

# Footprints



A History of the McCrie and Schütze Families

## Part II: The Next Generations

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## A Note on the Family Crest

The crest was designed to proportionally represent the history of the McCrie-Schutze family.

The **upper left quadrant** reflects the **William McCrie** family. William was a teacher of farm children from the rolling hills of Ayrshire, hence the stylized school book that represents both farming and learning. A school bell reinforces the theme.

The **upper right quadrant** reflects the **John Campbell** and **Neil Livingston** families from the western Highlands. The thistle is a symbol of the Scottish Highlands, and the pattern of the Campbell tartan fills the quadrant.

The **lower right quadrant** reflects the **William Estall** family from London, England. The lion represents the English heritage that Bessie Estall (aka Estelle) brought to the family.

The **lower left quadrant** reflects the **Hermann Schütze** family. The tri-colors of the German flag provide the backdrop, with crossed butcher cleavers representing the occupations of Herman Schütze and Johann Schrotzberger, heads of two families so entwined over the generations that it was appropriate to include both in the symbol.

The **arrow** pointing downward symbolizes the Schütze name, which in German means “shooter” or “marksman.” Schütze is also the German name for Sagittarius, the Archer, and the stylized arrow is its symbol.

The family name at the bottom of the crest is a shortening of the **McCrie** and **Schütze** family names – particularly appropriate given the fact that “Mc” is a Scottish prefix meaning “son of.” We are the sons and daughters of the McCrie and Schütze ancestors: the **McSchütze** family.

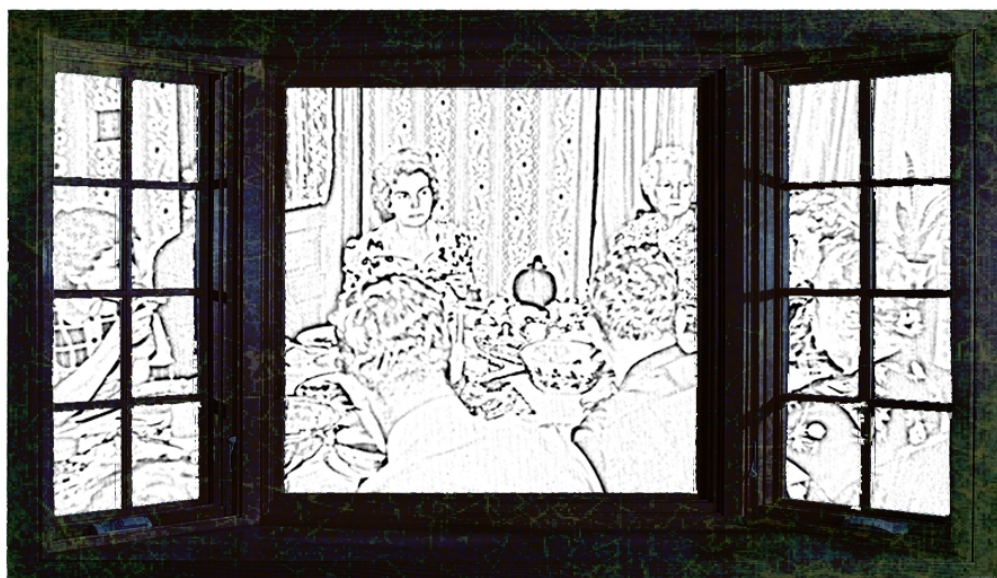
## Introduction

This book is a follow-on volume to the stories of the family immigrants from Europe who left their ancestral homes to establish new lives in North America.

Book I of this family history explored the *Emigration* of our ancestors to North America from Europe.

Book II explores the *Migration* that followed. That migration was largely from Canada to the United States, from farmland to city, and from agriculture to industry, as the subsequent generations stepped into the urban Industrial Age.

**AS WE GET CLOSER** to the present day we see our ancestors more clearly, partly because we have more documentation – and now photographic evidence – and partly because we have some recorded or direct recollections to draw from.



And as the pictures become clearer, we discover that we're not just looking through the window of time, we're beginning to catch reflections off the glass. In the personalities, the interests, the lives, and the looks of our ancestors we begin seeing aspects of ourselves.

Studies have tried to determine how much of our personality is determined by genetics and how much by environment. The answer is elusive – but since all of our genetics are family given and much of our environment is family driven, it seems that family history goes a long way in explaining who we are.

And if family history gives us insight into – and perhaps even acceptance of – who we are, it serves a useful purpose. I like to think we are part of a long-flowing river whose force is such that it is difficult to diverge it from its natural path. In that acceptance there comes serenity – but there can also come the thrill of a challenge to move the downstream course of the river just a bit.

This is a living document. Additional subjects are added on a frequent basis and updates on existing family members are made as information becomes available.

Comments, questions, suggestions, submissions, and corrections are encouraged. Please send them via email to [jamie@thundermoon.us](mailto:jamie@thundermoon.us)

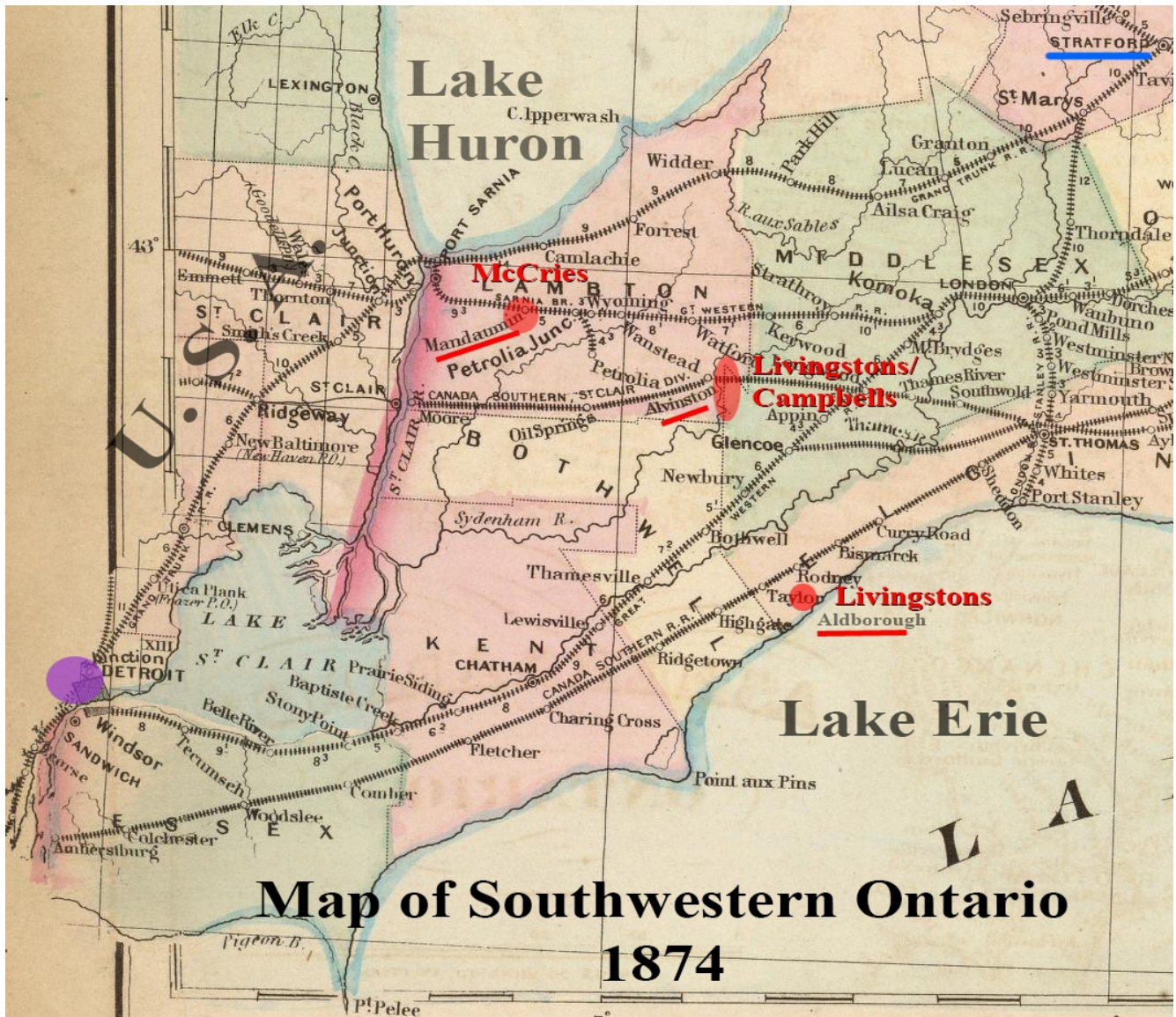
# The McCrie/Livingston Family

Parent	Grandparents	G-Grandparents	G2-Grandparents
			William McCrie 7 Jun 1803 – 20 Jun 1882
		James Miller McCrie 12 Jun 1839 – 29 Feb 1912	
			Margaret Miller 5 Apr 1812 – 23 May 1887
	James Wellington McCrie 18 Jun 1878 – 19 Oct 1940		
			Barney Anthony 3 Jan 1811 – 18 Dec 1893
		Anna Anthony 11 Dec 1847 – 29 May 1928	
			Jane Hannah 7 May 1819 – 19 Feb 1898
Jean Campbell McCrie 11 Feb 1917 – 20 Feb 1970			
			Neil Livingston 9 Mar 1784 – 1830(?)
		John Livingston 10 Mar 1827 – 6 Oct 1895	
			Janet McNair 7 Dec 1794 – 1 Jul 1854
	Sarah Campbell Livingston 25 Jan 1876 – 14 Dec 1963		
			John Campbell 20 Mar 1796 – 22 Apr 1854
		Sarah Campbell 16 Jan 1837 – 4 Mar 1914	
			Isabella McLean 27 Feb 1801 – 7 Sep 1875

People in yellow highlighted boxes have, or will soon have, biographical sketches in this document.

