

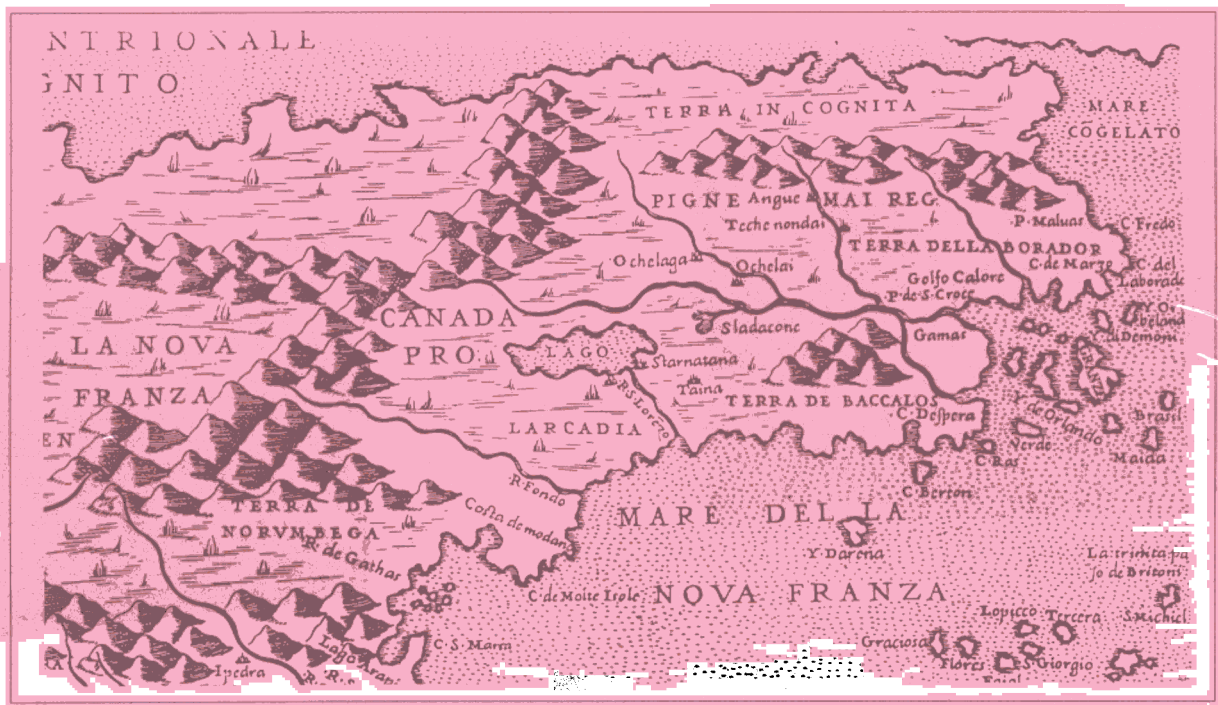


# Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 4, Number 1

Winter 1997/98



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- *Local Collections, BIFHSGO News . . . and much more!*

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### *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, Volume 4, Number 1, Winter 1997/98, ISSN 1201-3072.

Published four times a year in January, April, July and October by the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, and sent free to Members.

Indexed in the Periodical Source Index (PERSI). Percy Bateson, Editor. Vacant, Associate Editor. Helen Garson, Editorial Assistant.  
 Canadian Publication Mail Sales Product Agreement No. 0600245 BIFHSGO Sales Item QC97V4N1.

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# Anglo-Celtic Roots

Winter Edition 1997/98

Volume 4, Number 1



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### The Society

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) is an independent, federally-incorporated society, and a Registered Charity (Reg. No. 1033463-50). The purpose of BIFHSGO is to encourage, carry on and facilitate research into and publication of family histories by people who have ancestors in the British Isles.

The objectives of the Society are: to preserve, research and disseminate Canadian and British Isles family and social history for the benefit of current and future generations; and to promote genealogical research through a program of public education that teaches people how to do research and how to preserve their findings in a readily accessible form.

The activities of the Society are to: publish and disseminate genealogical research findings, as well as information on research resources and techniques; holding public meetings on family history; maintain readily accessible reference facilities; encourage volunteer participation in family history and genealogical research activities; and participate in the activities of related organizations.

Membership in the Society shall be available to persons interested in furthering the objects of the Society and shall consist of anyone whose application for admission as a member has received the approval of the Board of Directors of the Society. The calendar year fees for Membership are: \$20 Individual; \$25 Family; \$15 Institutional.

Membership benefits include: the year's four editions of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*; ten monthly family history programs, each of two hours' duration; a discounted Fall Conference registration fee; up to six free queries a year; discounts from publishers of family history references by citing their BIFHSGO membership and member number; friendly advice from other members; participation in a special section, the Internet Users' Group; and discounted registration for the Society's course *Tracing Your Family Roots*.

The Society works in close co-operation with the Ottawa Ontario Family History Centre, a Branch Library of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1017, Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa ON, K2C 3K1, tel 613 225-2231.

### Anglo-Celtic Roots

We invite readers to share family history articles, illustrations, letters, queries and similar items of interest by submitting them to *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Manuscripts should be written in the style of story-telling or letter-writing, leaving it to the editor to adjust. Articles should preferably be submitted on both paper and IBM-compatible diskette, and addressed to: The Editor, BIFHSGO, PO Box 38026, OTTAWA ON K2C 1N0.

Contributors of articles are asked to include a brief biographical sketch of up to 10 lines, and a passport type and size photograph. They will be invited to certify that permission to reproduce any previously copyrighted material has been acquired. Authors are encouraged to provide permission for non-profit reproduction of their articles.

Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of BIFHSGO or its Officers. The Editor reserves the right to select material to meet the interest of readers, and to edit for length and content. Please enclose a self-addressed Canadian-stamped envelope (SASE) if you wish a reply or return of material. Out-of-country addressees may provide loose national stamps of equivalent value to the mailing cost, or International Reply Coupons.

### The President's Corner . . .

I hope that all of you had a pleasant holiday season and that you are looking forward to a good 1998 in your family history pursuits. BIFHSGO looks at the New Year with a good deal of confidence and optimism. More and more sources of information, especially on the Internet, keep opening up for family historians. Your society wants to help you identify and utilize these new sources. My question to you is how can we best provide this help. The ideas, thoughts and suggestions of all members are important. The Planning and Priorities Committee that has been established with Jim Shearon as Chair provides a vehicle for communication. Your ideas on how BIFHSGO can better serve you, particularly in the identity and use of new information sources should be given to this committee. In addition to providing help in the identification of new activities, think also of how you can help in making them effective. The services provided to members of a Society such as BIFHSGO by the society reflects the involvement of members. If the services do not meet your needs, the voluntary involvement of members is probably low. Let us all resolve in 1998 to make a major effort to help BIFHSGO provide the best services possible. We can do it.

Gordon D. Taylor



### A Note from the Editor . . .

This edition of *Anglo Celtic Roots* is my first edition as editor. Looking over previous editions, I am conscious of the very high standard I have to achieve, if I am to succeed in continuing to provide you with a magazine as informative and enjoyable as the one you have become used to. I could not have compiled this current edition without the unstinting assistance of the previous editor, John Townesend, his patience and tutoring could not have been equaled and I owe him a great debt of gratitude. John has rightfully become Vice-President Publishing and it is reassuring to know that he will always be there to share his extensive knowledge and skill.

Without the contributions of both the regular column writers and other members there would be no magazine. In this respect I must thank Helen Garson for collecting and suggesting sources for current and future copy. To you, the reader, I would ask you to consider contributing some of the results of your genealogical researches. To you they may seem mundane, but to other readers they induce an air of palpability and interest. There is also a degree of satisfaction in seeing your writing in print and, considering the wide distribution of *ACR*, who knows! you may strike a chord in some distant reader leading to a source of otherwise unknown information.

Percy Bateson





## Coming To America 1497-1997

ALTHEA C. DOUGLAS MA. CG(C)

[Althea Douglas was born in Moncton NB and graduated from McGill University BSc and MA. After ten years' teaching, she entered the archival field; first with the Burney Family Correspondence and then the Wilder Penfield Collection. She has contributed articles to: The Genealogical Magazine and Family Tree in England and Canadian Genealogist. In 1989 she was accorded the status of Certified Genealogist and has since cooperated in writing The Canadian Railway Records: A Guide for Genealogists; Here Be Dragons! Navigating the hazards found in Canadian Family Research; A Guide for Genealogists; and Help! I've Inherited an Attic Full of History.]

We are all immigrants or descendants of immigrants who left their homeland and 'came to America'. When they came will hold a clue as to why they came and where they went, but the next puzzle is, where did the children and grandchildren go? Geography and Family History go together, you can't have one without the other.

A few of our ancestors may have walked over Bering Strait when there was still a land bridge, but most came to these shores by ship. Sailing ships could, and did, dock in almost every coastal bay or inlet, with no record of passengers taken aboard or disembarked. Even so, Quebec City, Halifax, and to a lesser extent Saint John were the main ports of arrival in the 'British North American' colonies. Quebec City was closed in the winter, Halifax and Saint John were open year round, as were the ports on the Atlantic coast of the United States. Many passenger lists for the American ports are extant and are well indexed, but only a few lists of arrivals at Canadian ports have survived. Not until the late 19th century did our governments start keeping passenger manifests; Quebec City began in 1865, Halifax in 1881 and a few others date from around the turn of the century. They have been microfilmed to 1919, and after being filmed, the originals were destroyed. Only in the past decade or two have we begun to reconstruct earlier lists from other documents.

In the past hundred years, the sixty-day sail across the Atlantic has changed to six-some days by steamship, then a six-hour flight. Vikings discovered Vineland, Basque fishermen came to Terra de Baccalos (land of the cod), and in 1497 John Cabot came to New Found Land, Europeans settled l'Acadie, New Amsterdam, New France, New England, Nova Scotia, Lower Canada, the Canadas and Ontario. Knowing the name of the place your ancestors came to will help you determine when they came, as well as how they got there.

Most of my ancestors came to Nova Scotia, but the place where they settled became New Brunswick after 1784, so my four grandparents were all New Brunswickers, born in that more or less self-governing British colony. Had my husband's Douglas family 'come to America' before December, 1841, their new home in East Farnham would have been in the colony called Lower Canada. Had they arrived after 1 July, 1867, they would have come to the Province of

Quebec in a new country; the Dominion of Canada. In all cases they remained British Subjects with all the rights and privileges that gave. Only Americans and other aliens had to be naturalized. We only ceased to be British Subjects on 1 January 1947.

Culture and traditions can be carried in the head, or in books, and books pack small. But unless they were very, very rich, do not expect the original immigrants, whether they came in 1636 or 1963, to have brought all their goods and chattels with them. However, once settled and more or less established in their new situation, immigrants might well purchase new furniture and import china and art treasures from 'back home', and so hand these down as 'heirlooms from home'. Museums are doing some interesting research on early settlers' artifacts, and in my family, the Chapman clock that 'was brought from Yorkshire in 1774' turned out to have works made in New York by Jos. Phillips. Family traditions can often be 'mythinformation'.

They arrived in 'America', but once in port, most of our immigrants had to travel further, perhaps working a year or two in a city to replenish their funds. For most, however, owning their own land was the final

goal.

Even the first railroads did not change the fact that travel by water was the norm. Rivers and lakes were the highways. Canals were built to link navigable waterways. The Champlain Canal, which was to join Montreal to Lake Champlain and so to the Erie Canal and Hudson River, was begun in 1831, but before it was finished in 1858, travel had changed radically. The land barrier between the Saint Lawrence and the Richelieu - Lake Champlain - Hudson River water routes was bridged by Canada's first railway. The Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad served the same purpose as a canal. So did many other early rail lines.

The first train ran between Laprairie opposite Montreal and Saint John's (St. Jean) on the Richelieu on 21 July 1836, and Charles Dickens made the journey from Montreal to New York in two and a half days. He travelled by ferry, the new railroad, steamboat, canal boat or stage coach, train and again steamboat down the Hudson. Even in pre-railroad years, sailing to or from New York avoided the dangerous iceberg infested northern waters, and from New York a boat up the Hudson, and a barge through the Erie or Oswego



Althea Douglas

Canals brought settlers directly to Lake Erie or Lake Ontario.

With steam power, travel speeded up remarkably, but with the coming of the railways, people started to change the way they looked at geography. Once we took to steam driven wheels, rivers and lakes had to be bridged or travelled around. Today, we see water as a barrier.

This change occurred about mid-nineteenth century, and after the 1850s you must think railroads. Where the railways ran, people could get to, settle, and ship their produce to market. For close to a century, 1850-1950, taking the train, not the family car, much less an aeroplane, was how the majority of people travelled any distance overland. As the railroads stretched west, so did settlement. But North American railways also ran north and south, crossing back and forth over the border, almost as if it were not there. Do not overlook the American ports of entry. Ships that sailed to Halifax or Saint John, normally continued on to Portland, New York or Boston. One of the early railroads ran from Portland, Maine straight to Montreal, and there was also direct train service from New York to Montreal and so inland.

Until almost the end of the 19th century, most immigrants went to where land was still available and settlements

opening up, though some joined family. How can you find where your family settled? Start by asking when? Fix a date, or bracket certain years. Then get a good book on historic geography. The absolute best is the three-volume *Historic Atlas of Canada*, which is now available in most libraries. Vol. II, is filled with answers to; "Who went where? and when? and why?" More affordable might be *Canada Before Confederation*, by R Cole Harris and John Warkentin, Oxford University Press, first published in 1974, and still listed in *Books in Print*.

Both have maps that show how each generation moved settlement further from the lakes and great rivers to the edge of the Canadian Shield. Once cleared, the Shield, with poor shallow soil and rocky outcroppings, proved largely unfarmable and most settlers moved west, or south west into the United States.

A set of reprints of antique maps issued by the Canadian Map Libraries is helpful for early times. You can actually see miniatures on the Internet and order them from (<http://www.sssl.uwo.ca/assoc/acml/faclist.html>), or write to: Cheryl Woods, Compiler, ACMLA Facsimile Map Series, Serge A Sauer Map Library, Department of Geography, University of Western Ontario, London, ON N6A 5C2:

**JOHN WILLIAM SHAW & CO., 90, WATERLOO ROAD, LIVERPOOL.**

$\frac{E}{8}$  } No. 363

**PASSENGERS' CONTRACT TICKET**

1.—A Contract Ticket in this form must be given to every Passenger...  
2.—All the Blanks must be carefully filled in, and the...  
3.—The Day on which the Ship is to sail must be inserted in Words...  
4.—Where the Contract Ticket is... the Party issuing the same.

for Ship Mary of 1000 Tons Register Burden, to sail from Liverpool,  
for Duchess on the Eleventh Day of June 1850.

Names	Ages	Equal to STATUTE ADULTS.
<u>Les Douglas</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Mrs</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Robert</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1/2</u>
<u>Margaret</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1/2</u>
<u>Mary</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>

Stowage Passage to the Port of Duchess in North America...  
in the Ship Mary with not less than Ten...  
Cubic Feet for Stowage... for the Sum of £ 13 00  
including Government Duties, before Embarkation, and Head Money, if any, at the...  
Place of Landing, and every other charge; and I hereby acknowledge to have...  
received the Sum of £ 13 00 in...  
In addition to any Provisions which the Passengers may themselves bring...  
at least of Water and Provisions will be supplied to each Passenger by the Master of the Ship...  
as required by Law, and also Fags and suitable Places for Cooking...  
3 Quarts of Water daily.  
Per Week: (24 lbs. of Bread or Biscuit, not inferior in quality to Navy Biscuit; 1 lb. of Wheaten...  
Flour; 43 lbs. of Oatmeal; 2 lbs. of Rice; 1 lb. of Sugar; 1 lb. of Molasses; 2 oz. of Tea...  
5 lbs. of good Potatoes may, at the Option of the Master of the Ship, be substituted for 1 lb. of...  
Oatmeal or Rice, and in Ships sailing from Liverpool or from Irish or Scotch Ports, Oatmeal may...  
be substituted in equal Quantities for the whole or any Part of the Issues of Rice.  
N.B.—Mess Utensils and Bedding to be provided by the Passengers.

