabout Bay near Remsen’s Mill on Long Island across from New York City. Conditions were terrible:

Association[s] of intense horror are linked with the records of the prisoners and prison ships of New York. Thousands of captives perished miserably of hunger, cold, infection, and in some cases of actual poison. All the prisoners taken in the battle near Brooklyn in August 1776 … were confined in New York, nearly 4000 in all. … The great fire in September; the scarcity of provisions; and the cruel conduct of the Provost Marshal all combined to produce intense sufferings among the men, most of whom entered into captivity, strong, healthy, young, able-bodied, the flower of American youth of the day.

Dandridge goes on to describe the condition of the prisoners: “At the time those were taken on Long Island a considerable part of them were sick of the dysentery” and were crowded in the churches and on board prison ships, “three, four or five hundred together, without any blankets or anything for even the sick to lie upon, but the bare floors or pavements.” Many prisoners died.

The third trace of Christian’s presence in Pennsylvania is included in an account by a fellow soldier of time spent in captivity. Frederick Nagel, of Allen Township, Northampton County, mentions Christian’s name in a deposition in his 1837 pension application. Nagel describes his involvement in the Battle of Long Island, his capture, and his experience as a prisoner of the British:


43. Hamilton Fish has written, “Actually, three times as many American Patriots were liquidated – 13,000 on the infamous British prison ships and in New York prisons – than the 4,300 killed in the American armed forces during the entire war.” Hamilton Fish, New York State: The Background of the Revolution (New York: Vantage Press, 1976) quoted at <longislandgenealogy.com/prison.html>.
He, together with seven hundred others, were put in two small churches, and in two or three days, were all put together in one church (large church), with the window-shutters shut, for about ten days, and fed on nothing but green apples, and drank water out of old pork barrels.  

The apples were brought to the church-door in a cart, and flung into the church. At the end of ten days, we got some bread. We were kept in the church until about the first of October, and then taken out and put on board of a British ship, which was called the “Juliana.” The ship was very dirty, and we were fed on old biscuit, which was almost rotten.

We remained in said ship until the last of October, when they offered to release as many as would swear that they would not take up arms again. He with several others refused to take the oath; some did; some he heard died on the road home. They were then put on other vessels and taken to Halifax. He refused to take the required oath, supposing that he could escape as soon as they came to land. Some time after they were at Halifax, Berger and Cornelius Daniel, two of his companions, attempted to escape, and were caught, and received two hundred lashes. They remained at Halifax upwards of two years, the exact time he cannot tell, and were then ordered down to St. Johns, and remained until the close of the war, until peace was declared, and then taken across the Bay to Windsor, and discharged.

While at St. John’s, he together with five others, viz: Henry Godyer, Jacob Swap, Christian Henninger, Berger and Daniel above named, agreed to make their escape if they could. An Irishman, however, called John Dunn, found out about their plan, and gave the information. Berger and Daniel each received eight hundred lashes. Berger was a fat man and the flesh fell off his back. He, this deponent, with the others, were placed in the guard-house for six months, and put on half allowance.

From St Johns they were finally transferred to Windsor and released. In the latter part of 1776, the British military authorities commenced a program of recruitment from among American captives. The British needed manpower badly, and the captives were a source that was explored and exploited. The technique of enlisting American personnel into the British armed forces was not at all a subtle one. Soon after the men were captured they were approached by recruiting officers who emphasized the boredom, disease and the peril prison life offered and presented the captives with the opportunity to avoid the horrors of long confinement by entering his Majesty’s service.

44. Joshua Loring, the corrupt commissary of prisoners in New York, sold off most of the British prisoners’ rations and pocketed the proceeds. “Since Loring continued to bill the British government for the support of prisoners who had perished, he was said to have grown rich by ‘starving the living and feeding the dead’” (Barnet Schecter, The Battle for New York: The City at the Heart of the American Revolution [New York: Penguin, 2002], 274).

45. St. John, now in New Brunswick.

46. Jacob Fatzinger, “Allen and East Allen Townships (1748–1845),” Peter Fritz et al., History of Northampton County, Pennsylvania with Illustrations Descriptive of its Scenery... (Philadelphia and Reading, 1877) [hereafter Fatzinger, “Allen and East Allen Townships”], 240. The application is not found in the federal pension files, either accepted or rejected; perhaps it is taken from the county court records.

47. Bowman, Captive Americans, 94.
Christian Henninger was one soldier who preferred to fight for the British rather than face continued imprisonment. The force he joined, the 84th regiment of Foot (The Royal Highland Emigrants) was raised, beginning in 1775, as a Loyalist corps in North America from veterans of Highland regiments who had settled in North America after the end of the Seven Years War in 1763. Under the command of Major Commandant John Small, the 2nd Battalion, of which Christian became a member, was raised mostly in Nova Scotia. The soldiers “trained and operated as marines and primarily served in Nova Scotia or the Southern maritime colonies, in which they took part in campaigns against Charleston, 1780–1784, and scattered activity in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. The light infantry company of the Second Battalion saw extensive activity in Georgia. Two companies of the Second Battalion were sent to Jamaica for garrison duty.

in 1782.”\(^{49}\) We do not know exactly when Christian enrolled in the 84th or where he served during the campaign, but he does appear on muster rolls of the Royal Highland Emigrants held at the National Archives in England. Christian Henigar appears on a muster roll of the 2nd Battalion, 84th Regiment of Highlanders, 7th Company. The muster was taken “for 183 days from 25th June 1782 to 24th September.” Christian Hennegar appears on a second muster roll taken “for 290 days, commencing the 25th December 1782 and ending 10 October 1783 following.”\(^{50}\) Christian’s discharge paper from the 84th, dated 14 October 1783, is at the Nova Scotia Archives.\(^{51}\)

It is possible that Christian was not the only soldier from Captain Hagenbuch’s company that served in the 84th. A comparison of names in the 1776 muster list of Captain Hagenbuch’s company with those in the 1783 “Roll of the men mustered out of the 84th Regiment in Nova Scotia”\(^{52}\) reveals some interesting similarities. The names of the following men appear in both:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hagenbuch’s Company</th>
<th>84th Regiment in Nova Scotia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michael Bowman</td>
<td>Michael Bowman, Company 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutwick Eddinger</td>
<td>Lewis Ettinger, Coy. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Frawley</td>
<td>Peter Frary, Coy. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Grove</td>
<td>Michael Groves, Coy. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Kelkner</td>
<td>Michael Kilkineer, Coy. 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and Michael Kilkenen on Newfoundland Coy. Roll, April 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthias Licer</td>
<td>Matthias Leisore, Coy. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Miller</td>
<td>John Miller Sr., Coy. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Miller Jr., Coy. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Swab</td>
<td>Jacob Swabb, Coy. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Young</td>
<td>John Young on Command in Spanish River, Coy. 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is less likely that converted prisoners would have been given positions of command, but the following similarities are also noted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hagenbuch’s Company</th>
<th>84th Regiment in Nova Scotia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Moritz, Lieutenant</td>
<td>Corporal John Morris, Newfoundland Detachment, disbanded 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Rupar</td>
<td>Frederick Rupert, Corporal, Coy. 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Young</td>
<td>Serjeant John Young, on Command in Newfoundland, Coy. 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While some of the above names, like John Miller and John Young, are common, others like Jacob Swab are less so. Jacob Swap, in fact, appears in Frederick Nagle’s description of the attempted escape.\(^{53}\) It
seems likely that some soldiers from Captain Hagenbuch’s company, which had been raised in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, fought in the 84th. This increases the likelihood that Christian Henninger of the 84th also came from Northampton County. Of the soldiers from Capt. Hagenbuch’s company, Christian Hagenger (Christian Hennegar) and Lutwick Eddinger (Lewis Ettinger) received land in Douglas Township (Hants County, Nova Scotia) as part of the grant to Colonel John Small of the 84th Regiment that he held in trust for soldiers of the 2nd Battalion.54

“At the time of enlistment, each member of the 84th Regiment was promised at least 200 acres of land.”55 However, the granting of land did not happen immediately:

When the Regiment was disbanded on 10 October 1783 ... the men faced uncertainty and challenge regarding their receipt of land and whether it would be suitable, accessible and easy or difficult to clear and develop. The number of disbanded troops and other loyalists and provincials [troops] requiring land, coupled with the pre-Loyalists settlers who were fairly numerous and well established on good land, made it all a trying and complex situation both for settlers and for the Government of John Parr [of Nova Scotia]....

Major John Small, Commander – 2nd Battalion, Eighty-Fourth Regiment, on disbanding his troops was given a blanket Grant of 105,000 acres, in Trust for his men. It was located East of Windsor in Douglas Township (Nine Mile River, Gore, Kennetcook and Rawdon).... Before the Douglas Grant was finalized, Small returned to England, and his home at Selma, Hants County burned, destroying most of the Regimental records needed to prove and justify individual land claims. Many of the settlers became discouraged and moved on....

For those who stayed, their soldier land titles were finally settled in 1816 by the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, who approved their Petition of 1 January 1815.56 Many of the 84th, who petitioned, have descendants still residing in Hants County: Dalrymple, Ettinger, Fraser, Grant, Henigar, Laffin, McDonald, McDougall, McPhee, Scott, Thompson.57

Thus it seems very reasonable to conclude that Christian Henninger of Alsace and Pennsylvania fought during the Revolutionary War first for an American and then, after his capture, for a British force. Upon his discharge, he was granted land in Douglas Township, Hants County, Nova Scotia.

Christian in Nova Scotia

THERE ARE A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER of traces of Christian’s life in Nova Scotia. The first is the signed acknowledgement dated 14 October 1783 by Christian Heniger that he had received all his “clothing, pay, arrears of pay and every just due and demand whatsoever” on his discharge in Windsor, Nova Scotia, from the Second Battalion of the British 84th Regiment of Foot.  

On 22 April 1789 at Windsor, Nova Scotia, Christian married Mary Canon, who was born in 1768 and buried on 28 September 1860. Mary’s father was James Cannon, who died in Windsor, Nova Scotia in 1805. Christian Henniger was responsible for Mary’s father’s funeral (probably in 1805) and presented an account of expenses of £3.10.6 for the funeral to a meeting of the Inhabitants of Windsor on 4 November 1805. Included was “a charge of 4/6 for Pipes and Tobacco, 16s for rum in his sickness, and 32s for Rum at his funeral. The meeting rejected the charges as truly inadmissible and as being a very dangerous precedent.” The meeting voted that the overseer should pay £1.10.0 for Linen, the Coffin and digging the grave. 

In Nova Scotia, Christian petitioned the crown three times. The first petition, dated 20 November 1810, quoted above, says that...
he drew one hundred Acres of land in Douglas and did purchase Nine hundred Acres of Land adjoining the Land he drew on which he has made very large improvements both in clearing land planting orchards buildings &c that the commissioners for the Douglas grant did put him on a lot of 500 acres for the purpose of Erecting a Grist Mill which he has done at a very Great Expense and does grind the Grain of the whole settlement that he has a family consisting of a wife and Nine children\textsuperscript{62} one of which has had 200 Acres of Land allotted to him He humbly prays that he may have a grant of four hundred Acres of wilderness Land where it may be found vacant in the County of Hants.\textsuperscript{63}

Christian’s second petition, submitted on 9 November 1811, asks for confirmation of his possession of “the lot of land in Front of his lot upon the opposite side of the river Kennetcook.” Christian had already “erected his mill, made a dam in front and upon the said lot and this in the expectation of a Grant of the land cleared and improved upward of ninety acres of the same.” In an accompanying document, Lt. Col. William Smith certified to Christian’s good character and stated that Christian and “his oldest sons have ever been ready to do their duty as Militia men when called upon.”\textsuperscript{64} There are photographs of a musket, believed to have belonged to Christian or his sons, which show a Brown Bess flintlock musket with its powder horn. These muskets were in use during the eighteenth century and until about 1838, when the percussion rifle was introduced. The marking on the stock could be translated as “13th Battalion, Nova Scotia

\begin{figure}[h!]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{weir_of_the_old_hennigar_mill_at_upper_kennetcook_nova_scotia}
\caption{The weir of the old Hennigar mill at Upper Kennetcook, Nova Scotia. Photograph courtesy of Carl Hennigar.}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[h!]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{genealogical_chart_showing_christian_and_his_children}
\caption{A genealogical chart showing Christian and his children will be found on page 56.}
\end{figure}

\textsuperscript{62} Christian’s tenth child, Catharine, was born in 1811. See genealogical summary, page 56.

\textsuperscript{63} Petition of Christian Henninger, 1810.

\textsuperscript{64} Petition of Christian Henninger, 9 November 1811, “Land Grants, Douglas Grant 1816,” NSARM, RG20, ser. A, vol. 61. This petition has not been microfilmed.
Nova Scotia

Militia, Number 37.” From its age, one could infer that the gun was used by Christian or his sons in the Nova Scotia militia.  

There is a warrant dated 7 November 1815 signed by Sir John Coape Sherbrooke which directs Hon. Charles Morris, Surveyor General of Lands “to admeasure and lay out unto Christian Heniger of Douglas, Husbandman, Five hundred Acres of Land in Smalls Grant is [?] called lately Escheted....” The land promised to the men of the Second Battalion of the British 84th Regiment of Foot had not been granted to them in 1783, and this warrant sought to redress that error.66

In the third petition, dated 16 July 1825, Christian requests “His Honour Michael Wallace Esquire President and commander in chief in and over His Majesties Province of Nova Scotia” that “your Honour will not suffer an act of so great injustice to pass as it would spoil all your Petitioner arangements.” Christian explains that your Petitioner settled on his Land when Douglass was first settled has built houses Barns a grist Mill and planted an Extensive orchard and has lived on the said Lot nearly forty years … that your Petitioner Intended the back part of the said Lot for two of his sons George and John who never drew any Land from Government and has actually made Im-

65. My thanks to Bill Seward for identifying the musket.

66. The warrant, though stamped “Public Archives of N[illegible] Halifax,” was not microfilmed, and the original can no longer be found at the Archives. Photocopy in possession of the author.

Musket possibly used by Christian Henninger or his sons. Inset: the stock of the musket, with an inscription which could be translated as “13th Battalion, Nova Scotia Militia, Number 37.” Photographs courtesy of Bud Hennigar.
provements on the back of his said Lot That he has six Acres of fine
meadow now ready to Mow and three acres of fine Wheat now growing
on it and the last year raised on the said new clearing on the back part
of the said Lot one hundred and seventy od stooks of Wheat that he has
cut a road out to it and is actually preparing for his son John to go to live
on it.

Christian’s complaint was that “George and John Miller has
petitioned for three hundred acres of the lot, that the petition has
passed the board of land Commissioners in Windsor and is now sent
to Halifax in order to get a grant.”67 The result was an order that “the
remainder of the said Lot No 4 containing 500 acres be granted to the	
two sons of the said Christian Heneigar viz. George Heneiger and
John Heneiger.”68

Besides these five documents, there are other records of Chris-
tian’s life in Nova Scotia. He appears on the 1817 census of Hants
County, which shows him living with three men between 16 and 50,
one boy, three women and three girls. His oldest son, James, was mar-
rried and living next door.69 From his petitions and a further record
registering his livestock, we can gather that Christian was primarily
a farmer. On 7 April 1831, Jacob Hennigar T.C. [Town Clerk] regis-
tered the following ear mark for the livestock of Christian Hennigar:
“Be it Remembered that Christian Hennigar Ear Mark for Sheep and
Swine is a Semicircular notch underneath the Left Ear.”70 Whether
the ear mark was being registered for Christian1, Jacob’s father, or for
Christian2 (Christian1), Jacob’s brother, born in 1807, is not known.
Christian was also the local miller. His petition of 1810 states that he
has erected a Grist Mill and “does grind the Grain of the whole settle-

67. Petition of Christian Henegar, 16 July
1825, Nova Scotia Land Papers, NSARM,
RG 20, ser. A, vols. 92–93 (NSARM
microfilm 15739).

68. Transcripts from Minutes of Execu-
tive Council of Nova Scotia, (2 Novem-
368 (NSARM microfilm 15315).

69. 1817 census of Hants County, Town-
ship of douglas (NSARM microfilm
13582). Hereafter all references to census
or other records are to Hants County un-
less otherwise stated.

70. DTB, transcription, 95 (NSARM
microfilm 15034).
Perhaps he had previous experience in Pennsylvania where his uncle Michael and cousin Conrad were both millers.\textsuperscript{72} Christian died sometime after 16 July 1825, the date on which he petitioned the crown a third time.\textsuperscript{73} His death probably occurred in Hants County, although the exact year and place have not yet been ascertained.\textsuperscript{74} A memorial plaque was erected in Upper Kennetcook, Hants County, in 1982 by Hennigar descendants to honour “this energetic pioneer of Douglas Township.” The historic monument reads in part, “Christian (Henninger) Hennigar built, circa 1790, a water-powered grist, lumber and shingle mill one kilometre east of this site. Sons and heirs operated the Mill until 1920.”

Christian had, as a child, undertaken a perilous journey from Alsace to Pennsylvania. In his twenties he had fought on two sides of a revolutionary war, been taken prisoner in the process and had at the end of the war settled in a second strange country. He had married, had cleared land, grown crops and acted as miller for the community. Despite harsh conditions, he and his wife had raised 10 children, only one of whom appears to have died before the age of 74.

A memorial window in St. Peter’s Anglican Church, Upper Kennetcook, Hants County, Nova Scotia, has been erected to the memory of him and his sons. A photograph of the window appears as the frontispiece to this book.
Life in Hants County in about 1800

FOR EARLY SETTLERS such as Christian Henninger and his family, conditions in Hants County were harsh. There is an account of the early struggles in Upper Kennetcook of the Mosher family, which is connected to the Hennigars through the marriage of George to Ruth Anthony, a descendant of James Mosher, who settled in Newport Landing, Hants County, in 1760.* In 1891, William Mosher of Mosherville told the following story about his ancestor, Joseph:

For example, the land at Upper Kennetcook was all heavily wooded, so the first thing was to clear a bit of land on which to build. The house was of round logs, with the roof covered with spruce bark, and the chinks between the logs caulked with moss. Then the chopping had to be burned off, and since he had no horse, he had to rake the ground between the stumps with a “hack”, which was like a three-tined rake.

With the hack, the ground was loosened up and the grain scattered and covered, as was also done with the potatoes. A grub hoe was used to hill up the potatoes as they grew. After he got his grain gathered and threshed he had to get it to a mill to be ground.

The nearest mill was at Noel, eight miles away, with no road, only a blazed path. He put the grain in bags, and taking a bag on his shoulders carried it some distance and laid it on a stump, went back for another bag, which he carried about as much further, then went back for the first bag, which he carried on past the second, and so on until he got them both to the mill. He carried the flour home in the same way.

In the winter he had a toboggan, and wearing snow shoes would haul the grist to the mill. The barley he hulled in a mortar he made by hollowing out a hardwood log three feet long and half that in diameter. He first hacked out a hollow in one end, and in the depression made a fire of short dry sticks, keeping the edges from burning by using a wet rag.

He then chiselled out some more, and then burned some more until he had a hole 12 inches across and 15 inches deep. He made a pestle with the lower end shaped to fit the bottom of the hole. The shaft of the pestle had a hole bored through about 18 inches from the lower end, through which a long handle was fitted, for use with both hands. He would then put some barley in the mortar, and pound it with the pestle until the hulls were separated from the grain. From the grain he would make barley soup.

The neighbours soon heard of the mortar, and began bringing over little bags of barley to pound out, until he showed them how to make a mortar for themselves.

Eventually Joseph’s wife Priscilla became very ill. The nearest doctor was at Newport, and there was no road, so a litter was arranged between two horses, using two long poles, tapered at both ends, with boards nailed across near the centre, with a box made on it to make a bed. The front ends of the poles were thrust through the stirrups of the saddle of the hind horse, with a man on each horse to guide the horses and to steady the bed.

Her daughter Elizabeth rode behind the man on a rear horse, to wait on her mother. In this way she was brought the 23 miles to Newport, but she did not recover. Priscilla Mosher died Apr. 17 1813. Joseph then broke up housekeeping.

Christian Henninger (Johann Martin, Johann Conrad, Hans Peter)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Marriages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>26 January 1755</td>
<td>after 16 July 1825</td>
<td>m. 22 April 1789, Windsor, Nova Scotia, Mary CANON (b. 1768; d. 1860)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>14 June 1790</td>
<td>27 July 1871</td>
<td>m. 4 December 1809, Douglas, Catharine HAINES (b. 1786)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td>8 May 1792</td>
<td>23 January 1870</td>
<td>m. 1) 20 April 1820, Rawdon, Hants Co., Ruth ANTHONY (b. 1802; d. 1847) m. 2) probably 1847, Mary Eliza (MILLAR) CLARKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>7 June 1794</td>
<td>26 October 1870</td>
<td>m. 1) 20 January 1820, Rawdon, Elizabeth (possibly) LAFFIN m. 2) 6 April 1825, Rawdon, Mary McLARAN (b. about 1801; d. 1847)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob</td>
<td>12 November 1797</td>
<td>25 September 1871</td>
<td>m. 23 December 1821, Douglas, Nancy GILL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>6 February 1800</td>
<td>6 September 1884</td>
<td>m. 12 July 1821, Douglas, George GILL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophia</td>
<td>4 February 1803</td>
<td>20 May 1880</td>
<td>m. about 1822, Thomas MILLER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret</td>
<td>8 February 1805</td>
<td>16 May 1891</td>
<td>m. 21 June 1825, George WHITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>22 March 1807</td>
<td>(possibly) 1824</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>14 May 1809</td>
<td>17 April 1890</td>
<td>m. Nicholas DENSMORE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catharine</td>
<td>9 February 1811</td>
<td>29 November 1898</td>
<td>m. 26 February 1829, George MILLER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 4

Christian’s Children and Grandchildren

This chapter provides genealogical summaries for the 10 children and 87 grandchildren of Christian. In the vast majority of cases a birth or baptismal record is noted, though where such records are missing I have designated a few grandchildren as “possible.” I have also noted possible great-grandchildren if they are listed in the household of a grandchild on the 1901 or 1911 of Nova Scotia or 1900, 1910 or later censuses of the U.S. I have not provided genealogical summaries for these great-grandchildren as I have not searched for their birth or baptismal records. The fact that a child appears in the household of one of Christian’s grandchildren does not necessarily mean the child is a direct descendant of the head of the household. In some cases children were adopted or were living with relatives who were not their parents. More research will have to be done before these children can be listed as descendants of Christian.

CHRISTIAN1 HENNINGER (Johann Martin, Johann Conrad, Hans Peter) born 26 January 1755 in Hatten, Alsace, and baptized the next day;1 died sometime after 16 July 1825, probably in Nova Scotia.2 Christian married on 22 April 1789 at Windsor, Nova Scotia, MARY CANON,3 who was born in 1768 and buried on 28 September 1860.4

1. Evangelische Kirche Hatten, 278.
2. Christian’s death is not listed in Allan Everett Marble, Deaths, Burials and Probate of Nova Scotians 1800–1850 from Primary Sources, 4 vols. (Halifax, Nova Scotia: Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia, 1999) or recorded in the records of St. Paul’s Anglican Church, Rawdon, Nova Scotia (Burial Register, 1815–1856, St. Paul’s Anglican Church Rawdon [NSARM microfilm 11814] [hereafter Burial RStPR]). Christian does not have a tombstone in St. Peter’s Anglican Church Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook (cemetery stones recorded by Heather Long on 19 July 1998 and available on <www.rootsweb.com/~nshants/resources/cemetery/upkenstp/index.htm> [hereafter St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook]). A transcription of the cemetery appears on page 123 and an index on page 129.
3. DTB, 25:12.
4. Her birth is estimated from her burial record (Burial RMAC, first page of register). Hennigar is the most common spelling of the name in Nova Scotia, though when Christian signed petitions to the crown in 1810, 1816 and 1825, he spelled his name Henninger.
Children of Christian¹ and Mary (Canon) Henninger:

JAMES² — A genealogical chart showing James² and his children will be found on page 66.

i. JAMES² HENINGER, born 14 June 1790,⁵ died 27 July 1871 at Kennetcook, aged 81;⁶ married 4 December 1809 in Douglas Catharine Haines,⁷ who was born in 1786.⁸ Between 12 April 1831 and 27 February 1833, Jacob Hennigar, T.C. [Town Clerk] registered the ear mark for his brother’s livestock: “Be it Remembered that James Hennigars Ear Mark for Sheep and Swine is a Gogue Mark underneath the Right Ear.”⁹ In 1837 James was a school subscriber.¹⁰ He is listed on the 1871 census, aged 81, as a farmer living with [his son] Christian Hennigar and Christian’s family.¹¹

Children of James² and Catharine (Haines) Heniger:

1. MARY ANN³ HENNINGAR, born 28 April 1810;¹² died in 1862 at Five Mile River as a resident of Kennetcook,¹³ aged 51 years;¹⁴ married 1 December 1831 in Rawdon James C. Turple.¹⁵

2. JOHN HENNINGAR, born 28 January 1812;¹⁶ died 13 June 1874 at Kennetcook, aged 60;¹⁷ married 28 January 1841 in Douglas, with the consent of parents, Harriet Campbell.¹⁸

5. DTB, 25:12. The births of all of Christian’s 10 children are recorded in the DTB in the same handwriting.
6. Death Registration Book Hants County 1864–1877, 1871, p. 73, #142 (NSARM microfilm 16524) [hereafter Death RBHC].
7. DTB, 25:85; and Nova Scotia Marriage Bonds, 6 December 1810, RG 32:14 (NSARM microfilm 15928). The marriage bond is dated about a year after the 1809 marriage date given in the DTB and 8 months after the birth of their first child.
8. The record of Catharine’s death on 27 October 1866 gives her age as 81, and states that she was born in Halifax, the daughter of J. Hines, and died of old age (Death RBHC, 1866, #7).
9. DTB, transcription, 95 (NSARM microfilm 15034).
11. 1871 census of Hants County, Noel, Division 2, 37 (NSARM microfilm 13613) [hereafter 1871 census]. Census records for Maitland, Noel, Scotch Village and Walton all appear on NSARM microfilm 13613. Records for Nine Mile River appear on microfilm 13614.
12. DTB, 25:85. The records for the first six children of James and Catharine are all in the same handwriting.
13. Her name, but no age at death or date of burial, appears in Burial RMAC between burials on 17 April and 13 July 1862, no page number.
14. Gravestone #29, St. John the Baptist Anglican Church Cemetery, Latties Brook [hereafter StJBLC]. The cemetery records have not been microfilmed. The gravestones were transcribed by Glenda Clooney, 1999, Hants County, Nova Scotia GenWeb Project <www.rootsweb.com/~nshants/resources/cemetery/sjohnbap/index.htm>.
15. Marriage Register, St. Paul’s Anglican Church, Rawdon (NSARM 11814), 41 [hereafter Marriage RStPR].
17. Death RBHC, 1874, #75. His age is listed as 60, not 62.
18. Marriage RStPR, 60.
John Hennigar, aged 60, a Ship Carpenter, and Harriet Hennigar, 50, appear on the 1871 census, living in a household headed by Jonathan Hennigar, 28. Also in the household are [Jonathan’s wife] Selina Hennigar, 24, John M. Hennigar, aged 1 (presumably a child of Jonathan and Selina as there is another John, 7, in the household), Caroline Hennigar, 15, Catharine Hennigar, 12, AnnaBell Hennigar, 11, Abigail Hennigar, 10, Harriet Hennigar, 8, John Hennigar, 7, Mary Jane Hennigar, 20 and Isaac Hennigar, six months. As Harriet’s age is given as 50, she is unlikely to be the mother of Isaac. On the 1881 census, Harriet Hennigar, aged 58, whose husband died in 1874, is living with Abbey Hennigar.