# Orientation Map of Southwestern Ontario

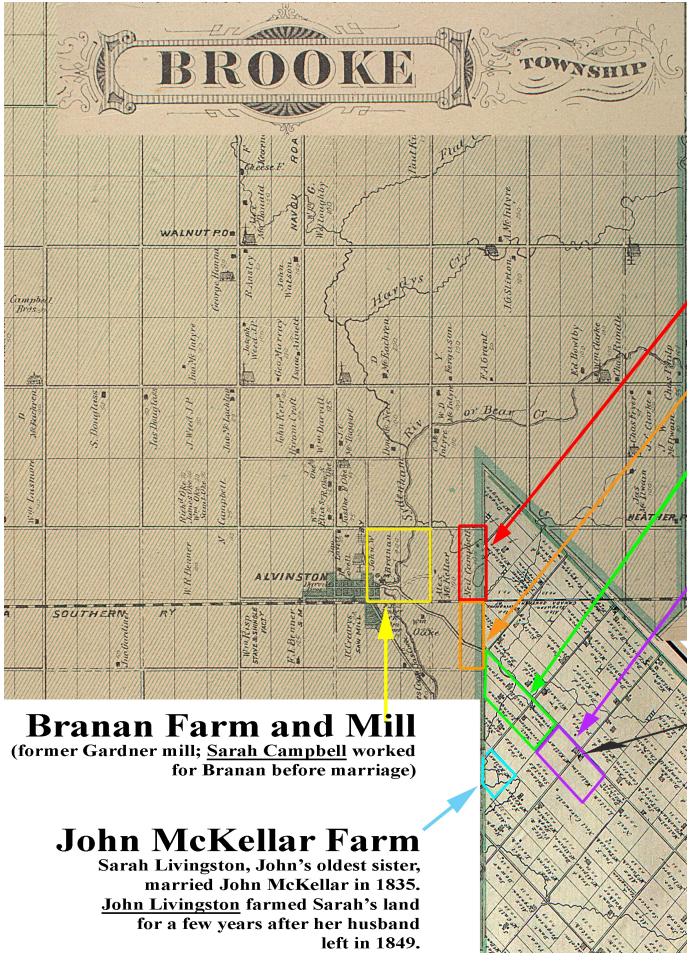
The two major farming areas where our Scottish ancestors settled in Ontario, Canada, in the mid-19th century are shown below as a red circle (the McCries) and a red oval (the Livingstons and Campbells). [The Livingstons originally settled in Aldborough in the early 19th century, the red circled area on the north shore of Lake Erie.] The town of Stratford, in the upper right, was where the Schütze and Estall families met in the early 20th century. The city of Detroit, at the lower left, is where the McCrie and Livingston families met in the early 20th century, and where the Schutze and McCrie families met in the mid-20th century.



# Orientation Map of Alvinston Area

Maps of Brooke and Mosa Township from 1880 are juxtaposed at their common borders, below. Outlines of the Campbell and Livingston family farms have been overlaid by the author.

Original maps are from the Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, <http://web.library.mcgill.ca/countyatlas/searchmapframes.php>



## Farms of Brooke and Mosa Townships

Relating to the families of **John Livingston (1827-1895)** and **Sarah Campbell (1837-1914)**

### Campbell Farm

Isabella and her children Neil, Sarah, Jane, Donald, and John settled in 1857.

### Wm Campbell Farm

(William and Euphemia (Sarah's sister) settled in 1857

### Livingston Farm

Neil and Janet settled in 1829 with 8 children: Sarah, Mary, Margaret Janet, Duncan, Neil, John, Dougald. Home of John and Sarah from their marriage in 1862 until his death in 1895.

### McKellar Farm

Duncan (son of Malcolm) and Margaret (nee Livingston) were parents of Catherine (Kate), Sarah, and Malcolm. Duncan and Maggie died early; their children were raised by their grandmother Sarah (nee Campbell) Livingston.

### School House #8

Across from Malcolm McKellar farmhome (with the land donated by his family). Livingston and McKellar children went to school here.

**Branan Farm and Mill**  
(former Gardner mill; Sarah Campbell worked for Branan before marriage)

**John McKellar Farm**  
Sarah Livingston, John's oldest sister, married John McKellar in 1835. John Livingston farmed Sarah's land for a few years after her husband left in 1849.

## Sarah Campbell (1837-1914) and John Livingston (1827-1895)

We met Sarah Campbell in Part I of this book. She was the daughter of John and Isabella (nee McLean) Campbell, born in 1837 on the Baroile farmstead in the western Highlands of Scotland.<sup>1</sup> In 1854, at age 17, Sarah was attending the Poltalloch School of Industry for Girls near Kilmartin as evidenced by a needlework sampler she created that year that was handed down through her family. Confirming the evidence, we visited the school in Scotland in 2013 and mentioned the sampler to the head mistress.<sup>2</sup> To our surprise, she produced an identical sampler dated the same year from another student. Our connection to the past hit us like a charge from a Van de Graaff generator, raising the hair on our heads.



*Poltalloch School of Industry for Girls*

The Poltalloch School was funded by Neill Malcolm of Poltalloch and the curriculum was designed to prepare its students as servants for his estate near Kilmartin:<sup>3</sup> housekeepers and seamstresses were needed to keep the mansion running smoothly. Sarah walked a path from the family farmstead on an isolated hill a couple of miles off, past a neolithic-age standing stone circle in Kilmartin valley, to her schoolhouse.<sup>4</sup> Her life was mapped out like that path. It's possible she worked a year or two for



*Neill Malcolm's Poltalloch Estate ca. 1849*

the laird Malcolm.<sup>5</sup> But life – like a country path – can be uneven and unpredictable.

Sarah's father, John Campbell, died shortly after Sarah completed her sampler,<sup>6</sup> and life changed for the family. The farm she was living on was slated for clearance by the landlord, Neill Malcolm.<sup>7</sup> After her father died, her brother Malcolm Campbell saw the writing on the wall and left for Australia.<sup>8</sup> The rest of the family emigrated to Canada three years later, in 1857,<sup>9</sup> with the six-week passage probably paid by Neill Malcolm to facilitate clearing the farm.<sup>10</sup>

The family settled on a farm in Brooke Township near Alvinston, Ontario, with Sarah's eldest brother Neil (then 27 years of age) the head of a household that included his mother, Isabella (age 56), Sarah (20), Jane (18), Donald (16), and John (14).<sup>11</sup> Sarah's older sister Euphemia "Effie" (age 25) also emigrated to Canada in the same year – and possibly on the same ship<sup>12</sup> – and settled on the adjacent property with her husband William Campbell and their two Scottish-born daughters.

Sarah did housework for John Branan,<sup>13</sup> the operator of a grain mill on nearby Bear Creek (also known as Sydenham River), putting the skills she learned at the Poltalloch school to good use. (Branan's father bought the mill in 1846 from its original owner, Archibald Gardner.<sup>14</sup> Gardner, you may remember from Part 1 of this book, was an entrepreneurial mill builder and operator who is credited as

the founder of the town of Alvinston. Gardner married Margaret Livingston, the future sister-in-law of Sarah Campbell, but they left Canada to settle in Utah with the Mormons in 1846, well before Sarah met her future husband. The Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association erected one of the original millstones in town a hundred years later as a monument to Gardner.<sup>15)</sup>

Five years after arriving in Canada, Sarah married John Livingston, a farmer in neighboring Mosa Township. She was 25, he was ten years her senior.<sup>16)</sup>

It's interesting to speculate on where, when, and why our ancestral lines intersected, i.e., how they met. The story of Sarah Campbell and John Livingston's meeting is lost in time, but we know they lived on neighboring farms. Township maps of 1880 show that the Campbell and Livingston clans lived on farms kitty-corner from each other at the present-day intersection of Dundonald (Hwy 80) and Junction roads. [See *Orientation Map of Alvinston Area* on page 3.] This is the geographical nexus of the Campbell-Livingston family union.



