

EARLY YEARS IN IRELAND AND ONTARIO

When this project began in early 1980, there was nothing which pointed to a place in Ireland from which our Bartley family might have come to Canada. The Irish sources which one often uses to locate a family produced nothing. There were no familiar names in either the Tithe Applotment Books or the Registry of Deeds. Few of the pre-1850 census' of Ireland survived the "Troubles" of the early 1900's and, without having the name of a particular county, those that had survived were not useful. No one in the family had heard an ancestor speak of an Irish place-name.

The Bartleys were located in Ireland only because of a brief item in the Kemptville Advance of September 26, 1984. It was from the "10 Years Ago" column (i.e. a news item of September 1974) to the effect that

"Salvation Army Major Chester Banks of Atlanta, GA., came home to celebrate his 101st birthday. Banks was assigned by the Army to Atlanta in 1927, and lived in several other southern cities in his career. The Kemptville native married Sarah Elizabeth Pitcher of Trinity Bay, Newfoundland in 1902. His mother, Ellen Johnston Banks, came to Kemptville from County Donegal, Ireland, in 1841."

Ellen Johnston was a daughter of Lancelot (Lanty) Johnston.

Joseph and Jared (I) Bartley and Lanty Johnston were enumerated in the 1842 census of Oxford-on-Rideau township, a heads-of-family census. The following data was recorded:

	Joseph <u>Barclay</u>	Gired <u>Barclay</u>	Lanty <u>Johnston</u>
Lot/Concesssion	17/2	17/2	16/2
Owner/Tenant	Tenant	Tenant	Tenant
Persons:			
-born in Ireland	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
-5 years and under (male)		1	1
-6-13 years (female)	1		2
-21-29 years (male, married)		1	1
-over 60 years (male, married)	1		
-14-44 years (female, married)	1	1	1
-14-44 years (female,single)	<u>2</u>	—	—
	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
-of Church of England	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Years in Ontario	<u>½</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>½</u>

Within a few years Jared and Lanty had purchased adjacent farms on lot 21, concession 2, Lanty the 100 acres closest to the Rideau River and Jared, 50 acres on the southeastern end. Jared had married Mary Johnston in Ireland and since Lanty's family and the Bartleys arrived in Canada in the same year and purchased adjacent farms, it seemed that Lanty and Mary might have been related, perhaps brother and sister. Accordingly, if Lanty came from County Donegal, so also might the Bartleys. From a son of Chester Banks Jr. it was discovered that his father had visited Ireland about 1910 and located the old family home and some relatives. Lanty's place of birth was said to have been at

"Lettercran, lurch, Donegal, Ireland" (sic)

His wife, Margaret Noble, was said to have been born at

"Dromore Township, Fermanagh, Ireland". (sic)

Their daughter, Ellen, was said to have been born on March 9, 1835 and to have married Chester Banks Sr. (but that marriage was in Ontario on December 11, 1856).

Lettercran is a townland in the parish of Templecarne in County Donegal. Accordingly a limited search of the registers of the Church of Ireland of that parish was performed in Ireland. Based on that search it was clear that the Bartleys and Johnstons were from that parish and a full search was later carried out. The following information came to light:

1. the area which concerns us lies on the Donegal/Fermanagh border, close to the border of County Tyrone. On the Fermanagh side lies the Barony of Lurg, within which is the Parish of Drumkeeran wherein is found the Townland of Dromore. On the Donegal side is the Parish of Templecarne, in which are (in order, east to west) the townlands of Lettercran, Cashelenny, Grousehall and Tievemore.
2. as to the Johnstons, there was this marriage in the Drumkeeran parish register:

March 8, 1832:

Lancelot Johnston, Templecarne Parish
Margaret Noble, Drumkeeran Parish

and in the registers of the Parish of Templecarne, these baptisms:

May 26, 1833:

Letty, daughter of Lanty and Margaret Johnston
of Cashelenny

March 7, 1835:

Ellen, Daughter of Lanty and Margaret Johnston
of -----?----- (illegible)

and thus we learn that Lanty was, in fact, from the Parish of Templecarne and specifically from the Townland of Cashelenny which lies immediately to the west of the Townland of Lettercran.

3. the registers of the Parish of Templecarne disclosed the following entries concerning the Bartley family (with actual spellings):

February 4, 1826:

Jane Smyth, daughter of Joseph and Jane Bartley of Tievemore was born Feb'y 4th 1826 and Baptized Feb'y 23rd 1826

April 4, 1829:

Anne, daughter of Joseph and Jane Bartly of Tievemore was born April 4, 1829 and Baptized April 19, 1829

February 1, 1837

Gerrard Bartley of this Parish and Mary Johnston of this Parish were married in this church by license with consent of their friends this first day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and 37.

(Note: he signed his name, she with an 'X')

April 1, 1838:

when baptised;	April 1, 1838
when born;	March 27, 1838
child's Christian name;	James
parent's names;	
-father;	Gerard Barclay
-mother;	Mary Jane Johnston
father's trade;	farmer

The registers (that survive) for the Parish of Templecarne commence on March 25, 1825 and thus it is not possible to locate the baptism of either Jared or his sister Sarah nor the marriage of their parents, Joseph and Jane.

From the Oxford-on-Rideau township land assessment rolls we learn that in:

- 1841, neither Joseph nor Jared were listed,
- 1842, Joseph Barclay and Gired Barclay were listed but without a location stated;
- 1844, Jerid Barkey and Joseph Barkey were listed on lot 17, concession 2;
- 1847, Joseph was not listed but Gerrard Barclay was assessed for lot 21, concession 2;
- 1850, Joseph Bartley was assessed on lot 19, concession 2, and Jerrard Bartley was assessed on lot 21, concession 2.