19. Jonathan Henegar was married to Selina Jane Campbell, 19 July 1866 at Shubenacadie (Marriage Registration Book, Hants County, 1866, #116 [NSARM microfilm 16310] [hereafter Marriage RBHC with appropriate NSARM number].

20. 1871 census of Nine Mile River, 39 [NSARM microfilm 13614].

21. A study of Hutterite women in the US and Canada showed that fertility declined markedly as women aged, so 87% of women were infertile at age 45, and 100% at 50 (Tietze, C., “Reproductive

22. 1881 census of Maitland, Hants County, Nova Scotia, 6, viewed on line at <www.familysearch.org> [hereafter 1881 census]. All references are to Hants County unless otherwise noted.

23. DTB, 25:85. The 1901 census of Hants County (Noel, j, 18, 20) gives a date of birth of 30 December 1814 (viewed on line at <www.automatedgenealogy.com>) [hereafter 1901 census].

24. Baptismal Register of St. Paul’s Anglican Church, Rawdon (NSARM microfilm 11814), p. 2 [hereafter Baptismal RStPR].

25. Gravestone #16, White Cemetery, East Noel Road, transcribed by East Hants Historical Society, Cemetery #8, NSARM, MG5, vol. 24, #5 [hereafter White Cemetery].

26. *Acadian Recorder* (Halifax), 25 January 1845, 3 (NSARM microfilm 5209), which gives her first name as Sally.

27. William White’s first wife, Nannie Harvey, died 22 September 1844, aged 30 (gravestone #16, White Cemetery).

28. Robert, 30, is likely a son of William and his first wife, Nannie.

29. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 54.

30. 1881 census of Noel, 44. A record of the birth or baptism of Eveline Hennigar or White has not been found. She is probably too young to be a child of Sarah.

31. 1901 census of Noel, j, 18, 20.

32. DTB, 25:85.

33. Baptismal RStPR, 9.

34. Marriage RStPR, 52.

35. Burial RStPR in a list of people buried 1844–1848, 15.

Crown Land Grant Map. This map has been adapted by Stephen Gardiner (2007) from Crown Land Grant Map #63, Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests. Only grants made to Hennigar families and their in-laws are shown here.
Christian’s Children and Grandchildren

1830; Elizabeth Ann Rolf, born 14 October 1832; Isaac Rolf, born 3 September 1834; Delilah Rolf, born 22 April 1837; and Carmus Rolf, born 19 October 1839.” All of the children were baptized on 3 February 1841. Elizabeth and Isaac were not married until December 1836, and Elizabeth would have been only fourteen and a half at the time of Margaret’s birth in 1830. Although the records list all the children as children of Elizabeth and Isaac, perhaps Elizabeth was Isaac’s second wife. Elizabeth Rolfe is not on the 1871 or 1881 census of Hants County, and a record of a second marriage for her has not been found. She is listed as a parent of the grooms at the marriages of her sons Carmaus Rolf and George Rolf to sisters Annie Clark and Almira Clark in Renfrew on October 10 1867. These records do not, of course, indicate that Elizabeth was alive at the time.

5. CHRISTIAN HENNINGAR, born April 1818, baptized 24 October 1819, died 29 September 1892; married 13 February 1851 in Rawdon AMELIA LENNOX. In the marriage register the groom’s name is given as “George,” possibly an error for “Christian.” There is a note in the margin of the register (page 82): “I recorded these four marriages on 26th May 1854 on the faith of minutes sent me at this date by Mr. Stewart from Georgetown. It having been omitted till now. William Taylor.” So the records were entered three years after the events by someone other than the “Rev. Wm.

St. John the Baptist Anglican Church, Latties Brook. Photograph by Jeff O’Neill, 2007.
Stewart, assistant missionary,” who married Christian and Amelia. Into the bargain, the next entry after George Henninger and Amelia Lennox is a marriage of George Lindsay to Mary Conkey. Perhaps the scribe’s eye read the “George” in the entry below. The Register of St. Paul’s provides neither signatures of the bride and groom nor names of witnesses. There were only three men named George Henninger of marriageable age in 1851 in Hants County. George was already married to Eliza (Millar) Clarke in 1849 when their daughter Catherine was baptized. George (George , ) said he was a bachelor in 1856 when he married Mary Matilda Bigert. George (John , ) said he was a bachelor in 1853 when he married Hannah Miller. On the other hand, a Christian Hennigar shares a headstone (#39) with Amelia in St. John the Baptist Cemetery, Latties Brook, which reads “Christian Hennigar died September 29, 1892, aged 75 years. His wife Amelia died March 24 1883, aged 57?” [transcriber’s question mark]. While there were two other men called Christian Hennigar in Hants County in the 1850s – Christian (George , ) and Christian (John , ) – Christian (James , ) is the most likely to have married Amelia Lennox. On the 1871 census, James Hennigar, aged 81, is living with Christian and Amy Hennigar, likely his son and daughter-in-law. Christian appears on school records in November 1829, aged 9, identified as a son of James, and again in December 1829. He appears in 1831, aged 15. The ages are often inaccurate, but certainly Christian (James ) is the only Christian Hennigar old enough to be in his teens. On the 1871 census, Christian Hennigar, aged 51, a farmer, and Amy Hennigar, 45, are shown with children Cathrine Hennigar, 17, Lucy Hennigar, 10, Isaac Hennigar, 8, Charles Hennigar, 4, and Hiram Hennigar, 1. On the 1881 census, Christian and Amy Henigar are living with children Lucy Henigar, 19, Isaac Henigar, 17, Charles Henigar, 14, and Hiram Henigar, 12.

6. MARGARET HENNINGER, born 15 February 1820, married 26 February 1821, died 25 April 1893, wife of Thomas White, aged 72, married THOMAS WHITE. Margaret Hennigar appears on a school return in November 1829, aged 7, identified as the daughter of James. She also appears in the list of the first class in December 1829, aged 7, and in December 1831, aged 12. Margaret White, aged 49, and

43. See George , ii (page 68).
44. See George , ii, 4 (page 70).
45. See George , iii, 1 (page 82).
46. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 37.
47. Return of School District #4, vol. 35, # 382; District #12, vol. 35, #s 578, and 416.
48. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 37.
49. 1881 census of Gore, 49.
50. DTB, 25:85.
51. Baptismal RStPR, 18.
52. Gravestone #22, White Cemetery.
53. While there is no marriage certificate for Margaret Henninger and Thomas White, the death certificate of James Hennigar White (Nova Scotia Archives, Vital Statistics, Deaths, 1932, Book 124, #1239) gives the maiden name of his mother, Margaret Hennigar. James Hennigar White, parents Thomas and Margaret, was baptized 20 May 1849 (Baptismal RStPR, 80).

7. SOPHIA HENIGAR, baptized 22 June 1823, died 9 March 1897, aged 74, married 1844 in Rawdon Thomas Miller. Sophia’s aunt Sophia2 (Christian1) also married a Thomas Miller but in about 1822. Sophia appears on school returns in December 1831, aged 8, November 1833, aged 10, and May 1836, aged 11. In November 1833 she is listed as working on “Penmanship, in Testament.” Her teacher’s comment is “commenced at disyllables, excellent to learn fast.” Sapphira Miller, 48, and Thomas Miller, 51, a farmer, appear on the 1871 census with eight children: Walter Miller, 22, Sarah Miller, 18, Benjamin Miller, 16, Laura Miller, 13, John Miller, 21, Alfred Miller, 10, James M. Miller, 8, and Mary S. Miller, 3. Sapphira and Thomas appear on the 1881 census with Walter Miller, 32, John Miller, 30, Benjamin Miller, 25, Laura Miller, 23, Alfred Miller, 20, James Miller, 18 and Harry Miller, less than 1, who could not be a child of Sophia. Despite the discrepancy in the age given in the census and the date of birth in the record of baptism, it is possible that Harry Miller is the same person as Harry Munro Hennigar, who was born 8 September 1879, and adopted by Jacob (George2) and Margaret (Miller) Hennigar. The only Harry or Henry of the right age in baptismal records not born to a married couple was Harry Munro Hennigar. Was Harry the son of Sophia and Thomas’ daughter Laura Miller?

8. MARTIN HENNIGAR, baptized 19 February 1826, married MARGARET ______. No death record has been found for him. There are two baptisms of children of Martin and Margaret recorded in the Baptismal Register of Maitland Anglican Churches: Loretta Hudson Hennigar, born 26 March 1855, baptized 25 November 1855, and Adam Hennigar, born 23 May 1862, baptized 13 November 1864. Martin appears on the 1861 census. There are 3 males and 2 females in the family. The Marriage Slip dated 16 October 1883 of
Loretta Hennigar, age 28, to John W. DeArmond identifies her parents as Martin and Margaret Hennigar and her place of birth as Portland, Maine. There is no known relationship between Adam Hennigar and the Cook family. It is interesting that Martin is the only child or grandchild of Johann Georg, Johann Jacob, or Christian Henninger so far discovered who shares the name of their father Johann Martin. Martin appears on a school return in November 1833, aged 7, where he is reported to be working on spelling and writing on slate, and to be “commenced at Abc’s a promising youth.” He also appears on returns of May 1835, aged 6, November 1835, aged 8, January 1837, aged 8, and August 1837, aged 10.

9. JAMES CANNON HENNIGAR, baptized 13 July 1828. Neither a marriage nor a death record for him has been found. It is possible that James and his sister Catherine were twins. Each was given a parent’s name, and they are the only two of James and Catherine’s children who were baptized on the same day. There are records for a James Hennigar/Hennegar in school records, but because of the frequent inaccuracies in recorded ages it is difficult to distinguish between James Cannon and his slightly older cousin James (James). It is possible that school records referring to a James in 1831, aged 6, in 1833, aged 8, and in May 1835, aged 8, refer to James (James). If so, in 1833 he is listed as studying “polysyllables and writing on slate”, and “very turbulent & noisy, in & out of school.”

10. CATHERINE HENNIGAR, born 27 April 1828, died 8 August 1909, married 9 February 1862, DAVID ETHINGER. It is possible that James and his sister Catherine were twins. Each was given a parent’s name, and they are the only two of James and Catherine’s children who were baptized on the same day. The 1871 and 1881 censuses show Catherine Ettinger as the mother of twins. A Catherine Hennigar appears on school records, but, because the ages given in the school records are often inaccurate, it is difficult to distinguish her from her cousin Catherine, daughter of Jacob, who was baptized in 1884.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Date of Death</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Spouse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James HENIGER</td>
<td>14 June 1790</td>
<td>27 July 1871</td>
<td>Douglas Township, Hants Co., Nova Scotia</td>
<td>Catharine HAINES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 14 June 1790</td>
<td>d. 27 July 1871</td>
<td>m. 4 December 1809, Douglas, Hants Co.</td>
<td>(b. 1786)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Ann HENNINGAR</td>
<td>28 April 1810</td>
<td>162, Five Mile River, Hants Co.</td>
<td>1 December 1831, Rawdon, Hants Co., James C. TURPLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John HENNINGAR</td>
<td>28 January 1812</td>
<td>13 June 1874, Kennetcook</td>
<td>m. 28 January 1841, Douglas, Harriet CAMPBELL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah HENNINGAR</td>
<td>10 February 1814</td>
<td>26 March 1904</td>
<td>b. 10 February 1814, Douglas Township</td>
<td>m. November 1844, William WHITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth HENNINGAR</td>
<td>12 February 1816</td>
<td>Douglas Township</td>
<td>m. 22 December 1836, Rawdon, Isaac ROLFE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian HENNINGAR</td>
<td>April 1818</td>
<td>29 September 1892, Latties Brook, Hants Co.</td>
<td>m. 13 February 1851, Rawdon, Amelia LENNOX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret HENNINGER</td>
<td>15 February 1820</td>
<td>25 April 1893</td>
<td>b. 15 February 1820, Douglas Township</td>
<td>m. Thomas WHITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophia HENIGAR</td>
<td>22 June 1823</td>
<td>9 March 1897, Upper Kennetcook</td>
<td>m. 1844, Rawdon, Thomas MILLER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin HENIGAR</td>
<td>19 February 1826</td>
<td>Rawdon</td>
<td>m. Margaret _________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Cannon HENIGAR</td>
<td>13 July 1828</td>
<td>Rawdon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine HENIGAR</td>
<td>27 April 1828</td>
<td>8 August 1909, Latties Brook</td>
<td>m. 9 February 1862, David ETHINGER (ETTINGER)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lydia HENIGAR</td>
<td>17 July 1831</td>
<td>28 March 1898, aged 68</td>
<td>m. 9 May 1858, Kennetcook, Columbus WIER (d. 9 March 1882)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel Ann HENIGER</td>
<td>14 July 1844</td>
<td>Rawdon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
September 1829. An 1833 record states that Catherine, aged 4, “strives to learn, being very young.” She or her cousin appear in school records in 1833, 1835, 1836, and 1837. Interestingly, while “Catherine” appears with children of both James and Jacob, two Catherines never appear on the same lists. Catherine Ettinger, 43, weaver, and David Ettinger, 34, farmer and timbering, appear on the 1871 census with six children: Ida May Ettinger, 9, Amelia Ettinger, 8, Margaret Ettinger, 6, Matthew Ettinger, 4, Donald Ettinger, 4, James Ettinger, 2. David and Catharine appear on the 1881 census with Ida Ettinger, 18, Amelia Ettinger, 17, Maggie Ettinger, 15, Matthew Ettinger, 13, Donald Ettinger, 13, James Ettinger, 11, Oatis Ettinger, 9, Mainard Ettinger, 7, and Janie Ettinger, less than 1. Catharine is too old to have been the mother of Janie, though Janie is listed on the 1901 census as a daughter of David Ettinger. On the 1901 census, David and Kate appear with sons Ottus Ettinger, single, 27, and Maynard Ettinger, married, 25, Maynard’s wife, Blanche Ettinger, 17, and David’s daughter Jane Ettinger, 18.

11. LYDIA HENNIGAR, baptized 17 July 1831, died 28 March 1898, aged 68, married 9 May 1858 in Kennetcook Columbus Wier, who died 9 March 1882. Columbus had previously been married to Priscilla, a daughter of James Mosher. Lydia had given birth to a daughter, Priscilla Mosher Hennigar, on 12 September 1856. Columbus Wier, a farmer, 63, and Lydia Wier, 40, appear on the 1871 census with John Wier, 26 [a child of Columbus from a previous marriage], Priscilla Wier, 14, Ira Wier, 10, Benjamin Wier, 5, Abigail Wier, 7, and Alice Wier, 11 months. Columbus and Lydia appear on the 1881 census with Ira Wier, 20, Benjamin Wier, 15, and Alice Wier, 10.

12. RACHEL ANN HENNIGAR, baptized 14 July 1844. No further records have been found for her.
ii. **GEORGE² HENIGER**, born 8 May 1792, died 23 January 1870 in Upper Kennetcook, aged 77, married 1) 20 April 1820 in Rawdon RUTH ANTHONY, who died in 1847, and 2) probably 1847 MARY ELIZA (MILLAR) CLARKE, a widow. The marriage of George Heniger and Mary Eliza Clarke is not recorded at St. Paul’s, Rawdon. That she was the second wife of George Heniger is confirmed on gravestone #122, St. Peter’s Anglican Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook. On the 1871 census, Eliza Hennigar, 73, is living with Howard Clark, 9. On the 1891 census Mary E. Hennigar, aged 83, is living with her son, Thomas Clark. According to the marriage record of Thomas Clark [Jr.], he was the son of Thomas and Mary Eliza Clark. There is a marriage record of Thomas Clarke [Sr.] and Mary Eliza Millar, who were married 9 April 1828 in Rawdon with consent of parents. On 27 February 1833, Jacob Hennigar, T.C. [Town Clerk] registered the ear mark for his brother’s livestock: “Be it Remembered that GeorgeHenigars Ear Mark for Sheep and Swine is a semi-circle notch in the top of the left Ear.” In 1837 George was a school subscriber.

**Children of George² and Ruth (Anthony) Hennigar:**

1. **JOHN ANTHONY³ HENNIGAR**, born 1 October 1820, baptized 25 February 1821, died 15 February 1914, married 18 January 1851 in Noel Road, LETITIA DENSMORE. He appears on school returns, aged 10, in November 1829, identified as the son of George Hinnegar, and, aged 10, in December 1829 as a member of the third class. He is listed, aged 12, in 1833, studying penmanship and mental arith-
metic, and is described as “an obedient attentive Scholar.” In January 1837, John Hennegar appears, aged 9. In 1837, however, John would have been 17, and his elder cousin John3 (James2) 25. A John born in about 1828 has not been found. On the 1871 census John Henigar, 50, a farmer, appears with Lattitia Henigar, 48, and nine children: Louise Henigar, 25, Elizabeth Henigar, 19, Philip Henigar, 17, Mary A. Henigar, 15, Samuel Henigar, 13, Rose E. Henigar, 11, Amy Henigar, 9, Robert Henigar, 7, and Lydia Henigar, 5. On the 1881 census John and Letitia Henigar appear with Samuel Henigar, 22, Rozella Henigar, 21, Amy Henigar, 19, and Robert Henigar, 17. On the 1901 census, John and his wife are living on their own. He has not been found on the 1911 census.

2. CHRISTIAN HENNIGAR, born 5 October 1822, baptized 22 June 1823. Neither a marriage nor a death record has been found for him. School records for Christian Henigar could refer to this Christian or his cousin Christian (John2), born in 1820. Christian (or Christopher) appears on school records in 1829, aged 8; 1831, aged 8; 1833, aged 10; 1834, aged 12; and 1835, aged 7. In November 1833, he is described as working on spelling and writing on slate but as “rather wild and inattentive.” The Christian Henigar listed in 1835, aged 7, cannot, because of his young age, be identified as a grandchild of Christian1. There were three boys named Christian Henigar born between 1818 and 1822 in Hants County. On the 1871 and 1881 censuses there are only two Christians, one married to Amy [Amelia] and hence the son of James, and the other, a bachelor, either the son of George2, or the son of John2. However, the 1888 will of Christian (John2), which leaves his estate to his nephew Addison Henigar, son of Joshua3 (John2, Christian1), proves that Christian (John2) and not Christian (George2) was alive in 1871.

114. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 32.
115. 1881 census of Gore, 41.
117. DTB, 25-79.
118. Baptismal RStPR, 24.
120. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 31, and 37; 1881 census of Gore, 42, and 49.
121. Hants County Estate Papers, File 1577 (Estate of Christian Henigar) (NSARM microfilm 19625).
122. Birth registration of Addison Henigar (Birth RBHC [1875], p. 289, #625 [NSARM microfilm 16516]).
3. JAMES CANNON HENNIGAR, baptized 19 February 1826; died 21 March 1884, buried 23 March 1884 as a resident of Five Mile River, aged 59; married 18 December 1856 in Maitland JANE HENNIGAR, his first cousin. He is identified as the son of George, aged 6, on a November 1829 school return, but this age is unlikely as his age on the 1871, and 1881 censuses, and his gravestone all point to a birth year of 1825 or 1826. There are records for a James Hinnigar/Hennegar in school records, but because of the frequent inaccuracies in recorded ages it is difficult to distinguish between James Cannon (George) and his slightly younger cousin James Cannon (James). It is possible that school records referring to a James in 1831 (aged 6), 1833, (aged 8), and May 1835 (aged 8), refer to James (George). If so, in 1833, he is listed as studying “polysyllables and writing on slate”, and described as “very turbulent & noisy, in & out of school.” James Henigar, aged 45 and a farmer, and Jane Henigar, 33, a weaver, appear on the 1871 census living with Edgar Henigar, 13, John Ambrose Henigar, 11, Ruth Henigar, 9, Mary Henigar, 7, Eli Henigar, 5, and Bessie Henigar, 2. On the 1881 census, Jas. and Jane appear with Edgar Henigar, 23, Ruth Henigar, 19, Mary Henigar, 17, Eli Henigar, 14, Bessia Henigar, 12, Allan Henigar, 10, Daniel Henigar, 7, Amey Henigar, 5, and Jane Henigar, 2.

4. GEORGE HENNIGAR, baptized 6 May 1827; died 7 November [1896] in Upper Kennetcook, aged 70 years. His gravestone gives his dates as 1825–1895. He married 25 March 1856 in St. John’s Church, Kennetcook with the consent of Matthew McLarin, MARY MATILDA BIGERT, who was born in 1826 and died in 1889.

123. Baptismal RStPR, 29.
124. Gravestone #45, StJBLBC.
125. Burial RMAC, 17.
126. Marriage Register, Maitland Anglican Churches, 2 (NSARM microfilm 11660) [hereafter Marriage RMAC].
127. John A. Heniger had a daughter Jane. See iii, 8 (page 88).
129. Return of School District #12, vol. 35, #416; vol. 36, #557; vol. 37, #650.
130. 1871 census of Maitland, Division 2; 32.
131. 1881 census of Maitland, 3.
132. Baptismal RStPR, 36.
133. PW, 14 November 1896, 368 (NSARM microfilm 8407).
134. Gravestone #194, St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook.
135. The marriage was by license with the consent of Matthew McLarin (Marriage RMAC 1 [NSARM microfilm 8407]). Both bride and groom were over 21 (Matilda’s date of birth is given on the tombstone she shares with George (#194, St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook) and there is no known relationship between either of them and Matthew McLarin. In a letter to the author dated 27 October 2003, Terrence M. Punch, D. Litt, FRSAI, has outlined a number of circumstances in which either the bride or the groom might require permission to marry. Permission in the case of George and Mary Matilda might have been required if a) there were a marriage bond which McLarin had co-signed with the groom to guarantee that, should the marriage not take place, a specified sum of money would be forfeited; b) either party were in service in which case he or she would have required the nod of the master or mistress in order to wed; c) either party was bound by indenture to
There has been some confusion between this George\(^3\) (George\(^2\), Christian\(^1\)) and his first cousin George\(^3\) (John\(^2\), Christian\(^1\)). Both Duncanson\(^{137}\) and Carl Hennigar\(^{138}\) give a marriage for George\(^3\) (George\(^2\)) to Hannah Miller. In addition, Duncanson gives a marriage of George\(^3\) (John\(^2\)) to Hannah Miller and gives the couple daughters Elizabeth Walters and Sarah (Mrs. Howard Hennigar). Hennigar gives a marriage of George\(^3\) (John\(^2\)) to Mary Matilda Bigert. However, as I will show, George\(^3\) (George\(^2\)) married Matilda Bigert and had, among other children, Elizabeth, who married Henry John Walters, and Sarah, who married Howard Hennigar. In fact, it was George\(^3\) (John\(^2\)) who married Hannah Miller, and the children of that couple are grandchildren of John\(^2\) not George\(^2\).\(^{139}\)

The marriage registrations are not helpful when one tries to unravel these two families, as the names of the parents of the groom are not mentioned in either instance. However, an examination of baptism records of the children of the two George cousins, the 1871 census of Hants County, the will of George\(^3\) (George\(^2\), Christian\(^1\)), and the estate papers of Amy\(^3\) A. Hennigar (George\(^2\), Christian\(^1\)),\(^{140}\) solves the problem.

Studying baptism records reveals that George\(^3\) (George\(^2\), Christian\(^1\)) and his wife Matilda had the following children: Rupert, Margaret Elizabeth, Mary Jane, Martha Morrison, Andrew, Catherine Eliza, Sarah Alice, and Melvin, an adopted son.\(^{141}\) George\(^3\) (John\(^2\), Christian\(^1\)) and Hannah had the following children: the first child was an unnamed son; then followed Asa (whose mother is listed as Harriet), Mary Ellen, Irene, Albert Benson, Howard, Oatis Maynard, Hibbert Binney, Charles Renforth, Frances Maud,

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136. Gravestone #194, St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook.
139. Marriage RStPR, 78. See iii for a construction of the family of John\(^2\) (page 80).
140. Hants County Estate Papers, File 3115A (Estate of Amy A. Hennigar) (NSARM microfilm 20347) [hereafter Estate of Amy A. Hennigar].
141. All the baptisms of the children of George and Matilda are to be found in Baptismal RMAC, pp. 8, 15, 21, 29, 33, 45, 66.
Christian’s Children and Grandchildren

There is a child, Alice, aged 5, positioned between Howard and Otis on the 1871 census, but no birth or baptismal record has been found for her.

The 1871 census shows George Hennigar, aged 44, a farmer, and Matilda Hennigar, 40, living not only with their 7 children – Rupert Hennigar, 14, Margaret Hennigar, 12, Mary Hennigar, 11, Martha Hennigar, 9, Andrew Hennigar, 8, Cassie Hennigar, 5, and Sarah Hennigar, 2 (who are mentioned in his will) – but also with Eliza Hennigar, 53, and Levi Hennigar, 20. The second wife of George’s father (George²) was Eliza, and their son was Levi, baptized in 1851. George² had died in 1870, so the stepmother and half-brother of George³ were living with him and his wife Matilda at the time the census was taken in 1871.

