

Chapter Twenty

North American Emigrants

John Tizacke of origin unknown sailed to Pennsylvania, America in 1687¹. He was later mentioned in a Quaker letter from Pennsylvania published in 1691, called "*Some letters & an Abstract of letters from Pennsylvania....*"

Eastchester, NY

William Tyzack appears in a census in Eastchester, New York aged 36 in 1851. He was a china decorator. This William was baptised in Burton-on-Trent, the pottery district. He named one of his daughters Louisa after his mother. Another daughter they named Mary the same as his sister's name.

William Hughes Tyzack, born 3 October, 1824 in Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England, was the son of Philip and Louisa Farmer. He left his seven siblings and parents and emigrated to North America. He married Elizabeth W. and when they both died, they were buried in Eastchester, Westchester, New York, she in 1861 and he in 1876.

Tyzack Dam

In Utah USA, there is a large dam called the Tyzack Dam, or more properly the **Tyzack Aqueduct**. It is the name of an aqueduct run by the Utah Central Water Authority. The Utah Centennial County History Series, includes a volume called: "*A History of Uintah County Scratching the Surface,*" by Doris Karren Burton which was published by the Utah State Historical Society, in 1996. This says² that its construction began in 1977 and when completed it stood 145-foot-high, and 1,640-foot long. Work was completed in 1980 and included flood control, recreational facilities, and drainage ditches in the agricultural area it served. This Central Utah Project takes water that would flow into the Colorado River and re-routes it back into Central Utah where all the people live. The reservoir was first named in honour of the Tyzack family -- Adair, Ed, and Herbert -- who owned the property on which the dam was built, but a local politician had the name changed to Red Fleet Reservoir because of red cliffs in the area.

¹ A history of Chester County, Pennsylvania with Genealogical & Biographical Sketches" pub Louis H Everts 1881.

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Herbert TYZACK, was an early pioneer in Uintah County in Eastern Utah. He was born in Gunnison Sanpete, Utah about 1863. He married Mary Jane Garrick in 1885 in Gunnison and they had a son Herbert Adair born 4th March 1897 at Vernal, Uintah, Utah. He married Lydia May Cook and died in 1955 in Salt Lake City. Herbert Tyzack is mentioned³ as the secretary of the Vernal Milling and Light Company, which built a flour mill in Vernal in 1907.

Now there were also quite a lot of records about Herbert when he was young because he tried to make his fortune by prospecting for turquoise in nearby **New Mexico** when he was just 18. The anthropologist Frank Hamilton **Cushing** makes many references to Herbert Tyzack when he was with a small party of miners in the Zuni territory of the Pueblo Indians. Here is a link to an extract from the book: **Cushing at Zuni**

Genealogy

Henry Maurice Tyzack was born in 1836 in Devon. He died 13 May 1868 in Philadelphia, PA. He married Ellen Elizabeth Broome on 7 April 1858 in Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie, Iowa, although she also came from Devon. She was christened on August 25, 1834 at St. Sidwell, Exeter, Devon, England. She died July 31, 1885 at Council Bluffs.

Ellen Elizabeth married J.S. Wheeler on July 6, 1871 in Council Bluffs after the death of Henry. During their marriage Henry and Ellen had three sons:

1) Edwin Tyzack born April 15, 1859 in Council Bluffs who died July 31, 1945. He married Kate in 1894. Where he died is not listed. (He could be the Ed Tyzack of the aqueduct. Kate was born about 1863 possibly also in Council Bluffs.

2) Herbert Tyzack born July 3, 1861 in Council Bluffs, Iowa who died October 23, 1942 in Vernal, Uintah, Utah and was buried there. Herbert married Mary Jane Garrick on April 7, 1885 in Gunnison, Sanpete, Utah. He is referred to above. Mary Jane Garrick was born Sept. 17, 1867 in Gunnison, Sanpete, Utah the daughter of Hamilton Morris Garrick and Elizabeth Tilly. Mary died April 7, 1903 in Vernal, Uintah, Utah and is buried there.