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Deposit £ 13 00 Date 10 June 1850.  
Balance £ \_\_\_\_\_ to be paid at J. W. SHAW & CO.'S Office, before the...  
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Notices to Passengers.  
1.—If the Ship do not proceed to Sea on the Day specified above, Passengers, if ready to go on board and proceed in the Vessel, are entitled to Subsistence Money at the Rate of One Shilling a Day per Statute Adult (each person over Fourteen or Two Children between One and Fourteen Years of Age being reckoned as a Statute Adult) for each Day of Delay until the actual clearing out and final Departure of the Ship; but if the Passengers are lodged and maintained in any Establishment under the Superintendance of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, the Shilling a Day is payable to the Emigration Officers at the Port of Embarkation. In either Case the Money may be recovered by summary process before two Magistrates. If, however, the Delay arises from unavoidable detention by Wind or Weather, and if the Passengers be maintained on board in the same manner as if the Voyage had commenced, no Subsistence money is payable.  
2.—If Passengers fail to obtain a Passage in the Ship according to their Contract, either from her having sailed before the appointed Time, or from there being no Room in her, or through any Default of the Owners, Charterer, or Master, and are not within Forty-eight Hours provided with a Passage in some other equally eligible Ship to the same Port, then they are entitled to a Return of their Passage Money, and to such Compensation, not exceeding £10, as the Justices may award.  
3.—Passengers should not rely only on the Provisions which the Master of the Ship is bound to issue to them, but should take an extra Supply with them.  
4.—Passengers should carefully keep this Part of their Contract Ticket till after the End of the Voyage.

Family Ticket; Liverpool to Montreal

telephone (519) 661-3424; fax (519) 661-3750; E-mail, woods@sscl.uwo.ca

The reprints of the County Atlases first issued in the 1870s to 90s are being reissued yet again to meet demand. In Ottawa, the World of Maps, on Holland St, carries both, as well as the detailed 1:50,000 maps the government issues. The older (post World War II) editions of these government survey maps can help you locate the church, one-room school house, or grave yard that modern progress and highways have now obliterated from the landscape.

Land papers are among the best kept of any early records. We are familiar with the way Ontario was surveyed into a grid of Townships, with parallel concessions sliced into 100 or 200 acre lots. In many places there were so few towns or villages that a settler's address was the Township, Concession and Lot numbers. A bit of a trap because so many townships share their name with towns, counties and rivers.

In all the British colonies, land originally belonged to the Crown and could be given away for services rendered (Loyalists) or other political purposes (military settlements). Each Colony's Surveyor General's office kept the earliest records; what was given, to whom, and for what considerations. Most are still in the various Provincial Archives. The one exception is the Upper and Lower Canada Land Petitions that came to rest in the National Archives. Original grantees in Ontario are indexed by name and township by the Archives of Ontario. Except for the first Crown Grants, land transfer is under provincial control and so varies considerably across the country. Here I want to remind you of how land is divided in other provinces.

In New France the land along the Saint Lawrence River and its tributaries was granted by the French King (through the Governor) to Seigneurs. The rules governing the responsibilities and duties between the Seigneurs and tenants are detailed in many books. The seigneuries extended inland from the various waterways making an irregular pattern, but assuring every seignery some water front land, perhaps hay marshes or tillable uplands with wood lots at the back. After the conquest, when English-speaking settlers began arriving in Quebec, the hilly, and rockier land beyond the seigneuries was surveyed into block-shaped Townships. Three rows march parallel with the border, but closer to the rivers the surveyors had to adjust the townships to fit around the irregular Seignorial lands. This is also true of the townships laid out north of the Seigneuries and up the Ottawa River. The grid pattern is less dominant than in Ontario, but the townships usually have parallel Ranges divided into lots. In the Townships land tenure was freehold in the English manner, so English-speaking settlers usually moved through the French seigneuries into the townships which also attracted American settlers from across the border. Remember that at Confederation The Eastern Townships were almost entirely English-speaking.

In Nova Scotia the New Englanders who came in the 1760s and 1770s also called their scattered settlements Townships, and regulated community affairs through Town Meetings. After the American Revolution, the British quickly put an end to Town Meetings as potential hotbeds of revolution and in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the County became the basic unit of administration.

In Nova Scotia's original agricultural Townships land was *not* surveyed in the Ontario manner. The expelled Acadians had brought a knowledge of dyking and draining river deltas and marshes. Thus land was classed as either Upland or Marshland, and marshland might be dyked or undyked. Proprietors, which is what the members of the original settlement group were called, drew lots for their various shares; which included a town lot. Hence more towns than in Ontario.

Individual holdings might be widely scattered so in the early years there was much trading or selling as people tried to consolidate their holdings, closer to their home. Very useful because wives had to sign off their dower rights in land, and so you get her name.

When Prince Edward Island was surveyed, the three counties were subdivided into numbered townships, 67 in all, of about 20,000 acres each. In 1767, these townships were distributed by a lottery to people 'deserving Royal patronage' and so are now termed 'Lots'. Settlers had to rent their farms. The numbering of the lots is somewhat haphazard, but there is a map in the *Genealogist's Handbook for Atlantic Canada Research*, edited by Terrence M. Punch, and an explanation of the complex land records.

When New Brunswick was still part of Nova Scotia, a number of large township-sized grants were also given to those 'deserving Royal patronage' or to government officials, who dreamed of making these into income-producing estates, as at home! Easier said than done, where land was plentiful and labour scarce. Thus, when the Loyalists arrived and had to be given land, most of these blocks were escheated, the Crown said "You did not bring in settlers and improve the land so we are giving it to some other deserving persons."

In New Brunswick, the counties are split into civil parishes, township-sized divisions that show up most commonly as census districts.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the Crown land grants are divided by bays or coasts. There the harbours, islands, coves and outports, some with curiously memorable names, are the points of reference.

West of Ontario the land division system is blessedly uniform and simple. Having acquired half a continent from the Hudson's Bay Company, the new Dominion of Canada acted quickly. From the Ontario border to the edge of the Rockies, meridian lines were established and the western lands were surveyed into ranges, but a western range is not the same as a Quebec range, the land was divided into six-mile square townships, each containing 36 sections (1 mile square) of 640 acres, all numbered. The usual holding was a quarter-section.

Until the 1860s land was the attraction, then jobs, building the railroads started to be a factor. Passenger manifests for 1906 show thousands of single men pouring into Halifax and Quebec City, destination Winnipeg, occupation Railroad Labourer. Some pursers had a rubber stamp for this entry.

In the 1930s, immigrants found depression, drought and dust and the inflow became a trickle. After World War II, another great influx started, but more and more they came by plane (no passenger manifests) and settled in our cities (few if any land records). Moreover, you cannot learn much

about them, because so many of this century's records are still closed by our privacy laws.

Printed directories and telephone books are your best sources. City Directories for the large cities start in the mid-19th century, but for smaller communities you are often limited to 'business' directories that do not include workers or farmers. Originally telephones were only for the rich, and even in the depression were a luxury, or business necessity. After the War, many people moved to suburbs, got a telephone, and today Telephone Directories cover most small towns, rural areas, and include much of the population. The National Library has an excellent collection of both.

Never overlook cemetery burial records and transcripts of inscriptions, many now searchable on the Internet. These can lead to newspaper obituaries and family data that is otherwise closed. Letters asking about 'lost' relatives, sent to either the big daily papers or small local weeklies can sometimes be productive. You will do better if you know the city. Otherwise, you must have very detailed maps for about the time you are searching; local libraries can often help here. It also helps to know something about the social scene. What streets divide the population, immigrant from the establishment? English from French from Jewish from Italian? Another point to remember; the coming of street cars and suburban railroads changed where people could live and still get to work. Can you get an old route map? Probably. Public transportation ephemera are popular collectibles, and most city libraries will have some.

The National Archives have issued an information sheet concerning *Post 1918 Immigration Records* and *Natural-*

*ization Records*. These are records for 'Aliens', but not for British Subjects before 1947. Accessing them is hedged about with many rules and requirements, explained in the sheet. The current fee is \$5.00.

Something I have not checked out are the Voters' Lists. Records of the Chief Electoral Officer (RG 113) includes lists of voters prepared during the federal election years since 1935. Name and address only, and it helps to know the electoral district but these do confirm a person's presence at a given time and place.

As privacy laws close records, it becomes more and more important to tap into your family's memories, papers and traditions. My parent's generation were magpies. Aunts saved every birthday card and valentine, not to mention those letters from Scotland. Attics, and even desk drawers can hold treasures.

Perhaps you can find a Birthday Book in which aunt Martha noted birthdays and anniversaries of friends and family. An Address Book will show where a family located and relocated over time. Autograph Albums are often treasured; one kept by my grandmother gave me the first clue to her mother's maiden name. An embroidered sampler confirmed this as did an inscription in a book. Don't overlook small but important clues, like 'Your loving Aunt Mary Jane Cochran'.

Coming to America changed your ancestors lives and yours and it is well worth learning a little about when, and how, and why they came, as well as what they did when they got here.

Good Hunting!



## *The National Library of Canada Opening Doors for Genealogists*

JIM SHEARON

When I want information on any subject, I head for the nearest library. Librarians open doors. Next to doctors and teachers, librarians provide more help to more people than anyone else. Living in or near Ottawa provides access to outstanding municipal libraries on both sides of the river, excellent university collections of books, microforms and maps, and many specialized government libraries; but the National Library of Canada remains the biggest and the best.

The flat, concrete building at 395 Wellington Street in Ottawa, always seemed to me like something out of a Moscow post card; but the grey image has been softened in the past few years with subtle changes to the entrance area, including some trees and the delightful sculpture, *The Secret Bench of Knowledge*, by Lea Vivot.

Inside, the National Library has always been an inviting place for people, with many exhibitions, conferences, readings, lectures, concerts and film programs. And of course, the Library's collections of books, newspapers, magazines and official documents are filled with memories and mementoes of Canada's history.

To find out what's new at the National Library, I visited reference librarians Mary Bond and Claire Bourassa. The

library has much information for genealogists and it's easy to find. In some cases, you can find what you need without leaving home. The National Library of Canada is an active user of the Internet and computer owners can access the library's catalogue and even a few of its records from home: (<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca>), the National Library home page, offers links to more than two dozen other Canadian genealogy sites, including provincial archives of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. If you use the Internet to consult the catalogue, you can find out before you leave home whether the information you are looking for is available at the National Library. In the National Library's home page, click on Catalogue and the menu offers a choice of searching by title, author, or subject.

A search under the subject of *Scotland, Genealogy* produced 49 titles, including two manuals produced in Canada. One is, *Discovering your Scottish Roots: a step-by-step guide for family researchers* by James Alwyn, published in 1982, by Clarke, Irwin of Toronto. A more recent example is, *Your Scottish Ancestry: a guide for North Americans* by Sherry Irvine of Victoria, published in 1997. This is a 253 page guide with maps. Brian O'Regan praised Sherry

Irvine's; *Going to Ireland: A Genealogical Researcher's Guide*, in the Fall 1997 issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, and we expect the same quality from this guide.

Anyone interested in Scottish sources would find many items of interest in *The Scottish Genealogist*, the periodical of the Scottish Genealogy Society, published in Edinburgh. The National Library collection begins with 1974.

References for Canadian genealogy in the National Library collection include, *Access to Ancestry: a genealogical resource manual for Canadians tracing their heritage*, 166 pages, by Elizabeth Briggs, published in Winnipeg in 1995, and *Researching your Family Tree: a beginner's guide from the Toronto branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society*, 25 pages, published in 1993.

Among the valuable regional references is, *Early Ontario Settlers: a source book*, 239 pages, by BIFHSGO member and course leader, Norman Crowder, and the *Genealogist's Handbook for Atlantic Canada Research*, 142 pages, edited by Terrence M. Punch for the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

Is there a chance you are descended from Scottish royalty? Perhaps those stories Auntie Edna used to tell were true. It couldn't hurt to check a 1908 book, *Royal Descents: Scottish Records*, part one deals with how to trace a descent from royalty, by the Reverend W.G.D. Fletcher.

Even if Bonnie Prince Charlie isn't a direct ancestor, if you are of Scots descent, you should find something of interest in, *The Tartans of the Clans and Families of Scotland*, by Sir Thomas Innes, published in Edinburgh in 1938. I have given examples of Scottish references; but similar sources are available for English, Irish and Welsh genealogists.

The National Library collection can help you get started in genealogy but it may also help you when you have come to a dead end in your research. Perhaps you have the name of an ancestor but you can't find an official document to confirm a date of birth or a marriage. You might find some clues in a parish register, cemetery list or other published source.

A marriage record can give you information about other family members. One of the most used sources in the National Library's reference section is the Drouin collection. This register of French-Canadian marriages covers a period of 175 years from 1760 to 1935. It was produced by the Institut Généalogique Drouin of Montreal, which no longer exists. The official title is *Répertoire alphabétique des mariages des Canadiens français 1760-1935*. More than a hundred volumes list marriages in alphabetical order. One set of books lists the marriages according to the bride's name (*Ordre féminin*) and the other set is sorted according to the name of the husband (*Ordre masculin*). Each listing gives the full name of the bride and groom, the names of their parents, and the date and place of the marriage. It could be a useful reference if you have an ancestor who married a French-Canadian. The first volume covers Abbott to Aspirot, so it is obvious that there are British Isles names in the Drouin Directory of Marriages. Even if you don't know of a French-Canadian ancestor, it would be worth a look under the family name you are searching. Claire Bourassa says most of the marriages listed in the Drouin directory took place in Quebec but there are listings from Manitoba,

Ontario and the Atlantic provinces. She warns that the information in the Drouin collection did not always come from official documents and should be verified. It's a good starting point but it's not an official source.

Was one of your ancestors married in Kemptville? You might find a lot of interesting information if you have a relative who was married between 1897 and 1912 in the Baptist Church at Kemptville. The Osgoode Township Historical Society published a transcription of the marriage register in 1988. A typical entry records the marriage on March 10, 1897 of George Howell, 32, resident of Vernon, born Hazledean, bachelor, veterinary surgeon, Presbyterian, son of Peter and Jean Howell, to Sarah McPhail, 32, resident of Mountain, born Mountain, spinster, Baptist, daughter of Daniel and Christyann McPhail. That's a lot of detail and many leads to other searches.

A separate volume of Church of England marriages in Kemptville between January 1858 and May 1880 was compiled by Edwin A. Livingston of Prescott and published in 1987.

Both of these books are among thousands of volumes now available for consultation in the second floor reading room of the National Library of Canada. Over the past few months, the East wall of the reading room has been given over to the maroon-covered volumes that make up what was originally called, *The Parish Register Project*.

Mary Bond is quick to point out that the books on display go far beyond parish registers. There are family histories, specialized guides or indexes to regional sources, and published registers of many different kinds from all parts of Canada. There are no original registers at the National Library, the collection contains published transcriptions and indexes that have been produced by local or regional genealogical or historical societies.

There are hundreds of family histories in the National Library collection. Among the recent titles is *The Dalglish Family, 1794 to 1994*, by Brenda Mary Dalglish of Victoria, BC. The same author has written a history of *The Wattie Family, 1650-1996*. Just published in 1997, the *Dictionnaire généalogique des DORVAL de l'Amérique française* includes the names of Dorval families dating from 1740.

An unusual item to me was the funeral register of an undertaker in Alliston, Ontario. The register records the name of the deceased person, the date and place of death, the exact age of the deceased, for example, 43 years, five months and seven days, and the cost of the funeral. With that information, it's easy to calculate a date of birth as a starting point for a new search. Turning the pages of the funeral register, we are reminded of the high rate of infant mortality in 19th century rural Ontario. Entries of children's funerals are almost as common as those for adults. One page records the death of an infant 13 days old. Another was four months old. The normal cost of an adult funeral was \$40. One family specified 'oak' for the coffin at a cost of \$80. Children's funerals cost between five and eight dollars, presumably based on the size of the pine box that was needed.

There are numerous records of the movements of settlers from the British Isles to Canada. In 1988, The Compton County Historical Museum Society published, *A Register of Emigrant Families from the Western Isles of Scotland to the Eastern Townships of Quebec*, by Bill Lawson.

All the publications mentioned can be consulted free of charge on the second floor of the National Library at 395 Street in Ottawa. Some titles are stacked else-where in the building and have to be requested during the hours that staff are on duty. Many other books are on the open shelves of the reading room's East wall and you are free to help yourself.

Claire Bourassa is organizing a display in the National Library for next April to show the links between official publications and genealogy. Betty Deavy, who was in charge of official publications until her retirement from the Library, has agreed to give a seminar in the Savoir-Faire series to complement the display.

Among the official-publications sources for genealogy are lists of naturalized persons published in the *Canada Gazette*, with the date of arrival and country of origin. There are records of divorces in the bills of the Senate, as recently as 1968 for Quebec and the Northwest Territories.