*Intersection of Dundonald and Junction Roads outside of Alvinston, looking southeast toward Livingston farms*

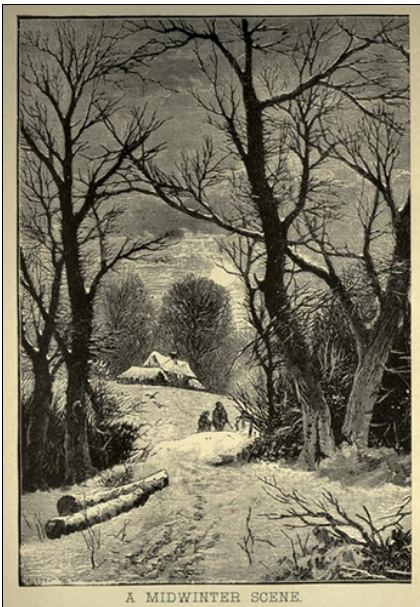
**JOHN LIVINGSTON** was the seventh of eight children born to Neil and Janet (nee McNair) Livingston, emigrants from Scotland.<sup>17</sup> He was born in 1827 in Aldborough, Canada, near the north shore of Lake Erie by the small town of New Glasgow.<sup>18</sup> When he was two years old, his family moved from Aldborough to Mosa Township to settle in the 'wilds' north of the Thames River, and to clear the forest, plow the land, and build a log house.<sup>19</sup>

When John was three years old<sup>20</sup> his father left home either seeking work or to get supplies – and he never returned. The young family now relied on their mother to raise them under challenging pioneer conditions. She assumed the tasks of both father and mother, since the eldest son was only seven years old and the oldest daughter just sixteen.

The area was ripe for adventure for a young boy. The landscape was heavily forested and gently undulating, being near the Sydenham River.<sup>21</sup> A small creek ran through the family's property. Roads were primitive at best and beasts still roamed from dusk until dawn. John and his brothers would have each other to play with; though without a father, they presumably assumed tasks early in life and were hard workers by the time their muscles developed.

John would feel the loss of more family members over time. With his father gone, his sisters left the farm to find work in Detroit to help support their mother.<sup>22</sup> Though they returned to the area, two of them left permanently for Utah in 1846 when John was nineteen.<sup>23</sup> His oldest brother Duncan began his own family the same year.<sup>24</sup> Three years later his sister Sarah's

husband left to find work in the United States and John began working his sister's 100-acre farm, on shares, until her sons were old enough to run the farm themselves, about three years.<sup>25</sup> (*John McKellar, Sarah's husband, disappeared in the western U.S., leaving her a presumed widow with seven children.*)



*From "History of the County of Middlesex"*



When John was 27 his mother passed away,<sup>26</sup> as did his younger brother Dugald.<sup>27</sup> With his family scattering and the years advancing, John, by his mid thirties, must have sensed it was time to move forward, and he wanted to do it with a pretty 25-year old lass who'd caught his eye. At age 35, in 1862, he married Sarah Campbell<sup>28</sup> and they began a family that eventually numbered ten: two sons and eight daughters. The tide had turned; after years of an ebbing family, there was growth and renewal on the horizon.

*To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven:  
A time to be born, and a time to die; a time to plant, and a time to pluck up that which is planted...*

From his time working his sister's farm, John was intimately familiar with farming: clearing land, plowing, pruning an orchard, sowing and reaping wheat, oats and hay, planting and harvesting peas and potatoes, tapping and boiling maple sap, milking cows, tending sheep and pigs, and caring for horses.<sup>29</sup>

Being the third of four Livingston sons, he lived in the shadow of his older brothers. Duncan, the oldest, was granted the southern 100 acres of the Livingston settlement by the Crown in 1847.<sup>30</sup> Neil, the second oldest, owned the less productive, more wooded northern acres.<sup>31</sup> John –landless – may have felt somewhat like the third sailor on a two-man boat.<sup>32</sup> However, in 1873 he bought 78 acres from his brother Neil,<sup>33</sup> who left Canada for Michigan later that decade.<sup>34</sup> And he bought the southern 100 acres from Duncan's son by 1885.<sup>35</sup> John, in the 1880s, was the Canadian clan patriarch and Livingston estate owner.



John Livingston was not a flamboyant man, at least not that is recorded in the histories of the area. As far as we can tell, he wasn't involved in politics, social societies, civic projects, or the like. He was a member of the Burns Presbyterian Church in Mosa Township,<sup>36</sup> and he tended to his farm and family. Most of his children stayed at home well into their twenties and thirties,<sup>37</sup> perhaps an indication of the comfort they felt within the household.



*Burns Presbyterian Church, Mosa Twsp.*

John and Sarah lost their second son, Johnie, to croup at two years of age, and their youngest daughter, Mary, to scarlet fever when she was three.<sup>38</sup> They lost two adult daughters in 1895, Maggie and Famie,<sup>39</sup> both in their 20s, making that a trying year for the family.

Almost as if the loss was too much to bear, John, too, passed away toward the end of 1895, in his 68<sup>th</sup> year, suffering from a fatal attack of appendicitis.<sup>40</sup> He left behind his 58-year-old widow, Sarah, one son, and five daughters. After a service in the Presbyterian church, “one of our oldest and most respected citizens”<sup>41</sup> was buried in the Kilmartin Cemetery across from the church.

**SARAH (CAMPBELL) LIVINGSTON** had six unmarried children living at home when her husband died, ranging in age from 19 to 32. The farm didn't seem the place to make a living for the children, and in 1897, two years after John's death, she rented out the farm and moved with the children to Detroit.<sup>42</sup>

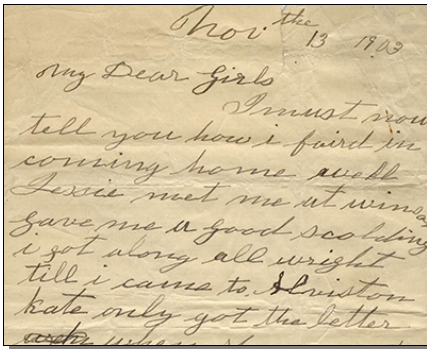
Sarah rented a house on Fifth Street, where two of her daughters, Jennie and Sarah stayed with her.<sup>43</sup> The other four children moved out on their own, working various jobs to support themselves and in

some cases meeting people that they would eventually marry. [See sketches of the Livingston children on a following page.]

In 1900, Sarah also took in her three newly orphaned grandchildren. They were the children of Maggie, who'd died in 1895, and Maggie's husband Duncan McKellar, who passed away in 1900. The additional children in Sarah's household were Kate (age 11), Sarah (age 9), and Malcolm (age 8) MacKellar.<sup>44</sup>

Sarah never lost touch with her family in Canada. Canada was, after all, "God's country" (which her daughter Sarah would say throughout her life).<sup>45</sup> In 1902 she returned to the Alvinston area to celebrate her sister Effie's golden wedding anniversary, bearing a gold coin as a gift and dancing an old-fashioned Scottish reel with one of the local residents.<sup>46</sup>

The following year she returned to visit her brother Neil and sister Effie, as evidenced by a letter she wrote home to her daughters.<sup>47</sup> Apparently a letter got lost in the mail and the Canadian relatives weren't expecting her.



"...I came to Aunt Effie's [Sarah's sister]. William [Sarah's brother-in-law] got me old Nelle [their horse] and I started home down at Campbell's.

"...It was pouring rain when I came to the crossroad. It was getting very dark, raining and blowing. I came to the barn: it was closed. [But] I got to the house at last.

"...Uncle [Neil, Sarah's brother] was eating his porridge and milk. He had John L the night before. Uncle ate all his bread and tea; there was little left.

"...The next morning the sun was shining beautifully. Uncle and I went home with Nelle and got our own. We went to Alvinston and got tea and bread; he went to the post office and they said they did not remember any letter from that part [Detroit].

"...Tell Katie and Sarah [MacKellar, Sarah's grandchildren] to be good and help you. I am sorry that you have so much to do."

By 1910, when she was 73 years old, she was living with her daughter Belle and son-in-law Peter Duffy and their 4-year-old son on Chandler Avenue. Three of Sarah's other daughters were living there too, as well as two of her MacKellar grandchildren<sup>48</sup> (one of the granddaughters, Sarah, had passed away in 1907 at age 16 of tuberculosis<sup>49</sup>). It was a boisterous, multi-generational household that would have been music to Sarah's ears.

It appears that in her last couple of years she went to live with her son Neil on the family farm in Canada.<sup>50</sup> Neil had moved back to the farm after marrying Christine Clark in 1904,<sup>51</sup> and they were raising three children when Christine passed away in 1912.<sup>52</sup> It's my speculation that's when Sarah went home to Canada for good.



Neil and Christine's children:  
Annie, John, and Jessie Livingston



In her 77<sup>th</sup> year, Sarah passed away from "old age."<sup>53</sup> She was buried in the Livingston family plot in Kilmartin cemetery in Mosa.<sup>54</sup> Her journey was complete: from Scottish farm girl, to Canadian farmer's wife and mother, to compassionate American grandmother helping to raise her grandchildren. She was a nurturing, strong woman for whom no challenge was too large, and no family member too small.

## Following are sketches of John and Sarah (Campbell) Livingston's children

### Neil John Livingston (1863-1915)



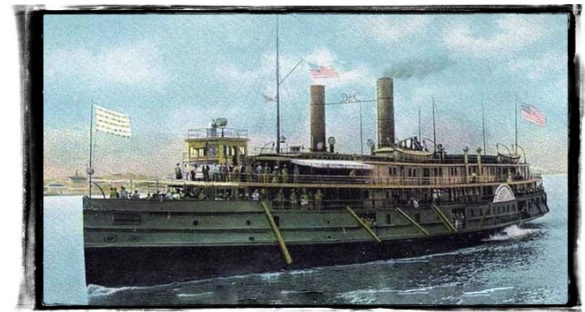
Neil worked on his family's farm up until his father passed away in 1895. He moved with his mother and sisters to Detroit, where he worked as a deck watch on the D&C Boat Lines' *City of Detroit* steamer.<sup>55</sup> He married Christine Clark, from Bad Axe, Michigan – twelve years his junior – in 1904<sup>56</sup> and they moved to Mosa Township and farmed the Livingston family acreage. They had three children there: Annie (b 1905), Jessie (b 1908), and John (b 1909).<sup>57</sup> Christine, reportedly “tall, short waisted, and long-legged” was “quiet, smiling,

[with a] mild personality.”<sup>58</sup>

Christine died of kidney failure at age 37 in 1912,<sup>59</sup> leaving her three children, all under age eight, behind. Neil, a “very selfish and grumbling<sup>60</sup>” man, had a “nervous breakdown after his wife's death<sup>61</sup>” and died within three years.

