



# Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 5, Number 3

Summer 1999



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*Cover Picture*—Bringing people together was one of Brian O'Regan's abiding pleasures. This World War Two photo shows Canadian soldier O'Regan (in the middle) sharing an embrace with two Russians when the Allied armies joined forces in Germany at the Elbe River link-up in 1945.

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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 . . .

Brian O'Regan was a man of action. He had a respect for thoughtful planning and research, but he was happiest when he was doing something, and never happier than when he was encouraging others to keep up with him.

Brian had a vision that stretched across North America to the British Isles and an enthusiasm that could not be resisted. Even when he went South for the winter, Brian sent suggestions and directions to Board members from Florida by e-mail, royal mail or telephone. When he died at the end of February, I thought: "This is when we find out if they have e-mail in Heaven." There has been no word so far, but he may not have finished setting up his new office.

In this issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, you will find brief messages from some of Brian's many friends and former associates. They all speak of his unfailing generosity. No one could have had a better friend than Brian O'Regan. He shared his knowledge, his time and his money without hesitation and the members of this Society are indebted to him forever.

Brian O'Regan had a special passion for Irish records and Irish places. I know he would have been delighted with the program for our Fall Conference. *The Irish in Canada* is the theme of this year's conference and our speakers bring a rare degree of knowledge and ability to their talks.

Kyle Betit is the co-editor of *The Irish at Home and Abroad* and is co-author of *Ireland: A Genealogical Guide for North Americans*. Kyle will give five talks at our Conference. Marianna O'Gallagher, who was born in Quebec City of Irish ancestors, has been a teacher of History and Geography. She will speak on *The Irish in Quebec, and Grosse Isle: An Irish Island*. Gary Schroder, President of the Quebec Family History Society, will speak on *The Irish in Montreal*.

Other parts of the British Isles will not be overlooked. England, Scotland and Wales will be well treated, and John Townesend will give his very popular presentation on *Publishing a Family History*. The location for this year's Conference is the National Library of Canada, a treasure house of family history information. I hope you will join us from September 24 to 26. I know Brian O'Regan will be there in spirit.

Jim Shearon

### A Note from the Editor . . .

A good portion of this Issue has been given over to personal memories of Brian O'Regan, it is a measure of his impact on the genealogical fraternity of two continents that so many have felt impelled to make a contribution.

Brian was the first editor of this journal and, as the current editor, I am honoured to be included in such company. He never forgot the problems faced by an editor at the mercy of voluntary contributors, and was for ever seeking and providing copy to make my job easier. The continuous stream of e-mails he showered on me will be sorely missed as I try to fill the pages of future Issues.

Percy Bateson

## Remembering Brian O'Regan

*The sudden death to cancer of Brian O'Regan on February 25, 1999, robbed the British Isles Family History Society (BIFHSGO) of its founding President and a good friend to all who were interested in genealogy. In the following pages, a few of his colleagues recall some memories of Brian O'Regan.*

*Alan Rayburn was the Executive Secretary of BIFHSGO from its first meeting until December 1998.*

Brian was one of the most persistent persons I have ever met but he was never resentful if one of his many proposals was turned down by his colleagues. He would urge, push and argue strenuously for particular projects, but he would not pursue anything to the point of coercion. And he would not sulk if he could not get his way.

Whatever Brian set his hand to, he worked at it diligently and conscientiously for the benefit of others. I first met Brian in the early 1980s, at the initial meeting of the Irish Group of the Ottawa Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS). He expressed considerable pleasure in finding valuable information on an aunt who had lived in Edmonton.

During the years 1989-1991, I preceded Brian as the chair of the Ottawa Branch, while he admirably fulfilled the duties of vice-chair. At that time, the territory of the Branch extended from Rockland in the east to beyond Deep River in the west. At one of our executive meetings, I suggested that we should help the genealogists in Renfrew County to form their own branch of OGS. That was all Brian needed!

Within a few weeks, he had a group organized in the Pembroke area to plan a family history seminar. He helped arrange for speakers, a meeting place and a schedule, and ultimately pulled off a most successful meeting. A very active organization now serves Renfrew and Pontiac counties. It has a strong membership and a regular newsletter. The fact that the group did not become a branch of OGS was among many reasons that Brian and others, including myself, decided to organize the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, and, of course, he was naturally its founding president.

I was the one who arranged for Brian to appear on the CBC, Ontario Today, radio program. With considerable ease and aplomb, he answered a wide variety of questions; and divulged his e-mail address. As a result of the call-in show last spring he received and answered 75 queries. Without doubt, there was no other individual in Canada who knew more about Canada's family history resources and Irish resources relative to Canada. He will be hard to replace.

I picture Brian having arrived in purgatory to find all of his immediate family there, entertaining the many Irish still awaiting the expiation of their sins. He will, of course, immediately set out to organize the purification of their souls, and arrange with St Peter to permit the multitude to enter the Kingdom of Heaven to join the saved. He will be busy, but nothing ever phased Brian.

Alan Rayburn.

*Gordon Taylor succeeded Brian O'Regan as President of BIFHSGO.*

My association with Brian O'Regan was relatively short. I met him for the first time at the August 15,

1995 board meeting when eight Associate Directors were welcomed to the Society's Board of Directors. My assignment into strategic planning led to working quite closely with Brian. It is interesting to note that five of the eight associate directors of August 1995 are on the current BIFHSGO board of directors and of these five, two have served or are serving as President.

Brian's enthusiasm and commitment were immediately obvious to a newcomer and I found working with him both pleasant and challenging. He was generous in his help in how BIFHSGO functioned or should function, and how to run a monthly meeting for the maximum benefit to members.

My close association with Brian resulted in my becoming the designated hitter for Brian at the monthly Saturday meeting. It was good training for the two years to come, when I succeeded him as President.

Brian was a constant source of ideas and of prods on past ideas. He was equally helpful in genealogy. He knew a great deal about the subject and he was generous in sharing his knowledge.

Gordon Taylor.

*Norah Cousins-Larocque told Jim Shearon how the Upper Ottawa Valley Genealogical Group was started.*

There had always been a large number of Renfrew County members in the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society. Those members felt neglected. They said Ottawa Branch had never done anything for Renfrew County.

When Brian O'Regan was Vice-President of the Ottawa Branch, he organized a one-day seminar in Pembroke/Renfrew. Norah Cousins-Larocque says she found out about it the day before, "I went along and registered at the door. It was a very good seminar and everybody was feeling enthusiastic about genealogy."

As he was winding up the seminar, Norah remembers, Brian asked, "Would anyone be interested in forming a separate group for the Ottawa Valley?" About a dozen people put up their hands.

Then Brian asked, "Who would be interested in being President of this group?" Norah says, "Nobody volunteered for that job, and I was just walking out the door when Brian called out, The woman who is walking out the door, stop and come back. She'll do it."

That's how Norah Cousins-Larocque became the first President of the Upper Ottawa Valley Genealogical Group. "My husband put up \$100 to cover postage and other expenses and it was sink or swim."

This story illustrates two of Brian O'Regan qualities, his infectious enthusiasm, an almost irresistible conviction that anything can be done if somebody wants it to be done, and his real ability to pick out a person who could do a job and motivate that person to do it.

Norah Cousins-Larocque.

*Jack Moody, one of the founding members of BIFHSGO, recalls some memories of Brian O'Regan.*

Brian's brother, Barry, served with me in the Army in the early 1950s and whenever we had a disagreement he'd say, "I'm going to complain to another captain, my brother Brian," so I knew of Brian long before I met him. In fact I got to know a lot about him from Barry's accounts.

I met Brian when we served together on the Board of the Ottawa Branch of the OGS. Later, he and Don Whiteside coerced me into replacing Brian as Branch Chair for 1992-93 and, of course, Brian was Past Chair for that year.

In 1994 several of us formed BIFHSGO with Brian as President. I was one of the Vice-Presidents and often replaced Brian as Chair when he was basking in the Florida sunshine but keeping us on our toes with frequent correspondence.

All the time I knew him, Brian O'Regan was a tireless worker, full of new ideas. He had the ability to involve others in the work before they knew what was happening—a great delegator! I didn't always agree with his proposals but found that he was always willing to listen to objections and to back-off when "out-gunned," ready to have another try when an opportunity arose. I admired Brian greatly for these characteristics.

As one of Irish blood, Brian had a good sense of humour and was quick on the come-back to digs. A favourite memory is of a time when Brian, his lovely wife Jean and I were preparing some BIFHSGO publicity literature. I gave Brian a verbal dig which Jean did not hear. When she asked him what I'd said he replied with a grin, "He's just needling me, Jack's always needling me."

Like his many other friends and associates, I shall always miss Brian. I hope that he makes it through purgatory before I pass by there, since I don't have to stop, and I assume that his destination and mine will be the same and that we will be able to renew our friendship.

Jack Moody.

*June Coxon says that she and her husband, Hal, both had working relationships with BIFHSGO's founding President.*

Canada was in a festive mood the year I met Brian O'Regan. It was 1967 and everyone was celebrating Canada's 100th birthday. In the middle of that year-long birthday party, I left my fledgling career as a journalist in Alberta and returned to Ottawa to write and edit publications for the federal government. Brian was one of the first people I met when I joined the then newly-created Department of Manpower and Immigration (M&I).

We didn't directly work together. But I remember sharing coffee breaks at Nates Delicatessen with Brian and co-worker, Jack Donaghue—listening to them swap World War II stories. I recall, too, how we'd all groan each time we

received a multi-page "Brian" memo. Ever since then he always appeared somewhere in my life.

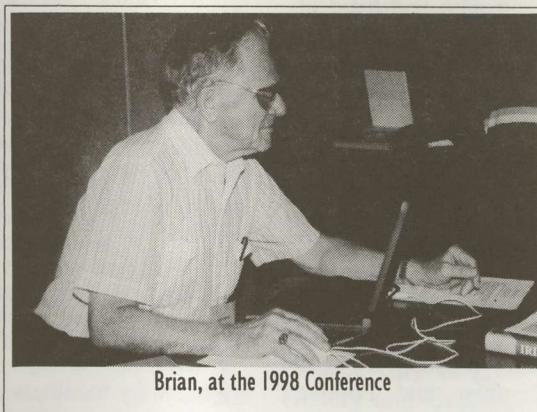
I worked at M&I for five years. My next place of employment was Labour Canada—and by then Brian was director of the Information Branch there. One day, after one of those long stretches of not running into each other, I met Brian at a Gene-O-Rama and discovered we also had genealogy in common.

I've known Brian most of my adult life and if I didn't actually see him I was usually surrounded by people who knew him well. We attended many of the same professional meetings, including the Canadian Public Relations Society, which he served as President, and we often met at the National Press Club functions.

Each time we met, we'd chat for a while, getting caught up on each other's lives. I always felt we were friends. Our conversations were never very long or deep. They centred around mutual friends and former co-workers, genealogy,

our common quest for Irish ancestors, and his winter home in Florida. Brian always appeared genuinely interested in what I was doing and always asked about my husband, Hal.

Hal and Brian, both Ottawa-born boys, first met when they were young soldiers during World War II. Many of Hal's Army friends also crossed paths and swords with Brian. Throughout their Army careers Hal and Brian kept meeting in Canada and overseas. After Hal had a heart attack, Brian was one of the first people to call and ask



Brian, at the 1998 Conference

how he was doing.

What do I remember most about Brian? His cheery smile, his hearty laugh, and his helpfulness and encouragement throughout my writing career. Whenever he found genealogical information pertaining to Northey, Coxon or other names I was researching he would pass it along to me.

Canada is a more serious country in 1999 than it was in 1967 when we welcomed our Centennial with joy. In 1999, as we approach another milestone—a new millennium—we do so in a more sombre, cautious mood. Perhaps that's fitting in the year of Brian's death.

*Donation to Bay County Library Florida, USA, in Memory of Brian O'Regan.*

In the winter of 1992, Brian and Jean O'Regan purchased a condo in Panama City Beach, Florida, and began to spend the months of January through April there. In 1994 they started going south in October, returning to Ottawa each December to spend Christmas with the families of their sons, Philip and James, before going back to Florida for the winter months.

Soon after arriving in Florida, Brian became a member of the Bay County Genealogical Society (BCGS), which meets in the Bay County Library on the first Saturday of

each month in Panama City. He contributed substantially to the operations of that small society, and kept its members advised on current genealogical activities throughout the United States, Canada and Ireland.

In January 1998, my wife Mary and I visited with Brian and Jean, and set out to find a suitable hideaway for the winter of 1999. We spent the months of January through March in a townhouse at Seagrove in Walton County, 20 minutes west of Brian's condo. It was only after our arrival in Florida that we learned from Brian that he would not be returning to the condo for the winter. Jim Heal and Jack Moody kept us informed about Brian's health and pending operation, and I conveyed their messages to the BCGS members at their February monthly meeting. It was my sad duty to inform them at the March meeting that Brian had died on February 25. Through the magic of the Internet, I was able to read to his friends at the meeting Dave Brown's column dedicated to Brian's military and technical careers.

The president of the society, Bernice Loper, immediately proposed that a collection be taken to acquire some books and donate them to the Bay County Library in Brian's name. I offered my trusty Tilley hat, and \$47 was collected at that meeting, and another \$30 contributed at the April meeting.

The Bay County Library's genealogy librarian has purchased the two-volume set of *Ireland (1841-51) Census Abstracts*, one for Northern Ireland, and the other for the Republic of Ireland. They have been suitably inscribed as having been donated by the society in memory of Brian. Mrs. Loper notified Jean O'Regan and me of the donations. I take pleasure in informing the BIFHSGO members of the selection of these most appropriate volumes.

Alan Rayburn

*Heather Oakley, Chair of the Ottawa Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, recalled Brian O'Regan's many links within the family history circle.*

**B**rian O'Regan's friends in Ottawa and around the world were desolated to hear of his death. A member of the Ottawa Branch since 1981, Brian was widely known for his interest in family history.

Brian was born in Ottawa in 1924 and was always proud of his Irish heritage. His ancestors from County Cork were stonemasons and as his research efforts broadened he discovered that any Regan or O'Regan who was a

stonemason from that area was related to him in some way.

Retirement brought Brian more time for genealogy. He edited the *Ottawa Branch News* for three years, served a term as vice-chair and was branch chair from 1990 to 1992. He was instrumental in the formation of the Upper Ottawa Valley Genealogical Group. In 1994, he was one of the ten founding members of BIFHSGO. Brian served as its first president until 1996 and was editor of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, during the same period.

Brian travelled to Ireland and throughout the United States to do research and attend genealogy conferences. He gave lectures to many groups, encouraged budding family historians and wrote many articles. He helped hundreds of researchers with their problems and as a true family historian he willingly shared his information.

Brian O'Regan was a true friend to all who worked with him. He will be sorely missed. In his memory two books have been added to the Ottawa Branch library: *A Register of Deceased Persons at Sea and on Grosse Isle in 1847* and *1847 Grosse Isle, a Record of Daily Events*.

Heather Oakley

*Bob Campbell is a founding member of BIFHSGO and was Vice-President (Membership) on the first Board of Directors.*

**T**he thing that I'll remember about Brian O'Regan was his enthusiasm for genealogy and his generosity and willingness to help other genealogists. As the founding President of BIFHSGO, there is no doubt that his enthusiasm and drive played a major role in the successful launch of this organization.