To mark the 150th anniversary of the worst year of the Great Famine that devastated Ireland, Parks Canada published *A Register of Deceased Persons at Sea and on Grosse Ile in 1847*. More than 100,000 immigrants came into Canada from Ireland during a period of several years. Most of them were quarantined for a time on Grosse Ile in the Saint Lawrence and thousands of Irish settled around Quebec City.

The National Library has many British official publications which contain information that could be helpful to genealogical research. There are biographies of members of Parliament dating back to 1509, and citations of awards, honours and medals in the *London Gazette* from 1665.

British records of military information include *The Navy List*, published annually from 1807 to 1989, listing active and retired officers of the Royal Navy. Until 1939 Canadian naval officers are included. The issues up to 1924 contain information about ships, medals, decorations, and dress regulations. There are similar annual lists of officers for the British army from 1758 to 1989 and for the Royal Air Force from 1939 to 1989.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission published more than 100 volumes in the series *War graves of the British Empire*. Cemeteries in about 60 countries are listed in the registers, with the names and grave locations for the dead of both World Wars. Each entry provides name,

rank, regiment, date and place of death, age and names and addresses of nearest relatives.

City directories from many cities, some going back to the 19th century, and old newspapers are other valuable sources of information. The Library has microfilm collections of more than 2,300 newspapers from every province and territory. If you know the date and place of death of an ancestor, you can look in the local newspaper to see if there was a report of the death, and perhaps information about the person's life and family. Willis Burwell described in the Fall 1997 issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* how an obituary from the *Pembroke Observer* of January 1913 helped him to track down some missing ancestors.

If you are planning to consult newspaper microfilms, bring a notebook and pencils, and probably a magnifying glass. Some newspapers are hard to read. If you find a story of interest, you can order a photocopy but it may take a day or two before you can pick it up.

There is no charge to obtain a user card for the National Library of Canada which will permit you to use the reading room and the adjoining microfilm room seven days a week between 7 am and 11 pm. Ask for a user card at the reception desk in the front lobby and be prepared to show some identification. It's a good idea to ask for a research pass for the National Archives at the same time. During the day it's not a problem to visit the Archives on the third floor, but after hours you need a separate pass.

When you sign in at the security desk on the main floor you receive a key for a locker where you can leave your coat. There is a coin-operated photocopying machine on the second floor, beside the reading room. You can make photocopies yourself from books but you have to fill out a form and wait for photocopies from microfilm. There are pay phones and washrooms on each floor and during the day, you can buy food and drinks in the fifth floor cafeteria. Parking space is limited but there is frequent bus service on Slater and Albert streets. Bay street is the nearest stop for the National Library.

Take some time to explore this department store of knowledge. When you're looking for clues about missing ancestors, the National Library of Canada and its helpful staff are ready to open doors that you may not even know existed. ■

## *The Irish in America*

An historic new film will have its world premiere on PBS on three consecutive nights: 26-28 January 1998. 'The Irish in America: Long Journey Home' is billed as an epic six-hour television event by Academy Award winning film maker Thomas Lennon in association with WGBH Television Boston. It chronicles the role the millions of Irish immigrants have played in shaping America; from the potato famine of 1845-47, when 25% of the population of Ireland fled their country, mostly to the USA, to the present day.

The film includes powerful Irish music folk rhythms by some of today's biggest Irish talents as well as rare black and white photos and film footage.



TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES  
COLUMNS***News from 395 Wellington*** – Mary M. Nash**Gleanings from the National Archives of Canada**

*[The fifth in a series of selected brochures from the Catalogue of ns Publication in the Public Archives of Canada, published in 1931 (the Casey catalogue), dealing with the politics of canals in Canada and elsewhere. The numbers at the beginning of each entry refer to their numbers in the catalogue, which can be consulted in the Special Collections Reading Room, fourth floor, the National Library, 395 Wellington Street in Ottawa]*

**C**asey no. 1-1485. A speech on the improvement of the Shannon, being a continuation of the debate in the House of Commons on 12 May 1835, giving a comparative view of the navigation of the Rideau Canal and the River Shannon in Ireland, and the value of a connection by steam packets, with British North America. It includes maps and tables comparing government expenditures on water communications between the Shannon and British North America and the other colonies of; Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, as well as the effects on trans-Atlantic traffic. London: J. Bain, 1 Haymarket; W. Curry, Dublin; T. Kaye, Liverpool, 1835.

***Local Collections*** – Lana Shaw**Monument and Plaque Honour Dr. Robert Legget**

**O**n Monday, October 20, 1997 a monument and plaque was dedicated to historian, author and engineer Dr. Robert Legget, in front of the Bytown Museum at the Ottawa Locks. The idea of this concrete monument to honour the life and work of Robert Legget, arose from the wishes of a few members of the Ottawa Geotechnical Group and as part of the activities of the 50th Canadian Geotechnical Conference held in Ottawa. Gordon McRostie, who chaired the committee, organized a ceremony in front of the monument with speeches by Mr. James Graham, President of the Ottawa Geotechnical Group, Mr. Peter Miliken, MP for Kingston and the Islands, and Mr. David Legget, son of Robert Legget.

This monument project gave friends of Dr. Legget a chance to symbolically participate, by either sending in a small piece of rock from their own area or by cracking a piece provided by Mr. McRostie. Pieces of rock were contributed from about 200 friends from all over Canada, the USA, Scotland, England, Switzerland, Italy and Australia. It was a proud moment as this monument to an outstanding Canadian was unveiled for friends to remember and visitors to learn of and appreciate.

*[Lana Shaw is Director/Curator of the Bytown Museum]*

Casey no. 2-3930. Canada's Canal problem and its solution; a pamphlet produced by the Toronto Board of Trade, 1912.

Casey no. 2-3929. Canada's Canal problem and its solution. A reply to the Toronto Board of Trade. Pointing out in detail the inaccuracies contained in Casey no. 2-2930

**Library Acquisitions**

A generous donation from the Ontario Genealogical Society has enabled the Library to order a selection of books of interest to genealogists. As of 3 December 1997 the following titles have been received:

Available at the Reference room, Genealogy Desk:

*Repertoire des officiers de milice du Bas-Canada, 1830—1848*

*The CEF Roll of Honour* (First World War soldiers who died on active service, or as a result of their service.)

Available in the Reading Room:

*Alberta Index to Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths 1870 to 1905 (Volume 1)*

*District Marriage Registers of Ontario (early 1800s)*



**The Legget Monument**

## ***The BIFHSGO Library*** Louise Anderson

### **Library Service**

Interest in our library has certainly increased, it now takes three tables to display our inventory, and a growing number of members are spending time before and after the meeting to check their contents. No loans are permitted at this time, but the growing interest has intensified the search for a practicable way to improve members' access.

### **Donations**

We continue to receive magazines and other documents to add to our library holdings and make available at our monthly meetings, where anyone can review them. Many thanks to the donors. If you would like to make a donation of publications to our society, please make it during any of our monthly meetings or write to us.

### **Library Acquisitions**

We have just received a package from the Federation of Family History Societies (FFHS) containing, once again, those precious booklets from their publishers. Here are four new titles added to our Library Holdings:

**An Introduction to Reading Old Title Deeds** (by Julian Cornwall, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 1997). Besides the civil registration, census returns and church records familiar to researchers, we often overlook the long bulky survey of the title deeds to real properties. This booklet will facilitate the abstraction of informal facts but first, the reader has to understand the structure of those lengthy and repetitive documents. An interesting glossary of words used in deeds is provided.

## ***The Printed Page*** – Helen Garson

### **From the Scottish Genealogist**

**Scottish Epitaphs and Images from Scottish Graveyards** by Betty Willsher. vi+122pp, illustrations, ISBN 0-86241-591-8. Canongate Books Ltd., Edinburgh, £10.99.

The complete review of this book is in the June 1997 edition of the *Scottish Genealogist*. This author has published three previous works on gravestones and graveyards. All four books are highly recommended by the reviewer.

### **Reviews from the Family History News, Third Quarter (August) Issue, 1997.**

**Genealogical Research in Nova Scotia**, by Terrance M. Punch. Nimbus Publishing Limited, PO Box 9301, Station A, Halifax, NS. B3K 5N5. ISBN 0-919380-29-8. Price currently \$10.95 plus HST (now in reprint).

This is an excellent research reference book for the Province of Nova Scotia.

**Pioneer Profiles of New Brunswick Settlers**, by Charlotte Gourlay Robinson. Mika Publishing Company, Belleville, ON. Price \$19.99 ISBN 0-919303-44-7. Can be purchased from *Global Genealogy Supply*, 158 Laurier Avenue, Milton, ON, L9T 4S2.

**Coroners' Records in England and Wales** (by Jeremy Gibson and Colin Rogers, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 1997). The two authors undertook the monumental job to initiate a first list for the coroners' records available in England and Wales. A good history of the coroners' duties since 1194 is provided in the introduction. The information has been gathered by each respective county, then subdivided by time periods, and listed by the different offices in the areas.

**A Genealogical Bibliography: Volume 3, Kent Family Histories and Pedigrees** (by Stuart A. Raymond, 1997). This volume provides its readers with tons of references to specific families. It also lists genealogical directories, biographical dictionaries, visitation and other pedigree collections, heraldry, diaries, letters, accounts, and family histories. Useful indexes are provided for author, family name, and place.

**Bishops' Transcripts and Marriage Licences, Bonds and Allegations** (by Jeremy Gibson, 4th edition, 1997). As stated in the introduction by the author: "This is a guide to the location of Bishops' Transcripts and of the records connected with the issue of Marriage Licences. It also describes any abstracts, calendars and indexes to the latter, published or unpublished, and when these are lacking, gives an indication of the arrangement of the surviving original documents. For Bishops' Transcripts, reference is given to lists of parishes giving covering dates or more precise indication of exactly what years exist." ■

This book has some insights into life in New Brunswick in the 18<sup>th</sup> century as seen through the eyes of the 'first ladies' and would set the background for those researching their ancestors from around that time and place.

**Over the Mountain and Down to the Bay**, written and published by the *Margaretsville Women's Institute*, Margaretsville, NS. B0S 1N0. ISBN 0-9696181-0-7. Price \$20 plus shipping and handling. 354 pages.

In the words of the reviewer, this is a definite must for anyone with an interest in this area and it makes for wonderful reading.

**Books You Need to Do Genealogy in Ontario**, an annotated bibliography, by Ryan Taylor. Round Tower Books, Box 12407, Fort Wayne, Ind U.S.A. Price \$9. ISBN 0-9643925-1-8. Can be purchased from *Global Genealogy Supply*, 158 Laurier Avenue, Milton, ON, L9T 4S2.

If you are looking for an excellent reference for research in Ontario, check out this book.

**Irish Emigration and Canadian Settlement, Patterns, Links and Letters**, by Cecil J. Houston and William J. Smyth. University of Toronto Press, Toronto, ON. Price \$9. ISBN 0-8020-6910-X.

This book is highly recommended by the reviewer for its candid approach and documentation of Irish emigration.

**From the Family History News and Digest, September 1997, Vol 11, No 2.**

Biographical Resources at the Hudson's Bay Company Archives, Volume One, by Elizabeth Briggs and Anne Morton. Published by Westgarth, 46 Burnhill Bay, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 5N3, 1996, A4, paperback, comb-bound, 197pp. No price. ISBN 0-9697453-2-X.

This is the first of three planned volumes: one and two for biographical sources; three for indexes and finding aids. The records date from 1671. They are complex and numerous including service contracts, registers, correspondence, wills and photographs etc. This book seeks to explain the record categories with examples of each.

**Federation Publications.** The federation publishes a series of books and booklets, 'Basic Facts About...' Some of the subjects are *Using the Family Records Centre, Using Archives, Using Death and Burial Records for Family Historians, Using Merchant Ship Records for Family Historians, Family History Research in Lancashire* etc.. Check out the newsletter for more details and for other book reviews too numerous to mention.

**From the Genealogists' Magazine, September, 1997.**

Will indexes and other probate material in the Library of the Society of Genealogists, by Nicholas Newington-Irving. *Library Sources No. 8, Society of Genealogists, 1996. xii+164pp, £9.25 plus £1.85 p&p, UK and overseas surface mail.*

This is an invaluable guide with a 'How to use' section. Read the review for a detailed report.

**From Forum, Fall 1997**

Your Scottish Ancestry: A Guide for North Americans, by Sherry Irvine. Published by Ancestry Inc, P.O. Box 476, Salt Lake City, UT, 84110-0476. 253pp, illustrations, index, maps, tables. Soft-cover. \$17.95 plus \$4 p&h.

The reviewer recommends this book as the book for Scottish research.

**From the National Genealogical Society Quarter**

Genealogy in Ontario: Searching the Records (3rd edition) by Brenda Dougall Merriman. Published by the Ontario Genealogical Society; 40 Orchard View Boulevard, Suite 102; Toronto, ON, M4R 1B9. xiv+278p., appendices, illustrations, index, maps, photographs. Softback. \$25 plus \$3.

This concise, comprehensive and well-documented book is most highly recommended above all others.

**Extracts and Digests from other newsletters and Publications**

(Publications and articles referred to in this column may be consulted at the BIFHSGO library table during the monthly Saturday morning meetings.)

**News from Canadian Societies**

Family History News, Third Quarter(August) Issue 1997 Vol 3 No 3.

In this edition, there is an article on how to begin your research in Ontario. This is the sixth article in a series dealing with research in Canada. *Immigration and Ship's Passenger Lists* by Gabrielle Blaschuk gives sources of the various records. Check page 39 for an extensive list of Internet sites.

CIP, Forthcoming Books, National Library of Canada, October 1997. The section on Genealogy lists five books on the listing and indexing of various cemeteries by D. M. Allan. A book on the Lechtziers family and another on Jean Simard are also mentioned.

**News from the United Kingdom**

The Scottish Genealogist, June 1997, Vol. XLIV No. 2. Have you ever referenced the *Death Index at New Register House* and been referred to the *Marine Death Register*? Check out the article on page 59. Not all those registered as drowned suffered such a fate. On page 75 there is a table listing changes in statutory fees charged by the Registrars of Birth, Deaths and Marriages as of 1 April, 1997. On page 77, Russell Cockburn has listed nine of about forty web sites on genealogy. He has listed his e-mail address for those who may wish to contact him.

The Federation of Family History Societies, Meeting of the Council, 6 September, 1997. The annual reports give an update on the status of the National Burial Indexing Project, the recording of Monumental Inscriptions in England, Wales and N. Ireland and new publications. There is also a discussion paper on *Family History Societies, The Federation and the Internet* which delves into Web pages, copyright and the advantages of the Internet.

**News from the United States**

International Society for British Genealogy and Family History, Newsletter Vol. 19, issue 3, July-Sept, 1997. On the front page of this publication, there is an informative article entitled '*Illegitimacy and its Records*' by Jean A. Cole. On page 40, there are notes on the *General Register Office in Scotland*, websites and *British Telecommunications Archives*. Robert Starratt, who recently was a guest speaker at the Fall Conference, has written an article, on page 41, entitled '*A Neutral New York Loyalist in Nova Scotia*'. On page 45, there are details of the *Reader Services News Service* now available at the *Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI)*. A column, 'Did you know', on page 48, provides the latest updates on the National Library of Scotland Remodel, the 1881 Census Index Scotland National Surname Index, PAF version 3.0, Miscellaneous Birth Marriage and Death Indexes from the Registrar General England and Wales, Family History and Genealogy Training available on the Internet and abstracts of Some Early British Newspapers and Magazines.

Forum, Vol 9 No 2, Summer 1997. Page 3, '*Where in Cyberspace are We?*' looks at the vast search environment provided by Internet but notes the lack of a research environment. '*Internet for Greenhorns*' on page 4, gives us an overview of the many facets of the Internet and the benefits accruing to genealogists. ■

## ***Sharing Your Family History Interests***

– Jim Shearon

### **The Story of the Two Marys**

Sometimes you read something and it doesn't really sink in until it becomes personal. I was that way about child mortality in the 19th century until I found out about the two Marys.

When I was growing up, my mother would take us to visit Aunt Bessie or Aunt Mary, my father's sisters who lived in Montreal. Bessie was the elder of the two aunts, a big woman with a distinctive Scots accent. She often told me stories about my father.

Many years later, when Bessie died, her daughter Helen gave me a family photo taken in the late 1890s when Bessie was a child of three or four. Father and mother are seen with eight children, including twin babies. The names are written on the back of the photo. Bessie is seated next to her father and behind her is Mary, who appears to be 12 or 13 years old.

That photograph with the names of ten of my ancestors started me tracing my father's family. Over a period of many months, I wrote back and forth to the General Register Office in Edinburgh.