That the will of George Hennigar, written on 5 November 1896, is that of the George who married Mary Matilda Bigert can be shown through legacies to two of his daughters. In his will, George leaves $20 to his daughter Elizabeth Walters, and to his daughter Sarah Hennigar “all my homestead farm wherein I now reside with all my personal property of every kind....” Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of George and Matilda, was born 15 July 1858 and baptized 10 October 1858. Libbie Hennigar, daughter of George and Matilda Hennigar, married Henry John Walters at St. Paul’s Anglican Church, Northfield. 

Photograph by James P. Henniger, 2007.
Hennigar, and his parents as George and Hannah Henniger. Sarah, then, married her second cousin, a grandson of John2 Henninger.

In his will George appoints as executors his brother William Hennigar, and his son-in-law Howard Hennigar. As we shall see (ii, 6) George3 (George2, Christian1) had a brother William, but George3 (John2, Christian1) did not. So the testator George must have been the son of George2.

The will of Amy Ann Hennigar (George2, Christian1), a younger sister of George, leaves her estate to her surviving brother, Levi, and the children of her nine other deceased brothers and sisters.151 In the accompanying documents, Mrs. Howard Hennigar is listed as having had a certificate of registration sent to her, and Sarah Hennigar of Upper Kennetcook is listed as a member of the family of George.152 We can conclude that George3 (George2, Christian1) married Mary Matilda Bigert, and that their children are descended from George2 and not John2.

5. JACOB HENNINGER, born 2 October 1829;153 died 21 January 1910, aged 80 years;154 married MARG. MILLER. Margaret was the daughter of George Miller and Catharine2 (Christian1) Hennigar.155 A farmer, Jacob Hennigar appears aged 41, on the 1871 census, living with [his wife] Margaret Hennigar, 30, but no children.156 On the 1881 census, Jacob and Maggie are again living alone.157 On the 1901 census, Jacob and Maggie are living with Harry Hennigar, 21, born 28 September 1879, who is listed as Jacob’s son.158 The Baptismal Register of Maitland Anglican Churches lists Harry Munro, born 8 September 1879, baptized 13 August 1882, adopted by Jacob and Margaret Hennigar, Northfield, farmer.159 Jacob’s will leaves his estate to his wife, Margaret, and on her death to his adopted son, Harry Munro Hennigar.160 It is possible that Harry Munro Hennigar was the son of Laura Miller.161

6. WILLIAM HENNINGER, born 1832;162 died 30 June 1898,163 buried 3 July 1898 as a resident of Northfield, aged 65 years;164 married 13 June 1861 in Kennetcook, with the consent of Mr. John Clarke, MARY JANE LAFFIN.165 William Hennigar, 34, a farmer, and Mary J. Hennigar, 27, appear on the 1871 census with six children: Melissa Hennigar, 9, Ruth Hennigar, 8, Embert Hennigar, 6, Thomas Hennigar, 4, George Hennigar, 2, and Amos Hennigar, seven months.166

151. Amy had been one of 13 children of George. Only ten siblings are listed in the papers in her estate file. Her brother Christian had presumably died at an early age, and as Jacob’s only child was an adopted son, who would not have qualified, Jacob is not listed.

152. Estate of Amy A. Hennigar

153. 1901 census of Noel, j, 22, 35.


155. A marriage certificate has not been found, but the death certificate of Margaret Hennigar gives the names of her parents and the name of her adopted son, Harry Hennigar. See x, 6 (page 119).

156. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 49.

157. 1881 census of Noel, Division 35.

158. 1901 census of Noel, j, 22, 35.

159. Baptismal RMAC, 103.

160. Hants County Estate Papers, File 2516 (Estate of Jacob Hennigar) (NSARM microfilm 20341).

161. See i, 7 (page 64).

162. Duncanson, Rawdon and Douglas, 250; and William’s gravestone #190, St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook. He is identified in the will of George Henniger (Hants County Court of Probate 2206A [NSARM microfilm 20337]) as George’s brother.

163. Hants County Estate Papers, File1950A (Estate of William Hennigar) (NSARM microfilm 19653); and gravestone #190, St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook.

164. Burial RMAC, 41.

165. Marriage RMAC, 10.

166. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 44–45.
On the 1881 census, William appears with [his wife] Mary and ten children: Ruth Hennigar, 18, Embert Hennigar, 17, Thomas Hennigar, 14, George Hennigar, 12, Amos Hennigar, 10, Angus Hennigar, 8, Edmund Hennigar, 6, William Hennigar, 5, Ethel Hennigar, 3, Warren Hennigar, 2, and Rachel Hennigar, five months. 167

7. NICHOLAS HENNINGER, baptized between 21 June and 19 July 1835;168 died 5 March 1892, aged 58 years;169 married at the residence of the bride’s father 2 December 1867 MAR- THA A. MILLER.170 Nicholas Hennigar, 37, a ship’s carpenter, and Martha Hennigar, 27, appear on the 1871 census with William Hennigar, 2, and Harry Hennigar, 1, living in the same household as Columbus and Lydia Wier.171 Nicholas and Martha appear on the 1881 census with William Hennigar, 12, Harry Hennigar, 11, Nelson Hennigar, 8, Joel Hennigar, 6, Helena Hennigar, 5, Lilus Hennigar, 3, and Sapphina Hennigar, 1.172
8. MARY JANE HENNIGER, born 7 May 1836, baptized 1 December 1844, died 18 November 1905 as a resident of Northfield, aged 69, buried 20 November 1905, aged 68; married 1) 30 October 1862 in Halifax at the house of the Revd. Thos. Crisp, with the consent of James Hennigar, JAMES SHEEHAN; 2) 2 December 1879 in Kennebecook, THOMAS FOX. The record of her second marriage to Thomas Fox gives her name as Mary Jane Sheehy and her parents as George and Ruth Hennigar. Mary Shehan, aged 34, appears on the 1871 census living with James Shehan, 37, a sea captain, and two children, Hannah Shehan, 6, and John Shehan, 4. Mary Fox, aged 45, appears on the 1881 census living with Thomas Fox, 46, a farmer, Jane Fox, 71, John Fox, 13, Thomas Fox, 11, and Hannah Sheehy, 16. John Sheehy, aged 13, appears on the 1881 census, living with George Miller, 65, Andrew Miller, 54, Ruth Miller, 49, all single, and Rachel Mosher, 60, a widow. Mary J. Fox and Thomas Fox appear on the 1901 census.

9. AMY ANN HENNINGER, born August 1840, baptized 1 December 1844, died 29 November 1918, aged 81 years. There is no marriage record for her. She has not been found on the 1871, 1881, or 1901 censuses of Hants County, but does appear as Amy A. Henniger, single, aged 70, on the 1911 census, living with William Henniger, a “cousin.” There is an Amy Henigar on the 1880 census of Cambridge, Massachusetts where she is described as divorced, aged 42, born in Nova Scotia, and a wash woman. Whether this is the daughter of George is unknown. In her “last will and testament the said Amy Hennigar directed that the net proceeds of all her real and personal estate be divided among such persons and in such a way as the same would be divided had she left no will.” She left $40,120.18 to her one surviving brother, Levi, and the children of her other deceased brothers and sisters. How Amy amassed this

173. 1901 census of Noel, j, 21, 27.
174. Baptismal RStPR, 73.
175. StPNC, and Burial RMAC, 56.
176. Burial RMAC, 56.
177. Marriage RMAC, 11. James Sheehy was a witness at the marriage of Mary Jane’s younger sister Lydia in 1875.
178. Marriage LFHC, 1879, #121 (NSARM microfilm 16316). Thomas Fox married first Catherine Frances Withrow on 14 March 1867 (Marriage LFHC, 1867 #70 [NSARM microfilm 16310]). There is a gravestone for Catherine F. wife of Thomas Fox, died September 24 1869, aged 22 years, in St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennebecook, #235.
comparative fortune (worth $521,165.11 in 2007 Canadian dollars\textsuperscript{189}) is unknown. A note from Amos Hennigar in the file expresses some dismay at the number of legatees: “I expect the lawyer has the names of all the heirs I guess there is fifty anyway my portion will be pretty small perhaps enough to get a bottle of brandy.”

10. NOAH HENNINGER, born between March 1839\textsuperscript{190} and April 1842,\textsuperscript{191} baptized 1 December 1844,\textsuperscript{192} died 13 January 1912 in Ann Arbor, Michigan,\textsuperscript{193} married 19 November 1873 in Oscoda Village, Iosco County, Michigan ELLEN NESBIT.\textsuperscript{194} The 1880 United States census for Oscoda Village, Iosco, Michigan shows Noah Henigar, a blacksmith, aged 36, living with his wife Ellen Henigar, 30, and three sons: George Henigar, 5, Charly Henigar, 2, and John Henigar, 1. Also in the household is Noah’s brother Levi Henigar.\textsuperscript{195} On the 1900 census, Noah is living with his wife, Ellen, sons George Henigar, 25, Charles S. Henigar, 23, John A. Henigar, 21, William Henigar, 17, Noah L. Henigar, 15, Archibald N. Henigar, 13, David R. Henigar, 7, and daughters Jennie Henigar, 19, Amy R. Henigar, 11, and daughter-in-law Rosella, 25. Rosella is presumably married to George, the only one of Noah’s sons listed as married.\textsuperscript{196} On the 1910 census, Noah Hennigar is listed as a widower, living with his daughter Ami Gouthro, 21, a son-in-law Herbert J. Gouthro, 22, and a granddaughter, Ellen E. Gouthro, nine months.\textsuperscript{197}

11. LYDIA HENNIGAR, born October 1846,\textsuperscript{198} died probably in Cambridge, Massachusetts after 1899,\textsuperscript{199} and before 1918, when she is not listed as being alive when her sister Amy’s estate was distributed,\textsuperscript{200} married 21 September 1875 at Northfield ALEXANDER DUNN.\textsuperscript{201} Lydia does not appear as Lydia Dunn on the 1881 census of Canada or the 1880 census of the U.S. On the 1900 US census Lydia Dunn appears, aged 53, as the wife of Robert A. Dunn. That he is Lydia Hennigar’s husband is supported by the birth certificate of George H. Dunn (who appears with her on the 1900 census), born 19 December 1889 to Robert A. Dunn and Lydia Hennigan in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The birthplace of both Robert and Lydia is given as Nova Scotia.\textsuperscript{202} On the 1900 census Lydia is recorded as having been married 29 years, which does not agree with her marriage record. Also listed are her husband, Robert, and five children: Blanche Dunn, 27, James S. Dunn, 23, Arthur A. Dunn, 17, Elizabeth A.
Dunn, 13, George H. Dunn, 10. Blanche was born in November 1872, nearly three years before her mother’s marriage to Alexander Dunn.203 The baptismal record of Blanche Dunn, parents Alexander and Lydia Dunn, gives her birth date as 4 November 1872 and her baptism as 13 August 1876.204 In 1889 Robert was a sea captain.205

Children of George and Mary Eliza (Miller) (Clarke) Heniger:

12. CATHERINE HENNIGAR, baptized 26 August 1849, aged 12 months;206 died 8 April 1880;207 married 18 May 1869 JACOB ANTHONY.208 Jacob’s mother, Mary Ann3 (Hennigar) (Jacob2, Christian1) Anthony, was Catherine’s considerably older first cousin. Jacob was a farmer.209 Jacob Anthony, 24, and Catherine Anthony, 22, are listed on the 1871 census living with James Anthony, aged 56, and Mary Ann Anthony, 49, and five children: Richard Anthony, 15, Daniel Anthony, 10, James Anthony, 8, Matilda Anthony, 1, and Bertha Anthony, 4 months.210 Matilda and Bertha were children of Catherine and Jacob,211 and they appear with their father

203. 1900 US census of Massachusetts, Middlesex County, Cambridge, Ward 1, enumeration district 676, image 18.

204. Baptismal RMAC, 79. Her birth on 5 November 1872 is registered in Birth RBHC, 1872, p. 200 (NSARM microfilm 16516).

205. Information on birth record of George H. Dunn, City of Cambridge, County of Middlesex, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, vol. 13, folio 102, record #2242.

206. Baptismal RStPR, 80.


208. Marriage LFHC, 1869, #110, (NSARM microfilm 16311). No place of marriage is given.

209. Ibid.

210. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 24–25.

211. Birth certificates of Matilda (Birth RBHC, 1869, p. 111, #639 [NSARM microfilm 16515]), and of Bertha (Birth RBHC, 1870, p. 151, #99 [NSARM microfilm 16516]) list Jacob Anthony and Catherine Hennigar as their parents.
**George Heniger (Christian, Johann Martin, Johann Conrad, Hans Peter)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>Death Date</th>
<th>Place of Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Anthony Henninger</td>
<td>1 October 1820</td>
<td>Douglas Township</td>
<td>15 February 1914</td>
<td>Upper Kennetcook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Heniger</td>
<td>6 May 1827</td>
<td>Rawdon</td>
<td>7 November 1896</td>
<td>Upper Kennetcook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Cannon Hennigar</td>
<td>19 February 1826</td>
<td>Rawdon</td>
<td>21 March 1884</td>
<td>Latties Brook, Hants Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Henniger</td>
<td>6 May 1827</td>
<td>Rawdon</td>
<td>7 November 1896</td>
<td>Upper Kennetcook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Henniger</td>
<td>2 October 1829</td>
<td>Hants Co.</td>
<td>21 January 1910</td>
<td>Northfield, Hants Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Henniger</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>Hants Co.</td>
<td>30 June 1898</td>
<td>Northfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Henniger</td>
<td>between 1837 and 1840</td>
<td>Hants Co.</td>
<td>5 March 1892</td>
<td>Upper Kennetcook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Jane Henniger</td>
<td>7 May 1836</td>
<td>Hants Co.</td>
<td>18 November 1905</td>
<td>Northfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amy Ann Henniger</td>
<td>between 1837 and 1840</td>
<td>Hants Co.</td>
<td>29 November 1918</td>
<td>Upper Kennetcook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noah Henniger</td>
<td>between March 1839 and April 1842</td>
<td>Hants Co.</td>
<td>13 January 1912</td>
<td>Ann Arbor, Mich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lydia Henniger</td>
<td>October 1846</td>
<td>Hants Co.</td>
<td>after 1899 and before 1918, probably Cambridge, Mass.</td>
<td>Upper Kennetcook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine Henniger</td>
<td>26 August 1849, aged 12 months</td>
<td>Hants Co.</td>
<td>8 April 1880</td>
<td>Kennetcook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 October 1880</td>
<td>Oscoda, Alice Brooks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Parents and Offspring**

- **George Heniger**
  - **Father**: George Heniger
  - **Mother**: Ruth Anthony
- **John Anthony Henninger**
  - **Father**: George Heniger
  - **Mother**: Ruth Anthony
- **Christian Henninger**
  - **Father**: George Heniger
  - **Mother**: Ruth Anthony
- **James Cannon Henninger**
  - **Father**: George Heniger
  - **Mother**: Ruth Anthony
- **George Heniger**
  - **Father**: George Heniger
  - **Mother**: Ruth Anthony
- **Jacob Henninger**
  - **Father**: George Heniger
  - **Mother**: Ruth Anthony
- **William Henninger**
  - **Father**: George Heniger
  - **Mother**: Ruth Anthony
- **Nicholas Henninger**
  - **Father**: George Heniger
  - **Mother**: Ruth Anthony
- **Mary Jane Henninger**
  - **Father**: George Heniger
  - **Mother**: Ruth Anthony
- **Amy Ann Henninger**
  - **Father**: George Heniger
  - **Mother**: Ruth Anthony
- **Noah Henninger**
  - **Father**: George Heniger
  - **Mother**: Ruth Anthony
- **Lydia Henninger**
  - **Father**: George Heniger
  - **Mother**: Ruth Anthony
- **Catherine Henninger**
  - **Father**: George Heniger
  - **Mother**: Ruth Anthony
- **Levi Henninger**
  - **Father**: George Heniger
  - **Mother**: Ruth Anthony
on the 1881 census, where Jacob, a widower, is living with children Matilda Anthony, 11, Bertha Anthony, 10, Ruby Anthony, 8, Rachel Anthony, 6, Creighton Anthony, 5, and Monroe Anthony, 2, as well as Isabell Parker, possibly a servant. Jacob died 6 July 1886, aged 39 years. Papers connected with Amy Ann Hennigar’s will note there are four members of Kate Anthony’s family, but list only three members of “Jacob Anthony Family:” Matilda, Rachel and Munroe, all of Kennetcook.

13. LEVI HENNIGAR, born 6 September 1850, baptized 10 August 1851, died 5 November 1940 in Oscoda, Michigan; married 9 October 1880 in Oscoda, Iosco County, Michigan, ALICE BROOKS. Levi’s wife’s name was likely either Alice Rachel Brooks or Rachel Alice Brooks. Levi Henniger, 20 a laborer, appears on the 1871 census of Noel, living with [his mother], and [his half-brother] George Hennigar, and George’s family. On the 1880 census, he is living with his [half-]brother Noah Henigar. On the 1900 census of Iosco County, Michigan, Levi is shown living with his wife, Rachel Hennigar, sons George F. Hennigar, 19, Harlow C. Hennigar, 15, William H. Hennigar, 13, Warren P. Hennigar, 9, and daughters Irena B. Hennigar, 12 and Ethel A. Hennigar, 4. Levi is listed as Village Marshall. On the 1910 census Levi, a night watchman at a lumber mill, is shown with his wife, Rachel, and children Harlow Hennigar, 25, Herman Hennigar, 24, Warren Hennigar, 19, and Ethel Hennigar, 14. By 1920, Levi, a public school janitor, and Rachel were living with William H. Hennigar, 33. In 1930 Levi, a widower, and township treasurer, is living with his son Herman Hennigar, 43. Perhaps William H. Hennigar and Herman Hennigar are one and the same person.

212. 1881 census of Gore, 40.
214. Estate of Amy A. Hennigar.
216. Baptismal RStPR, 84.
218. Record of Marriage, Tawas City, County of Iosco, Michigan, Record #440.
219. While the record of Levi’s marriage names his wife as Alice, the 1900 and 1910 US censuses list her as Rachel. However, a descendant, Nancy Reisig, does not think Levi was married twice. Thus Alice and Rachel are probably the same person. In the 1900 US census of Michigan, Iosco County, Oscoda Township, enumeration district 109, image 21, Levi and wife Rachel are listed as having been married 2 years. But the 1910 census lists them as having been married 30 years (Michigan, Iosco County, Oscoda Township, enumeration district 122, image 8.) Nancy Reisig notes that Alice had a child as late as 1898.
220. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 36. See ii, 4 (page 70).
221. The 1880 US census of Michigan, Iosco County, Oscoda Village, enumeration district 148, image 2.
222. 1900 US census of Michigan, Iosco County, Oscoda Township Village, enumeration district 109, image 21.
iii. **JOHN HENIGER**, born 7 June 1794, died 26 October 1870, aged 76; married 1) 20 January 1820 in Rawdon Elizabeth (possibly) Laffin; 2) 6 April 1825 in Rawdon with consent of parents Mary McLaran. On 7 April 1831, Jacob Hennigar, T.C. [Town Clerk] registered the ear mark for his brother’s livestock: “Be it Remembered that John Hennigars Ear Mark for Cattle Sheep and Swine is a Semi-circular Notch at the upper side of the right ear.” In 1837 John was a school subscriber.

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**JOHN** — A genealogical chart showing John and his children will be found on page 91.

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225. DTB, 25:12.

226. Gravestone #125 for John Ambrose Hennigar in St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook. Death RBHC (1870), #197 gives his age and the same date of death.

227. Marriage RStPR, 19. There is also an entry in the DTB (25:89) for a marriage of John Hennigar on 27 January 1820 to Elizabeth Croel. For John to marry twice in one week is obviously an impossibility. There does not appear to be another John Hennigar in Hants County in 1820 old enough to be married. The gravestone #124 in St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook of Elizabeth, wife of John Hennigar, died 9 November 1820 in her 25th year, does not give a maiden name.

228. Marriage RStPR, 28.

229. DTB, transcription, 95 (NSARM microfilm 15034).

Child of John\(^2\) and Elizabeth (probably Laffin) Henigar:

1. **CHRISTIAN\(^3\) HENNINGAR**, born 22 October 1820,\(^{231}\) baptized 25 February 1821,\(^{232}\) died unmarried, 5 October 1888, aged 68.\(^{233}\) There are school records in 1829, 1831, 1833, 1834 and 1835 that may refer to this Christian. In 1833 Christian Hennegar is working on “Testament and Arithmetic,” and is described as “steady to his book but tedious to instruct.” In 1834 Christopher Hennegar is listed as age 12, and in 1835 as age 7. This last age is not likely accurate, as Christian\(^3\) (John\(^2\)) would have been 14, Christian\(^3\) (James\(^2\)) 17, and Christian\(^3\) (George\(^2\)) 13.\(^{234}\)

   There were three boys named Christian Hennigar born between 1818 and 1822 in Hants County. As we have seen above, Christian\(^3\) (James\(^2\), Christian\(^1\)) married Amelia Lennox. On the 1871 and 1881 censuses there are only two Christians, one the son of James\(^2\), and the other, a bachelor, either the son of George\(^2\), or the son of John\(^2\). It is of course possible that a different Christian was missed by the census taker each time, so that the bachelor Christian on the 1871 census is not the same person as the bachelor Christian on the 1881 census, but that is unlikely. The evidence pointing to Christian\(^3\) (George\(^2\), Christian\(^1\)) as being alive in 1871 and 1881 includes Christian Hennigar’s living with Lydia Densmore next door to John A. Hennigar (George\(^2\)), and his wife Letitia (Densmore) as shown on the 1871 census.\(^{235}\) John A., as we have seen, had a brother Christian. Neither Christian nor Lydia is listed as married or widowed. One could perhaps speculate that Christian was living with his sister-in-law’s sister (either in a common-law relationship, or in an employer and housekeeper relationship). On the 1881 census, a Christian Hennigar appears living in the same household as Lydia Densmore, next door to George\(^3\) (George\(^2\), Christian\(^1\)) and Matilda Hennigar, and only two families away from John and Letitia.\(^{236}\) However, the evidence that points to this Christian as the son of John\(^2\) includes a Christian Hennigar being the informant at the death of John\(^2\).\(^{237}\) Also, a Christian who died in 1888 is buried next to John Ambrose Hennigar in the cemetery at St. Peter’s Upper Kennetcook.\(^{238}\) Further, in his will dated 18 April 1888, Christian leaves his entire estate in trust to his “beloved nephew Addison Hennigar.”\(^{239}\) Addison was the son of Joshua\(^3\) (John\(^2\), Christian\(^1\)).\(^{240}\) As George\(^2\) did not have a son Joshua, the Christian on the 1871 and 1881 censuses must

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231. DTB, 25:89.
232. Baptismal RStPR, 18.
233. Gravestone #126, St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook.
235. 1871 census, Noel Division 2, 31–2.
236. 1881 census of Gore, 41–42.
237. Death RBHC [1870], #197.
238. Gravestones #s 125 and 126, St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook.
239. Hants County Estate Papers, File 1777 (Estate of Christian Hennigar) [NSARM microfilm 19625].
240. Birth registration of Addison Hennigar (Birth RBHC [1875], p. 289, #625 [NSARM microfilm 16516]).
be the son of John\(^2\). There is a photograph in the Hennigar Family Collection of Christian, on the back of which is the notation “Christian Hennigar son of John Born Oct 22 1829 Son of John Hennigar By first wife Inherited farm on the hill at Upper Kennetcook and willed it to Addison Hennigar.”\(^{241}\)

## Children of John and Mary (McLaran) Heniger:

2. GEORGE HENNIGAR, born about 1826,\(^{242}\) died 31 March 1901,\(^{243}\) buried 3 April 1901 as a resident of Northfield, aged 75 years;\(^{244}\) married 27 January 1853 in the chapel at Five Mile River HANNAH MILLER.\(^{245}\) For a discussion of George\(^3\) (John\(^2\), Christian\(^1\)) and George\(^2\) (George\(^1\), Christian\(^1\)), see ii, 4, page 70. A farmer, George Hennigar, aged 44, appears on the 1871 census with Hannah Hennigar, 38, and eight children: Ira Hennigar, 17, Mary Ella Hennigar, 13, Irene Hennigar, 11, Albert B. Hennigar, 9, Howard Hennigar, 7, Alice Hennigar, 5, Otis M. Hennigar, 2, Hibbert B. Hennigar, 3 months.\(^{246}\) On the 1881 census, George appears with wife Anna and eleven children: Ira Hennigar, 27, Ella Hennigar, 23, Irena Hennigar, 21, Benson Hennigar, 19, Howard Hennigar, 17, Alice Hennigar, 15, Otis Hennigar, 12, Hibbert Hennigar, 10, Charles Hennigar, 8, Maud Hennigar, 6, Sadia Hennigar, 1.\(^{247}\)

3. ELIZABETH HENNIGAR, born 26 December 1827,\(^{248}\) baptized 31 August 1828,\(^{249}\) died 24 October 1913,\(^{250}\) married 1) in 1860 or 1861 JAMES ROBINSON, a teacher;\(^{251}\) 2) 17 August 1896 in NOEL THOMAS BOND, a farmer.\(^{252}\) She appears on school records in January 1837, aged 11, and August 1837, aged 10. There is a photograph of her in the Hennigar Family Collection.\(^{253}\) Elizabeth Robinson, aged 42, and her

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241. NSARM Photograph Collection: Hennigar Family Collection, 1994–236, #8 [hereafter Hennigar Family Collection].

242. Gravestone #119 (St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook) gives his age at death as 75.

243. Ibid.

244. Burial RMAC, 46.

245. Marriage RStPR, 78. The birth registration of Frances M. Miller [sic] gives the year of marriage of her parents George Hennigar and Hannah Miller as 1852 (Birth RBHC, [1875], p. 289, #617 [NSARM microfilm 16516]).

246. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 49–50.

247. 1881 census of Noel, 34.

248. Gravestone #127, St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook; and 1901 census of Rawdon, k, 2, 6.

249. Baptismal RStPR, 39.

250. Gravestone #127, St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook.

251. Duncanson, Rawdon and Douglas, 251; and Hants County Marriage Bonds, 1860, #705 (NSARM microfilm 16309). The bond is dated 18 December 1860, and the marriage was to be solemnized by a Baptist Minister at South Rawdon.

252. Her name is given as Elizabeth Robinson and her parents as John and Mary Hennigar (Marriage LFHC, 1896, #76, NSARM microfilm 16325).