Brian used his memberships in other genealogical societies, and attendance at their meetings to suggest outstanding speakers for BIFHSGO meetings and conferences. I always was impressed too, with his frequent gifts of magazines and other genealogical material to the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society. He never came to a meeting of the Irish Research Group without bringing something of interest for other members.

Even after the last BIFHSGO meeting he attended, when he was more seriously ill than any of us knew, he responded to an enquiry of mine and sent me a useful e-mail message several hours after he arrived home from that meeting. That was Brian.

Bob Campbell. ■

## Obituary

**O**n 24 April 1999 at the age of 82 Gordon Abram Olmstead, one of our long time members succumbed to cancer. We do not make a practice of publishing obituaries but plead special circumstances in this case because of Gordon's long fight with an ungrateful government for recognition of the rights of the Merchant Mariners who served so valiantly during World War II. Mr Olmstead joined the Merchant Navy as a telegrapher on the outbreak of war and in 1941 was taken prisoner along with the rest of the crew of *Agnita*. He spent 52 months in a German prisoner of war camp. On his release the government refused to pay his way from England back to

Canada and he was forced to work his passage home. Unlike other servicemen he was not allowed to leave the Merchant Navy until the war in the Far East ended and subsequently was systematically denied all the benefits which were given to others. He had to finance his own education as an engineer. He founded the Merchant Navy Prisoner of War Association and the Merchant Navy Coalition of Equality and for 54 years led the fight for the benefits denied the Merchant Seamen. It seems the government is at last about to recognize their service, unfortunately Mr Olmstead did not survive to see that day. ■

## Uncovering Photo Inscriptions

BRUCE WHITEHEAD PENG

Many pictures were glued into early photo albums on black absorbent paper. My earliest albums were 7" or 8"x11", and those from the 1930s were 11"x15". Later pictures were held with photo corners making the back readily available for viewing. Unless the photo can be removed from the paper, the valuable caption or date on the back will remain hidden. If you decide to explore further, here is the process that I use.

### Steps for Album Preservation

- 1) Make sure your hands are well washed, completely dry, and that you handle the paper as little as possible. If you can obtain the thin latex gloves used by nurses, or thin cotton gloves, these would be useful for protection since dirt, oils, and bacteria on your skin, can damage the paper.
- 2) Do not write on the back of photographs unless they are photos that you took. Old photos can be damaged by the impression, or the ink, and the information you add may not be accurate.
- 3) Before taking a photo album apart, number the pages in one corner with a soft pencil. Number both sides of the page if both sides contain photographs. The sequence of the pages and photos may reveal later clues.
- 4) Fortunately, some older style albums were held together with string or ribbon, so individual pages can be removed for photocopying.
- 5) Make a photocopy of each page so that you can add your comments on the copies. Self-serve copy machines have several features which are useful. At a cost of 5¢ per page (at Staples and other chain stores), the exercise is quite inexpensive. Try a test copy first and adjust the contrast if necessary to make the images less dark. Not all pages may suit the same contrast setting so watch each copy as it emerges and adjust and recopy as necessary.

Where the page is less than 8.5"x11" in size, consider enlarging the image slightly so that the album page fills the sheet. Before making a single copy, consider making extras for other family members who would be interested in having a copy. Another older relative may be willing and able to identify many of photos, and if the relative is quite a distance from you, it is preferable to send the photo-copies rather than the originals for identification. The relative should return the marked-up sheets to you for further work, and then you can return the final copies to the relative for his or her enjoyment.

CAUTION: Excessive exposure to light and heat can fade photographs, so photo-copying should be limited. All photos should be stored away from light, heat, and moisture.

- 6) Protect the individual album sheets, if less than 8.5"x11", in top-loading "archival safe" transparent sheet protectors held in a three ring binder. This will allow you to look at the photos many times without touching the paper, keep moist air from the paper, and will ensure that any loose photos do not fall out. Suitable products include: Desmarais & Frere

#5002-100 at a cost of about \$10-\$12 per 100 (Grand and Toy #99267). There is also a heavy duty version available which will suit items not already mounted on card. For larger pages ask if larger clear envelopes are available.

- 7) Proceed to mark comments in pencil on the back of the photocopies, if the front is black. Basic information should include date, subject's name, location, and event. For approximate date use c1931 or c1930s depending on how accurate you think your guess is. If the photo can be removed temporarily to examine the back, any original inscriptions should be noted in quotation marks, ie "Mary at CNE, 1939." It will also help to number each photo, ie 11a, 11b etc, with the 11 being the page number. If loose photos are also in the collection, and are duplicates of those in the album, the loose photos can be given the same number, ie 11a.

### Removing The Glue

After documenting the basic information by photo-copying and numbering every page, you will be faced with making the decision to alter the album, which will destroy some of the album paper and could possibly damage some of the photos. If you have found no relatives who can offer comments on the photographs, this may be the next step.

- 1) If you decide to remove the glued pictures, first look at some of the photos at an angle in a strong light, to detect ridges which suggest writing on the back. Pencils and ball point pens could leave an impression, but a fountain pen may not. Early photos will not have been marked by ball point pens.
- 2) Once evidence of inscriptions has been found, try to choose a photo for which a duplicate exists or which is already partly detached from the album.
- 3) Using a thin blade such as a spatula, table knife, or pie lifter, gently separate the photo from the backing paper. The loose texture of the absorbent black backing page usually pulls apart first, leaving the photo intact, leaving a thin layer of black paper and the water soluble glue on the back. If you are lucky you will see exposed parts of the white photo paper and part of the inscription. If the glue did not cover the entire photo, you may be able to remove more of the black paper by further lifting.
- 4) To remove glued paper: using a small piece of clean wetted paper towel, dab some of the black paper to dissolve the glue. After a few minutes you may be able to lift off the black, leaving a thin layer of glue and a few black marks.
- 5) With a clean portion of the wetted paper towel, gently wipe the same area to remove the rest of the glue and the black mark.
- 6) Immediately dry the area with a fresh paper towel. Throughout the exercise, be careful not to get any moisture on the face of the photo.
- 7) If the experiment works, and the area of the photo being worked on is undamaged, proceed to remove the balance of



the black paper, working quickly to prevent too much moisture from soaking into the photo.

8) When the photo has dried, copy the inscription onto the photocopy or other paper, and remount the photo in the original location with clear, self-stick photo corners. Based on the success of the first trial, and your level of confidence

in the technique, you can decide if you want to treat other photos the same way. Be prepared to spend between 5 and 10 minutes on each photo. If 25% of the photos bear inscriptions, consider yourself very fortunate.

[Editor's note: This is the second of a three part article. The final part will appear in the next Issue of ACR.]

## General Register Office of Scotland: Online Access to Vital Records

LINDA JONAS

[Editor's Note: The following article is a summary of a presentation given by Linda Jonas at the May 24, 1998 meeting of the British Isles Family History Society USA and is reprinted here with the permission of the BIFHSUSA and the author.]

All Scottish researchers should be aware that the Scottish indexes to births, marriages, and deaths went online April 6, 1998. The database is called *Scots Origins* and is available at: <www.origins.net/GRO/> The indexes cover the years 1553 to 1897. When using the *Scots Origins* index, you can search by surname, forename, sex, event type, year of registration, age (deaths only), registration district (statutory indexes), and county (OPR index). All Scottish researchers should see how the index works by using the free demonstration.

If you decide to use the service after you have explored the free demonstration, you will be charged a fee for using the index and a separate fee for ordering certificates. To look at the index, you will be charged £6 by credit card for up to 30 "page credits" in one 24-hour period. Each "page" contains a minimum of one and a maximum of 15 entries. Once you have used 30 page credits, you must pay another £6 for the next 30 page credits. When a desired entry is found in the index, you can order an extract of the entry for an additional £10 fee. This service can be a great help to genealogists. However, researchers who are unaware of the availability of the records elsewhere may be incurring needless expenses.

### Old Parochial Registers: 1553-1854

The parish registers of the Church of Scotland from 1553-1854 are known as the Old Parochial Registers (OPRs). All birth/baptism and marriage/banns records from the OPRs have been indexed, and the indexes are available on microfiche at all Family History Centres. Burial records have not been indexed. A Compact Disk called *Scottish Church Records* contains the indexes to the Old Parochial Registers along with indexes to some of the non-conformist registers. The CD is available as part of the *Family Search Program* at every Family History Centre (FHC), there is no charge for unlimited use. The information from this CD has also been placed in the *Scots Origins* database, but you will be charged for its use.

When you have identified your ancestor in the index, you should order a complete copy of the record. All of the parish registers are available on microfilm through the Family History Library (FHL). If you are using the *Scottish Church Records* CD in a FHC, you can order the microfilm of the parish register which contains the entry you need. There is an approximate cost of \$4.00 to order the microfilm

on short-term loan. When the film arrives, you may find additional entries in the register that pertain to your family. You can make as many photocopies as you wish. Using the *Scots Origins* service, you can order a copy of an individual entry (but not the entire register) by credit card. The cost is £10.

Approximate cost of pre-1855 entries:			
	At the FHL	At an FHC	<i>Scots Origins</i>
Use of Index	\$0.00	\$0.00	£ 6 minimum
Order of Register	\$0.00	\$4.00	not available
Photocopy of entry	\$0.25	\$0.25	£10
Total:	\$0.25	\$4.25	£16 (approx. \$27) min

Therefore, if you are searching ancestors who were in Scotland before 1855, you should use the *Scots Origins* service only if you do not have access to an FHC.

### Civil Registration: 1855-1897

Nationwide civil registration of births, marriages, and deaths began in Scotland in 1855. All entries have been indexed. The indexes are called *Statutory Indexes* and are available through the *Scots Origins* service. There are also indexes available on microfilm through the FHL. The computerized indexes on the *Scots Origins* database are far superior to the ones on microfilm because they contain much more identifying information. A third source, the International Genealogical Index (IGI) on microfiche or on compact disk, contains an index to births and marriages from 1855-1875. The IGI is available for use at no charge at every FHC.

If you are researching a common surname, you may have difficulty identifying your ancestor in the microfilmed indexes. However, the IGI should contain enough information to identify your ancestor. The indexes available in the *Scots Origins* database contain more information than either of the above.

When you have identified your ancestor in one of the above indexes, you should order a copy of the civil registration certificate. The certificates of birth, marriage, and death are available through the *Scots Origins* service for the years 1855-1897. Each certificate costs £10. The same certificates of birth, marriage, and death are available on microfilm through the FHL for the years 1855-1875 and the

years 1881 and 1891. Because the microfilm will contain the certificates for a particular registration district and time period, you may find additional entries that pertain to your family.

The following approximations of cost assume that the microfilm you wish to see is not among the permanent

holdings of your local FHC and that you must order the film. The Los Angeles FHC has the microfilm indexes to births, marriages, and deaths from 1855 to 1901, so if you are using their collection (or a similar one) your costs will be lower than the estimates below.

Approximate cost of 1855-1875 entries of births and marriages:			
	At the FHL	At an FHC	<i>Scots Origins</i>
I&I births, marriages	\$0.00	\$0.00	not available
Computerized indexes	not available	not available	£ 6 min
Microfilmed certificates	\$0.00	\$4	not available
Photocopy of entry	\$0.25	\$0.25	£10
Total	\$0.25	\$4.25	£16(\$27) min

Approximate cost of post-1875 entries of births, marriages and deaths:			
	At the FHL	At an FHC	<i>Scots Origins</i>
Microfilmed indexes (1876-1958)	\$0.00	\$4.00	not available
Computerized indexes (1876-1897)	not available	not available	£6 min
Photocopy of certificate* **	not available	not available	£10
Total:	**	**	£6; (\$27) min

Approximate cost of 1855-1875 death entries:			
	At the FHL	At an FHC	<i>Scots Origins</i>
Microfilmed indexes	\$0.00	\$4	not available
Computerized indexes	not available	not available	£ 6 min
Microfilmed certificates	\$0.00	\$4	not available
Photocopy of entry	\$0.25	\$0.25	£10
Total	\$0.25	\$8.25	£16 (\$27) min

\* \*\*Post-1875 microfilmed certificates of births, marriages, and deaths are available through the FHL for the years 1881 and 1891. Total approximate cost at the FHL of certificates for the years 1881 and 1891 is \$0.25. Total approximate cost at an FHC of certificates for the years 1881 and 1891 is \$8.25. Other years are available only through the General Register Office of Scotland or its *Scots Origins* service.

## Recommendations

If you have access to a Family History Centre, you should use the *Scots Origins* service for post-1855 records under the following circumstances:

1. For indexes of births and marriages 1876-1897 if you cannot identify your ancestor in the microfilmed indexes.
2. For indexes of deaths 1855-1897 if you cannot identify your ancestor in the microfilmed indexes.
3. To order certificates of births, marriages, and deaths from 1876-1897 (except the years 1881 and 1891).

Please note you should only order certificates through the *Scots Origins* service if you are in a hurry. If you have the information from the index, you can order any certificate by mail from the General Register Office of Scotland for £8. [Editor's note: Readers should remember to make allowances for the fact that the costs and rates in this article refer to US currency.]

## *It's Not in the Family History Catalog! What do I do Now?*

LINDA JONAS

[This article first appeared in the British Isles Family History Society-USA Journal, Autumn 1998 and is reprinted here with the permission of the Journal and the author.]

What do you do when the record you want is not available on microfilm through the Family History Library (FHL)? Because you live a long way from the British Isles, you can't drive over to the County Record Office to get the record you need.

Do you wish there were a way to find out what is held in the repositories of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales? Do you wish you had access to the catalogs of the various record offices so that you could find the document you want

and order it by mail? A set of microfiche, readily available in the US, makes this possible. What and why should I use it?

The *National Inventory of Documentary Sources in the United Kingdom and Ireland* (NIDS) is a collection of finding aids to various libraries and archives in the British Isles. A "finding aid" is any catalog, index, inventory, or other guide that lists or describes the contents of the collection.

When you use NIDS you will know what records are available that might contain information helpful to your research. The finding aids for each repository will even allow you to identify the exact box, bundle, or document number you need. You can then write to the repository or hire a researcher to search a specified record.

The NIDS is an ongoing project. Chadwyck-Healey is actively filming the finding aids of the repositories of the United Kingdom and Ireland. So far, the indexes and other finding aids of over 100 repositories have been filmed and distributed on microfiche. Each year another group of microfiche is released as a unit. All are available through the FHL and at your local Family History Centre (FHC).

### How is it organized?

NIDS is organized by repository. Each repository is assigned a number by Chadwyck-Healey (CH) and all records in that repository are sub-numbered sequentially. For example, the CH repository number for the Bedfordshire Record Office is 0.086. In the NIDS collection for the Bedfordshire Record Office, there are 463 sets of records described. Each record is sequentially numbered 0.086.001 to 0.086.463.