Joseph and Jared appeared on the 1848 census of Ontario, a heads-of-family census, as "Barkley, Joseph" and "Barkley, Gerarde"; Joseph was still a tenant on lot 17, concession 2, but Jared had by this time purchased the 50-acre farm on lot 21, concession 2.

The composition of their families had changed by 1848 as follows;

	<u>Joseph Barkley</u>	<u>Gerarde Barkley</u>
Males 5 and under		2
Females 6 to 13		1
Males 30 to 39 (married)		1
Males over 60 (married)	1	
Females 14 to 44 (married)		1
Females 14 to 44 (single)	1	
Females 45 and over (married)	<u>1</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>

From the information obtained from the registers of the Parish of Templecarne and from Joseph Bartley's will (see later) it can be reliably established that in 1848 his family consisted of:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>
Joseph Bartley	c1780 (from 1842 and 1848 census')
Jane Bartley (her maiden name not known but second name of her daughter, Jane, may offer a clue)	c1785 (from 1851 census)
Jared Bartley	c1810 (from census' of 1851/1861, actual date of December 22, 1809 later established)
Sarah Jane Bartley	c1820 (from age at death)
Jane Smyth Bartley	February 4, 1826
Anne Bartley	April 4, 1829

From this roster of names it can be seen that the five persons who formed Joseph's family according to the 1842 census were the persons listed above except for Jared who had formed his own family. And in 1848 the three persons who formed Joseph's family were Joseph, Jane and their youngest child, Anne, the only child still at home at that time.

As to Jared, the members of his family were, in 1842, his wife, Mary Jane Johnston and their son, James, who was born in Ireland. James died on June 13, 1842, but Ellen had been born on April 18. The enumerator's certificate was dated May 6, 1842 so it seems that the actual enumeration of this family was before May 6, (before April 18, in fact) in order that James would be counted but not Ellen. In 1848 their family had grown to five since Ellen, William Henry and Jared (II) had been born but James had died.

There were other Bartleys in the area of Ireland from which these Bartleys came. For example:

- Baptism: November 22, 1825: Mary Jane Bartley, Daughter of John and Isabella Bartley, of Aghnabull, born November 22 1825 and baptised December 13, 1825.
- Baptism: December 23, 1839: Ralph, son of Ralph Weaklin (?) and Elizabeth Bartley: abode- Letter.
- Baptism: November ?, 1839: Alex, son to Alec Mills and Mary Bartley: abode-Lefa.
- Marriage: March 1, 1838: William Bartley, Drumawart parish, Donegal, and Sarah Armstrong, Gortanessy: in Templecarne Church of Ireland: witnesses: William Moore and Charles Corr.
- Marriage: January 27, 1837: John Devitt and Mary Barclay of this parish (Templecarne): witness: John Allingham.

As to the above:

1. in the Griffith Valuation of Grousehall townland in 1857 there was a "John Barclay". There is no sign of an "Agnabull" townland but there is an "Aganhoo Glebe" in Templecarne in Donegal and a "Agnablaney" in the portion of Templecarne that is in Fermanagh.
2. "Letter" is a town south of Pettigo.
3. "Lefa" cannot be identified. There is a townland in Donegal called Lefinn in the parish of Templecrone on the western coast of the county. No doubt there is a better explanation of this word in the context of Templecarne parish. (perhaps it is a reference to the parish of "Leck")
4. "Drumawart" cannot be identified. Drumhome lies adjacent to Templecarne on the west.

The Parish of Templecarne occupies that part of County Donegal which borders both of Counties Tyrone and Fermanagh. The earliest church was located at the site of an ancient burial ground in the Townland of Carne and thus the name of the parish ('Tempuil-Cairne', i.e. the church of the burial ground). There has not been for two hundred years or more a church but the burial ground, although not in use, still exists. And although there are no stones to confirm it, Bartleys of earlier generations were probably buried there.

The parish is poor. From a report prepared in 1814:

"In this parish are contained about 30,000 acres, of which not more than 5,000 can be tilled, or used as meadowground; the remainder is heathy mountain ground affording however in the summer season, pasturage of some sort to black cattle.....There is one Protestant church and three Roman Catholic chapels.... As for modern buildings, such as infirmaries, hospitals, jails, penitentiaries, bride-wells or work-houses, there are none in the parish.....The people here are very inferior in point of wealth; their dress (especially when they come out to markets, or their places of worship) is better than either their food or manner of living at home. They are in general pretty healthy, there not being any peculiar diseases to which they can be said to be subject. Instances of very extraordinary longevity are rather rare; there are, however, several at present living in the parish, who have exceeded their 80th year..... The farms in this parish are all small; hence it may be concluded that improvements in agriculture are very tardy: the inhabitants are very tenacious of old habits of cultivation, old instruments of husbandry and of old stocks of cattle. Owing to the want of roads (which are very few) the slide cars are still here in common use. The usual mode of husbandry is, to take first a crop of potatoes from the manured ground, the next year a crop of flax or barley, and the third year a crop of oats: very little wheat is produced here..."

The Townland of Tievmore covers a little over 2000 acres most of which is only suitable for grazing. It is an irregularly shaped area which stretches about three miles from the Tyrone border almost (but for tiny Tullylark) to the border of Fermanagh, and is from 1/4 to 1 1/2 miles wide.

No ship passenger list has been seen which reveals the family's emigration route but it has to be assumed that they travelled directly to Canada (i.e. not through a United States port) and to their destination near the Rideau River either by way of Ottawa or Kingston and the recently-completed Rideau Canal or by the St. Lawrence River and overland from either Prescott or Brockville.