I obtained the marriage certificate for the parents and my father's birth certificate and, one by one, the birth certifi-

icates of the children in the picture. Bessie (Elizabeth), born in 1892, was in the picture. The twins, one on each parents knee, were born in 1896. My father, born in 1898, was not in the photo. So I guessed that the picture was taken in 1896 or 1897.

The next birth certificate I received was for Mary, born April 27, 1901. But how could that be? Mary was in the photo that apparently had been taken before she was born. I looked again at the birth certificate. Yes, those were her parents, Michael Shearon and Elizabeth (Murray) and the address was the same as my father's birth certificate, 8 Gladstone Place, Bell Street, Airdrie.

I wrote again and received another birth certificate for Mary Shearon, born in 1883 to the same parents. More inquiries led to death certificates revealing that in addition to the eight children in the photo, three others had died as infants and the names of two of them, Jane and Annie, had been passed on to later children.

Mary, who was in the photo, died in 1898. Her name was given to the girl born in 1901 who became my aunt. Why was that name so important that the parents wanted to keep it alive by passing it to another child? How many other families did the same thing? Perhaps your father or mother had the same name as a previous child? Now, if I hear someone talking about child mortality in the 19th century, I think of the two Marys. ■

### ***Family History Events*** Helen Garson

*February 15–22, 1998, Salt Lake City: Group Visit to Salt Lake City Family History Library.* For details, write Bill Linder, 4615 9<sup>th</sup> Street South, Arlington, VA 22204–5922 or [BLinder777@aol.com](mailto:BLinder777@aol.com)

*February 7, 1998, Florida: Golden Rules: Rethinking the Basics of Genealogy* and two other topics, presented in a five hour seminar by the Imperial Polk Genealogical Society of Lakeland, Florida. Info: Tel: (941) 858–0996, FAX (941) 853–3442 or write IPGS, Box 10, Kathleen, FL 33849.

*April 16–18, 1998, Columbus, Ohio: 37<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Ohio Genealogical Society.* For information contact: OGS, P.O. Box 2625, Mansfield, OH 44906–0625. Tel: (419) 522–9077.

*April 28, 1998, Scotland: People, Places and Peregrinations,* Scottish Association of Family History Societies, Dumfries, Scotland. Info: Tel. 01644 440279, e-mail: [biholland@aol.com](mailto:biholland@aol.com)

*May 2 and 3, 1998, England: Society of Genealogists' Annual Fair,* the Royal Horticultural Hall, London

England. Contact Jeanne Bunting at : [firgrove@compuserve.com](mailto:firgrove@compuserve.com)

*May 6–May 9, 1998, USA: Annual Convention of the US National Genealogical Society,* Denver, Colorado. Contact the NGS at: [76702.2417@compuserve.com](mailto:76702.2417@compuserve.com) or write NGS 98 Conference Registration Brochure, 4527 17<sup>th</sup> Street North, Arlington, VA 22207 –2399. Tel: (703) 525–0050. FAX (703) 525–0052.

*August 19–22, 1998, USA: Annual Conference of Federation of Genealogical Societies,* Cincinnati, Ohio. Contact FGS Business Office, P.O. Box 820220, Richardson, TX 75083–0220. Tel/Fax: (972) 907–9727. E-mail: [fgs-office@fgs.org](mailto:fgs-office@fgs.org) or see FGS homepage: <http://www.fgs.org>

*October 1998, USA: Fifth New England Regional Genealogical Conference,* in Portland Maine. <http://users.rootsweb.com/~maplymou/conf/confmain.htm>

*Mar 28–2 April 2000, England: From Domesday to Database* at Marlborough College. Contact, Wiltshire Family History Society Workroom, 10 Castle Lane, Devizes, England UK, SN10 1HU. ■

### ***Loyalist Mohawk Valley Trip***

Two of our members, are organizing a four day loyalist bus trip to the Mohawk Valley on 2– 5 October 1998. The tour will visit historic sites in Amsterdam, Johnstown, Schoharie, Herkimer, Oriskany and Rome and will include the Butler home, Johnson Hall, Fort Johnson, the Old Stone Fort Museum, the Stone Arabia Churches, the Old Palatine Church, the Oriskany Battlefield, and Fort Stanwix. The trip will cost \$C300 per person, for further information call Edward Kipp (613) 824-1942 or George Anderson (613) 226-6348 or e-mail [Andrew1@magma.com](mailto:Andrew1@magma.com).

FAMILY HISTORY CENTRE  
COLUMNS

***News from The Ottawa Family History Centre (The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) – Roy Litchfield***

**New Executive Committee**

Sister Patricia Trudel, Director, Ottawa Family History Centre, recently advised BIFHSGO of the appointments of four new people to executive positions at the Centre. They include Roy Litchfield as Patron Services Co-ordinator; Eleanor King as Technical Services Co-ordinator; Lois Scott as Training Co-ordinator; and Brenda Bowman as Assistant to the Director. These new additions nicely round out the executive committee which also includes Norman Gee as Finance Officer and Juanita Karsh in charge of Supplies. The executive committee of the Ottawa Family History Centre have made it their aim to improve the overall operations of the Centre which is established to help all

those interested in identifying their ancestors.  
**Ancestral File**

One way in which the Centre measures its effectiveness is when Church members and community patrons contribute their family-linked research to Ancestral File. As many patrons know, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints maintains a centrally managed database (Ancestral File) which consists of pedigree and family group records electronically submitted to the Church. This forms an important source of research of previously compiled records. The Centre would like to encourage patrons to submit their records to Ancestral File. This will allow others to have access to the research which has already been done on a given family line. Information about how to contribute or how to correct information in Ancestral File is available at the Centre. ■

***It's time to renew your BIFHSGO Membership!***

Yes, that's what your personalized Renewal Form inserted in this Winter edition in *Anglo-Celtic Roots* is all about: it's time to take out your 1998 membership in BIFHSGO. Please action your renewal *now!* The Form contains all the details.

BIFHSGO Membership is on a calendar year basis, and a year passes fast. Your 1998 Membership will include:

- ▶ 1998 editions of the Society's quarterly journal, *Anglo-Celtic Roots*
- ▶ Ten two-hour monthly family history programs
- ▶ Discounted conference fee and course fee
- ▶ Free query and advisory services
- ▶ Access to BIFHSGO's Internet Users' Group
- ▶ Discount on the Society's annual *Anglo-Celtic Annals: Conference Proceedings, 1998*
- ▶ Discounts from family history publishers by citing BIFHSGO number
- ▶ Meeting sociable people who share your interests!

Membership is a real bargain for an affordable \$20 (Individual), \$25 (Family) or \$15 (Institutional). The Society has held last year's rates, although it is becoming increasingly difficult to do so. Membership renewal is the most important factor in avoiding an increase in membership rates.

This edition of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* is being sent to all 1997 members as a final courtesy

Membership dues received in 1997 prior to November 1 were credited to 1997 Membership; dues received on or after November 1, 1997 were or will be credited to 1998 Membership. If you have any doubts about your membership year, check your current BIFHSGO Membership Card. Or call Ralph Davis, Vice-President (Membership) at 825-2528.

***Did You Know***

The Library of Congress will send you a print out of all family Histories they have of a given surname. Send a SASE to: Library of Congress, Family History Division, Washington, DC 20541. Please limit your request to one surname. You can search their catalogue directly at <http://lcweb.loc.gov>

SATURDAY MEETINGS  
FEATURE ARTICLE

## Hong Kong Soldiers Remembered

PERCY BATESON WITH DERRILL HENDERSON

On 8 November, three days before Remembrance Day, we had an appropriate and very moving talk from Derrill Henderson entitled 'Hong Kong Soldiers Remembered', the story of one of the most tortured and least remembered group of heroes Canada has ever known. Derrill whose father, was a member of the Royal Rifles of Canada and a Hong Kong survivor came, as did the majority of his Regiment, from the Eastern Townships of Quebec. Together with the Winnipeg Grenadiers, mainly from the Prairies, and some support troops (Brigade Headquarters), including two nursing sisters, they made up the baleful "C" Force. Half trained and lacking equipment, this hastily formed force was shipped to Hong Kong to reinforce the totally inadequate garrison. On 16 November 1941, they arrived at Hong Kong and on 7 December, one day before the bombing of Pearl Harbour, the Japanese launched their attack.

Owing to the obtuse and incompetent attitude of the Garrison Commander, General Maltby, even the most elementary precautions to protect civilians had not been taken. The defenders had little weaponry or ammunition and were forced to comply with a substandard defence plan. Despite the heroic efforts of the Canadian, British, Indian and Chinese soldiers, they were forced to surrender on Christmas Day 1941. It was then that the atrocities began; upon entering Stanley Hospital the Japanese bayoneted anyone who could not get out of bed, shot many for no apparent reason and raped and murdered many of the nurses.

Approximately 10,000 prisoners were herded into an abandoned factory and left to fend for themselves without

food or medical supplies. Later they were put to work and only those who worked were given food; one ball of rice per day. The plight of the prisoners in Hong Kong was dreadful enough but it was nothing compared to that suffered by the unlucky ones shipped to Japan to work for the Japanese war effort. The only word to describe their existence was slavery. They worked in coal mines, ship yards and foundries; assigned impossible tasks, like carrying two hundred pound loads, and subjected to continual beatings and systematic starvation. Lacking blankets they huddled together at night when the temperature often fell well below freezing. Deprived of food they ate grasshoppers, snakes and rats. The miracle was that any survived until 1945 when Japan was bombed into submission. The Japanese kept no records but it is generally agreed that of the 1,846 Canadians who were taken prisoner only 1,459 survived. Less than 400 are alive today, many died prematurely due to the starvation and maltreatment of their years in captivity.

*[ Derrill Henderson's father, uncle, god-father, and brother-in-law, were all Hong Kong veterans from the small town of Richmond, PQ (population 6,000), which, with the immediate surrounding area, sent 34 soldiers to Hong Kong. This youthful, personal experience embedded in his mind the tragedy of Hong Kong and its role in history and as a result he has dedicated himself to ensuring it is never forgotten. He is currently President of the Hong Kong Veterans Commemorative Association, a national association of sons, daughters, widows and extended families of Hong Kong Veterans and other interested individuals.]* ■

### Table Talk – Jim Heal

Part of the features of our Saturday morning meetings are the **Discovery and Sales Tables** including the England and Wales, Ireland, Scotland and Periodical tables normally manned by: Laurie COX and JOHN SAYERS (England-Wales); Jean BROADFOOT, Pat SLOAN and Jim LYNN (Ireland); John HAY and Hugh REEKIE (Scotland); and Alan RAYBURN (Periodicals). The Membership Table is usually manned by our Vice-President Membership; Ralph DAVIS. The Sales table is the responsibility of the Associate Director, Publications Distribution; Louise ANDERSON. In this issue of Anglo-Celtic Roots we would like to introduce the latter, Louise ANDERSON.

Louise is one of the most cheerful, enthusiastic, willing and hard working volunteers in our Society. Not only does she look after the distribution and sale of our publications, but she is the custodian of our growing library, stores the periodicals for Alan Rayburn, takes photographs at the Fall Conferences and other events, delivers mail, looks after our stationery supplies, etc. etc.

Louise Anderson, formerly JUTRAS, is a native of Baie-du-Febvre near Trois Rivières, Quebec, where she was raised and received her early education. She attended Sherbrooke CEGEP for four years and then earned a Bachelor of Building Engineering degree at Concordia University, Montreal. Following graduation in 1987 she joined the Department of Public Works in Ottawa where she was employed for almost nine years. She retired from the public service in 1995 and has since been self employed. She has been upgrading her computer skills by taking Computer Programming and Graphic Design courses at Algonquin College. Louise and her husband, David, a native of Hamilton, live in Kanata.

Louise has been interested in family history since childhood, and has collected numerous family mementos and photographs as well as genealogical data. Her surnames of interest include: YERGEAU, from Massachusetts to Quebec in the 1890s; JUTRAS and CAYA, Trois-Rivières area since the 1600s; ANDERSON, London, England from the 1750s; and WAITE, South Shields near Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, England.

Thank you for all your help, Louise. ■



BIFHSGO NEWS  
COLUMNS

### *The Helping Hand* – A. Bernice Severson

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) seeks to assist its members and others in two separate ways. The first is our courses. We have had a number of very successful six week courses in the last three years. Interest has been high and judging from the response received, those who have participated have been enthusiastic about the quality of the courses offered and have found them helpful.

We are planning a course to begin on January 24, 1998. It will be of six weeks duration, running for the last two Saturdays in January, and for four Saturdays in February. The cost is \$30 for members of sponsoring organizations and \$35 for others. The limit is 30 participants. If you would like take the course please phone me at (613) 596-0550. Or call our BIFHSGO number 224-9868. The recording device will take your request and someone will get back to you. Or write to me at BIFHSGO; PO BOX 38026; Ottawa ON K2C 1N0.

The second way we seek to assist is with our Enquiry program. With your membership you have free query and advisory services. You can have your requests published in *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. The Society has a board member whose responsibility it is to reply to queries and other enquiries. We answer enquiries and requests received by mail or phone

In the last two months there have been several enquiries from Britain and Australia. It's encouraging to find that knowledge of our society is reaching so far away. The following requests for information have been received:

*Mrs G.B. Tripp*, 14 Pilgrims View, Allkerden Lane, Greenhithe, Kent, England is looking for a death certificate for EDITH VICTORIA BARBER née MARSH who died and is buried in Ontario. While we do not usually do actual research, in this case we sent her a copy of the information requested, together with instructions on finding similar information using the Vital Statistics Records available at any local Family History Centre.

*David Price and Michael Wilmot*, 4 Purbeck Close, Ayles-

bury, Bucks, England, HP219UU are seeking information about HERBERT ASHLEY WILMOT, who died in 1935 and is buried at Utica, Ontario. They want information about his life in Canada. Information regarding how to research in Ontario has been sent but if you have any knowledge about this individual please write to the above address.

*A.J. Simmons*, 53 Drayton Rd. Toowoomba, Queensland, Australia, 4350 is looking for information about ALEX-ANDER TOSH. Again we have sent information and suggestions, if you have any information about this individual please write to the above address.

*Corinne Villemere*, 112-124 Alice St., Bracebridge, Ontario saw our address in 'NAME SEARCHER MONTHLY'. She is hunting for persons who might be researching the name WOODHAMS. Specifically she is interested in LETITIA ANN WOODHAMS and would like to communicate with anyone who may have published a family history or is currently researching the Woodhams name.

The following requests were culled from other publications and are included in the hope that someone may be able to help.

*ROSHER*, specifically WINIFRED ROSHER who left St Johns Orphanage in Ipswich, Suffolk, England, for 'service' in Ontario about 1910-1914. She married and had a family, possibly four sons who served in the Canadian Army during the Second World War. Any help would be appreciated. Please write to DENIS ROSHER, Oakview, Bay Gillingham, Dorset, UK, SP8 4EP.

*SARAH TROW*, known as SALLY, born Shropshire, 6 October 1877 died 1938, emigrated to Canada 22 July 1909 after working on trans-Atlantic liners as a maid. Married PETER, surname unknown, who worked in lumber and had a wooden leg. Please write to John P. Darling, 137 Bicester Road, Aylesbury, Bucks, HP193BA, England.

I should like to end this article with our policy about queries. We do not as a rule do actual research. Rather we send suggestions to the person making the enquiry and provide a helping hand by disseminating their requests via this publication. We hope this policy together with our excellent courses will indeed assist you. ☐

### *Our Publishing* – John Townesend

In this column we have been reviewing contents of the *BIFHSGO Publishing Standards* that could assist you in the publication of your family history. In the Summer and Fall editions, we reviewed some typesetting conventions that might offer some 'polish' to your work.

I would like now to turn toward content of the *Publishing Standards* that may be particularly helpful to Members as they contemplate submitting materials for inclusion in *Anglo-Celtic Roots* or *Anglo-Celtic Annals*. These standards address Subject-matter relevance, Subject-matter Professionalism, and submitting manuscripts for publication.

At the outset, perhaps I should emphasize that the purpose of the *Standards* is to build and maintain high

quality Society publications; that is, to best assure that they offer a significant membership benefit. Should this sound intimidating for the prospective contributor, may I assure you that it really isn't. Numerous members can attest to having liaised with Editorial Team members to polish their submissions toward to the achievement of mutually-shared objectives.

#### **Subject Matter Relevance**

The content of *Roots* and *Annals* is relevant if it contributes to our Society's *Purpose, Objectives and Activities*; that is, if it encourages or facilitates research into and publication of family histories by people who have ancestors in the British Isles; if it furthers Canadian and British Isles family and social history; and if it contains genealogical research findings, as well as information on research and techniques.