There is a cumulative index to the entire series on microfiche. This index is not an every name index; it includes items that are mentioned in the microfiche titles or descriptions. In the Bedford Record Office, the "Whitbread family papers" are on 16 microfiche given the number 0.086.117. These family papers include the names of related individuals who have different surnames. But because the title of the microfiche is "Whitbread family papers," only the name Whitbread appears in the index. The index is found on microfiche number 6341118 at the FHL. Please note that as each annual unit is released, the index is updated. The new index is always given the number 6341118 and it replaces the one from the previous year. **If you are using a FHC, you may be using an outdated version of microfiche number 6341118 and may need to order a new one.**

Each annual unit arrives at the FHL with Chadwyck-Healey microfiche numbers and an updated cumulative index. The Library reassigns its own microfiche numbers to the collection.

### What can I find in NIDS?

The amount of information contained in NIDS is astonishing. For example, the collection for the Scottish Record Office is on 2003 microfiche. There are surname indexes to Services of Heirs and indexes to Testaments (both are Scottish probate records). In the Kent County Archives on 1756 microfiche there are descriptions of deeds, family papers, manorial records etc.

I am researching the name Brewer in the parish of Raddington, Somerset. I wanted to see if there was something in the Somerset Record Office that might pertain to this family. I found that there are indexes to persons and places. The index to persons for the letter "B" is on FHL fiche 6114185. I then went to the fiche cabinet at the Los Angeles FHC and obtained the fiche number. It is a reproduction of index cards arranged alphabetically. On a card labelled Brewer I found the following entry:

BREWER WH, lease of Chubbery Farm &

Batscombe in Raddington, as well as Pauletsleigh in Clehanger, 1808 DD/SF 3911

The reference number at the end of the entry is the document number that I need to order the record of lease from the Somerset Record Office.

### How do I use NIDS?

Let's assume you know your ancestor Gideon Costin had some association with the Wilstead estate of Samuel Whitbread.

Go to the NIDS index on FHL fiche 6341118. Fiche 6341118 is a set of 28 fiche. The name and subject index 16-28 of the set. If he is not listed you then broaden your search. Look for the name of the estate on which he lived or the name of the parish. You might try looking for occupational records that would contain his name. In the above example you search for Gideon Costin and you do not find him on the index. You next look under Wilstead or Samuel Whitbread you find the following entry:

Whitbread, Samuel. MP, 1758-1815: 133

The reference number 133 refers to the list of repositories on fiche 1-16 of the index. You will find that entry number 133 is listed under the Bedfordshire Record Office. The entry reads:

Deposited Documents W: Whitbread

#### Correspondence

Letters and papers of Samuel Whitbread, MP, 1785-1815 And Other Members of the Whitbread Family; also Estate Papers of the Whitbread Family  
Microfiche: 0.086.117

You now have the NIDS microfiche number assigned by Chadwyck-Healey, 0.086.117. The Wilstead estate papers are at frame number 13C5. You must convert the Chadwyck-Healey microfiche number to an FHL microfiche number. There are four ways you can do this:

1. Look in the Author/Title section of the Family History Library Catalog (FHLC) under *National Inventory of Documentary Sources in the United Kingdom and Ireland*. The repositories are listed numerically.
2. Look in the locality section of FHLC under *England, (Counties)-Archives and Libraries*.
3. Look at the NIDS Register accompanying this article. Find repository 086 and then search the FHLC by the computer number given.
4. Look at the NIDS Register at the website of the British Isles Family History Society-USA. The address is: <[www.rootsweb.com/~bifhsusa](http://www.rootsweb.com/~bifhsusa)>. In the *Guide to British Isles Research*, you will find a description of the NIDS. Click on the NIDS Register and you will be able to see the Register sorted alphabetically by repository or numerically by NIDS number. Sort numerically, go to repository 086 and press enter. A list of all NIDS fiche numbers will appear. This is the quickest and most efficient way to search.

Using any of the above methods you will find that 0.086.117 is FHL fiche 6089223. This is a set of 16 fiche. The frame number means that the Wilstead estate papers start at fiche number 13 of the set, row C, column 5. From there you search the pages to see if there is something about Gideon Costin. On row D, column 14 of that fiche, you will see this entry:

2706. Will (copy) of Gideon Costin; of Bedford, gent: to bro Jn £200 on trust for the new meeting house at

Bedford, wherein Rev Thos Smith preacheth;  
to aunt Martha Gandy £10;  
to Rev Thos Smith £10  
to Thos Smith of London, merch, £10  
to servt, Ann Groves £10;  
mourning rings to Jn, Chas, & Martha Dilly of Southill;  
residue to bro Jn, exor:  
with Sam Cuer, Thos Whitfield, Jer Fish Palmer 13 Sept  
1785

### Summary of steps to using NIDS

Step 1. Look at the index to NIDS on FHL fiche 6341118 (28 fiche). The name and subject index are on fiche 16-28 of the set. Look for your ancestor's name. If he is not listed broaden your search. Look for the name of his parish etc.  
Step 2. Using the reference number you found in the name and subject index, go to the numerical listing on fiche 1-15 of the NIDS index (6341118) to obtain Chadwyck-Healey's microfiche number.

Step 3. Convert the Chadwyck-Healey fiche number to an FHL fiche number. The quickest ways are to use the NIDS register here and search by computer number or to use the NIDS register at the BIFHS-USA website <[www.rootsweb.com/~bifhsusa](http://www.rootsweb.com/~bifhsusa)>.

Step 4. Order the FHL microfiche from your local Family History Centre. If you are using the FHC collection at the Los Angeles FHC, you will not need to order the fiche. The entire NIDS collection is available there.

Each repository has different finding aids. Look at the examples from the Somerset Record Office and the Bedfordshire Record Office to see typical entries. No matter how they are organized, the finding aids contain detailed information to help you locate records to further your research.

Records pertaining to your ancestor may be hidden in libraries, museums, or record offices in the British Isles, NIDS can help you find them.

### NATIONAL INVENTORY OF DOCUMENT SOURCES

Balliol College (Oxford) Archives	0.112	0764976
Bank of England	0.090	0675575
Bath Museums Service: Fashion Research Centre	0.049	0414872
Bedfordshire Record Office	0.086	0592676
Berkshire Record Office	0.021	0447223
Birmingham Reference Library	0.126	0773335
Bodleian Library	0.011	0414848
Bolton Metropolitan Borough (Lancashire)	0.037	0477366
Bristol Record Office	0.007	044741
British Dental Association Archives	0.088	0700754
British Museum, National History Museum	0.103	0701779
British Film Institute	0.036	0477310
Brynmor Jones Library: University of Hull (Yorkshire)	0.041	0493071
Buckinghamshire Record Office	0.073	0591517
Cable and Wireless Ltd (England)	0.120	0765395
Cambridge South Asian Archives	0.016	0447308
Cambridgeshire Record Office	0.040	0478049
Cambridgeshire Collection (Part 1): News Index	0.082	0635194
Cambridgeshire Collection (Part 2): Cambridgeshire Libraries and Information Service	0.082	0592642
Catholic Church Archives (Scotland)	0.056	0522427
Churchill College, Cambridge	0.060	0522593
Cleveland County Archives Department	0.099	0765170
Chwyd Record Office	0.008	0447423
Coventry Polytechnic	0.019	0438088
Cumbria Record Office	0.117	0765397
Dublin Corporation Archives	0.085	0760195
Duchy of Cornwall	0.047	0414856
Durham County Record Office	0.087	0689973
Dyfed Archives Service	0.107	0739254
East Sussex Record Office	0.035	0437064

Essex Record Office	0.027	0447389
Eton College	0.081	0592126
Family Planning Association	0.017	0447314
Fashion Research Centre: Bath Museums Service	0.049	0414872
Gloucestershire Record Office	0.006	0447409
Glyndebourne Festival Opera Archive	0.091	0702266
Greenwich, Kent (Borough): Woodlands Local History Library	0.043	0495000
Guildhall Library	0.026	0447303
Gwynedd Archives Service	0.123	078752
Hackney Archives Department	0.054	0521944
Hammersmith and Fulham, Middlesex (Borough) Archives	0.125	0773231
Hampshire County Museum Service	0.084	0688969
Hancock Museum (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)	0.101	0702291
Hereford & Worcester County Record Office	0.074	0591599
Hertford College (Oxford)	0.092	0710729
Hertfordshire Record Office	0.071	0587120
Honourable Society of the Inner Temple Library	0.105	0182805
House Of Lords Record Office	0.028	0447398
Hull Record Office	0.029	0438108
Imperial College Archives (London)	0.100	0702286
Imperial War Museum	0.003	0447144
India Office Library and Records	0.070	0591338
Institution of Civil Engineers	0.024	0438099
Institution of Electrical Engineers	0.030	0438189
Institution of Mining and Metallurgy	0.093	0700758
John Rylands Library, University of Manchester	0.063	0587419
Keele University Library	0.051	0414887
Kent County Archives Office	0.018	0194775
Labour Party	0.013	0438810
Lambeth Palace Library	0.010	0447186

Lancashire Record Office	0.097	0689907
Leicestershire Record Office	0.045	0495280
Lincoln's Inn Library	0.072	0591505
Lloyd's Bank	0.116	0765335
London Borough of Brent	0.059	0522575
London Borough of Enfield	0.058	0522442
London Borough of Greenwich	0.043	0495000
London Borough of Hackney	0.054	0521944
London Borough of Waltham Forest	0.062	0522754
Mitchell Library, Glasgow	0.068	0591323
Mitchell Library, Glasgow (Strathclyde Regional Archives)	0.110	0760626
Modern Record Centre, Univ. of Warwick	0.033	0440757
National Library of Scotland	0.044	0495012
National Library of Wales	0.015	0163010
National Maritime Museum	0.096	0700776
Nottingham University Library	0.052	0429168
Nottinghamshire Archives Office	0.113	0701988
Nuffield College Library (Oxford)	0.032	0437976
Peabody Trust (London)	0.106	0702349
Port of London Authority	0.009	0447453
Public Record Office (Foreign Office Records)	0.057	0700323
Rhodes House (Oxford)	0.023	0447229
Rothamsted Experimental Station (Part 2)	0.034	0483209
Rothamsted Experimental Station (Part 1)	0.034	0445831
Rothamsted Experimental Station (Part 3)	0.034	06061 97
Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain & Ireland	0.11 9	0761005
Royal College of Music	0.104	0701843
Royal College of Physicians of London	0.001	0414846
Royal Commonwealth Society	0.078	0591680
Royal Geographical Society	0.111	0702352
Royal Institute of British Architects	0.079	0591693
Royal Institution of Great Britain (London)	0.095	0747700
Scottish Record Office	0.048	0522403
Scottish Catholic Archives	0.056	0522427
Shakespeare Birthplace Trust Record Office	0.046	0414849
Sheffield University Library	0.076	0592623
Sheffield Record Office	0.061	0522690
Shropshire County Council	0.014	0447454
Society of Genealogists	0.102	0690124

Somerset Record Office	0.124	0766872
South Yorkshire County Record Office	0.039	0492835
St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle	0.065	0729485
St Patrick's College, Maynooth	0.066	0591257
St George's Hospital Medical School	0.002	0447172
Staffordshire Record Office	0.067	0591294
Stationers' Hall	0.075	0591674
Strathclyde Regional Archives	0.110	0760626
Surrey Record Office	0.115	0765278
Sussex Archaeological Society	0.042	0493214
Sussex University Library	0.012	0447214
Tameside Local Studies Library	0.031	0447400
Tom Harrisson Mass Observation Archive	0.004	0447181
Trinity College (University of Cambridge) Library	0.127	0787322
Trinity College Library, Dublin	0.064	0590754
University of Birmingham (Edgbaston, Warwickshire)	0.109	0760285
University of Bristol (Gloucestershire), Brunel Collection	0.083	0675571
University of Cambridge: Center of South Asian Studies	0.016	0447308
University College, Galway	0.080	0760190
University College, Dublin	0.077	0758567
University of Durham	0.055	0522404
University of Sheffield	0.076	0592623
University of Strathclyde Archives	0.038	0492393
University of Sussex Library	0.012	0447214
University of Warwick, Modern Records Centre	0.033	0440757
University of St Andrews Library (Fife)	0.069	0606198
University of Nottingham Library	0.052	0429168
University of London, Institute of Education Library	0.005	0447306
University of Keele Library	0.051	0414887
University of Hull, Yorkshire, Brynmor Jones Library	0.041	0493071
Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine	0.020	0447219
Welsh Folk Museum	0.022	0447227
West Sussex Record Office	0.025	0437913
Westminster City Libraries	0.050	0414882
Wiltshire Record Office	0.098	0689937
Wolverhampton Borough Archives (Staffordshire)	0.053	0521914
Worshipful Company of Stationers & Newspaper Makers	0.075	0591674

**National Inventory of Documentary Sources  
in the United Kingdom and Ireland 0.124  
Somerset Record Office.**

TITLE  
Finding aids.

PUBLICATION INFORMATION  
Cambridge : Chadwyck-Healey, 1994.

FORMAT 194 microfiches.