3) Morris Tyzack who was born in November 1863 and died June 16, 1864.

Edwin and Kate did not have children but Herbert and Mary Jane did as follows:

1) Maurice Tyzack born April 12, 1886 in Gunnison, Utah and who died Sept. 21, 1918. Maurice married Mary Olsen.

2) Raymond G. Tyzack born Dec. 8, 1888 in Gunnison.

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3) Henry Edwin Tyzack (also could be Ed) born Aug. 14, 1891 in Gunnison and died Jan. 17, 1953. He married Gladys Curnow.

4) Ellen Elizabeth "Bessie" Tyzack born May 14, 1894 in Centerfield, Sanpete, Utah and died March 4, 1944 in Salina, Sevier Co., Utah. She is buried in Centerfield, Sanpete, Utah. She married Anton Willard Jensen on May 25, 1914 in Manti or Centerfield, Sanpete, Utah. They have 6 children and numerous grandchildren, etc.

5) Herbert Adair Tyzack (This **is** the Adair) born March 4, 1896/97 in Centerfield, Sanpete, Utah or Vernal, Vintah, Utah and died Aug. 22, 1955. He married Lydia May Cook on August 13, 1920/21 in Vernal, Vintah, Utah.

6) Mabel Tyzack b. Dec. 31, 1899 in Vernal, Utah and died Nov. 11, 1918.

7) Grace Tyzack married Laurel Charles Findlay

So Herbert was the father born in 1861 and his two sons Ed (Henry Edwin) born 1891 and Adair (Herbert Adair) born 1896 lived in Vernal where the land was sold for the dam and they ran the store in 1907.

Joseph Tysick

There are many people with this surname in North America who mostly come from the Ontario region. Most descend from a Joseph Tysick who settled in Bathurst as late as 1817.

According to the census of 1842 in Canada, Joseph was born in England and was 63 years old, which makes his birth around 1779. The United Kingdom records show only one Joseph fitting this date, a Joseph, who was the illegitimate son of Joseph Tyzack. The change in spelling was almost certainly a calligraphic error when giving his name on landing in Pennsylvania. Joseph signed his will made in 1853 with a cross so he could not have checked the spelling.

It is perhaps strange that a father should be the one who registered an illegitimate son. Usually the mother did this job and gave her own surname. One can only assume that perhaps the mother died in childbirth, a common event then. Searching the records back for Joseph's ancestors is easy. He came from Newcastle-on-Tyne and his family were glassmakers, as were most Tyzacks. There were ancestors who fitted the required dates very well with no apparent choices to be made. Thus, we are not left

pondering which of two ancestors was the right one. Either you choose the one who fits the dates well or you are left with no alternative. This of course does not guarantee that those chosen are correct but it gives a good probability.

Joseph, the father was probably the son of George Tyzack and Dorothy Milbourn. George was also a Glassblower, perhaps the man who blew the mould-blown tankard, with pinched, trailed and engraved decoration in the Victoria and Albert museum that is engraved with the name *G*Tyzack*. George's father was probably John Tyzack and mother Mary Scott. This John's father was yet another John Tyzack, Chief Workman at Howden Pans glassworks. He had married Dorothy Haslam and they were both Quakers. They got their Quaker leanings from John's father. His name was Zachariah. We do not have much detail on Zachariah because he was a Quaker. Quakers then did not follow the rules relating to registration of vital events and so Zachariah was listed as a recusant in 1674. Obviously, he refused to toe the ecclesiastical line. Zachariah was born to Robert and Jane Brewster. Whilst Robert was probably the son of Samuel and born about 1620. That was soon after the glassmakers moved to Newcastle at the request of Sir Robert Mansell, who probably accounts for the use of the name Robert in this family.

So much for Joseph's ancestors. What of him? Well the first time after his birth he comes into the records is when he married Dinah Taylor in 1805. He and she had a daughter Margaret but unfortunately mother and child both died in the same year. In all these records, Joseph is described as a ship's carpenter, a petty officer rank in the Navy.