### Subject-Matter Professionalism

Here are some of the measures of professionalism in a manuscript submitted for publication: Does the manuscript's subject-matter meet the above relevance standards? Does it contribute significantly and substantively to the literature on relevant Canadian/British Isles family and social history? Or does it contribute to the understanding or improvement of associated research practice? And finally—does it convey its message clearly and concisely? And does it convey technical information understandably?

The Editorial Team acts as the Reader's agent in applying these *Standards*. If you feel that particular *Roots* or *Annals* content either significantly achieves or falls below the *Standards* please let us know. Otherwise we can only guess. The *Standards* also contain a mechanism for the independent written evaluation of a manuscript should this be helpful, understanding that the Editor's decision is always ultimately final. The final measure on publication quality is that camera-ready copies of all editions of all BIFHSGO title publications are subject to review by the Vice-President (Publishing) and the Society President, or their delegates.

### Meet Your Board – A Bernice Severson

This issue will profile two more of the founding members of BIFHSGO.

**Robert Archibald Campbell**, known as Bob. He was the first membership chairman, and as such had a lot to do with organizing the membership forms, the membership cards and the books which contain all the information given to the Society by you, the members, when you joined. Bob served as Director in charge of membership for the first two years. During that time he was usually the first person to greet you at the regular Saturday morning meetings. Since then he has been a volunteer. For the first few issues of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, Bob had a column entitled, *Members and Interest*. These columns are very useful, so check your back issues of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*.

A valley native, Bob was born in Renfrew County, where he received his elementary and secondary education. His time at Queen's University was interrupted by service in the Royal Canadian Artillery. He returned to Queen's and graduated with a degree in Engineering Chemistry in 1949, and a MSc in Physical Chemistry in 1951.

Bob joined the Mines Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources where he had a distinguished career. Jointly, with two others, he holds a patent on a process for reducing iron ore. Retiring from the public service in 1980, Bob now spends most of his time at genealogy.

Bob and his wife Vivian live in Ottawa. They have two sons and two grandchildren. Bob's interest in genealogy began in the late 1970 when he began searching for BLAIRS (his mother's family) initially to help a Blair relative from Oregon. Other families of interest to Bob are Scottish, (CAMPBELL, MCGREGOR, CAMERON, DOUGALL). He has English ancestors, the Gibbons and a couple from Ireland; CONNERY and POTTER. Bob is also searching

### Submitting Manuscripts for Publication

While the *Standards* call for a maximum article length of 1,500 words, this is at best a guideline. Some very worthwhile articles are less; while others—say a feature article or a Saturday talk—need to be longer in order to convey their message effectively. Length is something to be discussed with the Editor; overall space allocation within a particular edition being one factor among others. Accompanying pictures and other graphics are always welcome. But they take column space as well, and so have to be factored into the article length equation. A brief biographical sketch is helpful to let the Reader know something about the author.

A handout *Anglo-Celtic Roots Contributor's Information* is available which contains further information—for example, on Copyright and Circulation—as does page (ii) of *Roots*.

And a final word—if you have a topic that you believe might interest others, then let's hear from *you!* That way we can feed each other. ■

his wife's family, particularly the GOFFS from Norfolk and LUTTIS from the Orkney Islands. Bob is a member of both the Irish and Scottish groups of the Ottawa Branch of OGS and of the Internet group of BIFHSGO.

Our second founding member is **Kenneth Collins**. Ken published his Ahnentafel chart in the Spring 1996 issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. A look at this will convince you that here we have a very dedicated and thorough genealogist. Ken refers to himself as a true Yankee, and a glance at his chart will show that his roots go deep into the early days of the New England States. In more recent times those of us in the Ottawa Valley have cause to be grateful to Ken Collins for work with the Cemetery Project. Initially, very few cemeteries had ever been recorded. Questionnaires had to be designed and sent out to all known Genealogical and Historical Societies. By 1974 the provincial cemetery list showed about 1800 cemeteries. As OGS grew so did the list until in 1982 it was nearly 5000. This was due in great part to the efforts of Ken Collins.

He has served as Chairman/President of the Ottawa Branch of OGS, where, as he says, at that time, he did the printing in his basement, as well as all the typing. Here is a short summary of his appointments: Editor of Branch News, 1972–77; Publisher and Printer, 1972–82; Chairman, 1973–75; Secretary, 1975–77. In the OGS he has served as Vice-President, President, Cemetery Coordinator, Director Region VIII and Provincial Director. He has been a life member of OGS for some years.

Ken was among the founding members of BIFHSGO. He became a Director at large and was unstinting in giving of his vast experience in helping to steer the newly formed society through its first two years. Know that we all appreciate your efforts Ken! ■

### *Our Volunteers* – Jim Heal

**B**ob Lamoureux, an early BIFHSGO member, is another volunteer who has provided valuable help at our first three Fall Conferences as well as at the monthly general meetings. He served as Assistant Coordinator for the 1997 Fall Conference.

Robert C. Lamoureux was born at Noranda, Quebec, where his father was a miner, and was raised and educated at various mining towns in north western Quebec. He joined the Canadian Army in 1961 and spent 32 years in the Postal Corps before retiring with the rank of Major in 1994. He is married to the former Patricia REID of Scotland. They have four children: Chris, Marc, James and Jeremy.

Bob became interested in family history in 1992 while stationed at Canadian Forces Base Trenton and joined the Quinte Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society. Following his transfer to Ottawa he joined the Ottawa Branch, OGS, and

served one year as its Program Coordinator. He has since been active with the Ottawa Branch's Computer, Irish and Scottish Special Interest Groups, as well as with BIFHSGO. He is also a member of the Quebec Family History Society and the Societe Franco Ontarienne d'histoire à genealogie. His surnames of interest include: LAMOUREUX, which can be traced back to Louis Lamoureux who came to Quebec in the 1600s; PARE, whose lineage goes back to Robert Pare, who also settled in Quebec in the 1600s; FORTIN, of La Beauce in Quebec's Eastern Townships; CAMPBELL, who settled along the Montreal South Shore over 200 years ago; and FLANAGAN of County Galway, Ireland.

Thank you Bob for your cooperation and initiative in performing numerous behind the scene tasks that have helped make our Fall Conferences and Saturday morning meetings successful. ■

### *Can You Help?* – Ralph Davis

**T**he British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa has the finest collection of volunteers in the area. Intelligent, generous people working together for the benefit of all the membership. In spite of this, we lack one thing. You! That's right! You. You are the missing link for a better society.

We are in need of several people to fill key positions in many different and challenging areas. Special talents are not required, but welcomed if applicable. The ability to jump in and take an active part is the only real requirement.

If you feel you can spare a few hours per month we would appreciate hearing from you. The following positions are waiting for your abilities and ideas.

**ASSOCIATE EDITOR** – An energetic person to assist our *Anglo-Celtic Roots* editor in the preparation of this publication. Previous experience in writing and editing would be welcomed but is not necessary. This opportunity has the added benefit of seeing your work in print and



distributed to all members. For complete details of this exciting position please contact Percy Bateson at 526-0136 or bateson@cyberus.ca. You can make a difference!

**HOME CHILDREN PROJECT VOLUNTEERS** – Several energetic people are required to assist in BIFHSGO's mega project. John Sayers and his assistants have taken on the task of recording the names of all the Home Children that entered this country from Britain in the 19th and 20th centuries. If you can spend a few hours at the National Library transcribing names from microfilm, please give John Sayers a call at 747-5547 and he will be glad to put you to work. This is a very important project undertaken by a dedicated group and we need your assistance to make it complete.

**VOLUNTEERS IN WAITING** – We are glad to keep your name on file for any volunteer duties. If you have any suggestion how you can assist the Society, please let us know. Help for a few hours, days or years is always of great value. We can use you! This is your Society and you can make it better. Information on duties of any of the volunteer positions can be obtained from the Director's listed elsewhere in this publication. ■

## *A Success Story*

People often wonder if written queries about their ancestors are worth the trouble and expense. *Irish Roots*, 1997, number 3, reports at least one reader who was successful. Raymond Leahy of Chatham NB placed an advertisement in recent issue of *Irish Roots* for information on James Leahy, born around 1810 in Cork or Tipperary, emigrated to Canada in 1825-35, married Ellen Fitzgerald of County Tipperary in NB in 1840. Brian O'Regan Ottawa ON responded with the information sought could be found in *Peter Robinson's Settlers' by Carol Bennett* with details of the price and where to obtain it. The book he said contains 21 pages in which Leahy is mentioned including James who emigrated to Canada aged 15 in 1825. Fitzgerald is also mentioned and the author maintains a database of unpublished information on the families and descendants mentioned in her books. Wouldn't we all like to have Brian helping us make such quantum leaps in our

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**QUESTIONS & ANSWERS  
COLUMNS**


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***From Near and Far* – Helen Garson**


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**News From The Public Record Office.**

(From the *Family History News and Digest*, September 1997, Vol 11, No 2, courtesy of the editors.)

**Archives Direct 2001**

Over the next few years the Public Record Office will be giving high priority to the Archives Direct Programme, whose aim is, by 2001, to allow the public Internet access to their catalogues, and publications, enabling researchers to identify PRO references before coming to Kew. In addition you will be able to order documents in advance by e-mail and look at digitized images of some records.

The first step is to make the finding-aids to the records of the central policy-making departments from 1916 available on-line.

Several databases to certain of the records are being compiled and these too will be made available on-line. They include an index to civil proceedings of the Chancery, Exchequer, Star Chamber, and Court of Requests from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, an index to some of the Office's millions of maps and other visual images, and a database of tax records between 1188 and 1689. If you would like further information about the AD2001 project please contact Public Record Office Web site: <http://www.open.gov.uk/pro/prohome.htm>.

**From Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter**

(The following three articles are from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter copyright 1997 by Richard W. Eastman and Ancestry, Inc. And they published here by permission of the authors.)

**Ancestry's Maps Online**

Ancestry Incorporated is adding 3 maps every working day to their Web site. These maps will be available free for 30 days, after which they will be moved to the subscription area. To view the most recent maps, go to: <http://www.ancestry.com> and follow the menus to the maps.

**Family History Newsletters—From the Desktop**

This is a twelve page booklet, subtitled *Creating & Publishing Family & One-name Journals*. There is a review of this publication in the November 14, 1997, edition of the Eastman Newsletter and the following is quoted from that Newsletter.

"The entire booklet is devoted to the topic of how to write, publish and distribute family newsletters. The Author, Roy Stockdill, has been a professional journalist for more than 40 years. *From the Desktop* is a classy-looking booklet that serves as an excellent example of the technique discussed. He discusses how to make a publication visually appealing, how to generate ideas, how to write good prose and how to distribute the publication in many countries at the least cost. Here is a table of the contents:

- ◆ Why should I want to publish a family newsletter?
- ◆ How can I be sure they are going to read it?
- ◆ Getting started: Pick up your pen and make a list.
- ◆ Check out your Desktop Publishing equipment.
- ◆ Drawing board: The masthead and your front page.
- ◆ Page design: Remember, white space rules OK?
- ◆ What typefaces? Use your fancy fonts sparingly.
- ◆ The contents: Keep it punchy, make it sing.
- ◆ Illustrations: Make good use of those old photos
- ◆ Final stages: Ask your friendly printer's advice.
- ◆ Distribution: Getting it out to readers
- ◆ Miscellany."

If you plan to print a family newsletter, you need this booklet! It is available directly from the author. For more information e-mail Roy Stockdill at: [roystock@compuserve.com](mailto:roystock@compuserve.com)

**Guild of One-name Studies on the Web.**

The Guild of One-name Studies continues to add to its Internet products. A World Wide Web edition of their *Register of One-Name Studies* was published a year ago. This supplements the printed and microfiche editions that continue as annual publications. However, the Web edition is updated frequently and provides fast searching of 6,000 surnames and variants registered with the Guild.

The Guild's web-site has recently been redesigned and expanded. The new address: <http://www.one-name.org>


The Guild also offers its members a free, permanent, e-mail forwarding address. Mail addressed to [regname@one-name.org](mailto:regname@one-name.org) is forwarded automatically to the real e-mail address of the member who has registered the 'regname' one-name study.

Guild members can also take part in a discussion group, the Guild Forum, through an Internet mailing list. For more information, look at : <http://www.one-name.org> or e-mail [webmanager@one-name.org](mailto:webmanager@one-name.org) to reach Mike Spathaky.

**Eastman's On-line Genealogy Newsletter**

This weekly newsletter contains articles and information of interest to the genealogist, including a monthly list of upcoming events and conferences. To obtain this free newsletter, send an e-mail as follows 'subscribe rootscomputing' followed by your first and last names to: [listserv@peach.ease.lsoft.com](mailto:listserv@peach.ease.lsoft.com). You will receive a confirmation message and instructions.

**General Register Office for Scotland**

The Records Enterprise Section will soon be providing Internet access to indexes of Scotland's births, deaths and marriages. The provisional date to go live with this is late January, 1998. Only records over 100 years old will be available. Watch their Web site at <http://www.open.gov.uk/gros/groshome.htm> 

## *Weather Can Add Colour to Your Family History*

JOHN D. REID

*(A BIFHSGO member, he came to Ottawa from England in 1966 and has served as a weather forecaster, air pollution researcher and research manager with Environment Canada. His family roots are in Cumberland, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, London, and Holland. He is currently President of the Canadian Meteorological and Oceanographic Society.)*

Imagine a world without weather. No joy of the sun after days of dullness and drizzle. No invigorating winter chill, nor languid summer heat. No flood. No drought. No snow. No storm. No zephyr. Just as weather enlivens and sometimes aggravates our days, so it did for our ancestors. If you don't know about the significant weather in their lives you could be missing an important and interesting dimension, perhaps even events which changed the whole course of your family history. Fortunately it's no more difficult to get historical weather records than conventional genealogical information.

### **Weather Before Observations**

Although the first British series of weather observations runs from 1337 to 1344, very little in the way of useful historical weather information exists prior to the end of the 16th century. That does not mean that weather was not significant nor that interesting weather links cannot be made. Extreme events, like crop failures, often due to a particularly wet or dry summer, and freezing of normally open water bodies may have had an influence on your family history.

During my own family research I found a comment in the parish record of Ellastone, Staffordshire for the summer of 1551, 'this was a general sweate'. This is not, as I originally thought, a reference to a hot summer, but to the last great outbreak of the 'English Sweating Sickness', a very rapid onset epidemic. Other occurrences were in 1485, 1508, and 1517. It turns out that one of my ancestors probably died in the 1551 event which reached a maximum in late summer, and was brought under natural control once cooler weather set in. The sickness has now been linked to the hantavirus pulmonary syndrome which had an outbreak in the southwestern US in 1993 following an unusually warm and wet spring.

### **The Early Instrumental Period**

With the invention of the thermometer and the barometer, several amateur scientists in England found an interest in weather. Their observations have been compiled into a nearly continuous record of monthly mean temperatures for central England since 1659. You can download the whole record, which is fairly representative of England, Wales and southern Scotland, from the web page hosted at the Climatic Research Unit of the University of

East Anglia:

(<http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk/~mikeh/datasets/uk/cet.htm>)

The record shows a string of cold years at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries, the depths of the Little Ice Age. Winters were typically four or five degrees Celsius colder during that period than today, and it was not unusual for London's River Thames to freeze over. The summers then were also colder, but three summers in the last century were amongst the coldest, 1816 (known as the year without a summer), 1823 and 1860. Most of the warmest years are relatively recent, but before this century two years, 1826 and 1846, stand out as particularly warm.

A corresponding record for seasonal precipitation for England and Wales has also been compiled, starting in 1766. The wettest years are 1872, 1768 and 1852; the driest 1788, 1921 and 1887. The wettest summers are 1912, 1979 and 1829; the driest 1995, 1976 and 1800.

Records do not extend as far back in Canada. The first regular meteorological observations were taken in Quebec City in 1765. The oldest station with continuous observations was established in Toronto on Christmas Day 1839. It was operated by the British Royal Regiment of Artillery at the Magnetic and Meteorology Observatory, located on the grounds of the University of Toronto.

Official weather observations started in Ottawa, near the present building called the Observatory at Carling and Maple Drive, in March 1872 and continued in that vicinity until March 1935. A few hundred metres to the south observations commenced at the Central Experimental Farm in November 1889 where daily measurements of temperature and precipitation are still made. Since October 1938 the main weather observing site for Ottawa has been at the International Airport, with observations taken hourly. The oldest records in the region, which predate the Meteorological Service, are from Pembroke where the weather observation program started in 1866 and lasted until 1969.