The death register shows he passed away at the London Hospital for the Insane in London, Ontario, and died of general paresis<sup>62</sup> – a neuropsychiatric disorder caused by late-stage syphilis. He's buried in the Kilmartin Cemetery.<sup>63</sup>

[Interestingly enough, Christine Clark's family lived on a farm only five miles from where Neil's uncle, Neil Livingston, moved in 1878. Neil may, or may not, have met Christine through his uncle's family. The area, in Michigan's thumb, had a heavy Scottish presence.]<sup>64</sup>



*"City of Detroit" Steamer*



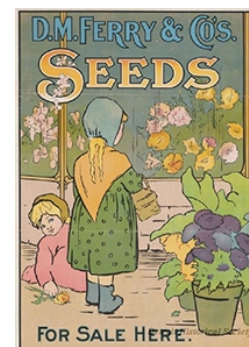
*Christine (Clark) and Neil Livingston*

### Janet “Jessie” Livingston (1864-1936)



Jessie worked as one of four live-in servants at the Dexter M. Ferry household on Woodward Avenue.<sup>65</sup> Ferry was the wealthy owner of the Ferry Seed Company. One of the other servants was Mary Fisher,<sup>66</sup> Jessie's cousin who possibly came to Detroit with Sarah Livingston's family. (Mary Fisher was the daughter of Jane Campbell, Sarah's younger sister.)<sup>67</sup> In 1910 Jessie was living with her mother and sisters in Detroit working as a janitress.<sup>68</sup>

However, when her brother Neil died (see above), Jessie moved back to Canada to raise his children, first on the family farm, then in a rented house on Church Street in the town of Alvinston.<sup>69</sup> Jessie never married; she passed away at age 71 in Alvinston.<sup>70</sup>



## Isabelle “Belle” (Livingston) Duffy (1866-1937)



*Belle Livingston*

Working half a block away and across the street from her sister Jessie, Belle was one of two servants in the household of Edward Smith, a lumber merchant living on Woodward Avenue. (The other servant was her sister Flora.)<sup>71</sup> In 1903 at age 37 – a typically mature age for the Livingston sisters to wed<sup>72</sup> – she married Peter Duffy, a carpenter.<sup>73</sup>

Peter was born of an Irish Catholic father in 1860 in Norwich, Ontario.<sup>74</sup> His father moved the family to a farm near Alvinston in 1861.<sup>75</sup> Peter became a carpenter, winning a contract in 1899 to build the Brooke and Mosa Maple Ridge School.<sup>76</sup> He married a local girl, Katie McNeil, in 1894,<sup>77</sup> but was a bachelor again by 1901,<sup>78</sup> Katie presumably having passed away. At the turn

of the century Peter was living at an Alvinston boarding house;<sup>79</sup> another boarder there was Neil Livingston, a cousin of Belle’s.<sup>80</sup> One can imagine a conversation between the two:

Neil: “So you’re a single man, eh Peter?”

Peter: “Yes, my wife passed away recently.”

Neil: “Well, I’ve got some cousins living in Detroit. Not bad lookin’, either.”

Peter: “Oh, eh?”

Neil: “Maybe you should come with me next time I visit.”

Peter: “Sure. I’ve never been to Detroit. Might be fun.”

And the rest is history. (Maybe historical fiction, but we know how the story ended, anyway.)

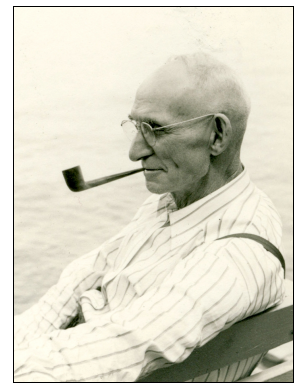
Belle and Peter Duffy lived their married life in Detroit, a couple of blocks east of Woodward Avenue and a couple of blocks north of Grand Boulevard.<sup>81</sup> In the 1920s General Motors and the Fisher brothers built their headquarters about seven blocks away, making the area one of the most bustling in the city.

Belle’s mother, unmarried sisters, and orphaned nieces lived with the Duffys in 1910, comprising a household of nine people.<sup>82</sup>

Peter and Belle had one son, John Francis Duffy, who was born in 1905<sup>83</sup> when Belle was approaching her 40s. Peter worked as a self-employed construction carpenter; Belle stayed home to raise their son.<sup>84</sup>

Belle died at age 71 in 1937 of chronic myocarditis following a 2-week bout of bronchitis.<sup>85</sup> Her body was buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery in Detroit.<sup>86</sup>

Peter lived another twelve years, passing away in 1947.<sup>87</sup> Home movies of him at his cabin on Lake Orion show him to be a lanky, bespectacled, intelligent-looking, kind and confident man who seemed very much to enjoy the company of family.<sup>88</sup>



*Peter Duffy in retirement*

## Margaret “Maggie” (Livingston) McKellar (1867-1895)

Maggie married into the McKellar family when she was 19, in 1887.<sup>89</sup> That family had the neighboring farm south of the Livingstons. The McKellars were also Scottish immigrants who, like Maggie’s grandmother Janet (McNair) Livingston, came from Glassary Parish in Argyll.<sup>90</sup> They settled in Mosa Township in 1831.<sup>91</sup> They deeded an acre of their 200-acre farm, across the road from their house, to the township for a school in 1867<sup>92</sup> – a school that many McKellar and Livingston children would attend over the years.

Maggie married Duncan, the youngest son of Malcolm and Catherine (nee Leitch) McKellar.<sup>93</sup> Malcolm, Maggie’s father-in-law, was “smart and industrious, but a nasty, smutty talker.”<sup>94</sup>

Understandable, apparently, because “his parents were not church people.”<sup>95</sup> Malcolm’s wife, Catherine “was very nice and everyone loved her.”<sup>96</sup> Malcolm and Catherine had nine children, Duncan being the seventh. Catherine died of breast cancer in 1888.<sup>97</sup>

Duncan lived in the family farmhouse near the school. He played the violin, but “seemed lazy; a tease.”<sup>98</sup>

*He wasn't the worst of the family, though. His sister Bessie “was a schemer. She played the organ. As bookkeeper she worked in Archie's [her brother's] store in Glencoe; had to give up in that town after mortgaging Duncan's and John's [her brothers'] farms to finance the store and her confidence racket. Bessie [later] came to Detroit; was bookkeeper for a fish company. She embezzled money from the company.”<sup>99</sup>*

Duncan married Maggie when he was 26, and she moved into the farmhouse a short distance from the Livingston home.<sup>100</sup> They had three children: Catherine Leitch (born 1889, named after Duncan’s mother), Sarah Campbell (born 1891, named after Maggie’s mother), and Malcolm Livingston (born 1892, named after both of his grandfathers).<sup>101</sup> In addition to raising the young family, Maggie also helped care for Duncan’s father.<sup>102</sup>

Maggie contracted tuberculosis and died at the age of 27.<sup>103</sup> Duncan died five years later, in 1900, of uremia.<sup>104</sup> Their children were motherless from a very young age, and orphans by the time the oldest, Katie, was 11. They were moved to Detroit to live with their grandmother Sarah (Campbell) Livingston.<sup>105</sup> Maggie and Duncan were buried in the Alvinston Cemetery south of town.<sup>106</sup>

### **Jane “Jen” (Livingston) Lundy (1869-1938)**

When the family came to Detroit, Jen got a job as a lab worker at Parke Davis, a pharmaceutical company.<sup>107</sup> It may have been a disappointment for someone who thought she was going to live on the farm.<sup>108</sup>



*Jen (right), with Will Lundy and their niece Jean McCrie in background*

But Jen took a ride on a streetcar named Desire, and in June, 1910, at age 40, she married the man she was sweet on, William Lundy.<sup>109</sup>

Will was a streetcar conductor from Windsor, Canada.<sup>110</sup> About the time of their marriage he moved to Detroit and the couple set up a home on 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue, where Will bought a small confectionery.<sup>111</sup>

The witnesses on their marriage register were Sarah Livingston, Jen’s sister, and James McCrie, who lived a couple of blocks from Will on 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue.<sup>112</sup> We’ll read more about them later.