0.124.001 Index to persons: A	(3 fiches)	6114184
0.124.002 Index to persons: B	(9 fiches)	614185

0.124.003 Index to persons: C	(8 fiches)	6114186
0.124.004 Index to persons: D	(4 fiches)	6114187

0.124.005 Index to persons: E	(2 fiches)	6114188
0.124.006 Index to persons: F	(3 fiches)	6114189
0.124.007 Index to persons: G	(4 fiches)	6114190
0.124.008 Index to persons: H	(7 fiches)	6114191
0.124.009 Index to persons: I (Title incorrect OBO-IZY—should be IBO-IZY)	(1 fiche)	6114192
0.124.010 Index to persons: J	(2 fiches)	6114193
0.124.011 Index to persons: K	(2 fiches)	61141940
0.124.012 Index to persons: L	(4 fiches)	6114195
0.124.013 Index to persons: M	(5 fiches)	6114196
0.124.014 Index to persons: N	(2 fiches)	6114197
0.124.015 Index to persons: O	(1 fiche)	6114198
0.124.016 Index to persons: P	(6 fiches)	6114199
0.124.017 FICHES NOT YET RECEIVED		6114200
0.124.018 Index to persons: R	(3 fiches)	6114201
0.124.019 Index to persons: S	7 fiches)	6114202
0.124.020 Index to persons: T	(4 fiches)	6114203
0.124.021 Index to persons: U	(1 fiche)	6114204
0.124.023 Index to persons: V	(1 fiche)	6114205
0.124.023 Index to persons: W	(5 fiches)	6114206
0.124.024 Index to persons: Y	(1 fiche)	6114207
0.124.025 Index to persons: Z	(1 fiche)	6114208
0.124.026 Index to places: A	(1 fiche)	6114209
0.124.027 Index to places: B	(5 fiches)	6114210
0.124.028 Index to places: C	(5 fiches)	6114211
0.124.029 Index to places: D	(3 fiches)	6114212
0.124.030 Index to places: E	(2 fiches)	6114213
0.124.031 Index to places: F	(1 fiche)	6114214
0.124.032 Index to places: G	(1 fiche)	6114215
0.124.033 Index to places: H	(3 fiches)	6114216
0.124.034 Index to places: I	(1 fiche)	6114217
0.124.035 Index to places: J	(1 fiche)	6114218
0.124.035 Index to places: K	(2 fiches)	6114219
0.124.037 Index to places: L	(2 fiches)	6114220
0.124.038 Index to places M	(3 fiches)	6114221
0.124.039 Index to places N	(2 fiches)	6114222
0.124.040 Index to places O	(1 fiche)	6114223

0.124.041 Index to places: P	(2 fiches)	6114224
0.124.042 Index to places: Q	(1 fiche)	6114225
0.124.043 Index to places: R	(1 fiche)	6114226
0.124.044 Index to places: S	(5 fiches)	6114227
0.124.045 Index to places: T	(3 fiches)	6114228
0.124.046 Index to places: U	(1 fiche)	6114229
0.124.047 Index to places: V	(1 fiche)	6114230
0.124.048 Index to places: W	(6 fiches)	6114231
0.124.049 Index to places: Y	(1 fiche)	6114232
0.124.050 Index to subjects: A	(4 fiches)	6114233
0.124.051 Index to subjects: B	(2 fiches)	6114234
0.124.052 Index to subjects: C	(5 fiches)	6114235
0.124.053 Index to subjects: D	(1 fiche)	6114236
0.124.054 Index to subjects: E	(6 fiches)	6114237
0.124.055 Index to subjects: F	(1 fiche)	6114238
0.124.056 Index to subjects: G	(1 fiche)	6114239
0.124.057 Index to subjects: H	(1 fiche)	6114240
0.124.058 Index to subjects: I	(3 fiches)	6114241
0.124.059 Index to subjects: J	(1 fiche)	6114242
0.124.060 Index to subjects: L	(2 fiches)	6114243
0.124.061 Index to subjects: M	(3 fiches)	6114244
0.124.062 Index to subjects: N	(1 fiche)	6114245
0.124.063 Index to subjects: O	(3 fiches)	6114246
0.124.064 Index to subjects: P	(3 fiches)	6114247
0.124.065 Index to subjects: Q	(1 fiche)	6114248
0.124.066 Index to subjects: R	(1 fiche)	6114249
0.124.067 Index to subjects: S	(2 fiches)	6114250
0.124.068 Index to subjects: T	(3 fiches)	6114251
0.124.069 Index to subjects: U	(1 fiche)	6114252
0.124.070 Index to subjects: V	(1 fiche)	6114253
0.124.071 Index to subjects: W	(1 fiche)	6114254
0.124.072 Index to subjects: Y	(1 fiche)	6114255
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0.124.074 Manorial index: A-Z	(8fiches)	6114257

## ADDITIONAL COPIES

Index to series (National Inventory of Documentary Sources in the United Kingdom and Ireland). (28 fiches) British Fiche Area 6341118

## THIS RECORD FOUND UNDER

1. England, Somerset, Taunton—Archives:and libraries—Inventories, registers, catalogs
2. England, Somerset—Archives and libraries—Inventories, registers, catalogs.
- I. National inventory of documentary sources in the United Kingdom and Ireland; 124

**National inventory of documentary sources  
in the United Kingdom and Ireland 0.086  
Bedfordshire Record Office.**

TITLE  
Finding aids.

PUBLICATION INFORMATION Cambridge : Chadwyck-Healey, 1988-1990.

FORMAT  
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## NOTES

Micro-reproduction of inventory of records housed at the Bedfordshire Record Office.

## CONTENTS

Includes many abstracts of original documents.

BRITISH  
FICHE AREA

0.086.001 Deposited documents: A . . . . .	6085245
"Documents deposited and presented." Chiefly deeds, with an index of names and list of donors. (1 fiche)	
0.086.002 Deposited documents: AD. . . . .	6085246
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Documents pertaining to the holdings of the Alston family of Pavenham. Includes several pedigree charts and genealogies of other families, including those of the Tucker and Green families. (4 fiches)	
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Brandreth family and estate papers. Includes extensive pedigree chart of "Brandreth of Houghton Regis". (2 fiches)	
0.086.007 Deposited documents: BC. . . . .	6085251
"Documents relating to various parishes in Bedfordshire." Includes pedigree of the Parker family, and papers of various other families. (2 fiches)	
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BRITISH  
FICHE AREA

Master index to fiche series (National Inventory of Documentary Sources in the United Kingdom and Ireland.) (28 fiches) .....6341118

## THIS RECORD FOUND UNDER

1. England, Bedford—Archives and libraries—Inventories, registers, catalogs.
- I. National inventory of documentary sources in the United Kingdom and Ireland; 086. ◻

## *National Archives of Canada—just a click away*

## NEWS RELEASE

On 5 May the National Archives launched a new Website and *ArchiviaNet*, the online research tool of the National Archives. The revamped website, has been considerably enhanced with the addition of its online research tool, *ArchiviaNet*.

### The Website <[www.archives.ca](http://www.archives.ca)>

The original site launched in December 1995, has been completely revamped to ease online navigation for researchers and Internet users, even novices. It contains six times more information than before. Growing from 620,000 to 3.5 million descriptions, it is becoming a true research site, and one of the richest in content offered by any archive organization anywhere in the world. This major change is due to integrating, within the site, an automated research system called *ArchiviaNet*. In the future databases, documented images and other information such as virtual exhibitions will continue to be added within the site.

### *ArchiviaNet*

*ArchiviaNet* is a powerful online research tool that provides unprecedented access to the National Archives finding aids, holdings and collections. The National Archives has been developing the tool since 1996, but *ArchiviaNet* is, in fact, the integration of databases, finding aids, holdings, collection and document descriptions produced over the last 50 to 60 years. Users, be they students, professors, historians, genealogists, lawyers, journalists, film or television researchers, or just curious individuals will be able to accomplish preliminary key-word research off-site. They will thus be able to better prepare for their visit to the National Archives and to more efficiently manage the time required for on-site consulting of manual finding aids or

archival documents.

*ArchiviaNet* includes more than 1.5 million government file descriptions, 570,000 audio-visual document descriptions, 400,000 photograph descriptions, 160,000 works of art and caricature descriptions and a large amount of data on federal land grants in the Canadian west as well as data on Canada's postmasters. There are almost 5,000 images of photographs, works of art and caricatures, which are very popular with the media and the general public.

*ArchiviaNet* includes the data bases on the soldiers in the First World War (Canadian Expeditionary Force) and 164,000 images of soldiers' attestation forms produced in collaboration with the Industry Canada SchoolNet Digital Collection Program. In 1998, the National Archives counted 600,000 searches within this database, as well as 12 million hits on the National Archives site.

Lee McDonald, Acting National Archivist, says that: "*ArchiviaNet* tries to respond to the extraordinary interest people are showing in their history, while taking into account new electronic means to provide access to information. The investment is significant and we must continue to create finding aids and describe new acquisitions to make them accessible. Even though ideally we would like to make available images of all documents in our possession, this is impossible. The National Archives keeps, in fact, some 110 kilometres of text documents, 22 million photographs, as well as 2 million maps, plans and iconographic documents from the private and public sectors and this number keeps growing each month. But we have taken a big step with *ArchiviaNet*." ◻

#### TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES COLUMNS

### *Family History Events*—Helen Garson

**J**uly 2–23, 1999. Sherry Irvine will be the research leader for **The British Institute of Genealogy and Research** at their conference **English Roots before the Revolution** in London, England. This is a work-study program with the emphasis on the South of England and includes research in London and regional centres such as the Family Records Centre, the City of London

Museum and the Public Records Office at Kew. There will be trips to Southampton, Winchester, Exeter and Canterbury. The London residence will be Samford Study Centre. For information, write to Karla Whitcomb, Samford University Library, Birmingham, Alabama 35229, or call 205-870-2780, or check the website <<http://www.samford.edu/schools/ighr/ighr.html>>.

August 3–6, 1999. **Brigham Young University's 1999 Genealogy and Family History Conference** will be



held on this date at the Conference Centre on the BYU campus. Cyndi Howells will be one of the presenters. Registration is limited to 500 so register early for this event. Information is available at: <<http://coned.byu.edu/cw/cwgeneral/>>. You may e-mail <[valiant\\_evans@byu.edu](mailto:valiant_evans@byu.edu)>, or call 800-378-4853 or write to 136 Harman Building, Provo, UT 84602.

**August 8-15, 1999. The New England Historic Genealogical Society** is sponsoring a conference **Come Home To New England** to be held at the Society's headquarters in Boston MA. The conference will provide individual research consultations with NEHGS staff, lectures on New England research and methodology, private research time and early library hours for participants. Registration is required. For details, please contact the NEHGS Education Department at 617-536-5740 or visit its Website at <<http://www.nehgs.org/>>; or e-mail <[dlanier@nehgs.org](mailto:dlanier@nehgs.org)>.

**August 10, 1999. The St. Louis Public Library** is sponsoring a **Workshop for Genealogical Librarians**. Note that this is the day before the FGS National Conference in St. Louis. Speakers will be Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck of the Dallas Public Library, Eric Grundset, librarian of the DAR library, Paul Conner of the Library of Congress, Brent Griffiths of the LDS Family History Library, Martha Henderson of the Mid-Continent Public Library, and Constance Potter of the National Archives. Details are available at: <<http://www.slcl.lib.mo.us/slcl/sc/sc-pcon.htm>>.

**August 11-14, 1999. The Federation of Genealogical Societies and the St. Louis Genealogical Society** invite you to "A Conference for the Nation's Genealogists" in St. Louis MO. This is one of the major conferences of the year. The full Conference Registration Booklet is now on-line at: <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~mostlogs/STINDEX.HTM>>.

**September 7-14, 1999. The Searching For That Elusive Irish Ancestor 1999 Family History & Heritage Conference** will be held in Belfast and in Dublin, IRL.

The conference will concentrate on making practical use of the genealogical research sources available to the family historian in both cities. Delegates will have ample opportunity for guided research at the main archives and repositories in addition to lectures, tours and entertainment all at no extra charge. Details are available at: <<http://www.uhf.org.uk>>.

**September 24-26, 1999. The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa** will present their **Fall Conference** at the National Library of Canada, 395 Wellington St, Ottawa. The conference is sponsored by the **National Library of Canada**. The theme of the conference is **The Irish**. The keynote speaker is Kyle Betit of Salt Lake City, Utah. The Opening Ceremonies and Lecture will be held on Friday evening. There will be two morning and two afternoon sessions on Saturday and Sunday and a banquet on the Saturday evening. Although the main theme is Irish, there will be a choice of topic at each session. There will be a marketplace and continuous computer and genealogy demonstrations on Saturday and Sunday. For a program and registration form, write to BIFHSGO, PO BOX 38026, OTTAWA ON K2C 3Y7, CANADA, or call 613-224-9868, or e-mail <[bifhsgo@cyberus.ca](mailto:bifhsgo@cyberus.ca)>, or visit the website: <<http://www.cyberus.ca/~bifhsgo>>.

**September 22-23, 2000. The Colorado Council of Genealogical Societies** will host its **Annual Rocky Mountain Regional Conference**, in Lakewood CO. Featured speakers will be Cyndi Howells, Henry "Hank" Jones, and Christina Schaefer. The National Archives-Rocky Mountain Region—within walking distance of the Sheraton—is expected to play a significant role in the Conference. For details, contact <[pakemper@aol.com](mailto:pakemper@aol.com)>.

**September, 2000. The Federation of Genealogical Societies** will hold its annual conference in Salt Lake City in the first part of September in the year 2000 at the Salt Palace Convention Center. For information call 1-888-347-1500 or check their website at <[www.fgs.org](http://www.fgs.org)>. ■

### **Your Publishing**—John Townesend #4

*[Editor's Note: The objective of this continuing series is to assist the reader to produce a professional-quality self-published computer-generated, hard-copy manuscript ready for the printer; and to then market and distribute the resulting book. This is Number 4 of the series, which commenced in the Fall, 1998 Edition of Anglo-Celtic Roots.]*

#### **2. Planning the Publication: Resources, or You plus Who?**

In the Spring edition, we examined three facets of Publication Planning—Goal, Schedule and Location. This time we conclude Planning by examining the question of **Resources**.

For every benefit there is an associated cost, be it financial to hire somebody else

or committing your own time and energy. The question of Resources therefore permeates every step of the publishing process. With unlimited resources, you could hire others to research the three necessary ingredients of your family's history (genealogy, context and graphics); and then turn the results over to a publishing house to plan the publication, prepare the manuscript, and print the book. (They would still likely leave the marketing and distribution to you though—the source of many a box-laden basement or attic).

But few of us would be willing, let alone in pocket, to adopt such an approach. Doing the job for ourselves is far more rewarding in terms of personal fulfilment, and is certainly a lot less expensive. This is true for both the research, and publishing the research results. It is a truism that the more you can do for yourself, the less you have to pay somebody else—and these days,

1. Research Family History
2. Plan Publication
3. Draft Manuscript
4. Prepare Book
5. Produce Book
6. Distribute Book

*Figure 1 - "Steps" in the Family History Publishing Process*

equipped with a computer, peripherals and associated know-how, you can do a great deal for yourself.

You can be the master of your own typesetting and design; and depending on volumes, even your own printing and binding. You can give full vent to your own creativity and innovation; understanding, of course, that computers and equipment still cost money. And so might acquiring know-how, although learning from others (including BIFHSGO members!) is an economic approach. Final edits (of manuscript and camera-ready copy) remain about the only areas where a second set of eyes is essential.

In the final analysis, you alone must decide on how to commit your own resources, including quality time, to the task. In this series, however, as noted in the preface, maximum self-publication will be the preferred route.

With your publishing goal, schedule, location and resources clear in your mind, your next challenge is to determine the work to be done, and in what sequence the various tasks will be approached. Figure 1 depicts the six "steps" discussed in this column last Fall. So we move on—from the process of publishing, to preparing the publication itself.

### 3. Drafting the Manuscript

As discussed earlier, three mutually-dependent elements comprise the manuscript of a quality family history: *Genealogy*—a systematic depiction of people and their relationships; *Context*—their location in terms of their times, geography, socio-economics, religion, politics and so on; and *Graphics*—maps, charts etc., to guide your reader in what should be a "fun read." Let's consider each in turn.

The *Genealogical* content is the backbone of your manuscript; everything else is dependant upon it (but by itself it is as dry as dust). It identifies the people covered in the manuscript, and their inter-relationships—and importantly, does so by some kind of overall Numbering System that reflects the generations in some systematic way, and the people within each generation (See Figure 2).

Professional genealogists recognize a number of such systems. There is, for example, the Register System depicted

#### *The Printed Page*—May Garson

*Across the Waters, Ontario Immigrants' Experience, 1820-1850* by Ryan Taylor and Francis Hoffman. Soft cover. \$29.95. ISBN 1-894378-01-6. Global Genealogy Supply, 13 Charles St., Milton ON L9T 4S2. The authors of this book have sifted through many first hand accounts recorded by immigrants who wrote of the hardships they encountered during their voyage and in settling this land. They told of the conditions on board ship, the trials and tribulations of a long sea voyage and the formalities that they had to endure on landing, such as quarantine. The land was vast, the climate so different and of course there were the mosquitoes. They spoke with pride of their accomplishments, the homes they built, their first crops and the pride of ownership. This book is well worth reading and passing down to our children.