### **Sources of weather information**

*United Kingdom.* Historical weather information is available for the UK from the British Meteorological Office. Records before 1862 are very sparse, but since that year there is a 'Daily Weather Report', the contents varying over the years. Typically there are two sheets of paper (13" x 12"), two sides with maps, two with data. Photocopies can be obtained but the quality cannot be guaranteed, because often the paper is slightly yellow. The address is: National Meteorological Library and Archive, London Road, Bracknell, Berkshire, RG12 2SZ. Supplying this information is not a routine function of the library, so to avoid complications with postal costs, the charge is £5.00, for each day, cheques to be made



payable in Sterling to 'The Met. Office'. Why not check in advance of sending your order by inquiring the availability and price by e-mail to: metlib@meto.gov.uk. You might have luck negotiating the charge down if you order information for several days, or pay by cheque or money order drawn on a UK bank. In Ottawa, AccuRate will exchange funds, and issue a UK cheque for no additional charge.

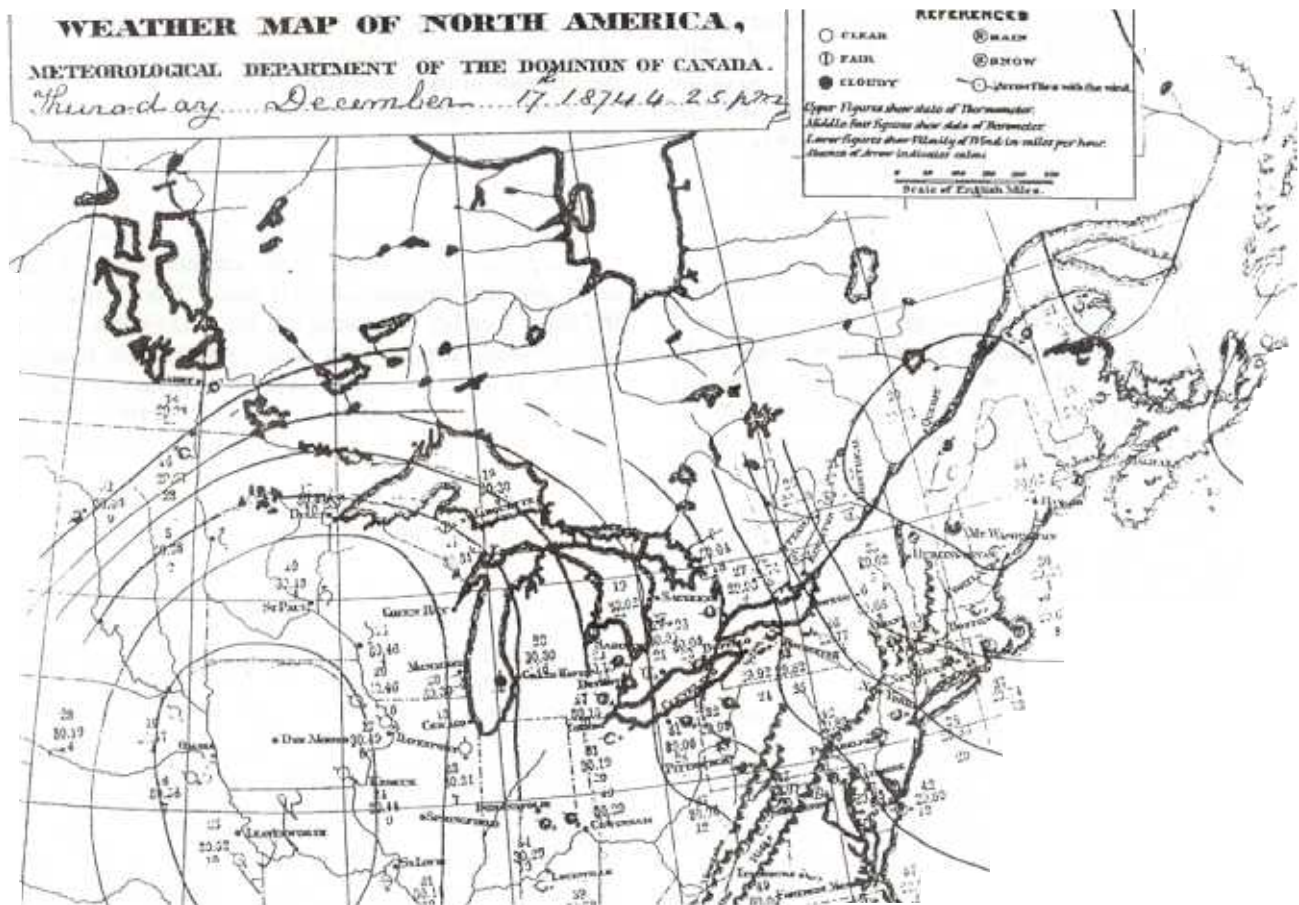
What can you find out from this information? To illustrate the type of detail you can get I asked for information for the birth of Winston Spencer Churchill on the 30 November 1875 at Blenheim Palace near Oxford. The weather maps themselves are interesting. The map for 8 a.m. that day is in four parts. It shows a cold wind blowing off the continent as a result of low pressure centred in southern France and high pressure in Norway. At Oxford the temperature was just below freezing at 8 a.m., blue sky was visible between clouds being carried along on a light north-easterly wind. The temperature managed to climb to 36°F during the day and there were also a few light showers.

*Canada.* Canadian data is available from the National Climate Data Archive of Canada, operated and maintained by Environment Canada. It contains official records of weather and some related observations dating back as far as 1839. Log books containing the hand-written daily observations are still available in the climate archives for

early years after the establishment of the Meteorological Service of Canada in 1872.

Two main types of observation are of interest to the genealogist. The most useful are hourly readings of temperature; humidity; wind speed and direction; atmospheric pressure; cloud types, amounts, and heights; and occurrence of rain, snow, thunderstorms, and other types of weather. There are roughly 300 to 400 active hourly reporting locations so the chances of finding one near you are quite good. The digital archive contains records from over 800 such locations which were active at one time or another. A daily record of hourly observations is also available at \$10 for the first page and \$5 for each subsequent page for each station in this primary observing network.

The second type is climate observations from the daily temperature and precipitation observing network. The National Climate Archive contains once or twice-daily observations of maximum and minimum temperature, and rainfall and snowfall amounts for almost 10,000 locations in Canada. Observing records for some locations exist for over a hundred years. The Toronto Bloor Street site, for instance, has a continuous record since 1839. A monthly summary of daily data may be obtained for most of the major metropolitan locations in Canada at a cost of \$10 or \$15 per issue (the cost is dependent on whether the site has a 1, 2 or 4 page weather summary available). Photocopies of the



The Mackenzie King Weather Map



original climatological records, comprised of daily temperature and precipitation observations, for approximately 2000 other climate sites are also available. A single page contains a month of daily records and is charged at the photocopy rate which is \$10 for the first page and \$5 per page for subsequent pages.

Maps showing the weather across the country, or region, were produced by the Meteorological Service until February 1994. The early maps are for limited areas and have fairly limited information. Later maps show the weather at key stations, the high and low pressure systems, areas of rain or snow, and many other details. These are now stored on microfilm, and printed copies may be obtained from the source below.

William Lyon Mackenzie King, Churchill's contemporary and Canada's Prime Minister during the Second-World War, was born in Kitchener, then called Berlin, on 17 December 1874. The weather map shows Southern Ontario under the influence of a northerly flow of air behind a low pressure system centred in Northern Maine. Under

conditions like this the area often receives lake effect snow off Lake Huron and the nearest weather station, at Woodstock, reported two inches of snow to have fallen that day. Having dropped to 18°F overnight the temperature rose to 38°F that day.

The local contact for Canadian information is the Regional Weather Centre. If you go to their office, on the second floor of the LaSalle Academy, across from the National Gallery, you can make your inquiry for free. You can also telephone them in Ottawa at 1900-451-4470, but at an expensive \$1.95 per minute, or contact the national office at the address below:

Atmospheric, Climate & Water Systems Branch  
Climate & Water Products Division

Environment Canada 4905 Dufferin Street  
Downsview ON M3H 5T4

Tel: (416) 739-4328

Fax: (416) 739-4446

E-mail: climate.services@ec.gc.ca



## *A Devonian Died in Canada*

JAMES A HEAL

The following obituary of John Carroll Hele (1835-1887) is an example of the information that a newspaper report can reveal. From the *Stratford Recorder*, June 2, 1887, Page 2, Column 2, dateline Burgessville, Ontario

### ANOTHER PIONEER

'The death of Mr. J. C. HELE, which occurred at Mr. S. J. WOODROW'S residence in North Norwich on Friday last was a deplorable event, surrounded by peculiarly sad circumstances. Deceased was a son-in-law of Mrs. KINGSFORD, and at the time of his death had attained the fifty-second year of his age.

He was born in Shaldon, Devonshire, in 1835, and sailed for Canada in 1856 in the ship, *John*. The vessel was wrecked on the Monical rocks, off the Cornish coast, very few of the crew being saved. Being an excellent swimmer, he reached the shore, a distance of two miles, with the aid of a life-preserver, and was the only one of the ill-fated passengers of the *John* whose life was saved in this manner.

As soon as he recovered from the bruises received by being dashed against the rocks he embarked again, on the 2nd May, two months later, and this time landed safely in Canada, with his attention turned to Canadian farming. Old time residents will remember that in 1857 he purchased a small farm in South Norwich, and on the 26th of February of that year he married Annie, fifth daughter of the late Wm Kingsford, esq, and they lived on the farm in question until 1863, when they paid a visit to England, returning there through the summer, afterwards returning to Canada for eighteen months, residing for that period with his father-in-law.

At the expiration of that time he came into the possession of the parental homestead in Lincolnshire, England, known as the *Harkstow* estate, which passed into his hands by the death of his older brother. He again returned to England, and after a short time purchased *the Knowle*, a fine residence in Newton Abbot, Devonshire.

During the past year or two his health gradually gave way, until at last his physicians informed him that he had no other recourse than to try the air of some other climate. Selecting this portion of Canada as his abiding place for a while he, accompanied by his wife, sailed from Liverpool on the 23rd of April in the steamer *Aurania*, and arrived here about four weeks ago, in a very depressed condition. For a while he remained at Mrs. Kingsford's home here, but of late had been staying at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. S. J. Woodrow, where, on Friday last, notwithstanding the utmost care and attention at the hands of a devoted wife and deeply sorrowing relatives and friends, his sufferings came to an end.'

*Comments:* John Carroll Hele (1834-1887) was the second son of John Carroll Hele Sr. (1799-1864) and Sarah Osborne. His father, son of Thomas Hele (1757-1839) of Shobrooke and West Tynemouth, Devon, was a ship owner at St Nicholas, Devon in 1847. John Carroll Hele and his

wife (the former Anne Kingford, born c1831 at Upchurch, Kent), were living at *The Knowle* Highweek, Devon, at the time of the 1881 census. His Uncle Henry Woodley Hele (1802-1872) had been a farmer in Wellington County, Ontario. His death, 27 May 1887 in North Norwich Town-

ship, Oxford County, Ontario, obtained from the Ontario Death Index, was among the few things the author knew about John Carroll Hele Jr., until acquiring a copy of his most informative obituary.

John Carroll Hele Sr died 13 March 1864 at Shirley House, Cheltenham, Gloucester. This indicates that his father's failing health may have been the reason for John Carroll Jr. returning to England for a visit in 1863. The obituary mentions an older brother who died leaving him the Harkstow estate in Lincolnshire. This was Thomas Shirley Hele, a young bachelor lawyer who died in 1862 at Cheltenham. This may have been another reason for John Carroll and his wife returning to England in 1863.

John Carroll Hele had at least three brothers and six sisters all born at Shaldon, St.Nicholas, Devon, namely: Sarah Ann (Mrs. John Pusey WINT), Julianna Maria Mary (Mrs. Charles Egerton FITZGERALD), Isabella, Thomas Shirley, Nicholas Fenwick, Emma Louise, Jessie, Fanny Maria and Warwick.

Thomas Shirley Hele (1832-1862), as mentioned above, was a lawyer at Cheltenham.

Nicholas Fenwick Hele (1835-1892) was a surgeon and author at Aldeburgh, Suffolk. He had four daughters and one son. His only son, Stanley Fenwick Carroll Hele born in 1865 died infancy.

Warwick Hele (1842-1927) was a dental surgeon at Carlisle, Cumberland. He and his wife, the former Catherine Mary Mummery, had two sons and four daughters. The elder son, John Warwick Hele born 1877 also became a dental surgeon. The younger son, Thomas Shirley Hele (1881-1953), was a noted Physician and Educator, who served as Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge from 1943-45.

The author has been unable to determine how the Harkstow estate in Lincolnshire came into the Hele family,

or why it was inherited by John Carrol Hele, Jr. It is not mentioned in the will of: his grandfather Thomas Hele (1757-1839); his father John Carroll Hele Sr. (1799-1864); nor his brothers Thomas Shirley Hele (1832-1862) nor Nicholas Fenwick Hele (1835-1892).

The wreck of the *John*, on which John Carroll Hele was a passenger, is another fascinating story. Mark Sandford of Plymouth, Devon, whose great great grandfather was a member of the crew, is researching the history of the wreck. He reports that the *John* was a 464 ton barque in use as an emigrant ship. It departed Plymouth on 3 May 1855, bound for Quebec, with a crew of 19 and 250 passengers, mostly from the West Country. Within hours of leaving Plymouth the vessel struck the Manacles Rocks, near Falmouth, Cornwall. By morning, 194 passengers had died. All of the crew survived. John Carroll Hele, who was travelling cabin class and had a life preserver, managed to swim ashore and thus survived. An article titled *Sailing on The John*, written by Mark Sandford, which lists some Devon passengers, was published in the August 1997 issue of *The Devon Family Historian*. A similar article, listing some Cornwall passengers, was published in the June 1997 issue of the *Cornwall Family History Society Journal*.

The above obituary of John Carroll Hele, together with another for his widow, the former Annie KINGSFORD who died 20 Dec 1912 at Woodstock, was kindly sent to the author by the Oxford Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, in response to a query concerning HEAL/HELE gravestone inscriptions in Oxford County. The obituary illustrates the information that can be obtained from such a source and how it can be used to add flesh to the bones of genealogical data. ■

## *The Search for Tamar Tweats*

WAYNE W. WALKER

There is a rather unusual name in the Staffordshire, England section of the International Genealogical Index (IGI), the name of my Great Grandmother 'Tamar Tweats'. Tamar, her husband, Arthur Hollinshead and family came to Collingwood, Ontario from the Potteries area of Staffordshire in early 1912.

After joining The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints I developed an overwhelming desire to do family history research. The search for my ancestors started with my mother's family in Collingwood where coincidentally I was born, but that is a other story. My Grandmother Bertha (Hollinshead) Thomas was still living and was able to give me her parents' names and the fact they were buried in the old cemetery outside Collingwood. On a beautiful summer's day, my mother, who had come to Ottawa for a visit from Nova Scotia, my grandmother and I proceeded to the Collingwood cemetery and found the memorial stone for Tamar which stated she died on 21 April 1925.

With this vital information I obtained a death record from the Ontario Registrar General. Fortunately, the

information provided was very complete yielding that Tamar had been born 26 Dec 1856 in North Staffordshire, England and even included her parent's names, Daniel Tweats and E. Stannier.

In the early 1970's, before temple work could be performed and names were added to the IGI, thorough research using primary sources was required to verify the names being submitted, thus, in this case a birth certificate was essential. Armed with a date of birth, as well as the place and parents' names, this was going to be easy task, or so I thought.

When I started on this search in 1974 it was before the Ottawa Ontario Family History Centre and the collection of the British Vital Records Indexes. At that time, it was necessary to write to Somerset House (now St. Catherine's) if you needed an index search and a certificate. In time, I received a reply, a negative reply, they could not find an index listing for Tamar Tweats for 1856. It would appear that my Great Grandmother may have told stories about her age, so, not to be deterred, I wrote again asking for a five

year index search on the assumption she was older than she professed. Again, a negative reply, and again another search request assuming she may have actually been younger than her stated age. By this time I had covered a ten year period around 1856 with no results. Somewhat discouraged, I let the search lie for a few years and worked on other lines.

Picking up the search again in 1980, I took the more expensive route and hired a researcher to find Tamar's birth record at Somerset House. After several letters and bank drafts (when the Pound was worth \$2.73) the researcher came up with a Tamar Tweats but it was for Dec 1864, a full eight years after the date I was expecting. But alas, although the same unusual name, the certificate showed a different place as well as different parents. Again, the search was set aside.