253. Hennigar Family Collection, #1.
first husband, James Robinson, 38, now a farmer, appear on the 1871 census with William Salter, 9.\(^{254}\) The relationship between William, Elizabeth and James has not been established. On the 1881 census, Elizabeth and James appear with Mary L. Robinson, 2.\(^{255}\) As Elizabeth would have been 50 at Mary’s birth, it is doubtful that she could be her mother.\(^{256}\)

On the 1901 census, she is listed as Elizabeth [no surname], living with her husband Thomas Bond, 74, in the household of [her step-son] Waldo Bond and Waldo’s two sisters, Sarah E. Bond and Bessie F. Bond.\(^{257}\) In 1911, Elizabeth is living with her sister Caroline McCulloch in the household of Caroline’s husband, William.\(^{258}\)

4. MARY ANN HENNIGAR, born 9 June 1830,\(^{259}\) baptized 18 July 1830;\(^{260}\) died 3 April 1919;\(^{261}\) married 28 March 1861 at Kennetcook, with the consent of James Miller, DANIEL O’BRIEN.\(^{262}\) On the 1871 census, Daniel OBrien, aged 45, a farmer, and Mary A. OBrien, 41, are living with six children: Elroy O'Brien, 10, Clarence O'Brien, 9, William O'Brien, 7, John A. O'Brien, 5, Thomas O'Brien, 1, and Adelaide Hennigar, 17.\(^{263}\) Adelaide was probably an illegitimate child of Mary Ann. On the 1881 census of Gore, Mary A. is listed as a widow, living with six sons: Elroy OBrien, 20, Clarence O'Brien, 19, William O'Brien, 17, John O'Brien, 15, Thomas O'Brien, 11, and Forest O'Brien, 9.\(^{264}\) On the 1901 census Mary is living with her son Thomas O'Brien.\(^{265}\) On the 1911 census Mary A., is living with her sons Thomas O'Brien and Forrie O'Brien.\(^{266}\)

There is a photograph of Mary Ann O’Brien in the Hennigar Family Collection,\(^{267}\) as well as photographs of Mary Ann’s daughter, Adelaide,\(^{268}\) and her husband, Walter Burton,\(^{269}\) son of Matildah\(^3\) (Hennigar) (\(Jacob^2\), \(Christian^1\)).

\(^{254}\) 1871 census of Scotch Village, Division 1, 64.

\(^{255}\) 1881 census of Rawdon, 26.

\(^{256}\) The marriage slip of Mary L. Robinson and Addison Hennigar (son of Joshua\(^1\) and Hannah Hennigar) lists her parents as James and Betsy Robinson (Marriage RBHC, 1899, \#40 [NSARM microfilm 16326]). According to Hennigar, Christian and Mary (Cannon) Hennigar (1-1-3B-8-2), Mary was adopted by Elizabeth. He lists Mary as being born 5 August 1878 in Wolfville, N. S., the daughter of Linden (Spinney) Harvie or Harvey, who died on 19 September 1882.

\(^{257}\) 1901 census of Rawdon, k, 2, 6.

\(^{258}\) 1911 census of Douglas poll district, 4, 7, 21.

\(^{259}\) Gravestone #208, St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook. The 1901 census (Gore, 3, 4, 25) gives her birth date as 8 March 1830.

\(^{260}\) Baptismal RStPR, 42.

\(^{261}\) Gravestone #208, St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook.

\(^{262}\) Marriage RMAC, 9.

\(^{263}\) 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 34. Adelaide was born 5 July 1854 in Kennetcook, Hants County, Nova Scotia (Death Certificate of Adelaide Burton, widow of Walter Burton, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Health, Registry of Vital Records and Statistics, Somerville, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Registered No. 833).

\(^{264}\) 1881 census of Gore, 42.

\(^{265}\) 1901 census of Gore, e, 4. 25.

\(^{266}\) 1911 census of Douglas poll district, 4, 10, 26.

\(^{267}\) Hennigar Family Collection, #29.

\(^{268}\) Hennigar Family Collection, #2.

\(^{269}\) Hennigar Family Collection, #6.
Burton.270 Walter was a photographer in Somerville, Massachusetts and took four of the photographs in the Collection. Another photograph shows Mary Ann (Hennigar) O’Brien with two other women of a similar age, noted on the back of the photograph as Jane and Caroline, presumably two of her four sisters.271

5. ALICE MARIA HENNIGAR, born 15 April 1832,272 baptized 6 January 1833,273 buried as Alice Miller (Mrs. Joseph M.) 10 January 1912, as a resident of Maple Grove, aged 79,274 married 9 January 1851 in the Five Mile River Church Joseph Miller.275 She appears in school records in 1837, aged 5.276 There are two photographs of her, one of her alone, the other of her with her husband. The notation on the back of the first reads “Alice Maria Miller (Neé Hennigar) married Joseph Miller 9 Jan 1851 Born Apr. 15 1832 Daughter of John Ambrose Hennigar [;] Nelson, Aram, Annie children of Alice and Joseph.”277 Joseph Miller, aged 46, a farmer, and Alice Maria Miller, 39, appear with nine children on the 1871 census: Horatia Miller [male – perhaps the (Horatio?) Nelson referred to above?278], 20, Mary Miller, 18, Jacob Miller, 15, Aram Miller, 11, Joseph Miller, 9, Milward

270. The death certificate of Walter Burton [Jr.] (Commonwealth of Massachusetts. County of Middlesex, Town of Somerville, 1927, #566) gives his parents as Walter Burton and Matilda Hennigar. See iv, 2 (page 94).
271. Hennigar Family Collection, #30.
272. 1901 census of Maitland, h-4, 5, 22.
273. Baptismal RSiPR, 47.
275. Marriage RSiPR, 81. The date of the marriage was entered after 31 January 1854 with a note by the rector indicating the marriage took place in 1851.
277. Hennigar Family Collection, #8 22 & 23.
278. Nelson Miller, son of Joseph and Alice Miller, married Susan Caddill on 5 August 1880 (Hants County Marriage Record, 1880, Book 1823, p. 136, #58, viewed at NS Historical Vital Statistics).
Miller, 7, John Randall Miller, 5, Caroline Miller, 3, Samuel Barbrick Miller, 1. On the 1881 census, Joseph and Allias Miller are living with Jacob Miller, 24, [his wife] Lois Miller, 22, Aram Miller, 20, Joseph Miller, 18, Milward Miller, 16, John R Miller, 15, Marey E Miller, 28, Caroline Miller, 13, and Anna Miller, 9. On the 1901 census Joseph and Alice M. are living with their son, Joseph Miller, 38, and [his wife] Lucy Miller, 19, and an infant [grand]daughter. In 1911, Joseph and Alice M. Miller are living with their son William Miller, 47 and single, and grandson, Courtney Miller, 17.

6. JAMES HENNIGAR, born 8 October 1834, baptized 19 July 1835, buried 7 November 1923 as a resident of Halifax, formerly of Upper Kennetcook, aged 90 years;
married 10 October 1861 in Halifax, Mary Jane McLearn.286 There are three men named James Hennigar of the third generation, two of whom married a Jane (Mary Jane McLearn often appears in records after her marriage as Jane). Of James3 (James2) there is no definitive record after his baptism in 1828. James (George2) Hennigar married Jane (John2) Hennigar (see iii, 8). So it was James3 (John2) who married Mary Jane McLearn – he could not, of course, have married his own sister. James was known in his family as “Red Jim,” and to this day some of his descendants have red hair.

On the 1871 census James Hennigar, a farmer, aged 36, appears with Jane Hennigar, 36, seven children – Matthew Hennigar, 9, Mary Hennigar, 7, Uziah Hennigar, 6, Lemuel Hennigar, 4, Emeline Hennigar, 3, Monson G. Hennigar, 2, Charlotte Hennigar, 1 – and [brothers] Joshua Hennigar, 30, and Charles Hennigar, 25.287 On the 1881 census, James and Jane Henigar are shown with Matthew Henigar, a school teacher aged 18, Mary Henigar, 17, Lemuel Henigar, 15,
Emeline Henigar, 13, Morrison [Monson Goudge] Henigar, 12, Charlotte Henigar, 11, Ezra Henigar, 7, John Henigar, 9, Rhoda Henigar, 6, Ada Henigar, 4, and Irvin Henigar, 3.288

On the 1901 census, James and Mary Jane appear with Lemuel Hennigar, 34, Rhoda Hennigar, 25, and Ada Hennigar, 24.289 On the 1911 census, James, a widower, is living with his daughter Ada.290 There are photographs in the Hennigar Family Collection of Emeline Hennigar and Mary Hennigar, children of James and Mary Jane Hennigar.291

Questions have been asked within the family about the origin of the name of James and Mary Jane’s son Monson Goudge. The story I heard from my father-in-law, Perry Henniger, Monson Goudge Henniger’s son, was that MG (as he was known) was named after two rival politicians. It turns out, however, that Monson Goudge Henniger, who was born on 16 February 1869, was named after Monson Henry Goudge, the liberal candidate in a federal by-election in Hants County on 20 April 1869, who was defeated by Joseph Howe, the Liberal-Conservative candidate.292

The obituary of the late Hon. M. H. Goudge in The Acadian Recorder reads in part:

Later in life he entered politics in his own native county and was selected by the Liberals to oppose the Hon. Joseph Howe in 1868, after that statesman had so suddenly changed his mind about Confederation and, turning his back upon his friends, had accepted a position in the Macdonald cabinet. The election was the stiffest contest probably ever fought in

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288. 1881 census of Gore, 56
289. 1901 census of Gore, e, 1, 37.
290. 1911 census of Douglas poll district, 4, 6, 46.
291. Hennigar Family Collection, #s 10, 15.
292. My thanks to Professor Joseph Wearing for doing some initial research for me on Monson Goudge and for explaining to me the intricacies of Nova Scotia politics at the time of Confederation. Information on Joseph Howe can be found at <www.biographi.ca/EN/ShowBio.asp?BioID=39171>. Information on Monson Henry Goudge can be found at <http://www2.parl.gc.ca/ParlInfo/Files/Parliamentarian.aspx?Item=753fae0-7c22-4d1e-a2f2-1142bd0a22f6&Language=E&Section=FederalExperience>
this province, both parties bringing every resource to bear upon the event. Mr. Howe won, but it was a pyrrhic victory [Howe’s health was broken during the harsh winter campaign]. Afterwards Mr. Goudge was a member of the House of Commons, and in his later years was appointed to the Legislative Council, over which he presided for many years.\(^{293}\)

It can probably be concluded that James and Mary Jane, like many Nova Scotians in 1869, were not in favour of Confederation.

7. (Possibly) RICHARD HENNIGAR, born 1836, died 1838.\(^{294}\)

8. JANE HENNIGAR, born 18 February 1838,\(^{295}\) baptized 4 September 1842;\(^{296}\) died 29 May 1918;\(^{297}\) married 18 December 1856, at the house of John A. Hennigar, James Hennigar\(^{298}\) (George\(^2\)). Jane Henigar, aged 33, appears on the 1871 census with James Henigar, 45, and six children: Edgar Henigar 13, John Ambrose Henigar, 11, Ruth Henigar, 9, Mary Henigar, 7, and Bessie Henigar, 2.\(^{299}\) On the 1881 census Jane is listed with [her husband] James Hennigar and nine children: Edgar Hennigar 13, John Ambrose Henigar, 11, Ruth Henigar, 9, Mary Henigar, 7, and Bessie Hennigar, 2.\(^{300}\) Indexed as “Janes Hennigar,” she appears as a widow (her husband, James, had died in 1884) and head of household on the 1900 US census of Portland, Maine, living with her daughters Bessie Hennigar, 31, Anna A. Hennigar, 24, Alice M. Hennigar, 17, and granddaughters Bertha J. Lattie, 11, and Lida M. Lattie, 9.\(^{301}\) All the young women are single. On the 1910 census Jane Hennigar, a widow, and mother of 11 children, 7 of whom are living, is listed with granddaughters Bertha J. Lattie, 20, and Eliza M. Lattie, 19.\(^{302}\) There are two photographs of her in the Hennigar Family Collection, one a single portrait, the other a picture of three women of varying ages, and a little girl. On the back of the single portrait is noted “Jane Hennigar (Nee Hennigar) Born Feb-18-1838 Daughter of John Hennigar Lived in Portland Me.” The group photograph is entitled on the back “Four Generations.” Further details include “Jane daughter of John H Her daughter Ruth etc. John Ambrose Hennigar Jane married to James Cannon Hennigar Ruth (3rd child).”\(^{303}\) Ruth appears as the third child in her family on the 1871 census, aged 9. According to Peter Bumpus of
Maine, the people in the photograph are Jane Hennigar, her daughter Ruth Hennigar Whidden, cousin Jennie Blair, and Dorothy Blair Bohnson.\footnote{Information supplied to the author by Peter Bumpus of Brownfield, Maine in May 2007.}

9. JOSHUA HENNIGAR, born 1840,\footnote{Gravestone #232, St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook.} baptized 4 September 1842;\footnote{Baptismal RStPR, 67.} died 18 August 1894, aged 54, at Upper Kennetcook;\footnote{Gravestone #232 (St. Peter’s Cemetery, upper Kennetcook) gives his dates as 1840–1894. PW (8 September 1894) [NSARM microfilm 8406] gives the extra details.} married 11 December 1873 in Newton, Massachusetts Hannah McCollum.\footnote{Birth registrations of their sons Johnston and Addison Henniger (Birth RBHC [1875], p. 289, #s 624 and 625 [NSARM microfilm 16516]) give the maiden name of their mother and the place and date of their parents’ marriage. Hannah is also identified as Joshua’s wife on gravestone #232, St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook.} Joshua Henniger appears on the 1870 census of Stoneham, Middlesex, Massachusetts, aged 33, working as a carpenter.\footnote{1870 us census of Massachusetts, Middlesex County, Stoneham, image 13 (viewed online at <www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/census/usfedcen/default.aspx> [hereafter 1870 US census]). The spelling of Joshua’s surname looks like Hanniger but is indexed by Ancestry as Hanmger} On the 1871 census he is shown living with [his brother] James Hennigar and James’ family.\footnote{1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 35.} On the 1881 census Joshua Henigar, a farmer, aged 40, is listed with [his wife] Hanah Henigar, 28, and four
children, Johnson Henigar, 7, Addison Henigar, 5, Theresa Henigar, 3, and Holdsworth Henigar, 1. On the 1901 census, Joshua’s widow, Ha****, 48, is shown with Johnson Henigar, 27, Theresa Henigar, 23, Haleworth Hennigar, 21, Willowmena ? Hennigar, 16, Helen Hennigar, 14, Stafford Hennigar, 8, and Havelock Hennigar, 6. There is a photograph of Joshua’s widow, Hannah Hennigar, who married Nelson Burgess on 16 December 1903.

John Heniger (Christian, Johann Martin, Johann Conrad, Hans Peter)

**John HENIGER**

b. 7 June 1794, Douglas Township, Hants Co., Nova Scotia; d. 26 October 1870, Upper Kennetcook, Hants Co.

**m. 1) 20 January 1820, Rawdon, Elizabeth (possibly) LAFFIN**

Christian HENNIGAR

b. 22 October 1820, Douglas Township, Hants Co.; d. 5 October 1888, Upper Kennetcook

**m. 2) 6 April 1825, Rawdon, Mary McLARAN (b. about 1801; d. 1847)**

George HENNIGAR

b. about 1826, Hants Co.; d. 31 March 1901, Northfield, Hants Co.

m. 27 January 1853, Five Mile River, Hants Co., Hannah MILLER

Elizabeth HENNIGAR

b. 26 December 1827, Hants Co.; d. 24 October 1913, Upper Kennetcook

m. 1) in 1860 or 1861, South Rawdon, James ROBINSON; m. 2) 17 August 1896, Noel, Thomas BOND

Mary Ann HENNIGAR

b. 9 June 1830, Hants Co.; d. 3 April 1919, Upper Kennetcook

m. 28 March 1861, Kennetcook, Daniel O'BRIEN

Alice Maria HENNIGAR

b. 15 April 1832, Hants Co.; bur. 10 January 1912, as a resident of Maple Grove, Hants Co.

m. 9 January 1851, Five Mile River, Joseph MILLER

James HENNIGAR

b. 8 October 1834, Hants Co.; bur. 7 November 1923, Upper Kennetcook

m. 10 October 1861, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Mary Jane McLEARN

(Possibly) Richard HENNIGAR

b. 1836; d. 1838

Jane HENNIGAR

b. 18 February 1838, Hants Co.; d. 29 May 1918, Latties Brook, Hants Co.

m. 18 December 1856, Hants Co., James HENNIGAR

Joshua HENNIGAR

b. 1840, Hants Co.; d. 18 August 1894, Upper Kennetcook

m. 11 December 1873, Newton, Mass., Hannah McCOLLuM

Caroline HENNIGAR

b. 10 March 1844, Hants Co.; d. 1923, Upper Kennetcook

m. 17 August 1866, Maitland, Hants Co., William McCULLOCH

Charles Jeffery HENNIGAR

b. between 1845 and 1847, Hants Co.; d. after 1909, probably Mass.

m. 1) by 1883 probably Lucy McCOLLuM; m. 2) by 1885 Mary J. SMITH
Maud McCulloch, 31 on the 1911 census, does not appear on any previous census. Laura Ann McCulloch, 21, on the 1901 census has the same date of birth of February 1880 as Maud on the 1911 census, so this is puzzling.

11. CHARLES JEFFERY HENNIGAR, born between 1845 and 1847, died after 1909. Married 1) by 1883 probably LUCY MCCOLLUM; 2) by 1885 MARY J. SMITH. Charles Henniger, aged 28, appears on the 1870 census of Stoneham, Massachusetts as a carpenter, living in the same household as [his brother] Joshua Henniger; and on the 1871 census of Noel living with [his brother] James Hennigar and James’ family. He has not been found on the US 1880 census or the Canadian 1881 census. On the 1900 census of Quincy City, Massachusetts, Charles, is living with his wife Mary Hennigar, two daughters, Lucy Leah Hennigar, 15, and Lydia Gertrude Hennigar, 9, as well as Alice E. Hennigar, 6, Helen R. Hennigar, 17, and Elizabeth Smith, 75. Ancestry identifies Alice and Helen in their index as granddaughters.

324. The back of a photograph of Charles Jeffery Hennigar (Hennigar Family Collection, #7) gives his date of birth as 9 June 1845. His age of 63 on the 1910 US census suggests a birth year of 1847 (1910 census of Massachusetts, Norfolk County, Quincy, Ward 5, enumeration district 1148, image 9).

325. He appears on the 1910 US census (of Massachusetts, Norfolk County, Quincy, Ward 5, enumeration district 1148, image 9) but not on the 1920 US census (of Massachusetts, Middlesex County, Quincy City, Ward 5, enumeration district 250, image 32), where his wife, Mary, is listed as a widow.

326. Duncanson, Rawdon and Douglas, 251. Photograph #14 of Lucy McCollum in the Hennigar Family Collection has the following notation: “wife of Charles Hennigar, sister of Hannah McCollum Hennigar Burgess wife of Joshua Hennigar. Photographed by Walter Burton 2 Homer Square Somerville, Mass.” Research on Lucy has so far not discovered more details about her.
but Alice’s birth registration shows her to be the daughter of Charles J. Hennigar and Mary J. Smith. Helen is more likely to have been the daughter of Charles and his first wife, Lucy. Elizabeth is identified as “Mother,” presumably of Charles’ second wife, Mary. On the 1910 census of Quincy, Massachusetts, Charles is living with his wife Mary, and daughters Lucy L. Hennigar, 21, Lydia G. Hennigar, 19, Alice E. Hennigar, 15, and Mary D. Hennigar, 7. Charles’ wife, Mary, is listed as having been the mother of 4 children, four of whom are alive, and all of whom, incidentally, are living with her. Charles’ occupation is given as pattern maker of valves.

\[ \text{Jacob}^2 \quad \text{A genealogical chart showing Jacob}^2 \text{ and his children will be found on page 97.} \]

iv. \text{Jacob}^2 \text{HENIGER}, born 12 November 1797,\textsuperscript{333} died 25 September 1871, aged 74 at Kennetcook;\textsuperscript{334} married 23 December 1821 in Douglas NANCY GILL.\textsuperscript{335} On 12 April 1831, Jacob Hennigar, T.C. [Town Clerk] registered an ear mark for his own livestock: “Be it Remembered that Jacob Hennigars Ear Mark for Sheep and Swine is a gogue mark in the top of the Left ear and a slit in the under part of the same.”\textsuperscript{336} In 1837 Jacob was a school subscriber.\textsuperscript{337} Jacob Hennigar, aged 74 and a farmer, and Nancy Hennigar, 75, appear on the 1871 census, living in the household of [their son] Jacob Hennigar, 34, [his wife] Amelia Hennigar, 24, and three young children: Morton Hennigar, 6, Minnie Hennigar, 3, and Alice Hennigar, 1. Also in the family are Josephine Woods, 15, and Ephraim Hennigar, 21.\textsuperscript{338}

\textbf{Children of Jacob}^2 \text{ and Nancy (Gill) Heniger:}

1. MARY ANN\textsuperscript{3} HENIGAR, born 8 February 1822,\textsuperscript{339} baptized 12 May 1822;\textsuperscript{340} died 4 April 1908 at Kennetcook Cor-

\textsuperscript{331} City of Quincy, Massachusetts, Register of Births, 1894, 6.
\textsuperscript{332} 1910 US census of Massachusetts, Norfolk County, Quincy City, Ward 5, enumeration district 1148, image 9.
\textsuperscript{333} Jacob’s birth year is given as 1797 in DTB, 25:12, and 1796 in DTB 85:96.
\textsuperscript{334} Death RBHC, 1871, p. 73, #144.
\textsuperscript{335} DTB, 25:96; and Marriage RStPR, 22.
\textsuperscript{336} DTB, transcription, 95 (NSARM microfilm 15034).
\textsuperscript{337} Return of School District #12, vol. 37, #777.
\textsuperscript{338} 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 33. For information on Ephraim, see iv, 7 (page 98).
\textsuperscript{339} DTB, 25:96; and 1901 census of Gore, e, 7, 1.
\textsuperscript{340} Baptismal RStPR, 21.
Christian’s Children and Grandchildren

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342. Duncanson, *Rawdon and Douglass*, 251. The marriage slip of her son James A. Anthony gives the name of his mother, Mary Hennigar (Marriage LFHC, 1893, #91[NSARM microfilm 16323]). Mary Ann Anthony appears on the 1901 census of Gore, e, 7, 1, where her birthdate is the same as in DTB.


344. The birth registration of Matilda Anthony gives her birth as 12 September 1869, her parents as Jacob Anthony and Catherine Hennigar, and the date of their marriage as 18 May 1869 in Kennetcook (Birth RBHC, 1869, p. 111, # 639 [NSARM microfilm 16515]). The birth registration of Bertha Anthony gives her birth as 10 December 1870 and her parents as Jacob Anthony and Catherine Hennigar (Birth RBHC, 1870, p. 151, #102 [NSARM microfilm 16516]).

345. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 24.
346. 1881 census of Gore, 57.
347. 1901 census of Gore, e, 6, 43 – e, 7, 1.
348. DTB, 25:96.

349. Gravestone #140, StJBLBC.

350. 1901 census of Maitland, h4, 4. 3.

351. Walter Burton [Jr.], a younger son of Matildah Hennigar and Walter Burton, was born about 1850 (1881 US Census of Massachusetts, Middlesex County, Somerville, district 60, image 36). His death certificate gives his parents as Walter Burton and Matildah Hennigar (Commonwealth of Massachusetts, County of Middlesex, Town of Somerville, 1927, #566). There is a photograph of Walter on page 84.

352. 1871 census of Maitland, Division 2, 31.
Burton, 28, Catherine Burton, 26, Unice Burton, 20, Alice Burton, 21, Adeline Burton, 19, Rhoda Elen Burton, 17, and Jacob H. Burton, 10.

3. CALEB HENNIGAR, born 6 September 1825, baptized 12 March 1826 as Caleb Woolhaver [Hennigar]; died 18 September 1881, aged 56; married 31 December 1847 in Kennetcook Lydia MacLearn. Caleb appears on school records in 1831, 1833, 1835, 1836 and 1837. In November 1833, aged 8, he is described as studying penmanship and reading but “being an only son consequently spoiled.” His younger brother, Jacob, was not born until 1837. Caleb Hennigar, aged 45, and Lydia Hennigar, 44, appear on the 1871 census with Benjamin Hennigar, 21, Hugh Hennigar, 19, Jehu Hennigar, 17, Jacob Hennigar, 13, Mahala Hennigar, 11, Annie Hennigar, 9, Ada Hennigar, 6, Martha Hennigar, 4, and Cathrine Hennigar, 11 months. In 1881, Caleb and Lydia appear with John Hennigar, 27, Jacob Hennigar, 23, Mahala Hennigar, 21, Annie Hennigar, 19, Martha Hennigar, 13, and Catherine Hennigar, 10.

4. RACHEL HENNIGAR, born 3 November 1827, baptized 31 August 1828; died 10 March 1873 in Upper Kennetcook; married 5 February 1852 HUGH McLEARN. Rachel appears on a school return in November 1833, aged 6. She is described as working on polysyllables and writing on slate, and as having “commenced at Abc’s” and as having “an impediment.” She also appears in May 1835, aged 5; November 1835, aged 8; May 1836, aged 8; January 1837, aged 10; and August 1837, aged 10. Hugh McLearn, aged 44, a storekeeper and farmer, and Rachel McLearn, 42, appear on the 1871 census with six children: Frederick McLearn, 16, Matilda Jane McLearn, 14, Jacob McLearn, 13, Matthew McLearn, 11, Lucy McLearn, 7, Annie McLearn, 4, and Mary McLearn, a widow, 66, possibly Hugh’s mother.

353. 1881 census of Maitland, 3.
355. Baptismal RStPR, 30.
356. Gravestone #117, St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook.
357. The date given in Catherine Hennigar’s birth registration for the marriage of her parents, Caleb and Lydia, is 31 December 1847. The birth certificate of Catherine’s older twin brother and sister, Alva and Alma, gives details of their parents’ marriage as 31 December 1846 in Upper Kennetcook (Birth Registration Book Hants County 1867, book 1812, p. 54, #s 13 and 14). No marriage registration has been found.