*Tracing Your Ancestors in the Public Record Office.*

#### Generation No. 2

2. JAMES<sup>2</sup> TOWNSEND (JAMES<sup>1</sup>) (Source: City of London Freedom Records (see Note.)) was born May 1683 in Newbury, Berks (Source: Old Family Register (see Note for 1683a)), and died Oct 1752 in Holborn, London (Source: BuR, St. Sepulchre's Church, Holborn.). He married MARY GRAY 26 Aug 1707 in Newbury, Berks (Source: BT & MR, St. Nicholas, Newbury.), daughter of ROBERT GRAY and MARY \_\_\_\_\_.

Children of JAMES TOWNSEND and MARY GRAY are:

- i. JAMES<sup>3</sup> TOWNSEND, b. 18 May 1708, Newbury, Berks (Source: Old Family Register (see Note for 1683a)); d. 1752, Holborn, London (Source: Farniers' Guild records, Guildhall Library, London.).
- ii. JOHN TOWNSEND, b. 14 Mar 1711/12, Newbury, Berks (Source: Old Family Register (see Note for 1683a)); d. A.R. 1772, London (Source: Gilda Aurifabrum); m. ELIZABETH ROBERTS, 4 Nov 1737, St. Bartholomew the Less, Aldersgate (Source: MR, St. Sepulchre's Church, Holborn.).
- iii. GRAY TOWNSEND, b. 23 Sep 1713, Newbury, Berks (Source: Old Family Register (see Note for 1683a)).
3. GEORGE TOWNSEND, b. 23 Dec 1715, Newbury, Berks; d. Jun 1771, Holborn, London.
- iv. MARY TOWNSEND, b. 26 Dec 1717, Newbury, Berks (Source: Old Family Register (see Note for 1683a)); d. Jan 1754, Holborn, London.
- vi. WILLIAM TOWNSEND, b. 26 May 1720, Newbury, Berks (Source: Old Family Register (see Note for 1683a)).
4. vii. BENJAMIN TOWNSEND, b. 5 Apr 1722, Newbury, Berks; d. 12 Jun 1790, Tottenham, London.
- viii. SARAH TOWNSEND, b. 9 Nov 1723, Holborn, London (Source: Old Family Register (see Note for 1683a)); d. Infant, Holborn, London.

Figure 2 - Typical Numbering System

here, which is one of the oldest and most used. Your genealogical software likely allows you to print out a number of different formats. For example, my *Family Tree Maker*, v.4.0, provides for printing out in Register, NGS Quarterly and Ahnentafel numbering system formats. How much information you include in the report is your choice; the point is you have a standard frame of reference that uniquely distinguishes each person within it. When, as is often the case, there are innumerable people with the same name, this becomes an essential aid in assisting your reader to negotiate the generations.

At the same time, if you are fortunate enough to be able to add a generation to the front of your report, all the numbers assigned are prone to change. Accordingly, as mentioned last quarter, I assign a unique reference number (eg 1657a) of my own to each person, and it is these that are used to distinguish among similarly-named individuals in the text.

Some family historians maintain that the generations should determine the chapters of your book; that is, one chapter per generation. If that were the case, I would have some very short chapters and others excessively long. I believe chapters should reflect "clusters" of research results, which we shall investigate next quarter. ■

Published by PRO. £12.99. To order write Sales and Marketing, PRO, Ruskin Ave., Kew, TW9 4DU, England, UK, phone 0181-392-5271, fax 0181-392-5266 or e-mail <enterprises.pro.kew@gtmet.gov.uk>. This is a revised edition of this PRO Publication and constitutes the 5th edition. The PRO states that this guide is all you need to help you find your way through the census and service records, the wills and the law suits, the court rolls and the hearth taxes, and all the other records where traces of the lives of our individual forebears can still be found. You will also find improved descriptions of early records, information on World War I service records and illustrations of popular sources. This would be an ideal book to read prior to that trip to the PRO.

A *Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your Female Ancestors: Special strategies for uncovering hard-to-find information about your female lineage*, by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack. Published by Betterway Books, 1507 Dana Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45207. 1998. 152pp.

Appendices, bibliography, glossary, index, notes. Soft cover. \$17.99 plus \$3.50 p& h. I was very pleased to come across a review of this book. It has been said that there can be no doubt that the mother is a blood relative of the child and in most instances we could say the same of the father, but there is always the possibility that this might not be so! Perhaps then we should put more emphasis on tracing the female ancestors in the family. This book cites various sources that will help us do just that. Some of the sources cited are church and court records. Letters and diaries can provide a wealth of information as can medical records, midwives' reports, hospital records and records kept by various institutions. The book also tells how to determine maiden names and parents. There are appendices which give additional information, a Source Checklist and listings of documents containing pertinent information such as lists

of members of women's organisations and colleges.  
*Routes to Roots: A Collection of "Tracing your Roots" Columns from the Kitchener Waterloo Record 1993-1997*, by Ryan Taylor. Published Global Heritage Press, 158 Laurier Ave, Milton ON L9T 4S2. 1997. 153pp. Index. Paperback. In Canada, \$19.95 plus \$4.75 p& h. plus 7% GST. US\$14 plus \$7.50 p & h. The book begins with an article "Genealogists and Libraries" which discusses how to best use library facilities. The remaining sections of the book contain a selection of columns that appeared in the *Record* during the period stated. These columns covered such subjects as hints on tracing your ancestors, Ontario Jail Registers, Ontario Local History Indexes and Methodist Records in Ontario. Other topics in the series dealt with methodology and resources, Church Records, Canadian Railway records and many more. An enjoyable read. ■



## Conference 99

at

The National Library of Canada

on

Friday 24 September to Sunday 26 September 1999

**Conference Focus: Ireland**

**Keynote Speaker—Kyle J Betit**

**Salt Lake City Utah**

**Co-Editor of *The Irish at Home and Abroad***

**Many other: Speakers, Workshops, Demonstrations, Suppliers' Booth etc.**



## The History of Highland Dress

JUNE COXON

When Paddy Mann and Dave Harrington spoke about "A History of Highland Dress" at the February meeting of BIFHSGO, they exposed both myth and controversy (eg, who is entitled to wear a belt buckle?) about the origin of the kilt. While they disagreed good-naturedly about the history of the kilt, they agreed that its origins may forever remain buried in the mists of time.

Mann is one of Canada's leading designers of elegant wardrobes for women, a business she runs out of Pakenham, Ontario. She is Resident Designate number 4 of the 78th Fraser Highlanders. This is a historical regiment raised in 1967 to celebrate the Frasers' contribution to the Seven Years' War. It's a "fabulous historical regiment" she said and offered to direct anyone



Dave Harrington in Highland Dress

who might like to join. She also volunteered to research topics involving the social history of clothing. "I'm a thirteenth-generation Newfoundlander and that makes me a first generation Canadian."

Dave Harrington owned and operated the Family Coats of Arms and Highland Outfitters Shop in Ottawa, until 1987. He became interested in things Scottish in the late 1970s when he became involved with the Scottish Games (tossing cabers, stones and weights). He has taken part in world championships in Canada, Scotland, the USA, Australia, New Zealand and Nigeria. Harrington's grandfather, Stanley Lewis, was a former mayor of Ottawa. His great-great grandmother Allen, was born in Edinburgh.

Mann led off the talk saying, "Cloth has always been a part of Celtic heritage." When a Clan's tribal chief wanted to call tribesmen to arms, they burned a cross with a blood-dyed piece of fabric on top of it. This tradition was last used in Canada in the 18th Century, when local chiefs summoned the men of Glengarry to fight off a band of American raiders.

Early in her talk Mann acknowledged the help she received when researching for this day, singling out a "wonderful article, by Lady Nancy McCorkill" available on the Internet via <scone@scotlandmail.com>. The pleated kilt began as a cloak or a wrap, called a brat, which was worn around the shoulder. However, early Highlanders (Scots, men and women) also wore a tunic called a léine (pronounced lane) which extended to the knee. It is thought that this garment was brought to Scotland by the Scots at the time of their exodus from Ireland. A form of this garment had been banned in Ireland because its saffron colour was considered a nobleman's colour. (Mann interjected that there is even much controversy about the colour saffron.) The tunic was made of approximately 25 yards of linen and was usually finely pleated fabric. Sometimes it had embroidery around the cuffs and collar.

As linen became scarce and wool more available to all classes, the brat became bigger as they lowered it to cover the lower legs. Evolution of the Irish and Scottish garments continued along different courses, in Ireland the brat developed shoulders and became a long cloak and in Scotland it became the kilt. About the year 1600 the big wrap had replaced the tunic. It afforded warmth in their drafty homes, serving as a blanket at night or a warm wrap during the day.

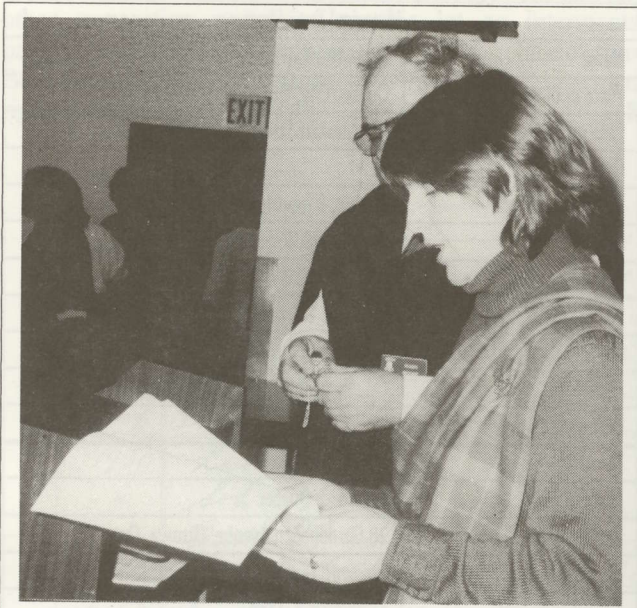
### The Kilt

According to Mann, they wove the brat into double widths of about two metres wide and from six to eight metres long. To get dressed a highlander would lay the fabric on the ground, pleat it, then lie on it so that the lower edge of the kilt came to mid-knee. He would wrap it around himself and belt it at the waist. The upper part of the material went up and around his shoulder where sometimes they pinned it. In inclement weather it could be used to cover his head.

The material was so thick and dense that it was virtually waterproof. In Scotland wearing a kilt was more practical than trousers. If they wore anything on their legs it would get wet as they walked through marshes and bogs. The wool would never dry in the country's damp weather. They wore deerskin shoes which laced up and had holes punched in the bottoms to let the water drain out. So their clothing was warm and practical.

Plaide (pronounced "played") is a Gaelic word meaning blanket or coarse flannel textile, among other things. In Middle English plaide meant pleating. Perhaps, the Scots borrowed the word from neighbouring tribes and it came to

mean a pleated blanket, by association. The name plaid (pronounced plad) has largely replaced the old pronunciation. They think that the word tartan was derived



Paddy Mann explaining a technical point

from tiretaine (Old French) meaning a light wool fabric often decorated with various colour patterns, frequently chequered. Tartan and plaide (or plaid) may have originally described different attributes of the material used to make the "blanket" from which the Highland outer garment was made. The Gaelic name for this material is breacan.

To make a blanket, raw wool was first soaked in human urine to remove the grease and act as a fixing agent for the dyes. Prior to spinning, they washed the wool, dried then dyed it in simmering pots of lichen, roots, flowers or indigo. During weaving of the cloth, they may have developed the patterns because achieving any quantity of matching shades from the small dye batches was impossible. Development of the setts, patterns, or squares depended on local artisans' skills and traditions, and the availability of dyes. Thus, began the lore of Clan tartans.

Harrington noted that the early dyes tended to be quite dark, and that none of them are very ancient. He also explained that when the British

banned the wearing of kilts the Scottish would wrap them in waterproof containers and bury them in their yards. Sometimes, when buried for a long time, the kilt came out pretty ratty and discoloured. Nevertheless, they wore them. When the prohibition ended in 1782, they resurrected the kilt and it soon became popular in all classes of society.

Mann said that in 1822 King George IV decided to visit Scotland. He loved highland dress. So, to gain publicity for the event, Sir Walter Scott convinced people that they had Clan tartans. He and a former officer of the Black Watch, devised a system of plaids and assigned them to different families. From this developed the modern day school of thought that each Clan should have its own tartan. Previously, plaids were generally regionally specific but not family specific.

According to Harrington, anyone can have their own tartan, regardless of nationality. "You can go to the tartan museum in Comrie, tell them what colours you'd like and a little about your history, and for a fee they'll make you a small hand-woven sample and a colour guide. If you like it you can have the mill of your choice mill it for you—if you agree to pay their minimum yardage requirements." The mill Harrington mentioned, required customers to buy a minimum of 100 yards. But Mann, who had been to Scotland more recently, noted that there are some micro-mills that will produce small-run tartans.

"A kilt requires four yards of double width material. Modern edict is that when you kneel your kilt should just brush the ground or be an inch above the ground," Harrington said. "When we ran the Family Coats of Arms shop, a seamstress had to sew between 7,000 and 10,000 hand stitches to properly make a kilt."

The speakers touched briefly on women's clothing, saying that women originally wore the léine as the tunic. It was somewhat longer than the men's and they wore it with a scarf. In the 18th century it became a white dress with plaid wrapped around. There is no resemblance between women's dress then and what is worn today when they do Scottish country dancing. Women's clothing isn't as tied up in history and myth as much as the men's kilt but it does introduce more controversy—about whether women should wear kilts.

Said Harrington, "It's all cloaked in so much myth that there's no true answer. If you want to wear the MacLeod tartan because you are a MacLeod, wear it. But if you like the Lindsay tartan better, wear it. There's no law that says you have to wear your own tartan—and there's no law that says you cannot wear someone else's." □



George Bushell Dave Harrington and exchanging yarns

## Beechwood Cemetery

### PERCY BATESON

At the April Saturday morning meeting Tim Graham, General Manager and Roger Boulton, Assistant General Manager of Beechwood Cemetery were guest speakers. As well as the park like beauties of the cemetery, they spoke about the historic and genealogical significance of what is one of the largest cemeteries in Canada.

Historically, the cemetery staff are in the process of compiling an index of "Great Canadian Profiles" buried there. They use such books as: Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Canadian Men and Women of the Time, The MacMillan Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Ottawa Old and New and Ottawa/City of Big Ears to identify suitable entries, however, they would appreciate any suggestions from members. Some of the people they have so far identified are: Henry Wentworth Monk, who envisioned an international cartel of justice and world community, now known as the United Nations, some 70 years before it came into being; Dr Diamond Jenness, chief anthropologist of the National Museum of Canada; William Wilfred Campbell, one of Canada's most brilliant poets, much admired by Prime Minister Mackenzie King who instigated a bench memorial to him; Archibald Lampman, another Canadian poet; Harry "Punch" Broadbent, who still holds the NHL record for scoring in 16 consecutive games; Sir Sanford Fleming, chief engineer of the CPR and developer of the use of time zones; John Rudolphus Booth, great lumber baron; Sir Robert Borden, Canada's eighth Prime Minister; The Honorable William MacDougall, one of the Fathers of Confederation; and 26 Mayors of Ottawa/Bytown and 14 members of the Hockey Hall of Fame.