The family name Tweats is both unusual and rare in England so one would expect that this search should not have been all that difficult, unless she was not properly registered. In June of 1983 I had the opportunity to attend a conference at the Ministry of Defence in London which also presented an opportunity to accomplish what paid government workers and a professional researcher had failed to do, obtain a birth certificate for Tamar Tweats.

Unfortunately, on all the days during my visit when the records office was open I was required to attend conference sessions. But, there were still the noon hours, so while the other attendees would disperse for their pub lunches, I would hustle up the Embankment from the Ministry, go up the stairs at the Waterloo Bridge and walk up to The Strand and the records office. The hour was evenly divided between twenty minutes walking time, twenty minutes search time, twenty minutes back (buy an apple on the way for lunch) and fortunately the weather was excellent. For those of you who have experienced Somerset House during a noon hour you can understand the chaos. Little old ladies take on a whole new un-grandmotherly like demeanour. The first day did not yield a certificate for Tamar but I quickly paid for a few certificates for entries for the Tweats name around the correct time period.

As mentioned, there were very few Tweats entries so on subsequent noon hours I tried other variations of the name: TWEITT, TWEETS, TWHAITES and TWHEATS. Several more noon hour forays passed but no Tamar. The certificates I was able to obtain came up with some of Tamar's siblings bracketing her birth year, thus I knew I was on the right track.

One of the verses in the Book of Mormon contains the assurance that "... I know that the Lord giveth no commandments unto the children of men, save he shall prepare a way for them that they may accomplish the thing which he commanded them." (1 Nephi 3, vs.7). I had reach

a dead end and the next day would be the last noon hour for searching. As Latter-day Saints would do, I prayerfully asked for assistance as I felt I had done all that I could do, I had paid for a government search, I had hired a researcher and looked myself but was unable to find the necessary certificate for Tamar.

The next morning dawned grey and dreary. As I was waiting for the time when our group was to meet in the lobby to head over to MOD, I sat pondering what I should do during the last noon hour search. Unless you have experienced it, it is difficult to explain 'a still small voice' which speaks to your mind but not through your ears. As I sat pondering the situation, the still small voice simply told me to "TRY SWEATS". I had tried all combinations I could find with TWEATS starting with a T, why check SWEATS, an 'S' and a 'T', although next to each other in the alphabet, are very different in shape.

My last day in London was the only day it rained during my visit. As noon approached the rain and the wind made it a very miserable, typical London day, did I want to spend forty minutes going to and from Somerset House for one last twenty-minute attempt? Making the commitment to go, as I left MOD the rain stopped and off I went down the Embankment to the General Register Office. I pulled the first quarter, 1857 'S' volume off the shelf, finally found a spot to open the book and it virtually fell open at the 'Sw' listings, the next page held one 'Sweet' entry, 'Tamar Sweets' registered in Wolstanton, the correct given name and the correct place based on her sibling's certificates. That noon hour was the fastest I have ever turned money over to a government worker. As it was my last day I had to ask the clerk to mail this certificate to Canada.

Within days of my arriving home, the certificate was delivered in the morning mail. Unlike all the other birth certificates which were photocopied copies of entries, this certificate was newly hand written and although I had quoted 'SWEETS' on the application form, the surname on the certificate appeared as 'TWEETS'. The birth had been indexed incorrectly, the clerk back in 1857 had misinterpreted the handwritten entry received from Wolstanton, and had misread the 'T' for an 'S'. When I looked at other certificates I had obtained for Tamar's siblings, one could not be hard on the clerk as anyone could easily have mistaken the entry for 'SWEETS', a much more likely surname than 'TWEATS'.

Shortly thereafter, Tamar's name was submitted for temple work and was then added to the IGI. Of perhaps greater importance was the lesson learned about seeking help and heeding the prompting of 'still small voice'. ■

Did you know that, just to stay in the same place, archivists must recopy data every ten years because of physical deterioration and the junking of old machines that can read outdated formats. This subject, of interest to genealogists is the theme of a program entitled; 'Into the Future: On the Preservation of Knowledge in the Electronic Age' to be aired on PBS in January. Consult local listings for date.

## *Great Progress on Home Children Project*

JIM SHEARON

We can see more light at the end of the tunnel for persons seeking information about Britain's 'Home children'. John Sayers told the BIFHSGO December meeting that records for 15 years have been submitted to the National Archives and three more years are ready to be submitted. In addition to the 18 years completed, ships records for another 16 years are being worked on.

Between 1869 and 1930, about 100,000 children were taken from workhouses and homes for waifs in the British Isles and sent by ship to start a new life in Canada. Many of these children lost all connection with their families and birth records, becoming orphans in a new world.

For more than a year, some two dozen volunteers from BIFHSGO and the Ottawa Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society have been reading microfilm copies of ship's passenger lists at the National Archives in Ottawa and extracting information about home children.

In alphabetical order, the extractors and the years they are doing or have done are Willis Burwell (1887), Roy Conibear (1898, 1899, 1900, 1908), Nancy Creelman (1885), Valerie Fell (1889), Ann Fleming (1911), Len Grummett (1884, 1894, 1903, 1906, 1907, 1909, 1910), Ron Gardner (1901), Jim Heal (1888), John Heale (1877), Keith Johnson (1896), Kay Latulippe (1912), Frank McAllum (1913), Gordon Morley (1886, 1891, 1893),

Norma Morrison (1890), Gerry Neville (1902), Tom Rimmer (1892, 1895), Margaret Robert (1883), John Sayers (1869, 1870, 1897, 1905), and Raymond Willey (1904).

Charlie Bones, Joyce Dunn and Malvary Cole input handwritten notes into a computer and Denny Lowe does a lot of work formatting the computer files to National Archives specifications so that the information can be printed or released on the Internet. And now comes important news that should prompt more volunteers to join in this important work. John Sayers reports that the National Archives has been negotiating with the Department of Human Resources for the release of ships passenger lists for the years between 1920 and 1935. Previously they were only available up to 1919. The new microfilms will be available within a few months.

If you are trying to find information about parents or other ancestors who came to Canada by ship during the past 100 years, you could help to advance this project. When you are looking for your own information, you could also be looking for 'home children' names. This is indeed a case where many hands make the work lighter. Will you lend your hands?

If you are willing to go to the National Archives to copy information from the microfilm, please contact John Sayers at (613) 747-5547. You can help write a happy ending to the sad story of Britain's 'home children.' ■

## *The family History and Account Books of Philemon Wright*

DIANE PROC

In searching for information about our ancestors, mere birth and death dates are not very satisfying. It is the details of our ancestors' lives which make them real to us and which makes our research meaningful. With this motivation, I have been delving into Philemon Wright's account books in the hopes of finding details of my Dunlop ancestors who came to the Hull area around 1819.

Philemon WRIGHT arrived at the site of the future Wright's Town (Hull) in Lower Canada on March 7, 1800 with 25 men whom he had recruited in his home town of Woburn Massachusetts. In addition he persuaded five complete families to accompany his party. Having made several previous trips to the area, he had determined that this region was rich in natural resources and a settlement here would soon become self sufficient<sup>1</sup>. After a year of hard work, clearing land, planting crops, building houses etc., Philemon led his recruits back to Woburn and paid them for their work. Many decided to return to Wright's Town with him and some brought families with them. Thus, in July of 1801, Philemon began surveying the Township of Hull with the assistance of these hardworking men<sup>1</sup>. Perhaps because of the complexities of paying so many persons and because payment was often in kind rather than currency. Philemon's account books likewise begin on July 1, 1801.

Reading these accounts, we become aware of several things. First of all, we become more conscious of the primitive conditions of the times. A person did not buy readymade clothing but rather yards of cloth and knots of thread which would then be sewn into a garment. Writing paper was sold by the sheet. Salt, a common purchase, was sold by the pound. Tobacco was a very popular item and was bought by the hand or by the yard. 'Spirits', were also a very popular purchase, in fact, some men bought only spirits and tobacco. Others seemed to care more about their horses than themselves as the majority of their purchases were a 'bushel of wheat'

One young man, Elisha SHEFFIELD who married Polly WRIGHT, a great-niece of Philemon,<sup>2</sup> had a sizeable account. In January of 1807, his account was debited with articles deemed necessary to set up a home and the bill was not paid until April 1813. Looking at this list gives us some idea of what items were considered basics in a home at that time: 1 iron pot, 1 tea kettle, 2 large bowls, 4 small bowls, 6 cups of sugar, 4 plates, 1 milk pot, 1 pepper cast (?), 1 tea pot, 3 knives and forks, 6 yards of Enga(?) Cotton, 8 'skeens of thread', 1/2 a paper of pins, 9 yards of 'tammey for a lady's suit', 6 earthen plates, 3 knives and fork(e)s.

Another type of entry in these ledgers are credits for

work completed. Asa TOWNSEND, for example, is credited with several days pay for: threshing hemp seed, fanning hemp seed, fanning wheat, 'reping', setting up a coal pit, working at the mill. These types of entries, too, give us an insight into living conditions of the settlers and perhaps the character of an individual.

In the hopes that others in BIFHSGO will find an ancestor in Wright's account books and discover details of this person's life. I have listed, chronologically, the names

found in the first account book and recorded the corresponding page numbers.

<sup>1</sup> Laberge, Edward P, *Philemon Wright, a Yankee Who Helped Build Canada*. The Historical Society of Ottawa, Bytown Pamphlet Series, No. 30.

<sup>2</sup> Evans, Pat: *The Wrights* (a genealogical study of the first settlers in Canada's National Capital Region) available at the NAC.

<sup>3</sup> National Archives of Canada; MG24, D8, Vol. 82

Page No	Date	Name
2-3	July 1 1801	Mr. DANIEL NOTT (MOTT?)
4-5		Joseph FESENTON
6-7	July 4, 1801	Henri KENDRICK
8-9	July 5	Mr. Lndon OXFORD
10-11	July 5	Nathaniel CHAMBERLIN
12-13 (top)	July 6	Samuel BANDERAFT (BANCRAFT)
12-13 (bottom)		Mr. WAY
14-15	July 6 1801	Harvey PARKER
16-17	July 7	Sulley (Salley) PUMROY
18-19	July 10	Anryl THOMAS
20-21	July 13	Daniel WYMAN
22-23	July 15	Theodor DAVIS, Edor WALLOR
24-25	July 16	Isaac THOMPSON
26-27	July 24	Herey KENDRICK
28-29 (top)	July 13	William EATON
28-29 (bottom)	Aug 31	John Allen UPHAM
30-31	Aug	Isaac REMIE
32-33	Sept-Oct	Samuel BENEDIE
34-35	May	Abija DUNNING
	June	Mr. MORE
	Sept	Nath. CHAMBERLIN
40-41 no pages		
44-45 (top)	Nov 10	Mr. WAY
44-45 (bottom)	Dec	William GRIMES (begun work today)
46-47	Nov	Ansl THOMAS
48-49 (top)	June	Mr. JOHNSON (of New longail)
48-49 (bottom)	Sept 1805	Roger WESTOVER (begun work today)
50-51	Dec 1801	London OXFORD
52-53 (top)	Jan 1802	Roger MORE
53-54 (bottom)	Jan 1806	MORES (MOSES?) EDEY
54-55	Feb 1802	Ansel THOMAS
56-57	Feb	Edmund CHAMBERLIN
58-59	Feb 13	Henery KENDRICK
60-61	Feb 13	James McCONNEL
62-63	Feb 13	Dudley MORE
64-65, 66-67		Dudley MORE
68-69	Mar 1802	Ijob AMSTED (Munster)
70-71 (top)	Apr	Joseph FYSENTON
70-71 (bottom)	Jan 1803	Mr MCCRAIG

Page No	Date	Name
72-73 (top)	1802	Samuel BENEDICT
74-75		Daniel WYMAN
76-77	May 1802	Harvey PARKER
78-79		London OXFORD
80-81	June	Samuel MARSH
82-83		Ansel THOMAS
84-85		Israel YOUNG
86-87		Andrew CLOW
88-89		Abram PERSALL
90-90	Jan 1803	Asa TOWNEND
91-92		Luther COTTON
92-92		Daniel BULLIS
93-94	Jan 6	John ALLEN
98-99	7	NATNL BRAHEY & BECKAND
100	12	Henery KENDRICK
101 (blank)		
102		Andrew CLOW (no entries)
105-106	Mar 28 1803	Jonathon SIMONDS
107-108	April	Joseph FEYSINDON
109-110		Truman WALOR
111-112		Jonathon McCONNEL
113-114	July 1803	Joseph BURT
115-116	22	Ammas POLLEY
117-118	September	Joseph FESSENDON
119-120	August 1 1803	Henery HINDRICK
121-122		Dudley MORE
123-124		Jonathon D MUNN & WELLS
top of page	Dec 9 1803	Jonathon MUNN & Elisha SHEFFIELD came here from Montreal & began to bord with me
125-126 (top)	Nov 1803	Ezra BENEDICT
125-126 (bottom)	Dec 1807	Richard CHAMBERLIN
127-128 (top)	Jan 1804	Isaac RIMMIE (REEMEE)
127-128 (bottom)	Dec 1808 (?)	Isaac REMICOCTOR
129-130	Jan 1804	Gideon OLMSTEAD & others Mollen THURSTON (of New Logail) Richard CHAMBERLIN, Gideon OLMSTEAD, Nathaniel MERRIFIELD, Susannah KETCHUM - begun work



Page No	Date	Name
131-132	February 1804	Truman WALLER
133-134	March 26	Elisha SHEFFIELD
135-136		Samuel MARSH
137-138	May 2	Asa TOWNSEND
138-139		Joseph FUPSENDON (FESFENDOR)
140-141	Aug 24	Andrew WARNER
142-143	Oct	John LOVE
144-145		Moshrs. John LOVE & Elisha SHEFFIELD
146-147		Dudley MORE
148-149		Moshrs. John LOVE & Elisha SHEFFIELD
150-151 (top)		John PHILLIPS
150-151 (bottom)	27 Apr 1808	Liard WALLOR
152-153		Elisha SHEFFIELD
154-155		Daniel WYMAN
158-159	Mar 1805	Jonathon SIMONDS
156-157		London OXFORD
160-161	Apr 1805	Amasa COLLEY
162-163		Gideon OLMSTEAD
164-165		Abigar WESTOVER
166-167 (top)		Silas WALSON
166-167 (bottom)	Mar 1806	Olive SEELYE
168-169	Nov 27 1805	Elisher SHEFFIELD
170-171	Dec 21	London OXFORD, D. WYMAN, M. M. EBURT, John TORNOR (TURNER)
172-173	Feb 26 1806	Jonathon McCONNEL
174-175		Thomas & John TURNER
176-177		John TURNER
178-179		Martin EBERT
180-181	Mar 28	Elisha SHEFFIELD
182-183		Daniel WYMAN
184-185		Moses EVEY
186-187		Gideon OLMSTEAD
188-189		Mathew LOWER
190-191	Dec 26 1807	Martaim MORE
192-193	Jan 2 1807	Robert NORTON December the 20 1806 arrived in the township
194-195		Elisha SHEFFIELD
196-196		Elisha SHEFFIELD
197-198		Truman WALLER
199-200	Mar	Richard BULLIS
201-202		Ephraim CHAMBERLAIN
203-204		Daniel WYMAN
205-207		Philemon WRIGHT (Junior)
207-208	Apr 1 1807	Dudley MORE

210-211		Moses EDEY
212-213		London OXFORD
214-215		Amasa POLLEY
216-217 (top)	June 22 1807	John WRIGHT
216-217 (bottom)	Nov 6 1807	Huper WRIGHT
218-219	Oct 1 1807	Joseph BUSHAW
220-221		Dudley MORE
222-223		Samuel MARSH
224-225		Thomas WRIGHT
226-227	Nov 2 1807	James GREEN
228-229		Yabe (Gabe?) OLMSTEAD
228 (bottom)		Mr. SAYER
230-231		Martin EBERT
232-233		John WRIGHT
234-235		Harvey PARKER
236-237	Mar 1808	Robert CHAMBERS
238-238		Edmun CHAMBERLAIN
239-240		Baptist RISINE
241-241		Daniel WYMAN
242-243		Frederick WHITMAN
244-245	Apr 10 1808	Luther COTTON
246-247		Samuel COFRIN (COFFERIN)
248-249		Benjamin WRIGHT
250-251		Francis BURBANE
252-253	15	London OXFORD
254-255	May 17 1808	Elisha SHEFFIELD
256-257	July	Robert CHAMBERS
258-259	June 1808	Robert NORTON
260-261		Ephram CHAMBERLIN
262-(263)	November	Charles CHAMBERS
264-(265)		Simon HEATH
266-267 (top)		Martin EBERT
266-267 (bottom)	Mar 1809	Gideon OLMSTEAD
268-269		John WRIGHT
268-269		Dudley MOORE
270-271		Thomas WRIGHT
270-271		Mr. TERRY
272-273		Moses EDEY
274	Practice page, practiced writing, especially 'Philemon'	



**BIFHSGO MEMBER RESEARCH TOPICS**  
ARTICLES

***British Isles Place Names in Canada.***

– Alan Rayburn

**Lanark, Edinburgh and Southeastern Scotland**

Earlier columns on the transfer of southern Scotland's names to Canada have examined those from Glasgow, Renfrew, Ayrshire, Dumfries, Kircudbright, and Wigtown. This column reviews the transfer of names from Lanark, Lothian, Edinburgh, Berwick, Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh.