The Lundys had one child, Clarence, born when the couple were both 43 years old.<sup>113</sup> They moved from 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue in 1914 to a home on West Warren Avenue at Vancourt Street, where Will bought a grocery store and meat market that catered to his working class neighbors.<sup>114</sup> Jen was active at the Central Presbyterian Church, where she was “one of the few remaining Gaelic speaking members,” and someone who contributed to Ladies Aid sewing, among other activities.<sup>115</sup>

Jen lived to age 68, succumbing in 1938 to a cerebral hemorrhage.<sup>116</sup> It was a peaceful passing: “All day Saturday she was about the home as usual, until near the supper hour when she passed away quietly without her family being aware of it.”<sup>117</sup> William moved in with his son and daughter-in-law,<sup>118</sup> living another nineteen

years, then passing away in 1957 at age 86.<sup>119</sup> They were both buried in Glen Eden Cemetery in Livonia, Michigan.<sup>120</sup>

### John Malcolm “Johnie” Livingston (1871-1873)

The second and last son, Johnie, was undoubtedly named after his father. The child “died at 2 years of age with croup. [He was] Very nice, easy to get along.”<sup>121</sup>

*Johnie’s small gravestone, at the middle left side of the photograph, is planted near the family’s memorial.*



### Flora (Livingston) Groundwater (1872-1946)

We met Flora a bit earlier, when we mentioned she was living and working with her sister Belle in the household of Edward Smith on Woodward Avenue in 1900. After that she worked at the National Biscuit Company packing boxes<sup>122</sup> until she got married in 1904 at age 31.<sup>123</sup>

Her husband was John Groundwater, a handsome Gaelic-speaking<sup>124</sup> Scotsman, born 1871 on Orkney Island, at the country's far northern tip.<sup>125</sup> His father was a farm grieve, or manager, who died when John was two.<sup>126</sup> The area was isolated, treeless, and windswept,<sup>127</sup> and John was among the three youngest sons of the family (there were eight children altogether) who emigrated to North America to make their living.<sup>a</sup> He worked as a stone mason in Hamilton, Ontario in 1889<sup>128</sup> but returned to Scotland by 1891, where he was a farm servant living with his mother and siblings.<sup>129</sup> In 1896 he shows up in Cleveland, working as a machinist, and applying for naturalization at age 24.<sup>130</sup> He was working as a railroad engineer in Mosa Township, Ontario, when he married Flora Livingston in January, 1904.<sup>131</sup> They had their first child in Detroit in December of that year<sup>132</sup> and moved to Cleveland,<sup>133</sup> where they had three more children.<sup>134</sup> He was a ship’s engineer, working the coal and iron freighters plying the Great Lakes. At the time of his drowning death his children ranged in age from two to eleven years old. [See sidebar below for John’s fate as a ship’s engineer.]



*John and Flora Groundwater Wedding Photo*

Flora continued to raise their children in Cleveland, never remarrying. She didn’t work, but took in a boarder<sup>135</sup> until her children were old enough to help support the family. Her daughters lived with her until marriage, and her oldest and youngest daughters were living with her at the family home until at last 1943, and likely until her death.<sup>136</sup>



*Flora and her children*

a His older brother **James** was the first to come to America. He arrived in Detroit in 1888 and worked as a pattern maker until his death from typhoid fever in 1891 at age 21. His younger brother **David** arrived by 1893, living in Detroit and working as a ship’s deck hand and later a watchman. In 1907 he was a ship’s engineer living with John’s family in Cleveland. He drowned in 1909 at age 35 in Lake Superior.

One other Groundwater sibling is known to have emigrated as well, his older sister Mary, who arrived in 1909. She worked as a servant and a cook at private homes in Cleveland. None of John’s three siblings in America ever married.

Flora passed away in 1946, succumbing to heart disease.<sup>137</sup> She and John are buried in Detroit's Evergreen cemetery,<sup>138</sup> a few lots down from Flora's sister Sarah (nee Livingston) McCrie. Also memorialized on the Groundwater grave monument are John's brothers James and David, though they are not buried there.<sup>b</sup>

### **Euphemia “Famie” Livingston (1874-1895)**

Famie was her father's favorite. She had a “lovely disposition” and was “very sociable,” perhaps leading to her being “well liked and having lots of friends.” She was athletic – the best skipper in school – and a good basketball player.<sup>139</sup>

She was generous, too: as a teenager she often visited her sister Maggie to help out with her new and growing family.<sup>140</sup>

But Famie was a bit frail. In the later years of elementary school she had to stop and rest on the walk to and from school, a mile away. And she often had a pain in her side. It was a harbinger of things to come.<sup>141</sup>

By the age of 20 she was becoming crippled with chronic rheumatism.<sup>142</sup> She suffered with increasing pain and immobility. There was an instance when she dreamed she was sweeping the floor, then cried upon waking when finding she couldn't do it.<sup>143</sup>

She passed away at age 21. Her younger sister Sarah lost her best chum.<sup>144</sup> Her father's heart was broken. Famie was buried in the family plot at Kilmartin Cemetery near their home.<sup>145</sup>

### **Sarah “Sadie” (Livingston) McCrie (1876-1963)**



Sarah, the youngest of the children to move to Detroit, at age 21, was fortunate to have had the opportunity to attend business school before heading out to make a living. She worked as a stenographer for a couple of companies until she married James McCrie in 1912. We'll see more of this couple in the next chapter.

### **Mary Livingston (1877-1881)**

Mary was the tenth, and last, of the Livingston children. Her mother Sarah was forty years old when she had her.

Her sister Sarah remembers Mary as very outgoing and pretty, with a large forehead.<sup>146</sup> However, scarlet fever made the rounds of the Livingston girls in 1881, bringing Flo, in particular, low with the illness.<sup>147</sup> But it was fatal to little 3-year-old Mary, who suffered for five days before passing away.<sup>148</sup>

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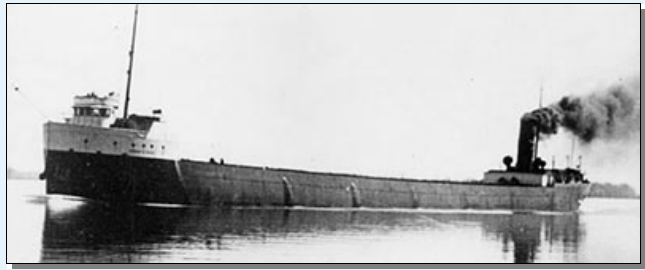
b James and David Groundwater are also on the family memorial stone in St. Peter's Kirkyard in Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, Scotland. This would indicate the family maintained communication between the American and Scottish siblings (four of each) over the years. (see FindAGrave web site at <http://findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=115545121>)

## The Big Blow on Lake Huron

The worst storm ever to hit the Great Lakes occurred in November, 1913, bringing tragedy to the Livingston family.

In early November of 1913, blizzards paralyzed traffic across the Great Lakes states: streetcars were stranded by heavy drifts; train schedules had to be cancelled; areas around Lake Huron were under four feet of snow; telephone and telegraph lines were down across Michigan and Ontario.

Yet it was worse on the lakes. Coast Guard stations hoisted weather flag warnings of hurricane force winds on Friday November 7th, and by Sunday the gales were howling.



*The Charles S. Price*

The Big Blow sank forty ships and took the lives of 235 men and women on the Great Lakes. Eight giant lake freighters went to the bottom of Lake Huron, taking many of their crews with them. One of those ships was the 524-foot-long *Charles S. Price*, a bulk freighter carrying a load of coal north from Ohio. And the Chief Engineer on board was **John Groundwater**, the 40-year-old husband of Flora Livingston and father of their four young children.

John Groundwater's assistant engineer, Milton Smith, decided to leave the ship in Cleveland on that Saturday morning after reading the weather forecast. Groundwater tried to talk him into making the voyage, arguing "Get that wild hair out of your nose and stick aboard. Why throw money in the bilge? The *Price* will be tied up for the winter inside of three weeks and you'll collect crew bonus on top of regular pay. Take my advice, son. Think it over."

Five days later Milton Smith was called to Port Huron from Cleveland to identify the bodies of his shipmates. The *Price* had gone down Sunday with all hands: 27 men and one woman. The storm flipped the giant freighter upside down, leaving its hull floating in Lake Huron for ten days before it sank to the bottom.

With no witnesses surviving, no one can say what the final moments were like for the *Charles S. Price* and her crew. Exploratory dives have found that her rudder is missing. Unable to see in the blinding snow, and unable to steer if she could, her top-side encased with sheets of ice, it is possible she fell into a trough and was rolled over by one of the mountainous waves.

The bodies from the doomed freighters began washing ashore along the Canadian side of Lake Huron, between Sarnia and Goderich, on Tuesday. Men with ice in their hair were found with their heads bowed across life preservers as if praying. Some were found wrapped in each other's arms or in frozen clusters. The steward of the *Price* was found with his apron, frozen stiff, still on him. As the bodies were discovered they were taken to lakeside towns where inquests were held and relatives or friends could identify them.

In Thedford, Ontario, the bodies were lined up under blankets on the floor of a combination furniture store and funeral parlor. Milton Smith identified his first body there. "That's big good-natured John," he said of his Chief Engineer, Groundwater. "All the boys liked him."

"Are you sure?" asked the coroner.

"Sure I'm sure," replied Smith. "I worked under him all season. I saw him just last Saturday. I ought to know. Why? What's the trouble?"

"If he was Chief Engineer aboard the *Price*," said the coroner, "then why has he got a *Regina* life preserver wrapped around him?"

Speculation was that somehow the two freighters met in the storm, either ramming into each other, or perhaps drifting within sight of each other, allowing *Regina* crew members to throw life preservers to their capsized *Price* brethren.