With so many well known Canadians buried there it has been suggested that Beechwood would be an ideal location for a Canadian National Cemetery if one were ever established.

Genealogically, a listing of interments is available at the National Archives; and the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society has compiled a listing up to 1955. But as any good researcher knows listings are not the same as the actual records and these are available at the cemetery.

The early records are in five hand written burial books starting in 1873 containing every interment up to 1990 when the cemetery switched to computers. One of the books was available for examination and was worth looking at even if only for the penmanship. These records provide a fascinating picture of life in early Ottawa and from them the staff can provide considerable information for interested parties.

As an example of the type of information available Roger provided copies of the records for a lot occupied by two adults and a child of a family called Dean. From the cemetery records he compiled a Historical Data Sheet (Figure 1), in which he has provided; name, place of birth, last residence, age or date of birth, date of death and of interment, cause of death, location of interment in the cemetery, names of parents, name of funeral home and informant's name and possible relationship to the deceased.

Historical Data Sheet	
Name	Helen MacKay Dean
Place of birth	Quebec City, Quebec
Late residence	362 Stewart Street, Ottawa, Ontario
Occupation	Child
Age/Date of birth	7 years, 8 months, 25 days
Date of death	April 22, 1930
Date of interment	April 23, 1930
Parent's names	George & Clare Dean
Funeral Director	G.H. Rogers Ltd
Informant	G.L. Dean (Father)
Cause of Death	Uterine haemorrhage
Name	Clare Louise Dean
Place of birth	Montreal, Quebec
Late residence	28 Gouldbourn Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario
Occupation	Housewife
Age/Date of birth	September 4, 1886
Date of death	April 5 1954
Date of interment	April 8 1954
Parent's names	William MacKay & Rosetta Jacoby
Funeral Director	Hulse & Playfair Ltd
Informant	George L. Dean (Husband)
Cause of Death	Cancer of the Stomach
Name	George Lewis Dean
Place of birth	Montreal, Quebec
Late residence	520-1833 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario
Occupation	Retired
Age/Date of birth	December 1, 1886
Date of death	January 16, 1964
Date of interment	January 18, 1964
Parent's names	Charles Dean & not given
Funeral Director	Hulse & Playfair Ltd
Informant	Mrs Wilda M. Dean (Wife)
Cause of Death	No longer given

Figure 1 Example of a Historical Data Sheet

Most of this information was obtained from official documents provided to the cemetery at the time of death. Some cannot be completely relied on, eg parents' names, which is only as accurate as the informant's memory, nevertheless it is an impressive amount of information for any researcher from only the deceased's name.

The cemetery also maintains the following information:

1. A record by lot, showing the locations of each casket or urn with the deceased's name, age, and date of interment.
2. An alphabetical card index showing the name of the deceased, burial registry book number and location of interment.

3. An Ownership Card showing the registered owner, as shown in Figure 2, and
4. An Account Card, as shown in Figure 3, filed by section and lot and showing who originally purchased the lot or grave, the cost of the land, perpetual care payments and any other transaction pertaining to this lot eg interments, payments, monuments and markers (if purchased from Beechwood) and any change in ownership of interment rights or new contact persons. ☐

Proprietor	Dean, George L.		
Address	46 Royal Trust Bldg. Ottawa		
No.	Section	Lot	Ledger
4853	24	21 F.	
Dimension North	South	East	West
Date of sale	Area	Rate	Amount
April 22/30	100'	1.50	150.00
Remarks	Perpetual April 26/30 No 1336		

Figure 2 Example of an ownership Card

Proprietor	George L. Dean		Residence	MRS. GEO. L. DEAN APT. 520-1833 RIVERSIDE OTTAWA K1G 0E8	Lot	21 F.	
Payable by	1336		Address	April 26 <sup>th</sup> 1930 Land - \$100.00	Section	24	
					Area	100'	
Season	Acct. open	Sod. etc., Fees and Care	Totals	Credits	Totals	Date	Paid by
1930	Acct. open Apr 22/30						
	Land 42	150.00		272.00	272.00	16-4-30	C 2835
"	Sod	7.00					
"	To 246 Helen Dean	15.00					
"	Perpetual care	100.00	272.00				
Unit 8/54	David Howard Dean	20.00	20.00		25.00	23-4-54-2805	Hulse & Playfair
"	8/30/90 Lawn Decorations	5.00	25.00				
Jan 16/74	Burial: Geo L. Dean	#4593 \$80.00	R#8500	\$80.00		Feb. 1.74	Hulse & Playfair
July 3/74	Add. Inscription	#1259 \$45.00	(#9211)	\$45.00		Aug. 8/74	Mrs. Wilda Dean

Figure 3 Example of an Account Card

## The Irish in Osgoode Township

PERCY BATESON

On Saturday 14 March, about as close as we could get to St Patrick's day, Michael Daley intrigued the members with tales of his forbears and some of the other original settlers of Osgoode Township. He recalled, as a boy, having finished his home work, he would crawl under the kitchen table and eavesdrop on his grandparents, Michael Daley and Catherine Keough as they reminisced about the struggles, joys, sadness and pride of the pioneer families.

Osgoode Township was the last township to be settled in Carleton County, probably because it was supposedly, nothing but impenetrable swamp. Among the first settlers were Archibald McDonell and William York and their families who in 1827 settled on the Castor River just South of present day Metcalfe. They covered the 55 miles from Cornwall by the only traversable route; the frozen rivers. Even so, by 1831 there were 34 heads of families living in the area.

By 1832 Mr McDonell had oxen and several cows and other cattle which were allowed to roam the surrounding forest during the day returning to his large clearing every

evening. One evening they failed to show and could not be found, however they returned the following morning, accompanied by two strange oxen. Later that day two strangers arrived enquiring after two oxen they had lost. Their names were Hugh McKenna and James Telford from Gloucester Township. Visitors were rare and the McDonells invited them to stay the night. They told of the canal being built at Bytown, which accounted for the thunder Mrs McDonell thought she had heard even though there wasn't a cloud in the sky. They also told of mills and stores springing up in Bytown and as a result it wasn't long before a trail to Bytown had been cut through the previously impenetrable forest.

Hugh McKenna was born in Tyrone, Ireland in 1790. He served in the British Army and fought in the Napoleonic wars and came to Canada in 1818; walking from Prescott to his military claim near the north end of Long Island. James Telford had the adjoining lot and they shared the use of their oxen. Hugh's first wife died while returning from a trip to Ireland. He married his second wife, Catherine Duffy from County Louth, Ireland, in a small log building in Ottawa,

opposite present day Notre Dame Cathedral.

Michael Daley and Elizabeth McGuire, Michael's great-great-grandparents, came from King's County, Ireland in 1826. For nine years they lived in Lower Canada, then sometime between 1839-40 they settled Lot 14 Con 3 in Osgoode Township where Michael died in 1841 aged 45 leaving his widow and four sons, one of whom, also called Michael, eventually bought Lot 14 in 1850. The current Michael still lives on this Lot. Beatrice Thompson, his wife, is also a descendant of an early settler—Alexander Thompson born in 1805 in County Cork, who married Eleanor Casserly in St Andrew's RC Church (now the church hall) at St Andrews West, Stormont County. On 1 July 1834, this family also moved to Osgoode Township.

Michael's mother was Mary Ida Leahy whose grandparents Timothy Leahy and Mary Downs were married in Limerick and sailed for Canada in 1845 and after a twelve week voyage, finally arrived in Osgoode via the new Rideau Canal; landing at either Wellington (Kars) or Kelly's Landing. Carrying their belongings with them, they set out on foot for Lot 24 Con 5, in what is still known as "Snake Island," a ridge of high land surrounded by swamp given its name by the original Irish settlers in 1830-40 because of the large number of snakes found in the swamp. Strangely the Irish had not long been on the "Island" when the snakes took their departure. Michael's great-grandmother used to tell of being pestered by coons, and lynx tearing at the roof of the shanty they built there and even more frightening of having to chase the bears with a red-hot poker. Later they built a larger house where in 1861 they were struck with "Black Fever." Two children died and they hitched a team to their wagon to carry the bodies to St John's Church at Dawson for burial. Imagine their grief when they returned home to find two more of their children had died during their absence.

As the Assistant Historian of the *Osgoode Township Historical Society*, Michael has been able to help many genealogists from near and far to find part of their roots. One of the families he was researching was the McEvoy's. Two McEvoy cousins Edmund and Edward P and their wives Mary Kelly and Catherine Conway left Osgoode in 1871 and travelled by train and covered wagon to Emmetsburgh, Iowa, near where they founded the village of Osgood. In 1977 he received a letter from Deborah Abbot in Kansas requesting information about her great-grandfather, James Joseph McEvoy. Then in 1978 Alice Lethbridge, the great-great-granddaughter of John McEvoy drove in looking for their McEvoy connection. In 1988 he had a phone call from Matt O'Dell of Butte, Montana researching his Conway, Osgood, Iowa connection. Finally in 1991 a letter from R Aubrey LeFoy of Milford, Iowa, enquiring about his wife's family name Conway. Michael was able to link these various branches of the McEvoy/Conway families much to their mutual advantage.

He went on to tell about some of the events of yesterday, like Timothy Keough a non-drinker who in 1864, while returning from the Russel County Agricultural Fair, stopped at the store to buy some "sweeties" for his four children. He made the mistake of trying to break up a brawl

that occurred at the Four Corners and was hit over the head with a stick of cordwood and died. Three men were charged with murder but subsequently acquitted. Timothy's headstone in Gloucester Cemetery reads, *Killed by an Unknown Assailant*.

Patrick Fanning and Ann Guilfoyle settled in Osgoode in 1838, their grandson Ambrose was born in 1875 son of James Madden of Nepean and Eliza Ann Fanning of Osgoode. He was educated in Ottawa and became a priest. His parents had homesteaded in Manitoba and Fra Ambrose was assigned to various parishes in BC. When the First World War broke out he joined the Canadian Army as a Chaplain. Sent overseas with the Second Brigade some pranksters not knowing his background gave him a wild horse to ride, only to be deflated when the good father, employing the horsemanship learned in his missionary days in BC, rode the horse to a standstill. He became legendary for his deeds not the least of which was volunteering as a despatch rider at a time when they were being killed at an alarming rate. Since he managed to survive, his Commanding Officer enquired if he had a particular Saint looking after him. No Fra Fanning explained, it was simply that he noticed the methodical Germans never dropped a shell in the same place twice and he waited until a shell burst then moved to that crater until another burst further on. Fra Fanning was decorated with the MC and DSO for his bravery.

Another outstanding native of Osgoode was Bernard (Barney) Dewan, born in 1851 at lot 17 Con 2, Osgoode Township, son of Patrick Dewan and Mary McGee. Except for the fact he married Elizabeth Lowry and was widowed at an early age, very little is known of him or his family. While researching a branch of his own family Michael visited an elderly cousin Lettie (Dewan) McGuire and was told the story of her uncle Barney Dewan. After the death of his first wife he left his two children with their grandparents and headed west in search of his dream. He met and fell in love with a young woman, but his urge to roam remained strong and promising to return in a year he continued on his way. A broken leg prevented his early return and when he did, regretfully Louisa had married someone else. He, in his turn, married a fresh love but she too died and once again he was left a widower and he took to roaming. One day he entered a store in a western town and hearing a voice from behind the counter recognized the girl he had left behind many years ago. Louisa being a widow, they were soon married. Barney's love of nature and for Louisa is beautifully illustrated in the many poems he wrote. The following extracts from seven of them entitled Louisa:

*To dream of one for forty years/ is of true love its test./  
Oh! Louisa could I find you/ My tired heart would rest.  
After forty years he found his sweetheart:*

*Kind providence/ Arranged a meeting in a city street./  
Gave to such love its recompense?/ And to age a  
companionship sweet. And after Louisa's death:*

*Farewell to Louisa/ You are not far at all/ So near I feel  
your handclasp/ I'm coming on death's call.*

Barney Dewan died on Christmas morning 1928 at Assiniboine Saskatchewan. ◻



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**BIFHSGO NEWS**  
 COLUMNS
 

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**Internet Users' Group News**—John Townesend

The Internet Users' Group March 1999 meeting was devoted, among other things, to a study of how to use Internet Search Engines to find the names of individual persons on the Web. That person might be you, an ancestor, or anybody else. The speaker was Hugh Reekie, and Hugh's Website was the basic source of reference. Why? Because it contains comments on fast, efficient, full-name searching for family-history purposes.

You get to Hugh's site by keying this search into the Alta Vista Search Engine: "Hugh Reekie" (including the quotes front and back). That will bring up a number of Hugh Reekie hits, and the top one is what you are after.

Don't know how to find the Alta Vista Search Engine? OK, when you are up and running on the Internet, key in <<http://altavista.digital.com>>.

When you are into Hugh's site, click on *Search Engines for Genealogy* three or four lines down from the top, and that will bring up much of what we talked about at the meeting; certainly more than I could ever condense here.

**On-line Services at the National Library**

The 1998/99 Season closed with two speakers from the

**The BIFHSGO Library**—Judith Madore

The BIFHSGO library is marching closer to reality! The Society has approximately 800 items, including many journal issues, and through the generosity of Brian O'Regan's family, a further 500+ items. The collection has been beautifully accessioned and indexed by the past Associate Director, Louise Jutras. Now, Jim Shearon's efforts have resulted in an actual physical site: the lower boardroom of the Canadian Legion's Montgomery Branch, at 330 Kent Street. We are currently negotiating for shelving. The library is not yet open for business. The Library Committee first must sort through the collection, devise and implement a flexible classification system, with relevant subject headings and establish firm control procedures and policies. Among our objectives is to

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**QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**  
 COLUMNS
 

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**Family History Queries**—A Bernice Severson

This month we have received replies from people whose queries we previously printed.

**Mrs Gay Battersby** of Northants writes that she was able to obtain some information from the help we gave. She has got in touch with some second cousins and is coming to Canada to meet them.

**Greta Westby** of Oliver BC, a member, writes that she has been able to get some information. I am trying to help her further. (Previously reported in ACR Vol5 p44).

**Patrick Burke** of Salisbury, Wiltshire writes to thank us for assistance in following leads in his search for his

National Library: in April, Mary Bond introduced the National Library's Website <<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca>>, as well as other sites of interest to the genealogist and family historian; while, in May, a talk is scheduled by Donna Dinberg, Systems Librarian at the National Library, on Accessing Telnet for Genealogical Research. More on both in the next edition.

**Thoughts of the Future**

So we turn our minds to identifying eight informed speakers to address eight useful topics in our 1999/2000 schedule. Do you have expertise you would like to share with others? Do you have a topic on which you would appreciate some help? Particularly if you are a "starter-outer", let me have your ideas at <[verity@sympatico.ca](mailto:verity@sympatico.ca)>.

And there is always room for new faces in the lineup of those involved in the Group's organization. So if you would like to balance being served with some service of your own, remember that every year we are looking for a Group Coordinator, a Program Coordinator and a Secretary/Treasurer. It's healthy for the organization and its people to share these kinds of duties around. Thanks for contributing to a productive 1998/99 season and have a great Summer! ■

distinguish the Brian O'Regan donation as a separate special collection, at the same time integrating it into the main collection.