358. Return of School District #12, vol. 35, #s 416, 557; vol. 37, #s 647, 650, 700, 776.
359. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 44.
360. 1881 census of Noel, 35.
361. DTB, 25:96.
362. Baptismal RStPR, 30.
363. PW, 22 March 1873, 96 (NSARM microfilm 8400).
364. PW, 20 March 1852, 95 (NSARM microfilm 8394); and Neascotian, (Halifax), 22 March 1852 (NSARM microfilm 8081.)
366. 1871 census of Maitland, Division 2, 33.
5. CATHERINE HENNIGAR, born 8 July 1829, baptized as “Kitty” 6 September 1829, died 6 February 1910, aged 80; married 1) GEORGE HENDERSON; 2) 27 December 1875 in Kennetcook JAMES WIER, a physician. A Catherine Hennigar appears on school records, but, because the ages given in the school records are often inaccurate, it is difficult to distinguish her from her cousin Catherine, daughter of James, who was baptized in July 1828. An 1833 record states that Catherine, aged 4, “strives to learn, being very young.” She, or her cousin, appears in school records in 1833, 1835, 1836, and 1837. Interestingly, while Catherine appears on these lists with children of both James and Jacob, two Catherines never appear on the same list. Catherine Henderson, 41, a widow and “tayloress,” and her son Robert, aged 13, appear on the 1871 census living next door on the one side to her sister Harriet Shean, and on the other to her brother Jacob Hennigar and their parents Jacob and Nancy. Catharine Wier is shown on the 1881 census with James Wier, 46, and Robert Henderson, 23, her son by her first marriage. Her will leaves her estate to her brother Jacob Hennigar and his wife Amelia. Her son Robert Henderson had died 30 September 1885, aged 28. She is the head of household on the 1901 census, listed as Catherine Weir, 71, living with her niece, Ella B. Weir, 19.

6. NANCY HENNIGAR, born between October 1831 and 22 October 1832, died 25 February 1917; married 25 March 1858, at the house of Jacob Hennigar, JAMES MILLER. James Miller, a brickmaker aged 48, and Annie Miller, 39, appear on the 1871 census with eight children: Georgiana Miller, 13, Nerissa Miller, 11, Alice Maud Miller, 9, Delia E. Miller, 8, Ella [second name illegible] Miller, 6, Brenton Miller, 5, Addison Miller, 3, and Wm. Arthur Miller, 1. On the 1881 census, James and Nannie Millar are living with a 21 year-old Millar female, and with Alice Millar, 19.
Jacob Heniger (Christian, Johann Martin, Johann Conrad, Hans Peter)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jacob HENIGER</th>
<th>b. 12 November 1797, Douglas Township, Hants Co., Nova Scotia; d. 25 September 1871, Kennetcook, Hants Co.</th>
<th>m. 23 December 1821, Douglas, Nancy Gill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary Ann HENNIGAR</td>
<td>b. 8 February 1822, Douglas Township; d. 4 April 1908, Kennetcook Corner, Hants Co.</td>
<td>m. James ANTHONY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matildah HENNIGAR</td>
<td>b. 19 September 1823, Douglas Township; d. 29 August 1894, Latties Brook, Hants Co.</td>
<td>m. by 8 September 1845, Walter BURTON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caleb HENNIGAR</td>
<td>b. 6 September 1825, Douglas Township; d. 18 September 1881, Upper Kennetcook, Hants Co.</td>
<td>m. 31 December 1847, Kennetcook, Lydia MacLEARN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel HENNIGAR</td>
<td>b. 3 November 1827, Douglas Township; d. 10 March 1873, Upper Kennetcook</td>
<td>m. 5 February 1852 Hugh McLAREN, Hants Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine HENNIGAR</td>
<td>b. 8 July 1829, Douglas Township; d. 6 February 1910, Upper Kennetcook</td>
<td>m. 1) George HENDERSON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>m. 2) 27 December 1875, Kennetcook, James WIER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy HENNIGAR</td>
<td>b. between October 1831 and 22 October 1832; d. 25 February 1917, Lower Stewiacke, Colchester Co.</td>
<td>m. 25 March 1858, James MILLER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriet HENNIGAR</td>
<td>b. 19 December 1835, Hants Co.; d. After 1910</td>
<td>m. 1) 8 January 1857, Five Mile River, Hants Co., John SHEEHY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>m. 2) 18 January 1863, Windsor, Nova Scotia, James WALLACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob HENNIGAR</td>
<td>b. 19 June 1836, Hants Co.; d. 1919, Upper Kennetcook</td>
<td>m. 24 November 1864, Five Mile River, Amelia LENNOX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Possibly) William HENNIGAR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letitia HENNIGAR</td>
<td>b. 13 June 1843, Hants Co.; d. 16 April 1921, Latties Brook</td>
<td>m. 17 March 1864, Five Mile River, Duncan TURPLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Christian’s Children and Grandchildren

Millar, 17, Ella Millar, 16, Brenton Millar, 15, Adison Millar, 13, Willie Millar, 10, Florence Millar, 8, James A. Millar, 5, and Rheuben Burgess, 48, a labourer. Nannie and James Miller appear on the 1901 census living alone. On the 1911 census Nancy Miller, a widow, is living with her son Addison Miller, 42, his wife, Emiline E. Miller, 38, and eight children: Nancy M. Miller, 15, Isabell H. Miller, 14, Jennie E. Miller, 13, Florence M. Miller, 11, Catherine M. Miller, 9, J. Donald Miller, 5, Addison Miller, 3, and Henry E. Miller, 1.

7. HARRIET HENNIGAR, born 19 December 1835, died after 1910. She had an illegitimate child, Ephraim Hennigar, born 18 November 1850, though Ephraim’s marriage certificate gives his parents as Jacob and Nancy. Harriet married 1) 8 January 1857 in the Church at Five Mile River JOHN SHEEHY. The names of the parties married are given in the Register as Jane Hennigar and John Shean. However, the signatures are Harriet Hennigar and John Sheehy. The birth registration of their son Leonard Sheehy gives his parents as John Sheehy and Harriet Hennigar, and their date and place of marriage as 8 January 1857 in Kennetcook. In later records Harriet’s surname is spelled in two ways: she appears on the 1871 census with her husband as Harriet Shean but on the 1881 census as Harriet Sheehy. Harriet married 2) 18 January 1883 at Windsor JAMES WALLACE. On the 1871 census Harriet Shean, aged 38, and John Shean, 40, a sea captain, are shown with Ida Shean, 13, James Shean, 11, Edith Shean, 8, Annie Shean, 6, and William Shean, 4. On the 1881 census Harriet Sheehy is shown as a widow and farmermate with James Sheehy, 21, Edith Sheehy, 19, Annie Sheehy, 16, William Sheehy, 13, and Leonard Sheehy, 7. On the 1901 census, Harriet Wallace, a widow aged 64, is living with her son Lenard Sheehy, 25, and his wife Edith Sheehy, 21. On the 1911 census Harriet is living with her son Leonard Sheehy, and Leonard’s two children, John Sheehy, 7 and Margarete Sheehy.

8. JACOB HENNIGAR, born 19 June 1836, died 1919, married 24 November 1864 in the Church at Five Mile River AMELIA LENNOX. Jacob Hennigar, 34, a farmer and miller, and Amelia Hennigar, 24, appear on the 1871 census with Morton Hennigar, 6, Minnie Hennigar, 3, Alice Hennigar, 1, and [Jacob’s parents] Jacob Hennigar, 74, and Nancy
Hennigar, 75, as well as Josephine Woods, 15, and Ephraim Hennigar, 21, a sailor. On the 1881 census, Jacob Henigar appears with [his wife] Amelia Henigar, and children Morton Henigar, 16, Minnie Henigar, 13, Alice Henigar, 11, Lillie Henigar, 4, Evaline Henigar, 2, [Jacob’s mother] Nancy Henigar, 86, and Josephine Woods, 25. On the 1901 census, Jacob is living with his wife, Amelia, and daughters, Eveline Hennigar, 21, Ardell Hennigar, 17, and Nancy Hennigar, 7, all single, and grand-daughter, Ruby Hennigar, 11. On the 1911 census, Jacob is shown living with his wife, Amelia, daughter Nancy V. Henigar, 17, and Ruby Hennigar, 21, now listed as a niece.

9. (Possibly) WILLIAM HENNINGAR.

10. LETITIA HENNINGAR, born 13 June 1843; died 16 April 1921, aged 78, married 17 March 1864 in the Church at Five Mile River, with consent of Robert Ettinger, DUNCAN TURPLE. On the 1871 census Latitia Turple, aged 27, appears with Duncan Turple, 33, and children Alva [male] Turple, 10, Eldridge Turple, 6, Mary A. Turple, 3, Coleauren [male] Turple, 1. On the 1881 census Latitia, 37, appears with Duncan and ten children: Alva Turple, 20, Eldridge Turple, 17, Mary Turple, 13, Auren Turple, 11, Melina Turple, 9, James Turple, 7, Rachel Turple, 6, Catharine Turple, 4, Mildred Turple, 2, and Mcgegor Turple, one month.

The ages given for Letitia on these two censuses give some confirmation to the birth date given on the 1901 census. However, Letitia’s mother would have been 47 at the time of her birth, so it is possible Letitia was an adopted child. On the 1901 census, Letitia is shown with her husband, Duncan, and two sons, Clifton Turple, 20, and Ervin Turple, 17. On the 1911 census, Letitia is living with her husband Duncan, and son Ervan, 27.

ELIZABETH2 — A genealogical chart showing Elizabeth2 and her children will be found on page 101.

v. ELIZABETH2 HENNINGAR, born 6 February 1800; died 6 September 1884, aged 78; married 12 July 1821 in Douglas GEORGE GILL. On the 1871 census, George Gill, 73, a farmer, and Elizabeth Gill, 71, appear living in the household of [their son] John Gill, 31, [his wife] Mary J. Gill, 26, and [children] Eliza-

Children of Elizabeth2 (Henningar) and George Gill:

1. NANCY3 GILL, baptized 12 March 1823. She appears as Ann or Nancy Gill on 1829, 1831 and 1833 school records. In November 1833, at the age of 10, she is described as studying “reading and penmanship” and as being “very active and a Monitor of 3rd class.” No further record has been found for her.

2. WILLIAM GILL, born 11 February 1825, baptized 22 May 1824; died 8 February 1903, age 83; married 20 March 1851 in the parish of Rawdon Mary Miller. He appears on school records in 1831, 1833, 1835, and 1836. In 1833, aged 8, he is described as “a manly youth and appointed monitor,” but in 1835, aged 11, as “slow.” On the 1871 census William Gill, 46, a farmer, and Mary Gill, 36, are living with seven children: William Gill, 19, Albert Gill, 14, Margaret Gill, 12, Lemuel Gill, 10, Nancy Gill, 8, Henry Gill, 6, Benson Gill, 2. On the 1881 census, William is living with [his wife] Mary, and William Gill, 49, Benson Gill, 32.

3. CHRISTIAN HENNIGAR GILL, born 18 March 1828, baptized 13 July 1828; died 19 July 1856 in Upper Kennebecook Sarah McLearn. He appears on 1833, 1835, 1836, and 1837 school records, where his father George is listed as a subscriber. In 1833, aged 5, he is described as “a promising youth” having “commenced at Abc’s” and “learning polysyllables and writing on slate.” Christian Gill, 43, a farmer, and Sarah Gill, 40, are shown on the 1871 census.
Elizabeth (Henningar) Gill (Christian, Johann Martin, Johann Conrad, Hans Peter)

with six children: Elizabeth Gill, 12, Matthew Gill, 10, Mary J. Gill, 8, Adrew A. Gill, 6, Lydia A. Gill, 3, Rachel M. Gill, seven months.436 On the 1881 census Christian and Sarah are living with Elizabeth Gill, 22, Matthew Gill, 20, Mary Gill, 18, Adrew Gill, 16, Rachel Gill, 10, Emma Gill, 7, and Elizabeth Gill, 81.437 On the 1901 census, Christian and Sarah are living by themselves.438 On the 1911 census Christian and Sarah Gill are living with their daughter Emma Curren, 38, their son-in-law John Curren, 38, and grandchildren Frank J. Curren, 11, Sarah E. Curren, 8, Clarence Curren, 6, Dorothy Curren, 4, and James C. Curren, eleven months.439

4. RICHARD GILL, baptized June 1830,440 died between 2 June 1861 when he signed his will, and 7 September 1861, when an inventory of his estate was ordered;441 married 16 April 1857 in St. John’s Church, Kennebecook Lydia Ann ANTHONY.442 He appears on school records in 1857, aged 7.443 Richard’s will, dated 2 June 1861, mentions his wife Lydia Ann [Gill], and his daughter Leanna [Gill].444

436. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 29.
438. 1901 census of Gore, e, 1, 21.
439. 1911 census of Douglas poll district, 4, 6, 9.
440. Baptismal RStPR, 42. A month but no day is given in the record.
441. Hants County Estate Papers, File 1113 (Estate of John A. Hennigar [sic]), NSARM microfilm 20317.
442. Marriage RMAC, 3.
443. Return of School District #12, vol. 37, #s 776, 777.
444. Hants County Estate Papers, File 1113 (Estate of John A. Hennigar), NSARM microfilm 20317.
5. MARY GILL, born 9 June 1832,\textsuperscript{445} baptized 15 August 1832,\textsuperscript{446} died after 1910;\textsuperscript{447} married 26 December 1853 in Kennetcook Church HENRY MILLER.\textsuperscript{448} On the 1871 census, Henry Miller, 38, a farmer, and Mary Miller, 38, are shown living with a Henry Miller, aged 83, and six children: Charles E. Miller, 16, William Miller, 14, Louis Miller [female], 12, Acy Miller, 9, Arthur Miller, 4, Jacob Miller, 2.\textsuperscript{449} On the 1881 census, Henry and Mary are living with Charles Miller, 25, Louis Miller [male], 22, Asa Miller, 19, Arthur Miller, 14, and Jacob Miller, 13.\textsuperscript{450} On the 1901 census, Mary and Henry are living with their son Jacob Miller, 32, and an adopted son, Howard Wells, 10, and a servant Willard Neal, 15.\textsuperscript{451} On the 1911 census, Mary and Henry are living by themselves.\textsuperscript{452}

6. JOHN AMBROSE GILL, born December 1839,\textsuperscript{453} baptized 14 June 1840;\textsuperscript{454} died 1918;\textsuperscript{455} married 25 August 1864 in St. Peter’s Church, Kennetcook [sic] Mary Jane Anthony.\textsuperscript{456} On the 1871 census John Gill, a farmer, aged 31, appears with Mary J. Gill, 26, and Elizabeth Gill, 5, Mary Ann Gill, 2, and Richard Gill, ten months.\textsuperscript{457} On the 1881 census John and Mary appear with children Elizabeth Gill, 14, Mary Gill, 13, Richard Gill, 10, James Gill, 7, George Gill, 5, Annie Gill, 1.\textsuperscript{458} John could not be found on the 1901 census. John Gill appears on the 1911 census living with his wife, and his daughter, Leona Miller, 26, son-in-law Eldridge Miller, 30, grandson Edward Miller, 2, and granddaughter Elmo Miller, 1.\textsuperscript{459} While the original looks like Elmo, perhaps the girl’s name, for she is female, is Elma. The marriage of Eldridge Miller, bachelor, son of Hennigar and Annie Miller, and Lena Gill, spinster, daughter of John and Mary Gill took place on 30 October 1907 in Kennetcook.\textsuperscript{460}

\textbf{SOPHIA\textsuperscript{2} — A genealogical chart showing Sophia\textsuperscript{2} and her children will be found on page 106.}

\textbf{vi. SOPHIA\textsuperscript{2} HENNINGAR, born 4 February 1803,\textsuperscript{461} buried 20 May 1880 as a resident of Northfield, aged 77;\textsuperscript{462} married about 1823\textsuperscript{463} THOMAS MILLER.\textsuperscript{464} Thomas Miller, 71, and Sapphira Miller, 67, appear on the 1871 census living in the same household as [their son] Christian Miller, 36, [his wife] Olive Miller, 25, [Christian and Olive’s] two children, Ezra Miller, 1, and Creighton Miller, one month, as well as [Thomas and Sophia’s son] Andrew Miller, 39, and [his wife] Mary A. Miller, 41.\textsuperscript{465}
Children of Sophia² (Henningar) and Thomas Miller:

1. ELIZABETH³ MILLER, baptized 7 September 1823.⁴⁶⁶ She appears on school records in December 1831 as Bettsy Miller, aged 8, and in November 1833 as Elizabeth Miller, aged 10. Her teacher notes on that occasion that she is studying reading and penmanship, and is “very attentive to her studies and improves.”⁴⁶⁷ No further records have been found.

2. JAMES MILLER, born 21 June 1825,⁴⁶⁸ baptized 19 February 1826,⁴⁶⁹ died 27 December 1909, aged 84;⁷⁰ married after 12 November 1856 ELISABETH JANE DENSMORE.⁴⁷¹ James Miller appears in school records, but it is difficult to ascertain whether they refer to this James Miller or to his cousin James Miller, son of Catherine² (Henningar) and George Miller, who was baptized in 1830, or, as it was a common name, to an entirely different James Miller. The references to James Miller are November 1833 (for James Miller 2nd), aged 6, with the comment “Polysyllables & writing on slate. Committed at Abc’s but a very idle boy;” November 1835, aged 6; January 1837, aged 8; and two James Millers in 1837, aged 7 and 10.⁴⁷² James, aged 45, a farmer, and Elizabeth Miller, 36, appear on the 1871 census, living with six children: Lydia Miller, 13, Arthur Miller, 11, Osborne Miller, 10, Mary S. Miller, 8, Kate B. Miller, 4, and Martha A. Miller, 1. Also in the household is [his sister] Matilda Miller, 32.⁴⁷³ On the 1881 census, James and Elizabeth appear with Arthur Miller, 21, Osmond Miller, 19, Kate Miller, 14, Martha Miller, 10, John Miller, 7, James Miller, 5, and Forest Miller, 3.⁴⁷⁴ On the 1901 census James T. Miller, a widower, appears living on his own but next door to his brother Joseph Miller, and Joseph’s wife, Ann.⁴⁷⁵

3. MARGARET MILLER, baptized 6 May 1827,⁴⁷⁶ died 8 January 1896, aged 68;⁴⁷⁷ married 1) 23 March 1852 in the Parish of Rawdon WILLIAM HANES,⁴⁷⁸ who was married 6 October 1863;⁴⁷⁹ 2) 16 March [18]75 in Douglas ROBERT McPHEE,⁴⁸⁰ who died 8 December 1888, aged 58.⁴⁸¹ She appears in school returns in May 1835 and November 1835, aged 8. On the first occasion she is described as “apt to learn,” and on the second as “uncommon to learn.”⁴⁸² On the 1871 census, Margaret Hanes, 44, is shown as a widow with six children: Noah Hanes, 18, Sarah J. Hanes, 16, Sapphira Hanes, 14, Christie Ann Hanes, 12, Thomas T. Hanes, 10, Mary M.

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⁴⁶⁶. Baptismal RStPR, 24.
⁴⁶⁸. 1901 census of Noel, j, 20, 40.
⁴⁶⁹. Baptismal RStPR, 29.
⁴⁷⁰. Gravestone, StPNC.
⁴⁷¹. Hants County Marriage Bonds, 1856, #427 (NSARM microfilm 16308).
⁴⁷². Return of School District #12, vol. 36, #557; vol. 37, #647; vol. 37, #s 776, 777.
⁴⁷³. 1871 census for Noel, Division 2, 48.
⁴⁷⁴. 1881 census of Noel, 33.
⁴⁷⁵. 1901 census of Noel, j, 20, 40.
⁴⁷⁶. Baptismal RStPR, 36.
⁴⁷⁸. Marriage RStPR, 76.
⁴⁷⁹. Burial RMAC, no page number. Also Gravestone #213, St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook.
⁴⁸⁰. Her marriage license gives her parents as Thos. and Sophia Miller (Halifax County Marriage Licenses, 1875, #60 [NSARM microfilm 16217]; and Marriage RBHC, 1875, 94, #144 [NSARM microfilm 16536]).
⁴⁸¹. Gravestone, StPNC.
⁴⁸². Return of School District #12, vol. 37, #s 647, 650.
Christian’s Children and Grandchildren

Hanes, 7. On the 1881 census Margaret McPhee is living with [her husband] Robert McPhee, 49, a farmer, and two children, Thomas Hanes, 20, and Mary Hanes, 17.

4. MARY MILLER, born March 1829, baptized 8 September 1829, died 29 January 1913 in Freeport, Maine; married likely prior to 30 November 1852, when her eldest child was born, (probably) PETER STEVENS. A Mary Miller appears in school returns in May and November 1835, aged 6. In the latter case, her teacher notes that she is “uncommon to learn.” Mary Stevens, aged 31, appears on the 1860 census of Maine, living with Peter Stevens, 31, a laborer. On the 1860, 1870, and 1880 US censuses, Mary Stevens is listed as having been born in Nova Scotia. Also appearing on the 1860 census in the household headed by Peter Stevens are Edward H. Fuller, 21, Edward H. Fitz, 24, both laborers, Melissa Fuller, 19, James W. Stevens, 6, Matilda Stevens, 4, and Augusta E. Stevens, 1. On the 1870 census, Mary is living with Peter Stevens and six children: James W. Stevens, 16, Matilda E. Stevens, 14, Agusta Stevens, 11, Charles H. Stevens, 9, Leonard I. Stevens, 5, and Dorance A. Stevens, 2. These six children correspond to six of the ten children listed on the Town of Freeport, Maine, Book 1 cited above. On the 1880 census, Mary is living with her husband, a farmer, and sons Charles H. Stevens, 19, Leonard I. Stevens, 15, and Dorance Stevens, 13, by 1900, she is a widow, living with her grandson Walter L. Gould, 21, and granddaughter Edith C. Gould, 19. On the 1910 census, she is living with her son James W. Stevens, 56, a widower, and James’ daughter Mary B. Stevens, 22, and son Robert L. Stevens, 21.

5. JOHN ANDREW MILLER, born 8 March 1831, baptized 5 June 1831, died 7 April 1919, aged 88, married, as John Andrew Millar, 18 October 1860 MARY ANN HAMILTON (widow). On the 1871 census, Andrew Miller is listed as a

483. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 13.
484. 1881 census of Gore, 8.
485. 1900 US census of Maine, Cumberland County, Freeport Town, enumeration district 42, image 38.
486. Baptismal RStPR, 40.
488. Town of Freeport, Maine, Book 1, p. 246, which gives the dates of birth of ten children to Peter Stevens and Mary Miller. An article on “Millers in Maine” (on line at <http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/me/Androscoggin/sabattus/families/mfile/s.txt>) led me to look for Mary Miller in Maine.
491. 1870 US census of Maine, Cumberland County, Town of Falmouth, image 12.
492. Some of Mary and Peter’s children died young. On the 1900 US census (Maine, Cumberland County, Freeport Town, enumeration district 42, image 38), Mary is listed as the mother of 10 children, 5 of whom are alive.
493. 1880 US census of Maine, Cumberland County, Freeport, image 39.
494. 1900 US census of Maine, Cumberland County, Freeport, enumeration district 42, image 38.
495. 1910 US census of Maine, Cumberland County, Freeport, enumeration district 51, image 9.
496. 1901 census of Rawdon, k, 2, 11.
497. Baptismal RStPR, 44.
498. United Church Cemetery, Upper Rawdon, gravestone transcribed by the author, 12 September 2005.
499. Marriage RStPR, 88. No specific place of marriage is mentioned. Mary Ann Fenton had previously married John Leander Hamilton on 17 December 1850 (Marriage Register of Maitland Methodist Church, 8 [NSARM microfilm 11663]).
farmer, aged 39, living in Noel with Mary A. Miller, 41, but no children. On the 1881 census Andrew Miller is shown with Mary, but again with no children. On the 1901 census (where he is indexed by automatedgenealogy.com as Miller? Andrew) Andrew Miller is shown with Mary A. Miller, as well as a daughter Nora Denson, born 4 February 1875, married, and a granddaughter Essylt Denson, born 3 August 1898. On the 1911 census Andrew Miller is listed as a widower living with Nora Findly, domestic, 37, and Essal Findly, daughter, 12. Information provided on the automatedgenealogy.com web site notes: “From family knowledge, Essylt Dennison d/o Nora (OToole) (Dennison) Finlay was born 1898 Aug 3. Submitted by Leonard Praught.”


500. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 48.
501. 1881 census of Noel, 36.
502. 1901 census of Rawdon, k, 2, 11.
503. 1911 census of Rawdon, 14, 2, 45.
504. Her dates are given on her gravestone, O’Brien cemetery, Noel (NSARM microfilm 12060) [hereafter O’Brien cemetery]. On the 1901 census, her birth date is given as 16 January 1835, but her age as 68 (1901 census of Noel, j, 11, 50).
505. Baptismal RStPR, 49.
509. Marriage LFHC, 1873, #57 (NSARM microfilm 16313). The license lists Nathaniel as a widower, Catherine as a widow, and Catherine’s parents as Thomas and Sophia Miller.
510. 1871 census of Noel, Division 1, 11.
511. The birth registration of Almira Densmore, born 18 April 1874, lists her parents as Nathaniel Densmore and Catherine Miller (Birth RBHC, 1874. p. 245, #225 [NSARM microfilm 16516]).
Christian’s Children and Grandchildren

Sophia (Henningar) Miller (Christian, Johann Martin, Johann Conrad, Hans Peter)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth Date</th>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>Baptism Date</th>
<th>Place of Baptism</th>
<th>Marriage Date</th>
<th>Spouse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth MILLER</td>
<td>7 September 1823</td>
<td>Rawdon, Hants Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James MILLER</td>
<td>21 June 1825</td>
<td>Rawdon</td>
<td>27 December 1909</td>
<td>Northfield</td>
<td>about 12 November 1856, Elisabeth Jane DENSMORE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret MILLER</td>
<td>6 May 1827</td>
<td>Rawdon</td>
<td>8 January 1896</td>
<td>Upper Rawdon, Hants Co.</td>
<td>1) 23 March 1852, Rawdon, William HANES (bur. 6 October 1863)</td>
<td>Robert McPHEE (d. 8 December 1888)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary MILLER</td>
<td>March 1829</td>
<td>Rawdon</td>
<td>29 January 1913</td>
<td>Freeport, Maine</td>
<td>before 30 November 1852 (probably) Peter STEVENS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Andrew MILLER</td>
<td>8 March 1831</td>
<td>Rawdon</td>
<td>7 April 1919</td>
<td>Upper Rawdon, Hants Co.</td>
<td>18 October 1860, Mary Ann HAMILTON (widow)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catharine MILLER</td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>Rawdon</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td></td>
<td>1) 1857, North Woods, Hants Co., John Albert DENSMORE (d. 1871)</td>
<td>2) 24 April 1873, Noel, Hants Co., Nathaniel DENSMORE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian H. MILLER</td>
<td>17 January 1835</td>
<td>Hants Co.</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Northfield</td>
<td>5 January 1869, Noel, Olivia LAFFIN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matilda MILLER</td>
<td>1838</td>
<td>Rawdon</td>
<td>after 1910</td>
<td></td>
<td>13 October 1874, Rawdon, Robert FENTON</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joseph MILLER</td>
<td>1 September 1839</td>
<td>Rawdon</td>
<td>1 March 1929</td>
<td>Noel Road</td>
<td>13 October 1864, Five Mile River, Hants Co., Ann GRAY</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Isaiah MILLER</td>
<td>2 October 1842</td>
<td>Rawdon</td>
<td>by drowning before or during 1871</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Ann MILLER</td>
<td>1844</td>
<td>Rawdon</td>
<td>29 December 1926</td>
<td>Five Mile River</td>
<td>1) 2 December 1867, Kennetcook, Hants Co., Nicholas HENNIGAR</td>
<td>2) 4 June 1896, Maitland, Hants Co., John TURPLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
five months.\footnote{107} On the 1901 census, Catherine, a widow, is shown living with her son Michael Densmore, 42, Michael’s wife, Carrie M. Densmore, 35, his brother William Densmore, 36, and Michael’s son Maxwell Densmore, 6.\footnote{107}

7. CHRISTIAN H. MILLER, born 17 January 1835\footnote{514} died 1930,\footnote{515} buried 27 July 1930 as a resident of Northfield, aged 95 years\footnote{516} married 5 January 1869 in Noel OLIVIA LAFFIN.\footnote{517} His cousin Christian H. Miller (Catharine\footnote{2}, Christian\footnote{1}) was born in 1847 (see x, 8, page 120). On the 1871 census, Christian Miller, 36, is living with Olive Miller, 25, and two small children, Ezra Miller, 1, and Creighton Miller, one month, in a household headed by Thomas Miller [Christian’s father]. Also in the household are Sapphira Miller [his mother], Andrew Miller [his brother], and Mary A. Miller [Andrew’s wife].\footnote{518} On the 1881 census, Christian and Olivia appear with six children: Ezra Miller, 11, Creighton Miller, 10, Edia Miller, 8, Hector Miller, 6, Albro Miller, 4, and Thomas Miller, 2.\footnote{519} He appears on the 1901 census with his wife, Alevia Miller, son Creighton Miller, 30, Creighton’s wife, Elsie M. Miller, 23, and their son Clarence Miller, 1. Also living in the family are sons and daughter Albro Miller, 24, Thomas M. Miller, 22, Mary A. Miller, 16, George R. Miller, 15, Silvanus Miller, 18, and Ezra Miller, 31.\footnote{520} On the 1911 census Christian is living with his wife, Alevolola, his son Creighton Miller, 40, and Creighton’s wife, Elsie May Miller, 33, a nephew Clarence Miller, 11, and niece Mildred Miller, 9 [possibly a grandson and granddaughter], daughter Annie Miller, 26, and son Sylvanias Miller, 27.\footnote{521}

8. MATILDA MILLER, born September 1838,\footnote{522} baptized 15 July 1838,\footnote{523} died after 1910,\footnote{524} married 13 October 1874 in Rawdon ROBERT FENTON.\footnote{525} Although her marriage registration gives her age as 27 in 1874, censuses for 1871, 1881, 1901, and 1911 consistently point to a birth in 1838.\footnote{526} Her husband, born in 1853,\footnote{527} was considerably younger than she. On the 1871 census, Matilda Miller is shown, aged 32, living with [her brother] James Miller, [his wife] Elizabeth Miller, 36, and [their] children.\footnote{528} On the 1881 census, Matilda, aged 42, is living with [her husband] Robert Fenton, a farmer, 27, and three children, Elizabeth Fenton 5, Richard Fenton, 2, and Baby Fenton (male), one month.\footnote{529} She appears on the 1901 census, aged 62, living with her husband, Robert, son Freeman Fenton, 28, daughter Eliza-
bith A. Fenton, 25, and son Richard M. Fenton, 22. \textsuperscript{530} One has to ask where Freeman Fenton was on the 1881 census. An unnamed male child was born to Matilda Miller on 10 March 1872. No father is listed, and the informant is John A. Hennigar, \textsuperscript{531} probably Matilda’s first cousin John Anthony \textsuperscript{3} (George\textsuperscript{2}). Perhaps Freeman was living with a foster family in 1881. On the 1911 census of Prince Edward Island, Matilda appears as Mitelda Fenton, aged 72, with [her husband] Robert Fenton, 57, in the household of her son Richard M. Fenton, 33, and his wife Lilian Fenton, 24. \textsuperscript{532}

9. JOSEPH MILLER, born 1 September 1839, \textsuperscript{533} baptized 2 October 1842, \textsuperscript{534} died 1 March 1929, \textsuperscript{535} buried 3 March 1929 as a resident of Noel Road, aged 89; \textsuperscript{536} married 13 October 1864 in Five Mile River Ann Gray. \textsuperscript{537} On the 1871 census, Joseph Miller, a farmer, aged 31, appears with Ann Miller, 36, and children Mary Miller, 5, Matthew C. Miller, 3, and Isaiah Miller, 1. \textsuperscript{538} On the 1881 census Joseph, a farmer, is shown with [his wife] Ann and five children: Mary Miller, 15, Mathew C. Miller, 13, Isiah Miller, 11, Thomas Miller, 7, and Robert Miller, 5. \textsuperscript{539} On the 1901 census, Joseph C. is shown with his wife, Ann, and son Thomas Miller, 27. \textsuperscript{540} On the 1911 census Joseph C. is shown with his wife, Ann. \textsuperscript{541}

10. ISAIAH MILLER, baptized 2 October 1842. \textsuperscript{542} His gravestone reads, “Isaiah, son of Thomas and Sophia Miller was drowned.” The stone is broken and the rest of the inscriptions is missing. \textsuperscript{543} He does not appear on the 1871 census of Hants County.

11. MARTHA ANN MILLER, born 10 November 1844, \textsuperscript{544} baptized 14 July 1844, \textsuperscript{545} died 29 December 1926 in Five Mile River, aged 83; \textsuperscript{546} married 1) at the residence of the bride’s father, 2 December 1867 Nicholas Hennigar \textsuperscript{547} (George\textsuperscript{2}); 2) 4 June [1896] in Maitland John Turple. \textsuperscript{548} John Turple (Mary Ann\textsuperscript{3}, James\textsuperscript{2}, Christian\textsuperscript{1} Henninger) was a first cousin once removed of Martha. Nicholas Hennigar, aged 37, a farmer, and Martha Henniger, 27, appear on the 1871 census with William Hennigar, 2, and Harry H. Hennigar, 1. \textsuperscript{549} Nicholas and Martha appear on the 1881 census with William Hennigar, 12, Harry Hennigar, 11, Nelson Hennigar, 8, Joel Hennigar, 6, Helena Hennigar, 5, Lilus Hennigar, 3, and Sapphina Hennigar, 1. \textsuperscript{550} Martha Turple appears on the 1901 census with John Turple, his son John Turple, 16, and
three of her sons, Lester Hennigar, 14, Charles O. Hennigar, 12, and Joel Hennigar, 25. On the 1911 census, she appears with John Turple, his son John Turple, 27, and her son Charles Hennigar, 21.

MARGARET²  A genealogical chart showing Margaret² and her children will be found on page 110.

vii. MARGARET² HENNINGAR, born 8 February 1805; died 16 May 1891 at Noel Road in her 86th year; married 21 June 1825 GEORGE WHITE. On the 1871 census George White, aged 66, a farmer, and Margaret White, 66, are shown living in the same dwelling as James White, aged 32, [his wife] Eliza White, 33, and [their] four children, Robert White, 9, Hennigar White, 8, Arthur W. White, 5, and Eudavillea White, 3. It is reasonable to assume that Margaret White is the grandmother of Hennigar White, and that her maiden name was Hennigar. Also in the household are Ephraim White, aged 29, [his wife] Sarah White, 23, and [their son] Melbourne White, 5. On the 1881 census, George and Margaret White are living by themselves.

Children of Margaret² (Henningar) and George White:

1. JOHN³ WHITE, born 20 June 1829; died 21 February 1907, aged 76; married 5 February 1852 in Upper Kennetcook AMELIA RINES. John White, aged 41, a farmer, and Amelia White, 40, appear on the 1871 census with seven children: Mary White, 17, Latitia White, 16, Alice White, 12, Iona White, 9, Maggie White, 6, William White 2, and Emma White, one month. On the 1881 census, John and Amelia appear with five children: Iona White, 19, Margaret White, 17, Emma White, 10, William White 12, and Helena White, 6. On the 1901 census, John and Amelia are living with their son William I. White, 32, daughter-in-law Bessie White, 26, and their son [probably grandson] Roy White, 8. On the 1911 census, William, 42, is living with his wife, Bessie White, 37, his mother, Amelia White, a widow aged 80, and son Roy S. White, 19.

2. CHRISTIAN H. WHITE, born 27 August 1832; died 31 March 1841, buried in White Cemetery, East Noel Road.
Christian’s Children and Grandchildren

Margaret (Henningar) White (Christian, Johann Martin, Johann Conrad, Hans Peter)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Margaret HENNINGAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. 8 February 1805, Douglas Township, Hants Co., Nova Scotia; d. 16 May 1891, East Noel Road, Hants Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. 21 June 1825, George WHITE</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John WHITE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. 20/29 June 1829, Hants Co.; d. 21 February 1907, East Noel Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. 5 February 1852, Upper Kennetcook, Hants Co., Amelia RINES</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Christian H. WHITE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. 27 August 1832, Hants Co.; d. 31 March 1841, East Noel Road</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>William WHITE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. 3/6 October 1834, Hants Co.; d. 22 April 1917, Noel Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. 9 July 1857, Upper Kennetcook, Jannette BARRON</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benjamin WHITE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. 17 November 1836/1837, Hants Co.; d. 23 March 1908, Noel Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. 29 April 1862, Upper Kennetcook, Agnes DALRYMPL</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>James WHITE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. 25 March 1838/1839, Hants Co.; d. 15 February 1916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. 2 April 1861, Noel, Eliza BROWN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ephraim WHITE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. 26 September 1841, Hants Co.; d. 17 July 1888/1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. 9 May 1865, Kennetcook, Hants Co., Sarah J. WARD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. WILLIAM WHITE, born 3 [650] October 1834;569 died 22 April 1917 at Noel Road;570 married 9 July 1857 in Upper Kennetcook JANNETTE BARRON.571 On the 1871 census, William White, aged 35, a farmer, is shown living with Jeanette White, 34, and nine children: Sarah E. White, 12, Lydia C. White, 11, Margaret White, 9, Mary H. White, 7, Robert A. White, 5, Emma D. White, 4, Allen S. White, 2, and twins Everet White and Embert White, two months.572 On the 1881 census William and Jannet are living with nine children: Sarah White, 22, Lydia White, 21, Margaret White, 20, Mary White, 18, Robert White, 16, Emma White, 14, Allen White, 12, Everet White, 10, Embert White, 10.573 On the 1901 census, William and Gennette are living with son Evert White, 30 and single, and daughter [probably daughter-in-law] Adora White, 28.574 On the 1911 census, William and Gennette are living with son Everett White, 39, and his wife, Emadora White, 38.575

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569. 1901 census of Gore, e, 9, 5. 570. FRGW. 571. Hants County Estate Papers, File 2993A (Estate of William White) (NSARM microfilm 20346); and FRGW. 572. Birth registration of an unnamed male child to William White and Jannette Barron gives the place and date of marriage (Birth RBHC 1868, p. 79, #531). 573. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 53-54. 574. 1881 census of Gore, 37. 575. 1901 census of Gore, e, 9, 5. 576. 1911 census of Douglas poll district, 4, 14, 16.
4. BENJAMIN WHITE, born 17 November 1837\textsuperscript{577} [1836\textsuperscript{578}]; died 23 March 1908 at Noel Road, aged 71;\textsuperscript{579} married 29 April 1862 in Upper Kennetcook Agnes Dalrymple.\textsuperscript{580} Benjamin White, aged 34, a farmer, and Agness White, 29, appear on the 1871 census of Hants County with five children: Margery E. White, 8, Cassie A. White, 6, Minnie White, 4, Otis White, 2, and Jessie White, 1.\textsuperscript{581} On the 1881 census, Benjamin and Agness appear with Margery White, 18, Cassia White, 16, Minnie White, 14, Otis White, 12, Jessie White, 11, and Bessie White, 9.\textsuperscript{582} On the 1901 census, Benjamin and Agness are living on their own.\textsuperscript{583}

5. JAMES WHITE, born 25 March 1839\textsuperscript{584} [1838\textsuperscript{585}]; died 15 February 1916;\textsuperscript{586} married 2 April 1861 in Noel Eliza Brown.\textsuperscript{587} A farmer, James, aged 32, appears on the 1871 census, with Eliza White, 33, and children Robert White, 9, Hennigar White, 8, Arthur W. White, 5, and Eudavillea White, 3. James and family are living in the same household as his parents, George and Margaret White.\textsuperscript{588} James and Eliza appear on the 1881 census with Robert White, 19, Hennigar White, 17, Arthur White, 15, and Udigilla White, 13.\textsuperscript{589} James, 62, appears on the 1901 census with his wife, Eliza, 62, and daughter Maggie White, 13.\textsuperscript{590} As her mother would have been at least 49 at the time of her birth, it is likely Maggie was an adopted child. In 1911, James White, a widower, is living on his own.\textsuperscript{591}

6. EPHRAIM WHITE, born 26 September 1841;\textsuperscript{592} died 17 July 1888 or 1898;\textsuperscript{593} married, as Captain Ephraim White, 9 May [1865] in Kennetcook Sarah J. Ward.\textsuperscript{594} Ephraim, aged 29, a sea captain, appears on the 1871 census living with [his wife] Sarah J. White, 23, and [their son] Melbourne White, 5, in the same household as [his parents] George and Margaret White.\textsuperscript{595} Ephraim, 41, Master Mariner, and Sarah Jane appear on the 1881 census with Melbournr W. White, 15, Mariner, born in the U.S.A.\textsuperscript{596}

CHRISTIAN\textsuperscript{2} No genealogical chart is provided for Christian\textsuperscript{2} as he died childless.

viii. CHRISTIAN\textsuperscript{2} HENNINGAR, born 22 March 1807;\textsuperscript{597} died (possibly) 1824.\textsuperscript{598} The 1817 census of the Township of Douglas shows the Christian\textsuperscript{1} Hennigar family comprising one man over
50, three men between 16 and 50, one boy, three women and three girls. James² Hennigar, who was the only one of Christian’s children married in 1817, lived next door. The only son of Christian¹ under the age of 16 in 1817 was Christian². So, although a record of his death has not been found, he died after the taking of the census in 1817.⁵⁹⁹ On 7 April 1831, Jacob Hennigar T.C. [Town Clerk] registered the ear mark for the livestock of Christian Hennigar: “Be it Remembered that Christian Hennigar Ear Mark Sheep and Swine is a Semicircular notch underneath the left ear.”⁶⁰⁰ Whether the ear mark was being registered for Christian², whose brother Jacob was, or for Christian¹ is not known.

MARY² — A genealogical chart showing Mary² and her children will be found on page 115.

ix. MARY² HENNINGAR, born 14 May 1809,⁶⁰¹ died 17 April 1890, aged 82 years;⁶⁰² married NICHOLAS DENSMORE⁶⁰³ after the death of his first wife in 1832.⁶⁰⁴ In his will, Nicholas mentions two sons, Nicholas M., and Daniel, four daughters, Mary [Densmore], Letitia McPhee, Lydia McLearn, and Margaret Scott, and a grandson, Albert Densmore.⁶⁰⁵ Whose child Albert is has not been ascertained. Mary Densmore, aged 62, appears on the 1871 census with Nicholas Densmore, 72, a millwright, [children] Mary Densmore, 29, Mosher Densmore, 23, and Daniel Densmore, 18, and [daughter] Letitia McPhee, 32, [son-in-law] Evan McPhee, 36, and [grandson] Everett McPhee, 2.⁶⁰⁶ Also in the household are John Fraser, 38, Kate Fraser, 25, and Bessie Fraser, three months. The connection between Kate Fraser, John Fraser, shown as Scotch and a Stockkeeper on the 1871 census, and the Densmore family is unknown.⁶⁰⁷ On the 1881 census of Colchester County, Mary Dommers is shown, a widow, aged 74, living with [her son-in-law] Evan McPhee, 45, [daughter] Letitia McPhee, 39, [grandchildren] Everett McPhee, 12, Donald McPhee, 8, and Serena McPhee, 3, [daughter] Mary Dommers, and [grandson] Albert Dommers, 13.⁶⁰⁸

601. DTB, transcription, 25:12.
602. Gravestone, Pine Grove Cemetery, Stewiacke East, Colchester County. Gravestone transcribed by Heather Long, 22 May 2004. This reading agrees with other information we have on Mary, while another reading of the gravestone in a collection accumulated by the Colchester County Historical Museum (NSARM microfilm 12027) does not.
603. Duncanson, Rawdon and Douglas, 166. The 1920 death certificate of her daughter Mary Densmore gives the name of her mother, Mary Hennigar (State of Colorado, Certificate of Death, Registration District 89, Registered No. 5).
604. There is a gravestone in memory of Leticia Trhune [sic], wife of Nicholas Dinsmore [sic] who “departed this life the 9th day of March 1832, in the 30th year of her age,” at the James Densmore Cemetery, Point Road in East Noel (transcribed by the author 10 September 2005). This stone was described in 1985 as being “in a field beside Wes Hennigar’s beach on the Point Road in East Noel” (Micro: Cemeteries: Hants County, #11, James Densmore Cemetery, East Noel [NSARM microfilm 12060]). Letitia’s age is given in the transcription as 50. However, her age on the stone is definitely 30. Nicholas does not leave any part of his estate to children from an earlier marriage. See Colchester County Will Book C, 409–411 (Estate of Nicholas Densmore) (NSARM microfilm 19164).
605. Colchester County Will Book C, 409–411 (Estate of Nicholas Densmore) (NSARM microfilm 19164).
606. 1871 census of Maitland, Division 2, 19–20.
607. Duncanson (Rawdon and Douglas, 166) lists Kate Densmore as a child of Nicholas and Mary. However, Kate’s maiden name was McDougall. Kate McDougall, wife of John Fraser, died 30 June 1872, aged 26 years ( McDougall Cemetery, South Maitland [NSARM MG5, vol. 7, #10, microfilm 15076]; and Death RBHC, 1872, 81).
Children of Mary\(^2\) (Henningar) and Nicholas Densmore:

1. **Letitia Densmore**, born 9 September 1838 in Noel,\(^{609}\) died 1 February 1913 in Rifle, Garfield County, Colorado;\(^{610}\) married 7 November 1867 in Five Mile River Evan McPhee.\(^{611}\) Letitia McPhee is shown on the 1871 census of Maitland, aged 32, living with Evan McPhee, 36, a ship carpenter, and [son] Everett McPhee, 2, in the same household as [her parents] Nicholas and Mary Densmore, [her sister] Mary Densmore, 29, and [her brothers] Mosher Densmore, 23, and Daniel Densmore, 18. Also in the household are John Fraser, 38, Kate Fraser, 25, and Bessie Fraser, three months.\(^{612}\) On the 1881 census Latitia is shown, aged 39, living in Colchester County with [her husband] Evan McPhee and three children, Everett McPhee, 12, Donald McPhee, 8, and Serena McPhee, 3, as well as [her mother] Mary Dommers, 74, a widow, [her sister] Mary Dommers, and Albert Dommers, 13.\(^{613}\) On the 1891 census she is shown as Lettie McPhee, a widow, aged 45, living in a household headed by her brother Dan. Densmore, with Daniel’s sister Mary Densmore, his niece [Letitia’s daughter] Serena McPhee, 13, and niece Maggie Scott, 10.\(^{614}\) On the 1900 US census of Rifle Town, Colorado, Leticia McPhee, 59, is living in a household headed by [her brother] Daniel Dinsmore. Also in the same household are Everett McPhee, 31, and Serena McPhee, 22, as well as [Letitia’s sister] Mary Dinsmore, Maggie Scott, 19, Edwin McLearn, 32, James McLearn, and Vance H. Dinsmore. 9.\(^{615}\) In 1910, aged 70, she is living with her daughter Serena B. Pollock, 32, Serena’s husband, Horace G. Pollock, 38, and Lillus B. McLearn, female, 22.\(^{616}\)

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609. State of Colorado, Certificate of Death, Registration District No. 89, Registered No. 1345. However, the 1900 US census (Colorado, Garfield County, Rifle Town, enumeration district 40, image 11) gives her date of birth as September 1846.

610. State of Colorado, Certificate of Death, Registration District No. 89, Registered Number 1345.

611. Marriage LFHC, 1868, #11 (NSARM microfilm 16310); and Marriage RBHC, 1867–8, 21, #11 (NSARM microfilm 16536).

612. 1871 census of Maitland, Division 2, 20.

613. 1881 census of Stewiacke, Colchester County, 26 (NSARM microfilm 13655).

614. 1891 census of Lower Stewiacke North, Colchester County, 1 (NSARM microfilm 13660).

615. 1900 US census of Colorado, Garfield County, Rifle Town, enumeration district 40, image 11.

616. 1910 US census of Colorado, Garfield County, South Rifle, precinct 15, enumeration district 47, image 1.
2. LYDIA DENSMORE, born about 1841617 presumably in Hants County,618 died after 1920 probably in Rifle, Colorado619 married 1 February 1865 in Five Mile River JAMES McLEARN.620 Lydia McLearn, aged 30, is shown on the 1871 census, with James McLearn, 34, a ship’s carpenter, and four children: Edwin McLearn, 5, Samuel McLearn, 3, Nicholas McLearn, 2, and Hennigar McLearn, eleven months.621 Neither she nor any of her children is found on the 1881 census of Canada or the 1880 census of the U.S. Edwin McLearn, 32, and James McLearn, no age or date of birth given, appear on the 1900 census, living as boarders in the household of Daniel Dinsmore.622 Lydia D. McLearn appears on the 1910 census of South Rifle, Garfield County, Colorado, aged 69, the mother of 11 children (10 of them living) in the household of her husband James I. McLearn, 74, with sons Samuel McLearn, 42, and Hubert McLearn, 27, as well as a servant, Mary E. King, and several boarders.623 On the 1920 census Lydia and James Ira McLearn appear living in a household headed by their son Samuel McLearn, 51, manager of a general farm. Also in the household are four hired men.624

3. MARY DENSMORE, born 17 January 1840625 [1842626] presumably in Hants County,627 died 8 April 1920 in Rifle, Garfield County, Colorado.628 On the 1871 census Mary Densmore, 29, is shown living with her parents;629 on the 1881 census, as Mary Dommers, with her mother in the household of her brother-in-law Evan McPhee;630 on the 1891 census as Mary Densmore, in the household of her brother Dan. Densmore.631 By 1900 she is living, aged 58, in Rifle Town, Garfield County, Colorado with her brother Daniel Densmore, and other members of her extended family.632 On the 1910 and 1920 censuses she is shown living with her brother Daniel Densmore and his wife, Hannah Densmore.633
4. MARGARET DENSMORE, born about 1843, presumably
in Hants County;\(^{634}\) died by 1881\(^{635}\) – so far a record of Marg-
aret (Densmore) Scott’s death has not been found; married 1 October 1863 in Five Mile River Joel Scott.\(^{636}\) On the
1871 census Joel Scott, aged 37, ship captain, and Margaret Scott, 28, are shown with three children, Uesebia Scott, 6,
James Henningar Scott, 5, and Samuel Scott, 2.\(^{637}\) On the 1881
census, Joel Scott, a widower, is living with Eusebia Scott,
16, Henningar Scott, 14, Samuel Scott 12, and Maggie Scott, 3
months.\(^{638}\) Maggie Scott, aged 10, is shown living with Dan
Densmore, as his niece, on the 1891 census.\(^{639}\) One can pro-
ably conclude that Margaret (Densmore) Scott died shortly
after the birth of her daughter Maggie.

\(^{634}\) 1871 census of Noel, Division 1, 20.
\(^{635}\) She does not appear on the 1881

census of Noel, 46.
\(^{636}\) Birth Registration of an unnamed
male child to Joel Scott and Margaret
Densmore gives their place and date of
marriage (Birth RBHC, 1868, p. 79, #533).
There is also a marriage bond (Nova Sco-
tia Marriage Bonds, 29 September 1863
[NSARM microfilm 15936]).
\(^{637}\) 1871 census of Noel, Division 1, 20.
\(^{638}\) 1881 census of Noel, 46.
\(^{639}\) 1891 census of Colchester County,
Lower Stewiacke North, 1 (NSARM
microfilm 13660).
Christian’s Children and Grandchildren

5. MOSHER DENSMORE, born about 1848, drowned 6 June 1877, aged 30, while swimming in the Stewiacke River. Although he is referred to as Mosher Densmore in the 1871 census, and the 1877 newspaper account of his death, his father’s will lists his sons as Nicholas M. and Daniel. Mosher Densmore appears on the 1871 census, aged 23, living with Nicholas and Mary Densmore.

6. DANIEL DENSMORE, born 7 March 1855, died 6 January 1937 at Rifle, Colorado, aged 83, married 30 October 1901 in Shubenacadie Hannah Bartlett. He is shown on the 1871 census, aged 18, living with [his parents] Nicholas Densmore and Mary Densmore, but he is not found on the 1881 census. He is shown on the 1891 census as Dan. Densmore, living with [two sisters] Mary Densmore and Letitia McPhee, and [two nieces] Serena McPhee, 13, and Maggie Scott, 10. On the 1900 census Daniel Densmore, a farmer, is in Colorado, living with his sister Mary Densmore, his niece Maggie Scott, 19, Edwin McLearn, 32, James McLearn, and Vance H. Densmore, 9, as well as [his sister] Leticia McPhee, [nephew] Everett McPhee, 31, and [niece] Serena B. McPhee, 22. On the 1910 and 1920 censuses, Daniel Densmore is living in Garfield County, Colorado with his wife Hannah Densmore and sister Mary Densmore. By 1930, he is living with his nephew Vance Densmore, 37, and Vance’s wife, Eva M. Densmore, 34, as well as seven lodgers. Where Vance Densmore fits into the Densmore family tree is not known.