Linda Talbott, the Chief Archivist of the U.S. Data Repository, Great Lakes Maritime History, provided me another take on the life preserver mystery. According to her, the truth may have been more ghoulish. Treasure hunters "had been robbing the bodies as they washed ashore. They picked their pockets clean, which only caused more confusion when trying to identify them. When the government made the statement that they would seriously prosecute anyone caught doing this, or with any property belonging to the dead crewmen, some items were returned. Of course, the thieves really didn't care what bodies they returned the items to. They just didn't want to be caught with the stuff. As a result, some of the lifebelts may have been returned to the wrong bodies."



## The Family Landscape

Canada was a vast, undeveloped country which welcomed immigrants by offering them free acreage in exchange for turning the untamed forests into populated and productive land.

Immigrant farmers generated income from the land via the labor used to clear, cultivate and harvest it. Therefore the more land and the more labor, the higher the income, security, and stature for the farmer and his family.

So farmers sought as much land as feasible, and had large families to help work the fields. The system worked well for the first couple of generations of immigrants. But not so well for subsequent ones.

To illustrate the problem, if the Crown granted someone 200 acres in exchange for settling and developing the land, and they had ten children in the family to help with the work, the next generation would each only inherit 20 acres, i.e., one-tenth of the farm. They could settle or buy additional land, of course, but only up to the point where the territory was filled out, which was soon the case. So subsequent generations would inherit less and less per person.

If large farms generate better income and stature in the community, how do you maintain a large farm over several generations? The answer lies in the inheritance system.

Most Canadian farmers of the 19<sup>th</sup> century used a system of indivisible inheritance. Under this system, only one, or sometimes two, sons inherit the land. And the son who inherits the farm then is obligated to satisfy, out of his own inheritance, equitable provisions for the remaining widow and children. This can come in the form of monetary bequests, annuities, dowries, or employment of brothers.

Being the eldest son could be both a blessing and a burden. He might be land rich, but would almost certainly be money poor. He would probably have to mortgage the farm in order to pay the bequests and dowries up front. And the annual farm income would be eroded by the annuities and labor costs.

And being a younger son wasn't that great, either. It meant being a farm laborer rather than a yeoman, unlikely to ever own land, unless he was willing to move west where land was more plentiful and cheaper.<sup>1</sup>

"Land loomed large in the mental landscape of Upper Canadians"<sup>2</sup> according to Colin Read in an article he wrote for *Social History* magazine. "Farmers had a mania for amassing all of the land they could afford." Land defined one's income, one's status, one's identity.

So it is interesting to note that **John Livingston**, the third son – and from all evidence one who didn't inherit any acreage – was able over the course of his lifetime to acquire almost all of the family land.<sup>3</sup> His patient and persistent labor and appreciation for farming gave him the ability and desire to purchase the Livingston family acreage from the older brothers who initially seemed favored by the stars. He ended up raising his family on the same land and home site he grew up on. To misquote Shakespeare, "good fortune, dear Brutus, lies not in our stars, but in ourselves." John Livingston was a fortunate man.



*Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, neighbors of John Livingston who bought 100 acres from John's brother Neil*

<sup>1</sup> Which many did, moving farther north and west into Canada, or into Michigan or other states.

<sup>2</sup> Southern Ontario was known as Upper Canada until 1841.

<sup>3</sup> Neil, John's brother, sold 100 acres in 1878 to John Campbell—land which was never recovered by the Livingstons. John Campbell's son Duncan lived on the acreage. See picture above.

Much of the source material for this side bar was drawn from David P. Gagan, "The Indivisibility of Land: A Microanalysis of the System of Inheritance in Nineteenth-Century Ontario," *Journal of Economic History*, vol. 36, no. 1 (March 1976) and from Colin Read, "The Land Records of Old Ontario, 1791-1867," *Histoire Sociale / Social History*, Vol 30, No 59, 1997.

## **James M. McCrie (1839-1912) and Anna Anthony (1847-1928)**

To be written.

## **James W. McCrie (1878-1940) and Sarah Livingston (1876-1963)**

To be written.

# The Schütze/Estall Family

Parent	Grandparents	G-Grandparents	G2-Grandparents
Leonard Thomas Schütze 5 Apr 1912 – 26 Feb 1992	Herman Schütze 15 Dec 1891 – 29 Dec 1968	Hermann Schütze 9 Apr 1851 – 19 Mar 1909	Aug Schütze
			Johanna Lehmann
		Frederika Schrotzberger 26 Feb 1853 – 3 Nov 1892	Johann Leonhard Schrotzberger 7 Jun 1823 – 10 Dec 1902
			Sophia Stallbaum 16 Aug 1819 – (1877-1881)
			Henry Estall 6 Feb 1809 – 2 Feb 1866
	Besie Estall 16 Apr 1891 – 18 Jul 1975	William Estall 4 Jul 1852 – 24 Dec 1906	Elizabeth Rice 13 Sep 1808 – 1873
			William Hutchings
		Sarah Hutchings 7 May 1860 – 24 Dec 1899	Harriet Montgomery

People in yellow highlighted boxes have, or will soon have, biographical sketches in this document.

## **Leonard Schutze (1912-1992) and Jean McCrie (1917-1970)**

To be written.

## Name Index

**Please note:**

- Nicknames are within “quotes”
- Men with similar names have birth and death years in (parenthesis)
- Women are listed by their maiden names with their married names in (parenthesis)

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# End Notes

## Sarah Campbell and John Livingston

- <sup>1</sup> See Part 1 of this book for citation.
- <sup>2</sup> The author, his wife, his two sisters and their husbands visited the Poltalloch (now Kilmartin Primary) School on June 24, 2013 and spoke at length with the head teacher, Fiona Johnson, who showed us the similar sampler and provided a tour of the school.
- <sup>3</sup> See Part 1 of this book for citation.
- <sup>4</sup> The probable route she took to school was traced upon the author's visit to Scotland in 2013.
- <sup>5</sup> Sarah Campbell was seventeen when she completed the sampler at Poltalloch school. Her family didn't leave Scotland until she was twenty. It seems reasonable to assume she finished school and started working before the family left the country, and it is possible she worked for the Poltalloch estate since she received her training from the school whose aim was to train workers for the estate.
- <sup>6</sup> She completed the sampler in February 1854 and her father died in April of that year.
- <sup>7</sup> See Part 1 of this book for citation.
- <sup>8</sup> See Part 1 of this book, the sidebar on Malcolm Campbell, for citation.
- <sup>9</sup> See Part 1 of this book for citation.
- <sup>10</sup> See Part 1 of this book, the sidebar on Malcolm Campbell, for citation.
- <sup>11</sup> See Part 1 of this book for citation. The family shows up on the 1861 Canadian census, except for Jane and John Campbell. Jane cannot be found again until 1871, and John died before the 1861 census. Although it is conceivable Jane didn't come with the family in 1857, it is not likely.
- <sup>12</sup> According to Euphemia Campbell's application for admission to the U.S. at the Detroit port of entry, June, 1909, she arrived in Canada at Quebec on August 5, 1857 aboard the S.S. Parsons. There is no ship's passenger list available on line, so the author can't confirm whether the rest of the Campbell family sailed at the same time on the same ship.
- <sup>13</sup> Margaret Mead, "Livingston Family Notes," accessed August 23, 2015, <http://genealogy.thundermoon.us/history/livingston%20family%20history.pdf>. On page13: "...did housework for Brennan family in Alvinston before marriage." Research on censuses and property records, which show a John Branan family living near the Campbell farm, indicate Margaret misspelled the Branan family name in her note.
- <sup>14</sup> Sara L. Campbell, *Brooke Township History: 1833-1933*. (Alvinston: Brooke Women's Institute, 1936), 11. Available on line at Our Roots: Canada's Local Histories Online, accessed July 25, 2015, <http://www.ourroots.ca/e/page.aspx?id=3984759>
- <sup>15</sup> The monument is on Nauvoo Road near Lorne Street.
- <sup>16</sup> Ancestry.com, "Ontario, Canada, County Marriage Registers, 1858-1869," accessed July 25, 2015. The marriage date was July 15, 1862.
- <sup>17</sup> See Part 1 of this book for more information about John Livingston's parents and siblings.
- <sup>18</sup> Mead, "Livingston Family Notes," p29.
- <sup>19</sup> See Part 1 of this book for the citation.
- <sup>20</sup> Assuming Neil Livingston's disappearance in 1830. By 1831 Janet Livingston was the head of the household on the tax assessment rolls, so Neil disappeared some time between 1829 and 1831.
- <sup>21</sup> The author's personal observation of the landscape in 2015.
- <sup>22</sup> See Part 1 of this book for the citation.
- <sup>23</sup> John was 19 when his sisters Margaret and Janet Gardner left to join the Morman migration west in 1846.
- <sup>24</sup> Delila Gardner Hughes, *The Life of Archibald Gardner* (West Jordan, Utah: The Archibald Gardner Family Genealogical Association/Alpine Publishing Co., 1939), 49.
- <sup>25</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>26</sup> Hughes, *The Life of Archibald Gardner*, 57.
- <sup>27</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>28</sup> They were married on July 15, 1862 according to the Ontario, Canada, County Marriage Registers of 1858-1869.
- <sup>29</sup> The agricultural census of Mosa Township in Canada of 1851 shows John Livingston's land usage and output thus: 19 acres under crops, 30 under pasture, and 1 garden or orchard. Wheat accounted for 12 acres and 150 bushels; peas 3 acres and 30 bushels; oats 3 acres and 50 bushels; potatoes ½ acre

and 30 bushels; hay 3 bundles or tons; wool 30 pounds; maple sugar 30 pounds. There were 2 steers, 3 milch cows, 3 calves or heifers, 3 horses, 6 sheep, and 10 pigs. Sixty pounds of butter were produced as well as 600 hundredweights (cwt) of pork. John was sharecropping his sister Sarah McKellar's farm at the time.