As well as the existing 11 Library Committee members, a further 10 BIFHSGO members have volunteered to assist in library activities. With this support, we estimate that we can (on completing the cataloguing and control etc tasks) actually be open for a half day every day of the week. Definitely, anyone with library experience to offer would be welcome, but please don't be shy. We would see the volunteer assistance including cataloguing according to a provided system, opening the library and assisting members, shelving items, etc.

Anyone who is interested in volunteering can contact Judith Madore at 521-7770, e-mail: <[jmadore@achilles.net](mailto:jmadore@achilles.net)>. ■

grandmother. (Previously reported in ACR Vol5 p44).

The following queries have been received:

**Miss June Bennett**, 160 Bishops Mansions, Bishops Park Road, London SW6 6DY. Searching for **Thomas Charles Scott Baker**, born 20 April 1887, Crewkerne, Somerset. Son of **Thomas Edward Baker**, MRCVS. A veterinarian in Crewkerne from 1861-1909; and his wife **Matilda Joy**, died 1918. Came to Canada ca1910. Two sisters **Gladys** and **Dorothy** both married **Bennett** brothers. **Charles Baker** thought to have been in PPCLI with the CEF in WWI.

**TL Butler**, 51 Taylors Ride, Leighton Buzzard, Beds LU7 7JN ENG. Wants information regarding the name **Ardenne**. Two uncles thought to have emigrated to Canada

between 1907 and 1921 probably to Quebec or Ontario. **Sulgrave William Ward Ardenne**, born 18 July 1887. **Vivian Malcolm Butler Ardenne** born, 30 Nov 1889. Possibly followed to Canada in 1921 by step-mother and younger brother: **Mabel Ardenne** nee **Candy**; and **Geoffrey Herbert Ardenne**. Name now extinct in UK. Mr. Butler asks that anyone reading this to check directories for these names.

**Darrell Eagles**, DL Eagles Associates, 30 Sandwell Crescent, Kanata ON K2K 1V3; <deagles@sympatico.ca>. Seeking information regarding **John Eagle** who with his wife **Laurene** and two sons probably living in Connecticut at the time applied for a land grant of the land vacated

during the expulsion of the Acadians. With other Connecticut families came to Horton Township, Kings Co, NS. Received land prior to 1762. **John Eagle** is the progenitor of the largest **Eagle** family in Canada. **Darrell** is offering some "genuine maple syrup" for anyone who can provide information.

**Gahagan**, John Gahagan, 26 Bridlewood Drive, Dundas ON L9H 6H4: <gahagan@sprint.ca>. Looking for information on his gg grandfather, **John Gahagan** came from IRL with his wife **Anne** on board the ship *Stakesby* in 1823, settled in the Bytown area, where he was a teamster for a couple of years before moving to Dundas ON. □

### *From Near and Far*—Helen Garson

#### **F**rom the FGS Forum, Winter Edition, 1998.

With the increased use of computers and the great array of computer peripherals in today's market, a vast amount of data is captured and stored in digital format. In the winter edition of the FGS Forum, Michael John Neill, in his article *Is it live or is it Memorex*, discusses the issue of the integrity of such data.

One of the basic principles of good research is to verify the source of the data. However with the advent of the computer, the verification process becomes even more critical. Seldom are old documents totally legible. There may be several words faded or obliterated with age. A guess can be made as to what these words may be with the hope that at a later date some other sources may fill in the blanks. Such a document can be scanned into the computer, enhanced, edited, tailored to our needs and merged with one or more documents to produce a document which is a corruption of the original. Words can be altered. Once that document has been digitised, there is no way of telling whether it has been altered or is in fact an exact duplicate of the original. Paper documents provide clues to alterations such as differences in handwriting, inks or even the type of pen used. Unfortunately, there are no such tell-tale signs in computer generated documents.

The exchange of data has increased dramatically with the advent of the computer. Genealogists, Archivists and Historians from every corner of the globe communicate with each other daily via the Internet, accessing each other's files. But just how can you assess the integrity of those with whom you communicate over the Internet? Have they published data which has been enhanced, edited or altered in any way? You must ask yourself whether there has been manipulation of data, enhancement of images or embellishment of documents. The computer generated document is not going to answer the questions for you. You must verify the data by returning to the source documents. Happily, not all digitised information is corrupt, but such data must always be suspect until verified.

From the NGS Newsletter, Vol. 25, No. 2, March/April 1999

Where do you store your Genealogical papers, records, memorabilia, disks and tapes? We have seen many articles written on how to store all these things in order to preserve their quality. But how safe are they? Elizabeth Cazenove Grant discusses this issue in her article, *Protect your*

*Genealogical Valuables*, in the above journal.

She tells of an incident in her own family where a cherished twenty four foot scroll was totally saturated with water by an unexpected flood, caused not by nature, but by a faulty piece of plumbing. This was no ordinary computer generated scroll. It was a work of art. Fortunately twelve copies had been given to other family members. The family tried to assess the value of the scroll, not an easy task. However, the very mention of value and insurance does make one think of all the hours of work that is entailed in producing such a historical document.

Upon reading this article, the reader is almost sure to take stock of his or her situation. Are there extra copies of all papers and documents, duplicates of photographs, backup disks or tapes? If the answer is yes, is this sufficient? Of course the answer is no. Probably if you use a computer for your research, you keep all materials related to your research in the room where the computer is located. You back up your data regularly onto disk or tape which you then store in the tape or disk storage area in that same room. You file your paper copies and originals in the filing cabinet, again in the same room. All this is admirable but as the author points out this does not guarantee the safety of your family history research findings. It is not sufficient to make copies and backups. Where you store them is most important. Always store them off-site. She suggests sorting and storing the copies in binders before depositing them with a neighbour. Original documents and disks or tapes should be stored in a safety deposit box, which in most institutions is fireproof and waterproof. Extra copies of both disks and documents can be stored with a neighbour for convenience and of course copies can be kept on site with the reassurance that the originals are in a safe location. Protect your family history by following these guidelines and thus ensure that it will be there for future generations.

#### **ISBGFH, The International Society for British Genealogy and Family History, Newsletter Vol 21, Issue 1, Jan—Mar 1999.**

The above journal contained some excellent articles and a great deal of useful information. I suggest that if you get the opportunity, have a glance at it. The following snippets of information were extracted from the above newsletter.

#### **GENfair**

GENfair is an Online Family History Fair. Many family history fairs are held throughout the UK and their main

purpose appears to be to inform family genealogists and historians of the resources of the various societies attending the fair. GENfair is the online version and at the time of publishing the above newsletter there were ten societies represented online, two from Wales, three from Yorkshire and five from other counties in England. By visiting the GENfair website, you will find information on all the publications and services available through the various societies as well as those available from other suppliers. For more information regarding GENfair and to see the complete list of participating societies and suppliers, their services and products, go to <www.genfair.com>.

**Ancestral File Update**

A new version of the Ancestral File has been released to Family History Centres. It is two years since it was last updated and this new version contains those submissions received up to 5 Jan 1998.

**Record Office Move**

The record office of the Federation of Family History Societies has moved to the Liverpool City Record Office, William Brown Street, Liverpool L3 8EW, UK. The e-mail address is <ro@lvpublib.demon.co.uk>

**From the Scottish Rampant, 27 Feb 1999**

Scottish Courts Information is a new web site at <http://www.scotcourts.gov.uk>.

This new Internet site which went on-line this week contains a wealth of useful information for all court users, including members of the public. It includes a searchable database of opinions from the Scottish Supreme Courts, access to the full text of all judgments from the Court of Session and selected judgements from the High Court. There is also information about the role and operation of the courts in Scotland.

**From Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter**

(The following article is from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and is copyright 1999 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author.)

**Quebec Database Online**

Marlene Simmons recently added a searchable 515,000+ name database to the Web site she maintains. Quoting from the Web site:

"Quebec genealogy poses some interesting problems, and these problems are magnified in the Eastern Townships, which were largely settled at first by English-speaking people whose roots go back into the New England states.

In an effort to help clear up some of these problems, I have indexed over 515,000 church, cemetery, census, and newspaper articles. For a small fee I will make an extract of these records. You can now search on-line for free through all these names to see if I might hold a record for an ancestor you're seeking. Most of this material is unavailable in an indexed form elsewhere. There's a brief tip sheet to explain the ways I have indexed information and approaches that will help you draw as much information out of your search as possible.

For those of you new to Quebec genealogy, or those looking for a few tips, scroll down through the left margin of my page. I have prepared some background articles, lists of useful addresses and links to related pages which might also prove helpful. I also have some wonderful old maps of various parts of Quebec where I have indexed records. These maps show places you can often no longer find on more modern maps

My databases are strongest for the English-speaking Protestants of the Townships because so little material about them has been indexed to date. I have also indexed all the pre-1800 microfilmed Protestant church records for all of Quebec and the pre-1880 records for Argenteuil County, which is just west of Montreal. I do have some French-Canadian material, but estimate that it only makes up about twenty per cent of my holdings.

I have also indexed some Vermont vital and cemetery records because people who lived close to the border in the earliest days of settlement drifted back and forth across it quite a bit. To access the database, go to: <http://www.virtuel.qc.ca/simmons/>." ■

**WWI Soldiers' Documents Restored**

Simon Fowler, writing in Family Tree Magazine, states that Lottery Money has made it possible to film the remainder of the burnt documents of Soldier's Documents of the First World War. He says it will take until the Spring of 2003 to complete the project. Evidently there are some 33,000 boxes of documents to be copied for some

2,000,000 men. Sadly about 60% of ordinary soldiers who served with the colours between 1914 and 1919 were lost in the Blitz. The following timetable is only a rough estimate of when records for each alphabetical letter will be available on microfilm:

A to D	Spring 1999	E	Available	F	Christmas 1998
G	Spring 2003	H	Winter 2002	I to J	Spring 2002
K to L	Autumn 2001	M	Spring 2001	N to O	Available
P	Autumn 2000	Q	Available	R to S	Spring 2000
T	Autumn 1999	U to V	Available	W	Spring 1999
X	Christmas 1998	Y	Christmas 1998	Z	Available

[Courtesy The Cleveland Family History Society Journal]

## Canadian Participants in the South African or Boer War

NORMAN CROWDER AND MARY M NASH

[A review of a computerized database compiled by Friends of the National Archives of Canada.]

### Background

In the late 19th century there was considerable friction between Boer settlers in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State and the British settlers and prospectors in the southern part of Africa. The friction led to hostilities. The Boer republics declared war on Great Britain on 12 October 1899. Initially the Boers, equipped by Germany, had many victories but in the long run the British triumphed by May of 1902.

In this endeavour Britain was supported by Canada, Australia, and other parts of the British Empire. Immediately after the outbreak of hostilities, Canada offered 1,000 men and Britain promptly accepted. The second battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment was formed with companies from all across Canada; it embarked for South Africa at Quebec City on 30 October 1899. In 1900 two battalions of the first regiment of the Canadian Mounted Rifles (later known as the Royal Canadian Dragoons), three batteries of the Royal Canadian Artillery, and the Lord Strathcona's Horse were despatched. The latter unit was unique in that it was funded by Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona), Canada's wealthy High Commissioner to Britain. In later years further units were established including the South African Constabulary, five more regiments of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and a Canadian Field Ambulance. In all about 7300 Canadians were sent to South Africa; the last three regiments of the Canadian Mounted Rifles arrived there just after the end of the war in May of 1902.

The Canadians acquitted themselves with distinction. Victoria Crosses were won by Sergeant AHL Richardson, Lord Strathcona's Horse; Lieutenant HZC Cockburn, Lieutenant REW Turner, and Sergeant E Holland, all three

from the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

The National Archives of Canada (NAC) holds the service files for almost 6000 of the roughly 7300 Canadians who served in this war; typically the files include attestation papers, medical records, and service details. All units are well represented in the holdings of the NAC except the South African Constabulary, for which there are only 65 records out of at least 1100 participants.

### The Data Base

Recently a group of Friends of the NAC undertook to convert the NAC's card file of these records into a computerized database. After having been proof-read and corrected by Norma Morrison, the database is now complete and contains 5939 records, fitting on one 1.4 MB diskette in Paradox format.

It is simple and straightforward to read, each record consisting of six fields, being:

Surname, in capital letters, up to 20 characters,

Given name(s), sometimes limited to initials and sometimes including the rank of the person, but space allowed for 25 characters,

Regimental number(s), up to 11 characters allowed,

Regiment (name), 30 characters,

Volume (number), up to 3 characters, and

Reel (number).

In some cases not all information is supplied, however, in all cases enough information is given to enable a researcher to find further information in the NAC.

In regard to the Regiment, to conserve space and facilitate data extraction, unit titles have been abbreviated as follows:

Royal Canadian Regiment	RCR	Royal Canadian Artillery	RCA	French's Scouts	FS
Lord Strathcona's Horse	SH	Royal Canadian Dragoons	RCD	Howard's Scouts	HS
Canadian Mounted Rifles	CMR	10th Canadian Field Hospital	10thCFH	Canadian Yeomanry	CY
Royal Canadian Field Artillery	RCFA	Canadian Scouts	CS	South African Constabulary	SAC


### Access

Volunteers who created this database have assigned their rights in this work to the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO), subject to a non-exclusive royalty-free licence to the NAC for publication on its web site and a non-exclusive royalty-free licence to the Friends of the NAC for publication on a CD-ROM.

Currently the database exists chiefly on diskette but BIFHSGO hopes to have at least one paper print-out available in its new library facility. As of the middle of May, 1999 the database is not yet available on the NAC's website

nor on CD-ROM.

For further details on Canadian participation in the South African war, interested readers should consult: *The Canadians: those who served in South Africa 1899-1902*, by Gary A. Roncetti.

Another publication, which appears to be more easily available is: *Painting the map red: Canada and the South African war 1899-1902*, by Carman Miller. Canadian War Museum Historical Publication no. 28. This was published in Montreal in 1993 by the Canadian War Museum. There is a copy in the National Library of Canada and in the main branch of the Ottawa Public Library. 

**BIFHSGO MEMBER RESEARCH TOPICS  
COLUMN**

***British Isles Place Names in Canada*—Alan Rayburn**

**Names from Central Scotland**

The Scottish counties of Fife, Stirling, Dumbarton, Kinross, and Clackmannan have been the source of several Canadian place names, especially in Southern Ontario.

Stirling, in Hastings County, 20 kilometres northwest of Belleville, was first known as Fiddler's Mills and Sheldon's Mills after early millers Edward **Fiddler** and Sheldon **Hawley**. The post office was called Rawdon in 1832, after Rawdon Township. It was renamed Stirling twenty years later because the area reminded the residents of Stirlingshire, Scotland. Incorporated as a village in 1858, it was amalgamated on January 1, 1998 with Rawdon to form the township of Stirling-Rawdon. In Scotland, Bannockburn is a suburb of Scotland's royal burgh of Stirling, and was the site of a famous 14th century victory by the Scots over the English. In northern Hastings County is a small community called Bannockburn. It was first known in 1860 as Mumby's Mills, after miller William **Mumby**. During a fierce conflict between the English-born Mumby and a Scots settler, the local innkeeper was inspired to name the place's post office Bannockburn in 1862.