7. (Possibly) POLLY DENSMORE.

640. 1871 census of Maitland, Division 2, 20.
641. PW, 9 June 1877, 181 (NSARM microfilm 8401).
642. Colchester County Will Book C, 409–411 (Estate of Nicholas Densmore) (NSARM microfilm 19164).
643. 1871 census of Maitland, Division 2, 19–20.
644. State of Colorado, Certificate of Death (Registration District No. 89, Registration No. 234), which gives a day and month but no year of birth, and an age of 83, which would indicate he was born in 1854.
645. 1900 US census of Colorado, Garfield County, Rifle Town, enumeration district 40, image 11 lists March 1855 as his date of birth.
646. State of Colorado, Certificate of Death, Registration District No. 89, Registered No. 234.
647. Hants County Marriage Record, 1901, book 1824, p. 49, #108. His parents are listed as Nicholas and Mary and his place of residence as Rifle, Colorado. Viewed on NS Historical Vital Statistics.
649. 1891 census of Lower Stewiacke North, Colchester County, 1 (NSARM microfilm 13660).
650. 1900 US census of Colorado, Garfield County, Rifle Town, enumeration district 40, image 11.
651. 1910 US census of Colorado, Garfield County, South Rifle, precinct 15, enumeration district 48, image 5; 1920 US census of Colorado, Garfield County, North Rifle, precinct 14, enumeration district 38, image 1.
652. 1930 US census of Colorado, Garfield County, Rifle town (part of), precinct 14, enumeration district 22, image 1.
653. Duncanson, Rawdon and Douglas, 166. This is the only reference to her. As Polly is a nickname for Mary, perhaps Polly is actually the older child Mary.
CATHARINE\(^2\) — A genealogical chart showing Catharine\(^2\) and her children will be found on page 121.

x. CATHARINE\(^2\) HENNINGAR, born 9 February 1811;\(^{654}\) died 29 November [1898] at Noel Shore,\(^{655}\) buried 1 December 1898 as Katherine Miller, a resident of Northfield, aged 87.\(^{656}\) The date on her gravestone of 28 May 1898\(^{657}\) is likely incorrect as the date given by the Hants Journal of November 29, is more in keeping with the burial date of 1 December. Catharine married 26 February 1829 GEORGE MILLER.\(^{658}\) On the 1871 census Catharine Miller, aged 59, and George Miller, 66, a farmer, are living with [their sons] William Miller, 27, Christian Miller, 24 and Ambrose Miller, 18, and [their daughter] Matilda Miller, 20, as well as [their son] James Miller, 41, [his wife] Elizabeth Miller, 27, and five children: Rose Ella Miller, 9, Fredrick Miller 7, Daniel Miller, 5, Kenneth Miller, 3, and Elsie Miller, 1.\(^{659}\) On the 1881 census, Catherine Miller is a widow, living with Ambrose Miller, aged 28, and Herbert McLearn, 22. Her occupation is given as mule farmer.\(^{660}\)

Children of Catharine\(^2\) (Henningar) and George Miller:

1. JAMES\(^3\) MILLER, born 5 March 1830,\(^{661}\) baptized 22 August 1830,\(^{662}\) died between 1901 and 1911,\(^{663}\) married 21 March 1861 in the Anglican Church at Kennetcook ELIZABETH ANN BLOIS.\(^{664}\) James Miller appears in school records, but it is difficult to ascertain whether the entries refer to this James Miller or to his cousin James Miller, son of Sophia\(^2\) (Henningar) and Thomas Miller, who was baptized in 1826, or, as it was a common name, to an entirely different James Miller. The references to James Miller are November 1833 (for James Miller 2nd), aged 6, with the comment “Polysyllables & writing on slate. Commenced at Abc’s but a very idle boy;” November 1835, aged 6; January 1837, aged 8; and two James Millers in 1837, aged 7 and 10.\(^{665}\) On the 1871 census of Hants County, James Miller, aged 41, a farmer, is living in the same household as [his parents] George and Catharine Miller, with [his wife] Elizabeth Miller, 27, and five children: Rose Ella Miller, 9, Fredrick Miller, 7, Daniel Miller, 5, Kenneth Miller, 3, and Elsie Miller, 1.\(^{666}\) On the 1881 census, James and Elizabeth appear with 10 children: Rosella Miller, 18, Fredric Miller, 17, Daniel Miller, 15, Kenneth Miller, 13, Elsie Miller, 11, George Miller, 9, Mildred Miller, 7, Ellen Miller, 5, Dorcas Miller, 3, Vera Miller, born in March of 1881.\(^{667}\) On the 1901 census of Colchester County, Gays River, g, 5, 41.\(^{668}\) He appears on the 1901 census (Colchester County, Gays River, g, 5, 41), but his widow appears on the 1911 census (Colchester County, Gays River poll district, 8, 7, 23).

64. DTB, 25:12.
65. Hants Journal (Windsor), 14 December 1898, 3 (NSARM microfilm 2998).
66. Burial RMAC, 42.
67. Gravestone #150, St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook.
68. Marriage RStPR, 33. No place of marriage is given.
69. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 47.
70. 1881 census of Noel, 37. A mule farmer is an unusual occupation. Was the census taker making a comment on her character rather than her occupation?
71. 1901 census of Colchester County, Gays River, g, 5, 41.
72. Baptismal RStPR, 42.
73. 1898. DTB, 25:12.
74. 1898. DTB, 25:12.
Christian’s Children and Grandchildren

1. CHRISTIAN'S CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN

668. 1901 census of Gays River, Colchester County, g, 5, 41.
669. 1901 census of Noel, j, 20, 18.
670. Baptismal RStPR, 45.
671. Gravestone #166, St. Peter's Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook.
672. Marriage RMAC, 4.
674. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 51–52.
675. 1881 census of Noel, 42.
677. 1901 census of Noel, j, 20, 18.
678. Date of birth calculated from his gravestone #152, St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook.
679. Baptismal RStPR, 49.
680. Gravestone #152, St. Peter's Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook.
681. Marriage RMAC, 6.
682. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 47–48.
683. 1881 census of Noel, 31.
684. 1901 census of Gore, e, 3, 18. While the census page gives her birth year as 1835 and her age as 65, the transcription by Automated Genealogy gives her birth year as 1825 and her age as 65. The year given in the transcription is obviously wrong.
685. Baptismal RStPR, 56.
686. Sarah N. [sic]. Ettinger appears on the 1911 census of Douglas poll district (4, 9, 34) living with her son James and his family.
687. The birth registration of her son Robert Ettinger gives her maiden name and the details of his parents’ marriage (Birth RBHC, 1870, p. 151, #96 [NSARM microfilm 16516]).

In the 1871 census, James G. and Elizabeth A. are living with their son George Miller, 29, daughter-in-law Cordelia Miller, 20, and granddaughter Elsie M. Miller, less than one year.

2. MARY ANNE MILLER, born 2 October 1831, baptized 22 January 1832, died 14 October 1906, aged 75 years; married 14 October 1858 at the house of Geo. Miller in Kennetcook JAMES W. ETTINGER. A Mary Miller appears on a school return in August 1837. James W. Ettinger, aged 41, a farmer, and Mary A. Ettinger, 39, appear on the 1871 census with six children: Warren Ettinger, 12, Amanda Ettinger, 10, Almeda Ettinger, 7, Wentworth Ettinger, 5, Armina Ettinger, 3, and Willard Ettinger, ten months. James and Mary appear on the 1881 census with eight children: Warren Ettinger, 22, Amanda Ettinger, 20, Almeda Ettinger, 17, Wentworth Ettinger, 15, Armina Ettinger, 13, Willard Ellinger, 10, Wilbert Ellinger, 8, and Celia Ellinger, 4. Willard, Wilbert and Celia are all transcribed by Family History Library as Ellinger. The listing of this family continues with Willard on a second page, but the writing is faded and it is hard to see where the census taker crossed his t’s. There are birth registrations for Willard and Wilbert Ettinger, sons of James W. Ettinger and Mary A. Miller.

Mary A. and James appear on the 1901 census with son Wilbert Ettinger, 28, and daughter Amanda Ettinger, 40.

3. ISAAC MILLER, born December 1833, baptized 9 February 1834, died 25 September 1883, aged 49 years and 9 months; married 17 November 1859 in the Parish of Noel, at the house of Mr. James Densmore, LUCINDA DENSMORE. A farmer, Isaac Miller appears on the 1871 census, aged 38, with Lucinda Miller, 27, and six children: Rupert Miller, 11, Albert Miller, 9, Levi Miller, 8, Lauretta Miller, 5, Isaiah Miller, 3, Cathrine Miller, 1. On the 1881 census, Isaac and Lucinda Miller appear with nine children: Rupert Miller, 21, Levi Miller, 17, Loretta Miller, 16, Isaiah Miller, 13, Catharine Miller, 11, Robert Miller, 6, Mary Miller, 4, Estalla Miller, 2, Ellen Miller, ten months.

4. SARAH MARIA MILLER, born 14 December 1835, baptized 18 June 1837, died after 1910, married 27 December 1860 in Upper Kennetcook DANIEL MCK. ETTINGER. On the 1871 census, Sarah Maria Ettinger, aged 35, and Daniel Ettinger, 36, a farmer, are listed with Daniel Ettinger, 75,

5. JACOB MILLER, born December 1838; died 15 November 1922; married 1 December 1870 MAGGIE MCPHEE. Jacob, 43, appears on the 1881 census with wife Maggie Miller, 37, and children Mabel, 9, Ernest 7, Bertha, 5, Willard, 3 and Harry, 1. On the 1901 census, Jacob, 63, and Maggie, 57, appear with Harry, 21, Archibald, 17, and Myrtis, 14.

6. MARGARET MILLER, born 15 June 1840; died 25 November 1927 as a resident of Hennigar’s Post Office; married by 1871 JACOB HENNINGAR. Jacob was the son of George2 (Christian1). Although Margaret Hennigar’s death certificate does not list her husband, the informant’s name is Harry Hennigar, adopted son. Margaret Hennigar, aged 30, and Jacob Hennigar, 51, a farmer, appear on the 1871 census but with no children. On the 1881 census, Jacob and Maggie are again living alone. On the 1901 census, Jacob and Maggie are living next to her brother Christian Miller with Harry Hennigar, 21, born 28 September 1879, who is listed as Jacob’s son. On the 1911 census, Maggie and Harry Hennigar, 30, are again living next to her brother Christian Miller.

688. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 40-41.
689. 1881 census of Gore, 46.
690. 1901 census of Gore, e, 3, 18.
691. 1911 census of Douglas poll district, 4, 9, 34.
693. Halifax County Marriage Registration, 1870, book 1815, p. 175, #522. The entry lists Jacob’s parents as George and Catherine and gives his age as 30. Viewed on NS Historical Vital Statistics.
694. 1881 census of Noel, 20.
695. 1901 census of Hants County, Noel, j, 12, 20.
696. Margaret’s death certificate gives the name of her parents as George Miller and Catherine Henniger (Certificate of Registration of Death, #210). Her birth date appears on the 1901 census, Noel, j, 22, 36.
698. See ii, 5 (page 73).
699. For a discussion of Harry’s possible parentage, see i, 7 (page 64) and ii, 5 (page 73).
700. 1871 census of Noel, Division 2, 49.
701. 1881 census of Noel, 35.
702. 1901 census of Noel, j, 22, 36.
703. Ibid, and Douglas poll district 12, 7, 28.
7. **WILLIAM MILLER**, born about 1844, buried 15 November 1887 as a resident of Northfield, aged 44, married 5 July 1880 in Elmsdale Mary McLean. On the 1871 census, William Miller is shown, aged 27, living with [his parents] George and Cathrine Miller. William, 36, and Mary, 27, appear on the 1881 census with a daughter Frances, 8 months.

8. **CHRISTIAN H. MILLER**, born 2 November 1845, died 13 October 1910, aged 64, buried 16 October 1910 as a resident of Northfield, aged 65, his death resulting from the “accidental exploding of his gun”; married 22 December 1874 in Maitland Mary A. Kenty. Christian H. Miller is shown on the 1871 census, aged 24, as a ship carpenter living with [his parents] George and Cathrine Miller, his [brother] James Miller and James’ family, as well as [his brothers] William Miller and Ambrose Miller, and [his sister] Matilda Miller. A farmer, Hennigar Miller, aged 35, and Annie Miller, 25, appear on the 1881 census with four sons: Howard Miller, 5, George Miller, 3, Addington Miller, 2, and Eldridge Miller, seven months. Hennigar Miller appears on the 1901 census with his wife, Annie, and nine children: Stanley A. Miller, 22, John E. Miller, 20, Clementine Miller, 18, Gardner Miller, 16, Emerson Miller, 14, Wilmot Miller, 12, Sarah C. Miller, 10, Wentworth C. Miller, 5 and Newburn Miller, 2. At first glance, the 1881 and the 1901 censuses for this family do not correspond. None of the four children on the 1881 census appears on the 1901 census, and two boys on the 1901 census are the same age as two boys on the 1881 census but have different names. However, the 1911 census solves some of the puzzle. Stanley Miller is shown on the 1911 census, aged 31, and is living with his mother Annie Miller, a widow, 55. Also in the family are Stanley’s brothers, Emmerson Miller, 22, Wentworth Miller, 16, and Newburn Miller, 12, as well as a sister Christie Miller, 20. The 1881 census lists Addington Miller, 2, and the 1901 census Stanley A Miller, 22. One can deduce that Stanley was sometimes called by his second name Addington. Similarly, Eldridge Miller appears on the 1881 census as Eldridge and on the 1901 census as John E. Miller, 20, but on the 1911 census as Eldridge, 30 and married to Leona Miller, 26. Probably Sarah C. Miller, 10, on the 1901 census, is the same person as Christie Miller, 20 on the 1911 census.
Catharine (Henningar) Miller (Christian, Johann Martin, Johann Conrad, Hans Peter)

Catharine HENNINGAR
b. 9 February 1811, Douglas Township, Hants Co., Nova Scotia; d. 29 November 1898, Noel Shore, Hants Co.
m. 26 February 1829, George MILLER

James MILLER
b. 5 March 1830, Rawdon, Hants Co.; d. between 1901 and 1911, Colchester Co.
m. 21 March 1861, Kennetcook, Hants Co., Elizabeth Ann BLOIS

Mary Anne MILLER
b. 2 October 1831, Rawdon; d. 14 October 1906, Upper Kennetcook, Hants Co.
m. 14 October 1858, Kennetcook, James W. ETTINGER

Isaac MILLER
b. December 1833, Rawdon; d. 25 September 1883, Upper Kennetcook
m. 17 November 1859, Noel, Hants Co., Lucinda DENSMORE

Sarah Maria MILLER
b. 14 December 1835, Rawdon; d. after 1910
m. 27 December 1860, Upper Kennetcook, Daniel McK. ETTINGER

Jacob MILLER
b. December 1838; d. 15 November 1922
m. 1 December 1870, Maggie McPHEE

Margaret MILLER
b. 15 June 1840, Hants Co.; d. 25 November 1927, Henningar’s Post Office, Hants Co.
m. by 1871, Jacob HENNIGAR

William MILLER
b. about 1844, Hants Co.; bur. 15 November 1887 as a resident of Northfield, Hants Co.
m. 5 July 1880, Elmsdale, Hants Co., Mary McLEARN

Christian H. MILLER
b. 2 November 1845, Hants Co.; d. 13 October 1910, aged 64, Northfield
m. 22 December 1874, Maitland, Hants Co., Mary A. KENTY

Clementine MILLER
bp. 30 April 1848, Rawdon; d. by 1861

Matilda MILLER
b. by June 1851, Rawdon
m. 19 January 1875, Colchester Co., Henry Christie GASS

Ambrose MILLER
bp. 26 June 1853, Rawdon; d. in a New York shipyard
bur. 21 November 1895, as a resident of Northfield
m. 10 March 1885, Noel Road, Hants Co., Mary Jane REID
Neither Howard Miller nor George Miller could be found on the 1901 or 1911 censuses, at least with those given names.

9. CLEMENTINE MILLER, baptized 30 April 1848. She does not appear to be on the 1861 census with her parents, and is not on the 1871 or 1881 censuses for Hants County as Clementine Miller. Her brother Christian Hennigar Miller named a child Clementine.

10. MATILDA MILLER, born 4 August 1851, baptized 1 June 1851, married 19 January 1875 at the age of 20 as a resident of Northfield HENRY CHRISTIE GASS. Matilda Miller appears as a farmer, age 20, on the 1871 census for Hants County, living with her parents, George and Catherine Miller, and other members of her family. On the 1881 census Matilda Gass, 29, is living in Shubenacadie with [her husband] Henry Gass, a harness maker aged 28, and four sons, Leonard Gass, 5, Johnathan Gass, 4, James Gass, 2, Charles Gass, 1. On the 1901 census of Truro, Matilda, aged 49, and Henry, 48, are living with children Isabel Gass, 19, Nancy H. Gass, 17, James Gass, 22, and two boarders. In 1911, Matilda, 59, and Henry, 55, are living with a daughter Nancy H. Gass, 28. Also in the household are seven lodgers and a domestic, as well as George G. Toad, described as son, born April 1886, aged 25.

11. AMBROSE MILLER, baptized 26 June 1853, killed in a New York shipyard, and buried 21 November 1895 as a resident of Northfield. Ambrose Miller appears, aged 18, on the 1871 census of Hants County living with his parents] George and Cathrine Miller and other members of his family. On the 1881 census he is shown, aged 28, living with his mother and Herbert McLearn.
Appendix A

Transcription of St. Peter’s Anglican Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook

1. Donna Lynn O’Toole 1959–1965 d/o Dow and Mildred
2. Dow G. O’Toole Corporal North N.S. Highlanders 26 Jan. 1985 aged 58
3. Havelock Hennigar 1894–1975
   His wife, Lucy Jane, 1894–1960
4. Thomas M. Miller 1878–1954
   His wife, Helen, 1886–1963
5. Carolyn L. Dunn w/o Forrest Miller 1914–1958
6. Randall E. Miller, Aug. 27, 1954 – May 14, 1955, s/o Raymond and Jacqueline Miller
8. Mother, Mary A. Hennigar, 1865–1957
   Wife, E. Pearl, 1918–1997
10. William Hennigar 1877–1960
    His wife, Ethel May, 1890–1959
    His wife, Susan M., 1902–1976
12. Addison Hennigar 1875–1961
    His wife, Mary L., 1878–1965
    Wife, Muriel Todd, March 30, 1925 – June 3, 1996
    Married Oct. 25, 1945
    Wife, Nellie Gertrude, 1896–1995
15. Emerson Archibald Burns 1926–____
    His wife, Barbara Jean (Singer) 1932–____
    Their son, Michael Dean, 1968–1994
16. Infant s/o Barbara and Emerson Burns 1961
17. Ernest Ettinger 1887–1962
    His wife, Edith, 1893–1987
18. Frederick J. Beckett 1905–1979
    Ethel Beckett 1907–____
    (back) Clara E. Bloomer 1881–1963
    Agnes J. E. Stevens 1878–1972
20. Lawrence McNutt Ettinger 1920–1973
22. Mark Queen Collingwood 1911–1990
23. Charles W. Newton 1928—
    Wife, Thelma J. Hanes 1929–1997
24. Frank S. Burns 1931—
    His wife, Vera H. Beach, 1935–____
    Daughter, Carolyn F., 1962–1979
    Son, Gordon G., ____–1956
26. Albro E. Hawkins 1924—
    His wife, Ethel F. Hennigar, 1927–1975
    Live on in their children, Edith, Benjamin, Deborah, James and David.
27. Lawrence Francis Hanes 1933–1986
   Her husband, Norman A. Riggs 1919–1995
   Wife, Joheann L. 1946–____
30. Our father, Charles Sidney Miller, 1918–1974, s/o James and Mary.
31. Charles Oran Hennigar 1889–1971  
   His wife, Nellie Oneta 1898–1987
32. William Stinson Gill 1887–1974  
   His wife, Lillian Maude, 1898–1990
33. Father, James Bowden Miller, Sept. 5, 1908 – Jan. 16, 1976
34. Hibbert B. Miller 1907–1983  
   Thelma P. Miller 1917–1997
35. Lester Earle Lantz 1911–1976  
   His wife, Mary Jane, 1916–1978
36. Phillip A. Reader 1933–1975  
   His wife, Stella G., 1928–1997
37. Henry M. Hennigar 1922–____  
   Myrtis M. Hennigar 1929–____
38. Clyde Elmer Hennigar 1911–1974  
   His wife, Margaret Olivia, 1912–1989
39. Lester H. Hennigar 1913–1982  
   Wife, Florence E., 1920–____
41. Bertrand D. Lantz 1906–1978  
   His wife, Mary Robina, 1916–1994
42. Nelson Darrah Hennigar 1917–1975  
   His wife, Joyce Patricia (Cook), 1920–____
43. Ralph Franklin Miller April 11, 1916 – May 13, 1980
44. James C. Miller 1889–1976  
   His wife, Mary, 1899–1982
45. Douglas Elroy Miller 1921–1987  
   His wife, Bessie Ireta, 1920–____
47. William Hanes 1899–1983  
   His wife, Viola B., 1906–1990
   (Wife) Charlene F. (Hanes) 1958–____  
   Married June 29, 1985
49. Lewis W. Hanes 1927–1989  
   Helen M. Hanes 1932–____
   His wife, Sylvia Pearl, 1918–____
51. Charles O’Toole 1896–1978  
   His wife, Katherine, 1903–1944
52. F-445934 Private Sidney A. Garland No. 60 C.A. (Basic) T.C.  
   15th March 1944
53. William A. Garland 1874–1957  
   His wife, Ruby, 1886–1959  
   Harry M. Garland, 1924–1940
54. Bernard C. Garby, 1929–1995, s/o Laurie and Amy
55. Laurie S. Garby 1896–1992  
   Wife, Amy O. 1908–____
56. Howard Hennigar 1864–1941  
   His wife, Sarah, 1869–1933
57. Joseph Miller 1862–1924  
   His wife, Lucy, 1881–1966  
   Amy W., daughter, 1905–1934
58. Vance W. Miller 1921–1954  
   His wife, Marguerite V., 1922–1948
59. Frank N. Miller 1910–1945
60. William Frances 1873–1940
61. (STONE BROKEN)  
   Amy A. 1915–1916  
   Patricia May ____–1918  
   Reub__ born 1919 aged 2 mos.  
   Children of William and Bertha Miller
   Effie M. d. Feb. 28, 1898 aged 3 yrs.  
   Children of William and Margaret Burns
63. William Burns 1844–1922
64. Albert M. Burns 1871–1952  
   His mother, Margaret Burns, 1857–1941
   aged 5 yrs.
   Naomie d. Jan. 8, 1897 aged 5 yrs. and 7 mos.  
   Children of Catherine and Ruben Miller
68. Charles E. Miller 1884–1953  
   (SIDE) Reuben A. Miller d. Jan. 19, 1911 aged 60 yrs.  
   (OTHER SIDE) Catherine R. Miller 1854–1938
69. Benjamin Forbes 1844–1928  
   Rachel C. Weir, w/o Benjamin Forbes, 1840–1917  
   (SIDE) Little Otto 1874–1875  
   (OTHER SIDE) And three other infants
70. (stone off base) Alice Forbes 1861–1935
71. Mary Harvey, w/o Daniel Forbes, d. Oct. 3, 1896 aged 77 yrs.
73. John Forbes d. May 11, 1881 aged 31 yrs.
74. Elizabeth Forbes d. Aug. 18, 1875 aged 35 yrs.
75. Our little Otis (no dates)
76. Mary, w/o Hugh Miller, d. Sept. 19, 1915 aged 65 yrs.
77. Bertha M., d/o Joel and Christina Hennigar, 1916–1920
78. Glesson, child of Arthur and Mabel Underwood, d. March 24, 1916 aged 1 day
80. Ruth O’Toole (nee Hennigar) 1907–1947
   Beloved wife and mother
81. Mary Lewis, w/o Harry H. Hennigar, d. Feb. 22, 1902 aged 26 yrs.
82. Sophia C., d/o Nicholas and Martha Hennigar, d. Aug. 5, 1897 aged 17 yrs.
83. Nicholas Hennigar d. March 5, 1892 aged 58 yrs.
84. Earle Lester Hennigar who perished in the forest fires at Porcupine, Ont. d. July 11, 1911 aged 24 yrs.
85. Whitfield Lantz 1871–1934
   Lilla S., his wife, 1877–1932
   Their children, Christina 1900–1902
   Phillip 1921–1921
86. George F., 1911–1917, s/o Charles and Mary Ettinger
87. G. R. Martell Ettinger 1892–1982
   His wife, Clara B., 1894–1975
88. William John Scott Ettinger [d.]
   March 4, 1941 aged 76 yrs
89. W. J. Scott Ettinger 1865–1941
   His wife, Annabell, 1871–1961
   Erected by daughter Muriel
90. Eloridge Miller 1880–____
   Lena, his wife, 1884–1919
91. Catherine, widow of James Wier M.D., d. Feb. 6, 1910 aged 80 yrs.
92. James Wier M.D. d. May 9, 1891 aged 56 yrs.
   Also, Barbara d/o Robert and Aveline Henderson, d. Jan. 17, 1883 aged 8 mos.
94. Ephraim Hennigar 1850–1939
   Margaret, his wife, 1856–1937
   Harriet 1883–1901
   Ralph 1881–1902
   Daniel 1885–1915
95. James Bertrand Hennigar 1885–1940
   His wife, Mildred, 1891–1987
96. John A. Gill 1839–1918
   Mary J., his wife, 1844–19__
97. John A., s/o John and Mary J. Gill, d. June 27, 1889 aged one yr.
98. Elizabeth Gill d. Sept. 6, 1888 aged 22 yrs.
99. George Gill d. May 9, 1876 aged 75 yrs.
   Elizabeth, w/o G. Gill, d. Sept. 6, 1884 aged 78 yrs.
100. Christian Gill 1829–1917
    Sarah, his wife, 1831–1923
101. James Dalrymple d. March 9, 1837 aged “latis 96”
103. Laura M., w/o Henry Wier, d. March 17, 1943 aged 85 yrs.
104. William McCulloch Dec. 25, 1843 – March 2, 1922 (masonic symbol)
   Wife, Caroline Hennigar, 1843–1923
106. Hazel, w/o Ruel Garby, 1902–1934
   Marion Bernice, their daughter, 1925–1927
   Ruel F. 1894–1966
107. William Garby 1812–1913
   His wife, Adella Garby, 1860–1953
108. Ambrose Burton d. March 13, 1832 aged ninety.
110. Lewis Ettinger d. 1838 aged 86 yrs
   His wife, Elizabeth d. Feb. 1853 aged 78 yrs.
111. Alexander McCulloch 1793–1875
113. Ada, d/o Caleb and Lidia Hennigar, d. March 21, 1876 aged 11 yrs.
115. John J., s/o Caleb and Lydia Hennigar, d. May 19, 1870 aged 15 yrs.
116. Lydia Hennigar, w/o Caleb Hennigar, d. July 4, 1907 aged 81 yrs. and 1 mo.
118. Annie, w/o George T. Marsters and d/o Caleb and Lydia Hennigar, d. Oct. 25, 1883 aged 21 yrs.
119. George Hennigar d. March 31, 1901 aged 75 yrs
   Hannah, his wife, d. Jan. 11, 1912 aged 79 yrs
   (side) Binney d. Sept. 27, 1897 aged 26 yrs.
   Helen d. Jan. 7, 1879 aged 2 yrs.
   Leonora d. Feb. 2, 1892 aged 11 yrs.
   Children of George Hennigar
120. (broken stone) George _____ He______ d. ___ny 13, 1862 aged [7] yrs and 5 mos.
121. Amy A. Hennigar d. Nov. 29, 1918 aged 81 yrs.
122. George Hennigar 1792–1870
   His wife, Ruth Anthony, 1802–1847
   His second wife, Mary Eliza Clark, 1808–1892
123. Mary, w/o John Hennigar, d. 1847 aged 41 yrs.
124. Elizabeth, w/o John Hennigar, d. Nov. 9, 1820 in her 25th yr.
127. Elizabeth Bond Dec. 26, 1827 – Oct. 24, 1913
128. Howard Ettinger 1873–____
   Margaret E., his wife, 1876–1924
130. Archibald Ettinger d. Aug. 19, 1878 aged ____ (stone broken)
131. Mary, w/o Archibald Ettinger, d. April 5, 1889 aged 98 yrs.
134. George L. Ettinger d. April 8, 1860 aged 32 yrs.
135. (broken stone) ____ah _______ May ....
136. Rachael, w/o Caleb Ettinger, d. June 22, 1885 aged 34 yrs.
137. Raymond, s/o Howard and Margaret E. Ettinger, d. April 28, 1908 aged 6 mos.
139. Gladys M., d/o Howard and Margaret E. Ettinger, d. July 26, 1913 aged 9 yrs.
140. Hugh Burns d. May 5, 1861 aged 60 yrs.
141. Annie, w/o Hugh Burns, d. June 25, 1883 aged 77 yrs.
142. John, s/o Samuel and Elizabeth Cook, d. May 8, 1872 aged 18 yrs.
   John T. d. Jan. 4, 1885 aged 4 yrs.
   Sons of Samuel and Eliza Cook
   (side) Also, William who was killed July 8, 1887 aged 29 yrs.
144. Mary Isabel, w/o Thomas Clarke, d March 25, 1877 aged 30 yrs.
147. Margaret Hennigar d. Dec. 3, 1865 aged 16 yrs. and 6 mos.
148. John C. Ettinger d. May 6, 1874 aged 75 yrs.
   Erected by son, Levi.
150. Katherine, w/o George Miller, d. May 28, 1898 aged 86 yrs.
152. Isaac Miller d. Sept. 25, 1883 aged 49 yrs. and 9 mos.
153. PETTIPAS
   Lida R. Ettinger, 1914–1996, d/o of Willard and Alice Ettinger
154. Infant s/o H. and C. Clarke stillborn May 6, 1932
155. Harold Clarke 1896–1993
   His wife, Clara, 1892–1986
156. Rebecca Anthony, w/o John Clark, d. Feb. 9, 1913 aged 86 yrs.
157. John Clark, d. March 11, 1899 aged 74 yrs.
158. Matilda Clark, w/o George J. Mosher, d. Aug. 10, 1884 aged 34 yrs.
159. George J. Mosher 1842–1919
160. Clarence A. Clarke 1903–1966
   Marjorie J. 1901–1990
   Wed 1930
162. Rupert Clarke 1853–1923
163. Mildred Jane, w/o Rupert Clarke, July 3, 1870 – June 18, 1934
   His wife, Gladys M., 1896–1982
165. Audrey M. Clarke, Aug. 1923 – Aug. 1984, w/o Kenneth B. Murdock
166. James W. Ettinger d. April 27, 1911 aged 81 yrs.
   Willard Ettinger 1870–1942
   Wife, Alice, 1880–1969
   (other side) Also, their daughter, Amanda, d. June 16, 1902 aged 41 yrs.
167. Dr. William Cook d. Aug. 23, 1909 aged 89 yrs.
   (back) Catherine Watson, w/o Dr. William Cook, d. May 28, 1907 aged 83 yrs.
168. Matthew Allison d. June 22, 1838 aged 27 yrs.
   George Cook [d.] Feb. 17, 1844 aged 19 yrs.
   (side) Joseph d. Jan. 25, 1854 aged 5 yrs.
   Lawrence [d.] Oct. 14, 1864 aged 3 yrs.
   John [d.] June 25, 1878 aged 22 yrs.
   Carr [d.] April 28, 1894 aged 33 yrs.
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   (back) Joseph Cook d. March 19, 1838 aged 98 yrs.
   Also, his wife, Elizabeth, [d.] April 13, 1867 aged 77 yrs.
   (other side) George E. Cook 1850–1947
   Emily, w/o George E. Cook, d. Feb. 12, 1919 aged 64 yrs.
   Watson Cook 1898–1944
169. Carr, s/o George and Emily Cook, d. May 28, 1896 aged 3 wks.
170. Margaret, w/o Hugh Thompson, d. Sept. 1, 1857 aged 48 yrs.
   (side) Also, his sons, Robert d. Feb. 29, 1880 aged 9 yrs.
   George died at sea Feb. 9, 1882 aged 19 yrs.
172. John Ettinger d. Nov. 27, 1890 aged 64 yrs.
173. Eunice, w/o John Ettinger, d. March 31, 1913 aged 86 yrs.
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175. Thomas Ettinger 1835–1923
176. Sarah A., w/o Thomas Ettinger, d. May 17, 1901 aged 61 yrs.
   Melissa Ellen d. March 15, 1889 aged 11 mos.
   Children of Matthew and Ruth Gill
178. ETTINGER (NO NAMES)
179. Jacob Ettinger 1831–1892
   His wife, Elinor, 1831–1904
   Archibald Ettinger, 1855–1912
   His wife, Alma, 1865–1936
180. Harris V., s/o Archibald and Alma Ettinger, d. May 14, 1927 aged 22 yrs.
181. James [Miller] (stone faded to illegibility)
182. Sabra Miller, w/o Charles Nelson d. . . . . . (stone broken)
183. Edward, s/o Charles and Sabra Nelson, d. May 6, 1866 aged 1 yr. and 4 mos.
186. ILLEGIBLE STONE
188. Thomas Miller d. Sept. 12, 1912 aged 93 yrs.
   Sophia Hennigar, his wife, d. March 9, 1897 aged 74 yrs.
   Elizabeth, his wife, d. Feb. 3, 1912 aged 85 yrs.
190. William Henniger 1832–1898
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191. Milton Hennigar d. Dec. 9, 1893 aged 6 yrs.
   Also, Mary H. Hennigar, d. May 1888 aged 3 mos.
192. Melissa A., d/o William and Mary A. Hennigar d. April 21, 1876 aged 14 yrs. and 4 mos.
193. (STONE FALLEN AND LARGELY ILLEGIBLE) ___NA___ . . . . . Nov. 23, ___ aged 13 [yrs.]
194. George Hennigar 1825–1895
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196. Jacob Hennigar 1836–1919
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  Daniel 1872–1873
  Ruby 1874–1879
  Ida 1882–1883