<sup>30</sup> Library and Archives Canada, "Land Petitions of Upper Canada, 1763-1865," Year: 1847, Volume 299, Bundle L4, Petition 26, Reference RG 1 L3, Microfilm C-2134, accessed on line July 27, 2015. This was Concession IX, Lot 5.

<sup>31</sup> The 1851 Canada agricultural census shows Neil Livingston farming Concession X, Lot 5. Neil selling the land off in 1873 and 1878 shows he owned it.

<sup>32</sup> In the 1851 Canada agricultural census John was working on his sister's land. In the 1861 census he was working on his brother Neil's farm as a laborer.

<sup>33</sup> "Conveyance of Certain Land Situate in the Township of Mosa" dated 23 Oct 1873 from Neil Livingstone to John Livingstone for \$400. A copy is in possession of the author.

<sup>34</sup> Neil Livingston probably left Canada after selling 100 acres of land to John Campbell in 1878 for \$4,000. ("Deed of Land Situate Mosa" dated 19 October 1878 from Neil Livingston to John Campbell. A copy is in possession of the author.) In the U.S. Census of 1880, he is farming with his wife and family in Sheridan Township, Michigan.

<sup>35</sup> Mead, "Livingston Family Notes," p9, shows a family tree of Duncan Livingston (John's oldest brother) with the note that Neil and Don "inherited farm on father's death. Their Uncle John (Mother's father) bought farm from them and raised his family there." This is confirmed when looking through the Ontario, Canada, Voter Lists for Mosa, Polling Subdivision #4 over the years. In 1882 Donald and Neil Livingston (sons of Duncan Livingston) owned Concession 9, Lot 5, while John Livingston owned the western portion of Concession 10, Lot 5. In 1885, John and Neil (his son) now own Concession 9, Lot 5, and in 1888 Neil (John's son) is on the western portion of Concession 10, Lot 5 (John's original farm).

<sup>36</sup> John Livingston obituary, *Glencoe Transcript*, October 17, 1895: "Kilmartin: Rev. Mr. Miller conducted the funeral service in the Presbyterian church here, of which deceased was a member."

<sup>37</sup> Evidenced by the ages of the children remaining at home at the time of his death.

<sup>38</sup> Mead, "Livingston Family Notes," pp 26 and 30, respectively.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid*, pp 16 and 28 respectively.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid*, pp 14 and 29. Also, Ontario Registrations of Deaths, 1869-1936, which records his death on October 6, 1895 from "inflammation of bowels, 4 days."

<sup>41</sup> John Livingston obituary, *Glencoe Transcript*, October 17, 1895.

<sup>42</sup> Mead, "Livingston Family Notes," p 14.

<sup>43</sup> 1900 U.S. Federal Census for Detroit. The house was at 375 W. Fifth Street, present day 2535 Fifth Street. (Detroit addresses were renumbered in 1920.)

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>45</sup> Personal recollection of the author.

<sup>46</sup> "Golden Wedding: 1852-Jubilee-1902," unidentified newspaper, February 5, 1902. The article mentions "The dance was led off by Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. John Livingston and Mr. D. Dewar in an old fashioned Scotch reel."

<sup>47</sup> The original letter is in the possession of Sarah Campbell's great-granddaughter, Elizabeth Nick. A copy of the letter is available on line at <http://genealogy.thundermoon.us/letters/livingston%20%28nee%20campbell%29%20sarah%20tr%201903.pdf>

<sup>48</sup> 1910 U.S. Federal Census for Detroit. The house was at 201 Chandler Ave, present day 561 Candler.

<sup>49</sup> Mead, "Livingston Family Notes," p 21. Also, her death certificate available on line at Seeking Michigan, accessed July 27, 2015, <http://seekingmichigan.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p129401coll7/id/303825/rec/1>. The death certificate names the contributing cause as pulmonary congestion. It lists Peter Duffy as her father, indicating the degree to which the family relied on him as the male father figure at the time.

<sup>50</sup> The 1910 U.S. Census shows Sarah living in Detroit; and the Brooke and Mosa Township 1914 death registers show her passing away at the family farm in Mosa Township, Ontario. She moved from Detroit to Mosa some time in between, with the most likely time being 1912, when her daughter-in-law Christine Clark passed away, leaving Sarah's son Neil a single father with three small children.

<sup>51</sup> Mead, "Livingston Family Notes," p 11. Also, the 1911 Canada Census for Mosa Township, in which Christine Clark identifies her year of immigration to Canada as 1904.

<sup>52</sup> Death registers for Alvinston and Mosa Township record her death on December 14, 1912.

<sup>53</sup> Death registers for Alvinston and Mosa Townships record her death of "old age" on March 4, 1914.

<sup>54</sup> Find A Grave, "Sarah Campbell Livingston," accessed July 31, 2015, <http://findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=93422682>.

<sup>55</sup> Mead, "Livingston Family Notes," p 11. Also the 1900 U.S. Federal Census for Detroit.

- <sup>56</sup> The Wayne County, Michigan, register of marriages records their marriage on June 8, 1904 in Detroit. Neil's residence is shown as "Alvinston, Mich." and his occupation as a farmer. Christine's residence is Detroit. Peter Duffy was a witness to the marriage.
- <sup>57</sup> Annie Clark Livingston was born June 27, 1905; Jessie Livingston was born May 14, 1908; and John Donald Livingston was born November 20, 1909 per birth registrations of Mosa Township, Ontario. The children were all born on Lot 5, Concession 9.
- <sup>58</sup> Mead, "Livingston Family Notes," p 11.
- <sup>59</sup> Mead, "Livingston Family Notes" said Christine "died at childbirth with infant son." The death registers for Alvinston and for Mosa Township list the cause of death as convulsions lasting 5 weeks due to uraemia (renal failure). There was no record of a Livingston infant birth or death around the time of Christine's death, so the note in the family history cannot be confirmed.
- <sup>60</sup> Mead, "Livingston Family Notes," p 12.
- <sup>61</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>62</sup> Ancestry.com, "Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947 for Neil Livingston," Archives of Ontario; Series: MS935; Reel: 210.
- <sup>63</sup> Find A Grave, "Neil John Livingston," accessed August 22, 2015, <http://findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSvcid=618337&GRid=150045032&>
- <sup>64</sup> Michigan County Histories and Atlases, "*Atlas of Huron County, Michigan : containing maps of every township in the county, with village and city plats...from actual surveys and official records / surveys by J. S. Randall ; assisted by Richard Smith, George B. Felton.,*" Randall, J. S., Smith, Richard., Felton, George B., Wangersheim, William., E.R. Cookingham & Co., Caro, Mich.: E.R. Cookingham & Co., 1890, p10: Sheridan County.
- <sup>65</sup> 1900 U.S. Federal Census for Detroit, Michigan.
- <sup>66</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>67</sup> Mary was the fifth of seven children of Archibald and Jane (Campbell) Fisher, born on 28 May 1881 in Brooke Township, Ontario.
- <sup>68</sup> 1910 U.S. Federal Census for Detroit, Michigan.
- <sup>69</sup> Mead, "Livingston Family Notes," p 12, and 1921 Canada Census for Alvinston, Ontario.
- <sup>70</sup> Mead, "Livingston Family Notes," p 1. No documentation of her death or burial have been found.
- <sup>71</sup> 1900 U.S. Federal Census for Detroit, Michigan.
- <sup>72</sup> The average marriage age of the Livingston sisters was 32.6 years old, ranging from the youngest, Margaret Livingston, at age 19, to the oldest, Jane (Jen) Livingston, at age 40.
- <sup>73</sup> Ancestry.com, "Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, for Peter Duffy," Archives of Ontario; Series: MS932, Reel: 110.
- <sup>74</sup> 1901 Canada Census for Alvinston, Ontario.
- <sup>75</sup> Sara Campbell, *Brooke Township History*, p 18.
- <sup>76</sup> Ibid, p 93.
- <sup>77</sup> Ancestry.com, "Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928, for Peter Duffy," Archives of Ontario; Series: MS932; Reel: 82.
- <sup>78</sup> 1901 Canada Census for Alvinston, Ontario.
- <sup>79</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>80</sup> Neil Livingston was the eldest son of Duncan, John Livingston's oldest brother.
- <sup>81</sup> 1910-1940 U.S. Federal Censuses for Detroit, Michigan showed them living on Chandler Ave (in 1910) and on Smith Avenue, one block south of Chandler (in 1920 and 1930). Peter was still on Smith Avenue in the 1940 census, with his son and daughter-in-law living with him after Belle had passed away.
- <sup>82</sup> 1910 U.S. Federal Census for Detroit, Michigan.
- <sup>83</sup> Ancestry.com, "Social Security Death Index," shows his birth date as 17 May 1905 (and his death date as 5 Nov 1967)
- <sup>84</sup> 1910-1930 U.S. Federal Censuses for Detroit, Michigan.
- <sup>85</sup> Seeking Michigan, "Death Records, 1921-1947," for Isabelle Livingston Duffy, accessed August 21, 2015, <http://seekingmichigan.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p16317coll1/id/804645/rec/1>
- <sup>86</sup> Ibid.