Kilsyth, nine kilometres southwest of Owen Sound, was named in 1856 after Kilsyth in Stirlingshire. First postmaster Alexander **Fleming** had fondly recalled his Scottish birthplace. There is another Kilsyth in north central Alberta. It was named by the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway in 1914 after the Scottish burgh.

The town of Arnprior, at the point where the Madawaska River joins the Ottawa, was named in 1831 by brothers George and Andrew **Buchanan** after their birthplace in Stirlingshire, 32 kilometres north of Glasgow. Their cousin, Archibald **McNab**, the laird of McNab Township, had persuaded them to build saw and grist mills there.

Loch Lomond, celebrated in song and verse, is split between the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton. In the east side of Saint John, NB, is a lake called Loch Lomond, where

a post office by the same name existed from 1852 to 1900. The lake had been named about 1810 by Lauchlan **Donaldson**, who later became the mayor of Saint John. The village of Lomond, AB, 72 kilometres northeast of Lethbridge, was named in 1914 after the Scottish Loch. Lomond school district was established between Weyburn and Estevan, SK in 1908, and the surrounding rural municipality was subsequently named Lomond.

The royal burgh of Culross, in Scotland's Fife, 30 kilometres northwest of Edinburgh, is reflected in the Ontario township of Culross in Bruce County. Since January 1, 1999 it has been part of the municipal township of Mildmay-Carrick-Teeswater-Culross.

Dysart Township in Haliburton County was named in 1860 after the former royal burgh of Dysart in Fife, 20 kilometres north of Edinburgh. Since 1874 it has been the senior member of the municipal township of Dysart, Bruton, Clyde, Dudley, Eyre, Guildford, Harburn, Harcourt and Havelock. The sign on the township hall and its entry in the 1999 Municipal Directory identifies the municipal township as Dysart et al.

Anstruther Township in Peterborough County was named in 1861, likely after Sir Windham CJ **Carmichael-Anstruther** (1824-98), whose residence was at Anstruther, in Fife, near the outer end of the Firth of Forth. The community of Glenburnie, north of Kingston, ON, was named in 1861, possibly after a small place near Newburgh, Fife.

The town of Cupar, SK, northeast of Regina, was named in 1905 after the royal burgh of Cupar in northeastern Fife.

The former small Scottish county of Kinross is recalled in the locality of Kinross, eight kilometres west of Montague, PEI. The first postmaster in 1871 was Daniel **Ross**. The royal burgh of Alloa, in the former Scottish county of Clackmannan, is reflected in the name of a small community in Ontario's city of Brampton, Peel Region. It was named in 1863 by miller William **Sharp** after his birthplace. ■

**Join the BIFHSGO Publishing Team!**

An immediate vacancy exists for BIFHSGO's Publication Distribution Specialist. Full training is provided, and no previous experience is required. The Specialist: Maintains inventory of stock on-hand; Liaises with Canada Post on mass mailings; Updates and undertakes BIFHSGO mass mailings and other publication distribution; Conducts publication sales; Processes written orders and requests; Maintains related records; Liaises with BIFHSGO Publication Team overall. For further information please contact John Townesend.

**BIFHSGO NEWS**  
**LISTING**

## NAME SEARCH

LOUISE JUTRAS

[Locate the name you are researching in Table A and note the membership number [No] in the last column; using this Membership Number, contact the member listed in Table B. Please note each member may be searching up to five names so be specific when communicating with them. Good luck.]

TABLE A (Names being searched)							
Name	Location	Year	No	Name	Location	Year	No
Archibald	SCT, Forfar. QC, Montreal. MB, Winnipeg.	1750-1855	205	Keck	AUS (immigrant from ENG, Chipping Norton).	1842	360
Balfe	IRL, Wicklow. CAN.	1780 +	090	Magowan	IRL, Armagh and Newry.	1860	172
Barnes	ENG, Lincolnshire.	1900	088	Marshall	ENG, Middlesex.	1810 +	415
Bent	ENG, Lancashire.	pre-1900	042	McDougall MacDougall	ON, Russell and Carleton Co.	1844 +	415
Bond	ENG, London.	1900	051	McIntyre	QC, St Andrews and Argenteuil. ON, McNab Twp, Renfrew Co.	1830 1835	088
Browning	ON, Lanark Co.		319	McKenna	CAN.	1834	035
Buchan	QC, St Andrews and Argenteuil.	1830 +	088	McMullin	RL, Ulster and Co Tyrone.	700	090
Cardoza	ENG, London, Middlesex.	pre-1900	467	Meacham	USA, VT.	1800	051
Clancy	NF.	1794-1800	320	Merriman	ENG, Newbury, Berkshire.	1700s	083
Connor	IRL.	1826 +	320	Neilan	QC, Buckingham.	1820	169
Cook	ON, Spencerville, Grenville Co.	1789	181	Pennington	ENG, Lancaster and Westhoughton.	1870	172
Cooper	ENG, Yorkshire.	1802	360	Phelan	ENG, Norfolk.	1840 +	415
Critchell	ENG, Stoborough, Dorset.	1819	293	Queale	IRL, Leitrim.	1850s	051
Cummings	ENG, Pancras, Kentish Town, Middlesex.	Ca 1884	320	Raycraft	IRL, Cork, Schull Co.	pre-1830	311
Dougherty ; Domerty	ENG, Stockton, Co Durham. IRL, Donegal and Antrim.	Pre-1881	184	Reid	Antrim.	1740 +	090
Doyle	ENG, Lancaster and Bolton.	1900	172	Riddell	LKS, Scotland. MB Winnipeg.	1750-1900	205
Drost	NB, Grand Lake.	post-1790s	311	Rintoul	ON, inc Lanark Co. MB.		319
Duff	SCT, Denny.	1829	184	Ruttle	ON, Lanark Co. SK and AB.		319
Elliott	IRL, Enniskillen, Co Permanagh.	1850s	167	Sawyer	QC, Sherbrooke.	1850's	022
Finlay	SCT, Blantyre.	1835	184	Shaw	ENG, Lancashire.	pre-1900	042
Gillanders	SCT, Ayr. IRL. QC, Beauce.	1800-1875	205	Stansfield	ENG, Lancaster and Rochdale.	1750-1850	057
Gleeson	IRL, Rathkeale, Limerick.	1847	169	Stevens	USA, New England. ON, Leeds Co.	1700 +	090
Gotobed	ENG, London and Yorkshire.	1850	169	Stewart	Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland.	1780-1850	205
Govier	ENG, London, Middlesex.	pre-1900	467	Stuart	SCT. New Zealand.	1600 + 1858 +	090
Gowan	IRL, Enniskillen, Co Permanagh.	1850s	167	Sudall/Sudel I	ENG Lancashire.	1840	317
Greer	IRL, Bailieborough, Cavan.	Pre-1824	320	Swift	ENG, London and Yorkshire.	1850	169
Habirley	IRL.	1825 +	320	Taylor	England Norwich, Norfolk.	1900s	057
Hammond	ON, Lanark Co. QC, Lachute.		319	Taylor	ON, inc Lanark Co.		319
Havers	Eng, Norwich, Norfolk.	1900s	057	Telford	IRL, Cavan.	1850s	051
Hayes	ENG, Lancashire.	pre-1900	042	Thomas	Montague/Wolford Townships.		188
Haywood	ENG, London, Middlesex.	Pre-1900	467	Thomson	ON, Caradoc Twp, Middlesex Co.	1842-1900	268
Hoshal	ON, Niagara Falls.	1850's	311	Tkach	Hungary (previously Austro-Hungary).	1900	311
Jenner	ENG, Barnby, Lowestoft and Oulton Parish.	1769	184				

Townsend	ENG, Newbury, Berkshire: Bermondsey Surrey and Surrey Co.	1800s 1600s 1900s	083	Walker	ON, Port Hope.	1790's	022
Treble	ON, Huron Co.	1843 +	415	Warner	ENG, Camberwell, Surrey.	1900s	083
Trimble	ON, Orangeville.	1840's	022	Watson	Northern Ireland, Longfield Parish, Coolkeeragh, and Co Tyrone.	1850	360
Truesdale	ENG, Bolton, Lancashire.	1890	172	Webster	ENG.	1806	360
Tubman	IRL, Cavan.	1850s	051	Whyte	ON, Beckwith Twp, Lanark Co.	1820	088
Turner	IRL. QC, Portneuf. MB.	1800-1900	205	Willis	ENG, Wareham, Dorset.	1840	293
Unsworth	ENG, Lancashire.	pre-1900	042	Winter	ENG, East Dereham, Norfolk.	1900s	057
Van der Burg	ON, Niagara Falls.	post-1790's	311	Wray	ENG, Scarborough, Yorkshire.	1786	184

Table B (Member's referred to in Table A)

No	Member's Name and Address	No	Member's Name and Address
022	William Edward Walker, 646 Ingram Cr, Gloucester ON K1J 7A8. E-mail: <willedgar@aol.com>.	184	William R Wray, 137 Kenilworth St, Ottawa ON K1Y 3Z6.
035	Mrs Zita Mary Valliquette, 9 Summer St, PO Box 1502, Deep River ON K0J 1P0.	188	Mrs Jean M Thomas, PO Box 129, Merrickville ON K0G 1N0.
042	Peter D Unsworth, 191 Windermere Rd SW, Calgary AB T3C 3K9. E-mail: <unsworth@cadvision.com>.	205	Lorne A Turner, 14 Russell Hill Rd, PO Box 1025, Bobcaygen ON KOM 1A0. E-mail: <latorner@peterboro.net>.
051	Miss Gloria Tubman, 910-89 Forward St. Ottawa ON K1V 4M2.	268	Dr William K & Marilyn Thomson, 2186 Lenester Ave, Ottawa ON K2A 1L4.
057	Miss Janet Taylor, 2506-1171 Ambleside Dr. Ottawa ON K2B 8E1. E-mail: <jtaylor@compmore.net>.	293	Mrs Peggy Zelman, 769A Springland Dr, Ottawa ON K1V 6L9.
083	John Townsend, 53 Erin Cres. Ottawa ON K1V 9Z3. E-mail: <verity@sympatico.ca>.	311	Ms M Denice Willis, 121 Queen Mary St, Ottawa ON K1K 1X4.
088	Ms Dorothy Whyte, 692 Portage Ave, Ottawa ON K1G 1T4.	317	Miss Barbara L Sudall, 419-20 Chesterton Dr, Nepean ON K2E 6Z7.
090	Elizabeth Stuart, RR2, Osgoode ON K0A 2W0.	319	Mrs Mary Wedge, 1275 Evans Blvd, Ottawa ON K1H 7T8. E-mail: <mwedge@magma.ca>.
167	Sheila & Harry Thomson, 2066 Rideau River Dr, Ottawa ON K1S 1V3.	320	Greta Westby, S52 C57 RR2, Oliver BC V0H 1T0. FAX: 250-498-3106. E-mail: <westby@vip.net>.
169	Lenard John & Margaret Swift, 691 Old Coach Rd, RRI, Carp ON K0A 1L0. E-mail: <lsswift@cyberus.ca>.	360	Margaret A M Watson, 2086 Fairbanks Ave, Ottawa ON K1H 5Z1.
172	Herb Westman, 104-130 Glebe Ave, Ottawa ON K1S 2C5.	415	Donald William Treble, 478 Denbury Ave, Ottawa ON K2A 2N7. E-mail: <dwtreble@compmore.net>.
181	George Suffel, 11495 Levere Rd, RR2, Mountain ON K0E 1S0.	467	Ms Elizabeth Taylor, 1157 Ste-Therese Lane, Gloucester ON K1C 2A5. E-mail: <ef2@earthling.net>.

## More Events

**New Brunswick Ancestors—Arrivals and Departures.** The New Brunswick Genealogical Society will be holding their 20th Anniversary Conference from 30 July to 2 August 1999 in Moncton, New Brunswick. The list of speakers includes: John Greenham, Marjory Harper, Ruth Legge, Allen Robertson, Ross Hebb, Robert Fellows, Kathryn Hilder, John Elliott, Richard Thorn, Patricia Townsend, Judith Colwell and Mary McDevitt. The program will also include "ask the experts" panels, a genealogical marketplace, research rooms, a computer laboratory and opportunities for private consultation. For more information; visit the NBGS website <<http://www.bitheads.com/nbgs/>>; write to New Brunswick Ancestors, PO Box 7102, Riverview NB E1B 4T8; phone Victor Badeau at 506-458-2717 during the evening (AST) or e-mail at <[badeau@nbnet.nb.ca](mailto:badeau@nbnet.nb.ca)>.

**Pioneer Days and Strawberry Social.** Saturday 24 July 1999 from noon to 4.00pm at the Osgoode Township Historical Society and Museum (Old Highway 31 and Rideau Street in Vernon). Come and see: live demonstration of horse shoeing and blacksmithing; antique farm machinery and artifacts; historical records and publications; display of antique cars and live entertainment

Strawberry Social—served from 1.00pm to 4.00pm. Everyone welcome! Bring your friends!

## Notice of Annual General Meeting

Members shall take notice that the Annual General Meeting of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa shall take place at 09:30 am Saturday, 11 September 1999 at the Montgomery Branch, The Royal Canadian Legion, 330 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario, to receive and conduct business in accordance with Article 37 of the by-laws, as follows:

1. Report of the Directors
2. Financial Statement
3. Report of the Auditor
4. Appointment of Auditor(s)
5. Ratify By-law Revisions
6. Other Business
7. Nominating Committee Report
8. Election of Directors
9. Adjournment

Members are reminded of their right to vote by proxy. A Member may, by means of a written proxy, appoint a proxyholder to attend and act at the Annual General Meeting, in the manner and to the extent authorized by the proxy. A proxy holder must be a member of the society.

*This notice constitutes written notice as required by the by-laws ( Article 38 & 39)*

*Note the AGM starts at 09.30 am followed by the regular Saturday meeting at 10.00 am*

## BIFHSGO Calendar of Events

### Saturday Morning Meetings

British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa.  
Meetings at The Montgomery Branch, Royal Canadian Legion,  
330 Kent Street  
Contact: Jim Heal, (613) 828-9569

*Members are encouraged to arrive at 9:30 am when the Discovery Tables open*

July and August	No Meetings of BIFHSGO or Internet Group
11 September, 1999, 10:00-11:30 am (Following the AGM)	Solving Some Common Family History Problems— <i>Willis Burwell</i>
24–26, September, 1999	BIFHSGO Annual Conference— Featuring <i>Kyle J Betit</i>
9 October, 1999, 10.00-11.30 am	Update on the Copyright Act — <i>Wanda Noel (Lawyer)</i>
13 November, 1999, 10.00-11.30 am	Selected Military Topics— <i>Dave Brown</i>

## Ottawa Family History Centre – Hours of Operation

Tuesday to Friday	9:30 am–3:30 pm
	6:30 pm–9:30 pm
Saturday	9:30 am–12:30 pm