Lanarkshire has contributed a relatively large number of place names to Canada, especially to Ontario. In 1820 Scottish settlers travelled 30 km northwest of Perth, crossed the Mississippi River, and settled on the Clyde River, where they founded the future village (1862) of Lanark, calling it New Lanark. Also in 1820 the township of Lanark was named. Four years later Lanark post office was opened (with 'New' being dropped), and the following year Lanark County was founded. On January 1, 1998 the municipal township of Lanark, the village of Lanark, and the municipal townships of Lavant, Dalhousie & North Sherbrooke, and of Darling, became the municipal township of Lanark Highlands.

No other place names were transferred from Lanarkshire to Lanark County, but there were two that turned up in neighbouring Renfrew County. Douglas was founded in 1853 by Perth judge John Glass MALLOCH, and called after Douglas in Lanarkshire, where his wife, Isabella, the daughter of the Rev. William BELL of Perth, was born. Hyndford, just east of Douglas, was named in 1891 by MP John FERGUSON after a Lanarkshire estate.

Bothwell in southwestern Ontario was named in 1854 by the Toronto Globe proprietor George BROWN after Bothwell in Lanarkshire. Incorporated as a town in 1866, it became part of the new city of Kent-Chatham on 1 January 1998. Bluevale, in Huron County near Wingham, was named in 1859 by Alexander and Margaret DUNCAN after a suburb of Glasgow.

There are two places in Alberta with Lanarkshire connections. The city (1985) of Airdrie, north of Calgary, was named in 1889 by CPR engineer William MacKENZIE after the burgh east of Glasgow. The town (1966) of Carstairs, also north of Calgary, was named in 1893 after a place in southeastern Lanarkshire.

Pickering Township (now divided between the towns of Ajax and Pickering), east of Toronto had been first named Edinburgh Township, but in 1792 Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe imposed an English patina over many places and rivers in that part of Upper Canada, including this township. New Edinburgh, now a desirable residential neighbourhood in the city of Ottawa and at the mouth of the Rideau River, was named in 1834 by industrialist Thomas McKAY after the capital of Scotland. There is another New Edinburgh at the mouth of Weymouth River in Nova Scotia. Although first settled in the 1760s by Acadians returning to the region of their ancestral roots, it was named in 1783 by

Loyalists with a Scottish heritage.

Leith is a port on the Firth of Forth and on the north side of Edinburgh. In 1853 a natural harbour just northeast of Owen Sound was named after the Scottish port. The expectation that it would become an important shipping centre was dashed when the harbour's shallow water prevented the construction of port facilities. Craighleith, a community west of Collingwood was named in 1857, possibly after the island of Craighleith in the Firth of Forth. There is also a neighbourhood in Edinburgh called Craighleith.

Merlin, south of Chatham, was first known as Smith's Corners. Because of duplication, the post office was changed to Merlin after a small place near Edinburgh. Dalkeith, north of Alexandria, was named in 1867 after the title of the eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch. The duke's palace is located in Dalkeith, southeast of Edinburgh.

Dalmeny, a town (1983) north of Saskatoon, was named in 1905 by the Canadian Northern Railway after a place west of Edinburgh. There is also a Dalmeny in Osgoode Township, Ottawa-Carleton Region, near where BIFHSGO member Elizabeth Stuart lives.

The post office in the village (1929) of Abercorn, in Quebec's Eastern Townships, was named in 1848, possibly after the Marquess of Abercorn (1811-85), whose title came from a small place west of Edinburgh.


Tantallon Castle, a massive ruin of the 14th century stronghold of the Douglas family, rises atop a magnificent cliff overlooking the North Sea, northeast of Edinburgh. Places in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan were named after the castle. The post office of Tantallon on the shore of St. Margaret's Bay, west of Halifax, was named in 1896. And Upper Tantallon post office was open from 1914 to 1947. The village (1904) of Tantallon, in southeastern Saskatchewan, was founded in 1893 by the Rev. James DOUGLAS. Earlier he had named his ranch after the castle.

Melrose, not far from Bonavista, Newfoundland, was first known as Ragged Harbour, but was renamed in 1904, likely after the birthplace in Roxburgh of the then governor of the Dominion, William MacGREGOR (1846-1919). The shire is recalled in Roxborough Township, in the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, which was named in 1798 after the 3rd Duke of Roxburgh (1740-1804), a close friend of George III. Kelso, a community in the town of Milton, Ontario, was named in 1885 by D.D. CHRISTIE and Andrew ELLIOT after the birthplace in Roxburgh of their mothers.

The community of Neidpath, east of Swift Current, Saskatchewan, was named in the early 1920s on the suggestion of a lady who had emigrated from the area of Neidpath Castle, in Peebles, south of Edinburgh. The castle, on the north bank of the River Tweed, dates from the 14th century.

Berwick, in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, was named in 1858 after the boyhood home in Berwickshire of brothers Adam and Peter COCKBURN. However, Berwick, Nova Scotia, was named after a place in Maine, and Berwick, New Brunswick, was called after the

Nova Scotia town. Ayton in Berwickshire provided the name of Ayton, near Hanover, Ontario. Coldstream, west of London, was given its name in 1861, possibly after the burgh of Coldstream on the River Tweed in Berwickshire.

Marchmont, near Orillia, was called after a place in Berwickshire, north of Coldstream. 

**BIFHSGO NEWS  
LISTINGS**

***Members and Interests*** – Ralph Davis

**Y**our interests, listed below, are checked and researched in many places. That piece of missing information you have been hunting for may be just around the corner. All members' interests are eligible for this column so send

them in for all to see. Don't forget! If you get results from this forum, please advise us so we can share with everyone. Who knows, next year it may be your turn to tell us of your *Great Moment In Genealogy*.

MEMBERS		INTERESTS		
BAKER	Barbara Sue	WALKER, William	Stirlingshire, SCT	
BEAUSOLEIL	Pearl	MOORE, John	IRE?, ENG?	1800's
BONES	Charles H.	PREVOST, Ann	Middlesex, ENG	b1800
BROADFOOT	Jean (Mrs)	McAUSLAN/ EWING	DNB SCT	1806/09
BROUGHTON	Dawn (Mrs)	MacAULAY/ MacIVER	Lewis SCT	1851/35
BRYANT	Joe	BRYANT, Joseph Michael	Warwickshire, ENG	b1854
BRYENTON	Earl	BRYENTON	SFK ENG	PE 1831
CAMPBELL	Robert A	CAMPBELL/ STEWART	Glasgow SCT	1742
CARNEY	David Thomas	CARNEY, Robert Thos.	Terregles, SCT	b1887
CHAPMAN	Allan	KERR/ MARTIN	ENG SCT	1899
CLARK	Joseph	CLARK	LDN ENG	
DALE	Jill	HUGHES, Mary Jane	Gibraltar	b1844
DOWDING	Debbie	CHIVERS, Thomas Joseph	Bristol, ENG	e1910
FOGO	James	GORDON, Adam	Ayr, SCT	b1799
GALBRAITH	Barbara & Bob	RODGER, John	Dumfries, SCT	m1840
GENN	N. H (Bud)	MACGREGOR, John	Liverpool, ENG	abt 1763
GODFREY	Betty	GODFREY, Thomas	Bershire, ENG	1860's
GRAINGER	Robert	McNEIL, Neil	Lampton Co., Ont.	1860's
JOHNSON	Vic	SKUCE, John Bantry	Co. Cork, IRE	1898
MCCORQUODALE	Douglas	MCCORQUODALE, Hugh	Argyle, SCT	b1865
MERCER	Jane	HASTINGS	Lincolnshire, ENG	
MILNE	Alex	MILNE, William	Gourdon, K, SCT	
MURRAY	Paul J.	MURRAY, Owen	Co. Clare, IRE	
NASH	Mary	NASH	Pembury, Kent, ENG	
O'BRIEN	Kathleen	BARTLEY	Ireland	1842
PEARSON	Lois	MORGAN, William	Sligo, Sligo Co., IRE	b1752
PERRY	Frank	BATES, Frederick Walter	Godalming, Sry, ENG	1921
PROC	Diane	MURPHY, Martin	Kilkenny, IRE	
ROSEBRUGH	Keith	ROSEBRUGH	Fermanagh, IRE	1730's
RYAN	Douglas	RYAN, Cornelius	Ireland	1827-1913
SEGGIE	Alex.	SEGGIE, Alexander	N. Queensferry, SCT	b1841
SMALE	Ted	Stinson, Ann	Fermanagh, IRE	B1891
TARDIFF	Dennis Allan	INGIMARSON, Magnus	Iceland → Manitoba	Before 1900
TAYLOR	Monica	BIRCH, Stephen	Parkhouse, ENG	b1863
VALLIQUETTE	Zita Mary	TAIT, Alfred	Sheenboro, QC	b1870
WARBURTON	Betty	ROLLS, Rebecca	ENG	b1829
WESTBY	Greta	GREER, George	Ontario	b1829
WHYTE	Dorothy	BARNES, Joseph	Lincolnshire, ENG	b1836
WILLIS	Denice	RAYCRAFT, John	Co. Cork, IRE?	b1803

## Library Acquisitions Listing – Louise Anderson

This is a list of interesting articles printed in magazines received from other genealogical societies during our Society's 1996 fiscal year. These publications will be made available, for viewing only, at our regular monthly meetings.

### ENGLAND

#### Genealogists' Magazine [London, West Sussex]

This magazine is prepared by The Society of Genealogists. It is published quarterly: March, June, Sept and Dec.

##### Volume 25, Number 5 (March 1996):

- a) Telephones, Ratepayers and Buff Books  
9<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century sources at Guildhall Library;
- b) The Growth of Population in 18<sup>th</sup> Century England  
A Critical Reappraisal;
- c) The Origins of Some 17<sup>th</sup> Century Migrants to London;
- d) Medieval and Royal Genealogy Update: Spain.

##### Volume 25, Number 6 (June 1996):

- a) Ye Have the Poor Always With You;
- b) Migration in the Past – Some Key Results from the Residential Histories Project;
- c) Correspondence: Demography and One-name Studies;
- d) Correspondence: Perils of the Internet Overstated.

##### Volume 25, Number 7 (September 1996):

- a) Over-registration of Births and Deaths in the 1840s;
- b) The National Burial Index;
- c) Medieval and Royal Genealogy Update: The Romanovs;
- d) Correspondence: Eldest Illegitimate Child of King William IV.

##### Volume 25, Number 8 (December 1996):

- a) All Embarked in One Bottom  
An Introduction to Sources for Soldiers, Administrators and Civilians in Civil War Britain and Ireland.;
- b) Early East India Company bonds and Covenants;
- c) Age at First Marriage: a Statistical Discussion;
- d) A Mayflower Descendant in Essex:  
Nathaniel Martin of Great Burstead and Chelmsford;
- e) Correspondence:  
Royal Descents Through the Earls of Cumberland.

### USA

#### NGS Newsletter [Arlington, Virginia]

This newsletter is published by the National Genealogical Society. Only four of the six issues will be listed here. Check the detailed review of genealogical softwares and the well discussed 'Tools and Techniques' sections.

##### Volume 22, Number 2 (March/April 1996):

- a) Halbert's Under Cease and Desist Order;
- b) Use Your Family Tree to Live a Longer, Healthier Life  
(or) This Tree Could Save Your Life  
(or) Tracing Your Family Health History;
- c) CD-ROMS of Historic Patents from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM);
- d) Caveat Emptor: Obits to Order;
- e) The Resources of the Historical Genealogy Department  
of the Allen County Public Library;
- f) GEDCOM is dead! Long Live GEDCOM!

##### Volume 22, Number 3 (May/June 1996):

- a) George Ernest Bowman Elected to National Genealogy Hall of Fame;
- b) A Lazy Man's Way to Research;
- c) Gonna Buy a Computer;
- d) Publishing on the World Wide Web – Part I;
- e) The Genealogist's Guide to Internet  
Posting to a Mail List or,  
Ness Group Using E-mail.

##### Volume 22, Number 4 (July/August 1996):

- a) Creating a Multimedia Family History;
- b) From Certified Psychologist to Certified Genealogist;
- c) One Hundred Years at the DAR Library  
(Daughters of the American Revolution).

##### Volume 22, Number 6 (Nov/Dec 1996):

- a) Try this Recipe at Valley Forge;
- b) Family History at Brigham Young University;
- c) Welcome to the World of Genetic Genealogy;
- d) Expanded Genealogy Department Opens in Independence, Missouri;
- e) The Internet and its Impact on Genealogy;
- f) Internet Database for your research Documents;
- g) GEDCOM Do's and Don'ts.

### County of DEVON (ENGLAND)

#### The Devon Family Historian [Plymouth, Devon, UK]

Distributed four times a year, the Devon Family Historian Society's magazine is published in February, April, August, and November. (Numbers 79 and 80 will be listed in the next issue.)

##### Frayn Number 77 (February 1996)

- a) Hugh e, Devonian Adventurer;
- b) How They Lived in Devon c1800;
- c) Was your Ancestor a Craftsman in the Exeter Wool Trade;
- d) The Life of William Doust, A Devonshire Man;
- e) John Nile, Jack Nigh or John Niles?;
- f) The Devon Protestation Returns of 1642;
- g) Your Devon Sheepstor;
- h) Sumame Index to 1861 Census for North Devon;
- i) Suddenly in Devon;
- j) Wiltshire Militia Orders 1759 to 1770;
- k) The Devons in Mansel Copse;
- l) A Photographic Manhunt;
- m) HMS Charybdis.

##### Number 78 (April 1996):

- a) Waratah – Pioneer of the West;
- b) Mounce Family Bible;
- c) Picture Postcards;
- d) Letter from 1854: You Have Almost Forgotten Me...;
- e) Dartmoor Graveyards:  
An Archive Source for Family History Researchers;
- f) The South Australian:  
Boat Passengers from 1837;
- g) Murder of James Knight of This City (1837);
- h) Trial of Robert Alford for the Murder of James Knight July 25<sup>th</sup> or 26<sup>th</sup>  
1837;
- i) The Blind Spot;
- j) The Devon Protestation Returns of 1642 – Caveat;
- k) Captain Joseph Fraire RN;
- l) Letter from 1862:  
The World Through the Eyes of Sally Browse 1862;
- m) The Naming of Children.

## Ottawa Family History Centre – Hours of Operation

Tuesday to Friday

9:30 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.

6:30 p.m. – 9:30 p.m.

Saturday

9:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

## BIFHSGO Calendar of Events

British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa

Meetings at:

The Ottawa Family History Centre

(The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints)

1017 Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa

Contact: Jim Heal, (613) 828-9569

*Members are encouraged to arrive at 9:30 a.m. when the Discovery Tables open*

10 January, 1998, 10:00-11:30 a.m.

In Search of Jane Elliott  
– *Willis Burwell*

14 February, 1998, 10:00-11:30 a.m.

Researching in London, England  
– *Norman K. Crowder*

14 March, 1998, 10:00-11:30 a.m.

Selected Records at the Family History  
Centre – *Wayne Walker*

11 April, 1997, 10:00-11:30 a.m.

Genealogical Resources at the Ottawa  
Public Library – *Tom Rooney*

## Other Family History Events

15-22 February 1998  
Salt Lake City UT

Group Visit to Salt Lake City Family  
History Library

7 February 1998  
Lakeland Florida

Seminar: Golden Rules: Rethinking the  
Basics of Genealogy

6-9 May 1998  
Denver CO

Annual Convention of the US National  
Genealogical Society

2-3 May 1998  
London UK

Society of Genealogists' Annual Fair

October 1998  
Portland MN

5th New England Regional  
Genealogical Conference

*See Family History Events on Page 10 for further details*