- <sup>87</sup> Seeking Michigan, “Death Records, 1921-1947,” for Peter Duffy, accessed August 21, 2015, <http://seekingmichigan.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p16317coll1/id/1259269/rec/7>
- <sup>88</sup> Footprints, “Schutze Family Home Movies: 1943,” accessed August 21, 2015, <http://genealogy.thundermoon.us/videos/schutze-home-movies/1943.mp4>
- <sup>89</sup> Mead, “Livingston Family Notes,” p 21. A note states she was 19 when she got married. That would place the marriage between September 1886 and September 1887. No documentation of her marriage has been found.
- <sup>90</sup> From a photocopy of a page from an uncited book found on the Heather Daniels family tree on Ancestry.com, accessed August 21, 2015, <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/11383694/person/563432886/facts>. A short bio of Malcolm McKellar (b1826-d1898) found on page 253 of the book reads “7244 McKellar, Malcolm. 1826-98. From Kilmichael-Glassary. ARL. s/o Archibald M. qv, and Nancy M. qv. To Mosa Twp. Middlesex Co. ONT, 1831. m Catherine Leitch. qv.”
- <sup>91</sup> Per an uncited book which includes thumbnail biographies of the McKellar family. The original photos of the McKellar-related pages were provided by David MacKinnon on his Henderson Family Tree on Ancestry.com, accessed August 22, 2015, <http://person.ancestry.com/tree/74572904/person/38317703677/facts>
- <sup>92</sup> George Bartlett, *Schools of our Heritage: A History of Schools of Southwest Middlesex, Ontario*. (Glencoe, Ontario, Canada: Package Nanny, 2012), pp 33-35.
- <sup>93</sup> Malcolm McKellar was the son of Archibald “of Ardare” and Nancy “of Gore” McKellar. Catherine Leitch was the daughter of Lachlen and Elizabeth (McLarty) Leitch. Malcolm married Catherine in 1849 in Mosa Township and they had nine children between 1849 and 1868. Duncan, per his grave monument, was born in about 1862. No written record of his birth is available on line.
- <sup>94</sup> Mead, “Livingston Family Notes,” p 19.
- <sup>95</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>96</sup> Ibid, p 23.
- <sup>97</sup> Ancestry.com, “Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947,” shows her death date and cites the cause as “general weakness.” Mead’s Livingston Family Notes reports the cause of death as “cancer of the breast” on page 23.
- <sup>98</sup> Mead, “Livingston Family Notes,” p 21.
- <sup>99</sup> Ibid, p 20.
- <sup>100</sup> Ibid, p 16.
- <sup>101</sup> Ancestry.com, “Ontario, Canada, Births, 1869-1913,” documents the births of Maggie’s three children.
- <sup>102</sup> Mead, “Livingston Family Notes,” p 21.
- <sup>103</sup> Ibid, p 16. Cause of death is a bit problematic, however, as the Mosa death register lists the cause as blood poisoning over the course of three years. (Ancestry.com, “Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947, for Maggie McKellar.”)
- <sup>104</sup> Ancestry.com, “Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947, for Duncan McKellar.” He died on April 28, 1900.
- <sup>105</sup> 1900 U.S. Federal Census for Detroit, enumerated on June 4, 1910, shows the children living in Detroit with their grandmother.
- <sup>106</sup> Find A Grave, “Duncan McKellar,” accessed August 23, 2015, <http://findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=148809380>. Thanks to Annetta Humphries for finding the gravesite.
- <sup>107</sup> Mead, “Livingston Family Notes,” p 25.
- <sup>108</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>109</sup> Ancestry.com, “Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952 for Jane C Livingston,” accessed August 23, 2015. They were married on June 15<sup>th</sup>, 1910
- <sup>110</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>111</sup> Ancestry.com, “U.S. City Directories, 1822-1989,” for Detroit shows William as a Confectioner in 1910 at 713 14<sup>th</sup> Ave., also his home address. The address today would be 3805 14<sup>th</sup> Street, near Selden.
- <sup>112</sup> Ancestry.com, “Michigan, Marriage Records, 1867-1952 for Jane C Livingston”
- <sup>113</sup> 1920 U.S. Federal Census for Detroit.
- <sup>114</sup> Ancestry.com, “U.S. City Directories, 1822-1989,” for Detroit shows William living on 14<sup>th</sup> Ave in 1913 and on Warren Ave in 1914. The 1930 Detroit directory show he owned both a grocery and meat market near the corner of Warren and Van Court Avenues. The grocery was at 5400 W. Warren, the meat market was at 5715 Van Court Avenue, and their home was at 5404 W. Warren.
- <sup>115</sup> Central Avenue Presbyterian Church, Detroit, “The Death of Mrs. William Lundy,” undated bulletin in possession of Elizabeth Nick, Novi, Michigan.

- <sup>116</sup> Seeking Michigan, "Death Records, 1921-1947," for Jane C Lundy, accessed August 23, 2015, <http://seekingmichigan.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p16317coll1/id/851704/rec/7>
- <sup>117</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>118</sup> 1940 U.S. Federal Census for Pontiac, Michigan.
- <sup>119</sup> Find A Grave, "William M. Lundy," accessed August 23, 2015, <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=38913260>
- <sup>120</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>121</sup> Mead, "Livingston Family Notes," p 26.
- <sup>122</sup> Ibid, p 27.
- <sup>123</sup> Ancestry.com, "Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928 for Flora Livingston," accessed August 24, 2015. They were married on January 27, 1904, in Mosa Township, Ontario.
- <sup>124</sup> 1910 U.S. Federal Census for Cleveland, Ohio
- <sup>125</sup> Ancestry.com, "Scotland, Select Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950 for John Groundwater." His birth is recorded as November 11, 1871 at Sandwick, Orkney Islands, Scotland.
- <sup>126</sup> 1861 Scotland Census for William (John's father) Groundwater's occupation. His death date is from FindAGrave.com, "William Groundwater," accessed August 24, 2015, <http://findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=115545121>
- <sup>127</sup> Per Google Map street view of his birthplace and boyhood home at Swartland, Sandwick, Orkney, Scotland.
- <sup>128</sup> Ancestry.com, "Canada, City and Area Directories, 1819-1906 for John Groundwater," which shows him as a stone mason living in Hamilton, Ontario in 1889. This conforms somewhat to a note in Mead's Livingston Family Notes, page 27, which says "John came to Detroit, became mason." It also conforms somewhat with John's U.S. naturalization application in 1896 which says he arrived in the United States in 1889.
- <sup>129</sup> 1891 Scotland Census for Sanwick, Orkney in which he's living with his mother and siblings at Swartland and working as a "farm servant."
- <sup>130</sup> Ancestry.com, "U.S. Naturalization Records Indexes, 1794-1995 for John Groundwater," accessed August 24, 2015.
- <sup>131</sup> Ancestry.com, "Ontario, Canada, Marriages, 1801-1928 for John Groundwater," accessed August 24, 2015. John and Flora were married January 27, 1904 in Mosa Township, Ontario.
- <sup>132</sup> Mead, "Livingston Family Notes," p 27. Also confirmed by the Detroit Directory for 1905 in which he was working as an engineer and living on Military Avenue. Jean Groundwater was born on December 11, 1904.
- <sup>133</sup> Ancestry.com, "U.S. City Directories, 1822-1989," for Cleveland, Ohio, shows him living in 1906 on Fir Street in Cleveland.
- <sup>134</sup> John and Flora's children were Jean (born 11 Dec 1904 in Detroit), Ethel (born 22 Dec 1906 in Cleveland), John Livingston (born 18 Aug 1909 in Cleveland), and Flora (born 25 Sep 1911 in Cleveland).
- <sup>135</sup> 1920 U.S. Federal Census for Cleveland, Ohio.
- <sup>136</sup> Ancestry.com, "U.S. City Directories, 1822-1989," for Cleveland, Ohio shows Flora living in 1943 at the family home on Fir Street with daughters Jean and Flora. No other directory issues are listed until 1947, after Flora's death.
- <sup>137</sup> Burial record of Flora Groundwater from Evergreen Cemetery, a copy of which is in possession of the author, lists the cause of her death.
- <sup>138</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>139</sup> Mead, "Livingston Family Notes," p 28.
- <sup>140</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>141</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>142</sup> Ancestry.com, "Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947 for Euphemia Ann Livingstone," in which the cause of death was chronic rheumatism lasting 10 months. She died on September 9, 1895.
- <sup>143</sup> Mead, "Livingston Family Notes," p 28.
- <sup>144</sup> Ibid. A note says "chum of sister Sarah's," and Sarah (Livingston) McCrie's granddaughter remembers hearing that Famie was Sarah's best friend.
- <sup>145</sup> FindAGrave.com, "Euphemia Ann 'Famie' Livingston," accessed August 24, 2015, <http://findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSvcid=618337&GRid=150051769&>
- <sup>146</sup> Mead, "Livingston Family Notes," p 30.
- <sup>147</sup> Ibid.

<sup>148</sup> Ancestry.com, "Ontario, Canada, Deaths, 1869-1938 and Deaths Overseas, 1939-1947 for Mary Livingston." Mary died on March 29, 1881.