197. (stone broken) _____, s/o James and Mary Jane Hennigar,
  d. May 20, 1873 aged 8 yrs.

198. Jacob Miller d. March 18, 1903 aged 35 yrs.

  Charles D. d. July 18, 1897 aged 1 mo.
  Children of W. J. and Olive Miller


201. Asa, s/o Henry and Mary Miller, d. June 12, 1884 aged 23 yrs.

202. John, s/o David and Alice Dunn, d. March 20, 1868 aged 17 yrs. and 6 mos.
  Also, their daughter, Margaret A., d. Oct. 13, 1860 aged 1 yr. and 11 mos.

203. Alice, w/o Daniel Dunn, d. May 6, 1895 aged 69 yrs.

204. Daniel Dunn d. Aug. 2, 1897 aged 72 yrs.

205. Clarence O’Brien 1863–1941


207. Ernest W., s/o Clarence O’Brien, 1906–1924

208. Mary Ann O’Brien June 4, 1830 – April 3, 1919

209. Daniel O’Brien d. ____ 30, 1873 aged 45 yrs. (stone broken)


211. Thomas A. O’Brien Dec. 25, 1869 – March 16, 1926


216. John A. Hanes 1858–1944
  His wife, Mary E., 1878–1948

217. Hannah B., d/o Robert and Matilda Fenton, d. May 9, 1885
  aged 11 mos.

218. Isaiah, s/o Thomas and Sophia Miller, was drowned . . . .
  (stone broken, rest of stone missing)

219. Thomas Miller d. June 24, 1877 aged 78 yrs.

220. Lydia, w/o James Laffin, d. Aug. 28. 1883 aged 37 yrs.
  Also, their son, Ernest M., d. Sept. 2, 1883 aged 2 wks.

221. Minnie A., d/o Lydia and James Laffin, d. June 3, 1884 aged
  4 yrs and 8 mos.

222. Mary A., d/o James and Lydia Laffin, d. Jan. 5, 1880 aged 3 yrs. and 4 mos.

223. Mathew M. Gill 1861–1943
  His wife, Ruth H., 1863–1945


225. Thomas Laffin d. [Feb.] __ 1880 . . . . (stone broken)

226. Rachel, w/o Thomas Laffin, d. Aug. 27, 1909 aged 89 yrs.
  and 11 mos.

227. William Gill d. Feb. 8, 1903 aged 83 yrs.

228. Henry, s/o William and Mary Gill, d. Feb. 28, 1888 aged 21 yrs.

229. Cassey, s/o William and Mary Gill, d. Aug. 8, 1888 aged 17 yrs.
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230. (broken stone) Naomi . . . . . Dec. 28, 18__ aged 16 yrs. and
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231. Willhellmina (Hennigar) Walker March 17, 1885 – Feb. 19,
  1956

232. Joshua Hennigar 1840–1894
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  Holsworth Hennigar 1879–1924

233. James Ervan Hennigar 1877–1949
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234. Mary Jane McLearn, w/o James Hennigar, d. Sept. 2, 1909
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  James Hennigar 1839–1924
  (side) C. H. Power 1870–1948
  Ada 1876–1957
  (back) Matthew M. 1862–1938
  Mamie, his wife, 1875–1943
  (other side) Lemuel A. d. July 6, 1915 aged 49 yrs.
  Uziah 1865–1873

235. Catherine F., w/o Thomas Fox, d. Sept. 24, 1869 aged 22 yrs.
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St. Peter’s Anglican Church, Upper Kennetcook, Nova Scotia. Painting by M. Howard. The caption in the painting notes the date the church was built, 1861. Photograph by Jeff O’Neill, 2007.
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Appendix C

Other Instances of the Henninger Name

Not everyone with the Henninger/Hennigar surname or its variants that I have come across in my research can be directly connected to the Hatten family of Johann Conrad Henninger. This appendix includes information on other Henningers in both Pennsylvania and Nova Scotia.

Other Pennsylvania Henninger Families

In researching the Henninger family in Alsace and Pennsylvania, I came across a collection of genealogies compiled by Henri Süss, which included entries from the parish registers and civil records of Hatten and the surrounding villages in Alsace.1 While various members of the Henninger family related to Christian Henninger are listed, there is at least one Henninger with Pennsylvanian connections that I have not been able to place on the Henninger family tree. I recognized Johann Michel Henninger (see Chapter 2, “Pennsylvania,” page 19), who in Pfarrer (Minister) Süss’s Collection is listed as Schneider (tailor), with a note beside his name which reads “Bürger u. Inwohner in Pennsylvania, der selbst gegegenwärtig war” [“citizen and inhabitant of Pennsylvania, who was himself present at the time”].

Martin Henninger and his children (see Chapter 1, “Alsace,” page 7”) also appear in the lists,2 but what is surprising is the mention of Joh. Heinr. Henninger as being in Pennsylvania. The entry reads: “Amerika: Henninger Joh. Heinr. Bürger u. Inwohner in Pennsylvania, der selbst gegegenwärtig war 1750.” [“America: Henninger Joh[ann] Heinr[ich] citizen and inhabitant of Pennsylvania, who was himself present at the time 1750”].3 I have not been able to find other records of Johann Heinrich

1. Information on the Henninger families of Hatten is in Henri Süss, Die Sammlung Süss, FHL microfilms 1070125 and 1070129...
2. Ibid, FHL microfilm 1070125, p. 70; and FHL microfilm 1070129, p. 124.
3. Ibid, FHL microfilm 1070125, vol. 4, p. 46.
in Pennsylvania, or connect him in Alsace with the other Henningers I have researched.

There is a marriage in the records of St. Michael’s Lutheran Church in Philadelphia on 6 November 1750 between Anna Christina Rosina Henninger and Johannes Sikele which is intriguing, as the witnesses named are Johannes Henninger, Carl Ewald, John Jung Wehr and Johannes Henninger.4 A Johannes Hemminger arrived with his family, including a younger man, aged 21, also named Johannes Hemminger, in Pennsylvania on 9 November 1749 on the ship Good Intent.5 As we have seen in Chapter 2, page 19, footnote 6, Henninger is sometimes read as Hemminger. Another surname given for these men on the ProGenealogists’ website is Heiniger with a destination within Pennsylvania of Berks County. However this family originated from Neckartenzlingen in Baden, and so is unlikely to be closely connected to the Henninger family of Hatten, Alsace.

Similarly, I have not been able to connect John and his son Leonard Heninger of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, with Michael, Georg or Jacob Henninger, who settled in Berks, Northampton, and Lehigh Counties. The first record for either of these men is “the usual Oaths to the Government” taken by Johannes Heiningier on Thursday, 9 November 1749. On 7 April 1754 a son, John Leonard, was born to John Höninger and wife at Tohickon Union Reformed Church, Bucks County.6 There are a number of other records, including land and military records published in the Pennsylvania Archives,7 but the most useful is the will of John Hennigar, dated 1786, which mentions his son Leonart Henniger and his daughter Christina.8 There are no debts listed in the will, and neither John nor Leonard Henniger is listed as a debtor or creditor in the wills of Michael, Sr. or Jr., Georg or Jacob Henninger of Berks or Lehigh Counties.

There is one tenuous connection between these two Henninger families: both of them have connections in church records to Graff families. On 7 June 1759, Christina Heninger married Adam Graff of Richland Township, Bucks County.9 As Leonard Höninger was baptized in 1754, Christina (Heninger) Graff is more likely to be a sister of John than a daughter. Georg Henninger and his wife Catharina were sponsors of children of Geo. Graff and Maria Eva in 1771 and 1772.10 Whether these two Graff families were connected is not known, nor can I establish that there was any close genealogical connection between John Henniger of Bucks County, and Georg Henninger of Berks and Lehigh counties.

6. Baptismal Record of Tohickon Union Reformed Church, Bucks County, viewed online at <http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=bucks010&ft15=7529&viewerrecord=1>
8. Estate of John Heninger, Bucks County Register’s office, 1786, #2051.
10. “Moselel Lutheran Church Records,” CGSP, 261:144,149
Other Nova Scotia Hennigar Families

There are a few people with the name Hennigar in Nova Scotia whom you will not find in the summaries, because I came to believe they were not directly related to Christian. For example, James Gilbert Henegar, aged 75, and of German origin, appears on the 1881 census of Canning, Kings County, Nova Scotia. However, the death notice in August 1885 in a Nova Scotia newspaper, The Wesleyan, for the Rev. James Gilbert Hennigar, the senior Methodist Minister of the Maritime Provinces who died Monday 24 [calculated] August 1885 in Canning, states that he was a Native of St. John, New Brunswick and of direct Loyalist descent.

Similarly Tobias Heininger has no close link to Christian, though Nova Scotia rumour mills have connected the two men. Tobias Heininger of the Township of Chester, Lunenburg County, a millwright and saw miller by trade, came from Hamburg to Nova Scotia as a young man just after 1800. He was alive as late as 1842.

Genealogical Summary for Tobias Heininger


Children of Tobias and Maria Catharina (Wolf) Heininger:

i. Maria Magdelena Heininger, born 14 March 1806, baptized 7 April 1806, child of Tobias Heininger and Maria Catharine, sponsors John Conrad and Mary Magdalena his wife.

ii. Regina Barbara Heinegar, born 21 October 1807, baptized 15 November 1807, child of Tobias and Catherine Heinegar, witnesses Theodore Now and wife; married as Regina Heininger 4 May 1834 in Chester, Nova Scotia, by licence with consent of parents, Patrick Clinton.

iii. Dorothea Barbara Heininger, born 30 June [30 January?] 1809, baptized 1 July, child of Tobias Heininger and Maria Catharine (Wolf), sponsors Georg Wolf and Christiana Barbara; married (as Dorothy Heininger) 5 January 1832 in Chester, by banns and consent of parents, John Leabolt.

iv. Anne Catherine Heininger, baptized 27 May [March?] 1811, child of Tobias Heininger and Catherine (Wolf).
married 3 November 1831 in Chester, by licence and consent of parents, Frederick Lantz.\textsuperscript{22}

v. JOHANNES HEININGER, born 9 April 1813, baptized 28 August 1813, child of Tobias Heininger and Catherine (Wolf);\textsuperscript{23} married CATHERINE _____.\textsuperscript{24}

vi. JOHANN FRIEDERICHE HEININGER, born 8 March 1815, baptized 19 August 1815, son of Tobias Heininger and Catharina, godparents Johann Friedrich Hartman and wife Maria Barbara;\textsuperscript{25} married 1 December 1842 at Chester,\textsuperscript{26} by banns and consent of parents, Ann Catharine Whelan.\textsuperscript{27}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{22} Marriage Register, St. Stephen’s Anglican Church, 59; and Nova Scotia Marriage Bonds, 3 Nov. 1831, NSARM microfilm 15931.
\item \textsuperscript{23} Baptismal Register, Zion Lutheran Church, lvi.
\item \textsuperscript{24} John Henniger, 68, is shown with Catherine Henniger, 63, and three children on the 1881 census of Chester, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, District 11, sub district F, p. 52, viewed online at <www.familysearch.org>.
\item \textsuperscript{25} Baptismal Register, Dutch Reformed Church, afterwards St. Andrew’s Presbyterian Church, Lunenburg, NSARM MG4, vol. 86, NSARM microfilm 620x, typescript.
\item \textsuperscript{26} Frederick Heininger, bachelor, is listed as residing “at the Grant” (Marriage Register, St. Stephen’s Anglican Church, Book 2, p. 14).
\item \textsuperscript{27} Ibid.
\end{itemize}
1870 US census

1871 census

1880 US census

1881 census
1881 census of Hants County. Viewed online at <www.familysearch.org>.

1900 US census

1901 census

1910 US census

1911 census

1920 US census

1930 US census

Abstracts of Berks County Wills

Baptismal RMAC
Baptismal Register of Maitland Anglican Churches. NSARM microfilm #11660.

Baptismal RBtPR
Baptismal Register of St. Paul’s Anglican Church, Rawdon. NSARM microfilm 11814.

Birth RBHC
Birth Registration Books, 1864–1877, Hants County. NSARM microfilm 16515, except where noted in footnote.

Boehler, Une société rurale

Bowman, Captive Americans

Burgert, Northern Alsace

Burial RMAC
Burial Register
Burial Register, 1815–1856, St. Paul’s Anglican Church
Rawdon. NSARM microfilm 11814.

Church Book of the Ziegel Church
Church Book of the Ziegel Church, Weisenberg Township,
Lehigh County. Translated by Charles Rhoads Roberts. FHL
microfilm 1305844.

Death Registration Books, Hants County, 1864–1877.
NSARM microfilm 16524.

Dreyfus, Histoire
François-Georges Dreyfus. Histoire de l’Alsace. France:

DTB
“Douglas Township Book.” NSARM, MG4, 25:12; NSARM
microfilm 12283.

Duncanson, Rawdon and Douglas
John Victor Duncanson. Rawdon and Douglas: Two Loyalist
Townships in Nova Scotia. Belleville, Ont.: Mika Publishing

Earnest, “Henningers on Fraktur”
Russell and Corinne Earnest. “Henningers on Fraktur.”
Penn Pal: Newsletter Sponsored by the Pennsylvania Chapter
Palatines to America (October 2001).

Egle, “Stoever Baptisms”
William Henry Egle. “Rev. Johann Casper Stoever: Baptis-
ts,” Notes and Queries. Historical, Biographical and Geo-
nealogical, Annual Volume 1896. Harrisburg, Pa.: privately
printed, 1897.

Estate of Michael Henninger [Sr.]
Estate of Michael Henninger [Sr.]. Maxatawny, 1774. Berks
County, Pa., Register of Wills.

Evangelische Kirche Hatten
Registers of the Evangelische Kirche Hatten, Alsace. FHL
microfilm 731404.

Evangelische Kirche Hunaweier
Registers of the Evangelische Kirche Hunaweier, Alsace.
FHL microfilm 740188.

Fatzinger, “Allen and East Allen Townships”
Jacob Fatzinger. “Allen and East Allen Townships (1748–
1845).” In History of Northampton County, Pennsylvania with
Illustrations Descriptive of its Scenery… by Peter Fritz et al.
Philadelphia and Reading, 1877.

FHl
Family History Library. Salt Lake City, Utah.

FRGW
Family Record of George White and Margret Henegar
[sic]. MG100, vol. 44, #137, NSARM microfilm 9253.

Harger’s Burials
Walter C. and Doris Berryman, “Harger’s (St. Peter’s
Church), Beaver Township, Columbia Co., Pa. List of Bur-
ials from Gravestone Inscriptions.” Typescript 1970. FHL
microfilm 1312861, Item 5.

Hennigar Family Collection
NSARM Photograph Collection. Hennigar Family Collec-
tion, accession #1994-236.

Hennigar, Christian and Mary (Cannon) Hennigar
Carl Hennigar. Christian and Mary (Cannon) Hennigar
and Their Descendants in North America. Kitchener, Ont.:
privately printed, 1998.

Hess and Wright, St. Michael’s and Zion
Robert L. Hess, translator, and F. Edward Wright, editor.
18th Century Records of the German Lutheran Church at Phila-
delphia, Pennsylvania (St. Michael’s and Zion). 5 vols. Lewes,

Hinke, “Jordan Lutheran”
William John Hinke. “Church Record of the Jordan
Lutheran Church, South Whitehall Township, Lehigh
County, 1740–1801.” FHL microfilm 20354, item 6.

Humphrey, Berks County Births
John T. Humphrey. Pennsylvania Births, Berks County, 1710–
Humphrey, Lehigh County Births

Jones, The Great Nation

Marriage LFHC
Marriage License Files, Hants County. Several NSARM microfilms noted in text.

Marriage RBHC
Marriage Registration Book, Hants County with appropriate NSARM microfilm number noted in text.

Marriage MAC
Marriage Register of Maitland Anglican Churches. NSARM microfilm 11660.

Marriage RSItPR
Marriage Register of St. Paul’s Anglican Church, Rawdon. NSARM microfilm 11814.

McCrea, Pennsylvania Land Applications

“Moselem Lutheran Church Records,” CGSP
Moselem Lutheran Church Records in “Church Book for The Community at Ontelaunee commenced The 1st Jany. 1741, Berks County, Pennsylvania.” *Collections of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania*, 261 (1911).

Neimeyer, Jerusalem Lutheran

Northampton County Deeds

Northampton County Public Records

“Northampton County Taxes”

“Northampton Muster Rolls”

Northampton Tax Lists
Northampton County Tax Lists, Upper Milford 1767 and 1768. FHL microfilm 21682.

NS Historical Vital Statistics

NSARM
Nova Scotia Archives and Records Management.

Persons Naturalized in Pennsylvania

Petition of Christian Henninger, 1810

PW
*Presbyterian Witness* 1848–1908 (Halifax). Several NSARM microfilms noted in text.

Return of School District #

Roach, “The Pennsylvania Militia in 1777”
StJBLC
St. John the Baptist Anglican Church Cemetery, Latties Brook. The cemetery records have not been microfilmed. The gravestones were transcribed by Glenda Clooney, 1999, Hants County, Nova Scotia GenWeb Project, <www.rootsweb.com/~nshants/resources/cemetery/sjohnbap/index.htm>

St. Peter’s Cemetery, Upper Kennetcook

St. Stephen’s Anglican Church
Marriage Register, St. Stephen’s Anglican Church, Chester, Nova Scotia. NSARM microfilm 11282.

StPNC

Seng, “Tombstone Inscriptions, Lehigh County”

Strassburger and Hinke, Pennsylvania German Pioneers

Trussell, The Pennsylvania Line

Vogler, L’Alsace

Wellenreuther, Migration

White Cemetery

Wolff, Les Principales Causes de l’Immigration et de l’Emigration

Wright, Berks County Church Records

Ziegler, “New Bethel Zion Church Baptisms,” Allemangel

Zion Lutheran Church
Marriage Register, Zion Lutheran Church, Lunenburg, 1806, #1, MG4, vol. 88, NSARM microfilm 621x.
THIS INDEX is in three sections: people, places and ships. Cities, towns and villages are listed under the name of their province, state or région.

Women are listed under both their maiden and married names, where known. Italicized names in parentheses after a person give the name of the ancestor or ancestors, the father appearing first, and where necessary, followed by the grandfather, and so on. As examples, Johann Georg Henninger (Johann Georg\textsuperscript{1}) is the son of Johann Georg, the first immigrant in his immediate family; Mary Ann (Hennigar) (Jacob\textsuperscript{2}, Christian\textsuperscript{1}) Anthony is the married daughter of Jacob Hennigar, and granddaughter of Christian, again the first immigrant in his immediate family.

Page numbers followed by an m indicate a map. Page numbers followed by a p indicate a photograph. Page numbers followed by a c indicate a chart.

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