As a carpenter he was worth protecting from the Navy Press Gangs:-

By the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

*You are hereby required and directed not to impress into His Majesty's service **Joseph Tyzack**, Shipwright, of Newcastle upon Tyne provided his name, age, and description, be inserted in the margin hereof, and that he does not belong to any of His Majesty's ships. And in case this Protection shall be found about any other person, producing the same upon his own account, then the Officer who finds it is hereby strictly charged and required to impress the said person, and immediately to send this Protection to us. And we do hereby direct, that this Protection for the securing the aforementioned person, and him only, from the Press, shall continue in force for three months Given under our hands, and the seal of the Office of Admiralty, this ninth Day of January **One thousand eight hundred and seven.***

To all Commanders and Officers of His Majesty's Ships, PressMasters, and all other whom it doth or may concern.

By Command of their Lordships,

Signed by R Tucker and 3 other signatures one of which may be H Neale, (the other two I cannot decipher)

In the left margin of this document is handwritten "Joseph Tyzack is about 22 years of age, 5 ft 9 in high, brown complexion, brown hair."

On the back of this rather fragile document is handwritten "Chatham Yard May 18 - This protection is extended three weeks longer. Signed by Chas Hope or Hope."

Where he was from 1807 till 1817 we don't know.

Between 1805 and 1817 Joseph spent at least some of these years in the Navy. It is difficult to find him in the Naval records because the name of the ship is really needed to overcome the needle in the haystack problem. Obviously by the time he left the Navy by 1817, he may have been to Canada and thus decided to emigrate there later. The war between Britain and America between 1812 and 1814 may have sent him there. Six British ships were in the Great Lakes under command of Admiral Barclay in 1813. Perry ignominiously defeated them at that time, with 41 killed and 94 wounded. Another group of British ships were used to mount a blockade along the New England coast. He could have been in either of these and some time we may find something to throw light on the subject at the Public Records Office at Kew. We next find him in a

report of a sailing of the ship "Salem" to Pennsylvania on 16th April 1817. The ship sailed from Whitehaven, which was the nearest west coast port to Newcastle by road. There follows below a copy of a handbill, not for the actual ship on which Joseph sailed but another sailing out of Hull just twelve days later. It mentions the Rideau Settlement where Joseph went and the 100 acres, which is the same amount as Joseph was granted.

AMERICA.
THE FIRST VESSEL
For Quebec.

THE FAST  SAILING SHIP

MANIQUE,

300 TONS BURTHEN,
ROBERT SACKER,

Will take Goods, Passengers for Quebec and Montreal, and sail the 28th April

Passengers going by this Vessel, will have the great advantage of obtaining on their arrival at Quebec, GRANTS of LAND, and other Indulgences, from the Government at that place, at either of the Settlements now forming; one at Drummond's Ville, in Lower Canada, the other on the River Rideau, in Upper Canada, both of which places are situate in a fine climate, with good soil for cultivation; and have the great advantage of Water Carriage for their produce to the City of Quebec. --- For Freight or Passage, apply to the MASTER on Board in the OLD DOCK; or to

JOHN HALL,

HULL, April 14th, 1817. No. 6, NORTHENTL.

N.B. The Settlers who went to Quebec last year, obtained Grants of Land of 100 Acres each, with Seed for Sowing down, and had Subsistence for Twelve Months allowed them.

The text, which is a bit difficult to read in the bill, reads as follows: -

Will take Goods and Passengers for Quebec and Montreal, and sail the 28th April.

Passengers going by this Vessel, will have the great advantage of obtaining, on their arrival at Quebec, **GRANTS of LAND**, and other Indulgences, from the Government at that place, at either of the Settlements now forming; one at Drummond's Ville, in Lower Canada, the other on the River Rideau, in Upper Canada, both of which places are situate in a fine climate, with good soil for cultivation; and have the great advantage of Water Carriage for their produce to the City of Quebec. --- For Freight or Passage, apply to the MASTER on Board, in the OLD DOCK; or to

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Whatever happened then he was attracted by the propaganda put out in Britain around 1815-6 to try to attract settlers to Canada. This was not completely altruistic. After the war with Napoleon there were a lot of unemployed people about and so to give relief to the local Poor Law relief funds the emigration out of the country was encouraged. Most of the destitution and hence most of the focus of the propaganda was in Scotland and later Ireland. But Newcastle was not too far away and would have heard of the bribes being offered.

From the point of view of the authorities in Canada, although somewhat subservient anyway to London, they earlier had ideas that these new emigrants might help to protect them if more incursions were attempted by the Americans from the south. This however proved to be fallacious as most settlers soon showed themselves unable or unwilling to protect their land.

Emigration from 1815 to 1841 was of two kinds-assisted and unassisted. Up to 1815 the assisted passages were almost unheard of. After 1815, assisted emigration took various forms. By 1827, Government had financed about 7,000 persons, largely Irish Scots, and settled them in Upper Canada at the Rideau and Lake Settlement. This method was considered too costly to be encouraged, and apart from military pensioners the field was soon left open to other agencies. The parish-aided schemes were confined to England, and were fairly common as early as 1821, when several parishes deported numbers who would have been chargeable to the rates.

Surveyor-General Ridout recommended that vacant lands bordering on the Great Lakes be used for settlement. Their situation, climate and soil were the best in the Colony. Lieutenant-Governor Gore favoured a slice of about 350,000 acres in the two lower districts, but the objections of the U.E. Loyalists, who wanted those lands for their children, defeated his plan. Gore therefore agreed for a limited number of settlers to Upper Canada. Drummond finally decided to consolidate the settlement on the Rideau. There land had been already surveyed and settled in part, and a tract of country, comprising three new townships, **Bathurst**, Beckwith and Drummond, was Purchased from the Indians to accommodate the settlers.

Arrangements had been completed in Great Britain to convey emigrants to Canada. The plan was fairly ambitious. The original intention had been to include Ireland, in practice it was confined to Scotland, where on February 22, 1815, Mr. John Campbell, Government Commissioner, published a royal proclamation in the Edinburgh newspapers and Emigration Agent, which announced the terms of settlement and the extent of Government assistance.

The inducements offered were a free passage and provisions during the voyage, a grant of 100 acres of land to each head of a family and to each son at the age of 21 years. Implements of husbandry were provided at prime cost together with rations for six months or at the discretion of the Governor. A minister and a schoolmaster were paid by Government salary.

The Rideau Settlement was originally intended to form a great highway between Upper and Lower Canada, and a second line of defence away from the St. Lawrence. Part of

the scheme involved a canal twelve miles long to circumvent the Carillon rapids in Grenville township.

On average one month elapsed between embarkation at Greenock and arrival at Quebec, and one year before final settlement on their land. No adequate provision had been made however for their reception.

By the spring of 1816 sufficient progress had been made to accommodate the "Perth" settlers who, before they could occupy their lots *had to cut a twenty-mile road* through absentee grants.

It would be difficult to imagine a more unpropitious beginning for a Settlement in a wilderness that in a few years was to become famous for well-cleared farms and substantial buildings. Almost every obstacle that nature and blundering officials could raise was present to impede their progress. They arrived in great distress and generally too late in the season to be settled on their land. Often they arrived several hundred miles away, with the last twenty miles through a pathless forest. Many of them were without money, and all without food, which had to be brought for their use either from Bermuda or Great Britain. They were housed in temporary shelters during the first winter and none at all were provided for them at their final destination.

But by 1834 one quarter of the homes in Upper Canada were made out of logs and clay as shown in this sketch.



In spite of all these initial difficulties, no Settlement in Canada can show better results. There were certain compensating factors. The Settlement was ably conducted; the situation was excellent with the soil, though heavily timbered, being extremely fertile, and the emigrants, as distinguished from the majority of the soldiers, were thrifty and persevering. By 1820, it was the centre of a flourishing district " with a family on almost every 100 acres. Dalhousie was " very much delighted and astonished at progress already made there." In 1828, it was regarded a place of " prosperity, happiness and contentment "; and by 1844, it was well known as one of the finest Settlements in Western Canada.