



# Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 5, Number 1

Winter 1998/99



## *IN THIS ISSUE—*

- *Publishing Your Family History—BOB DAWES*
- *Going Astray—ROGER G WOODHOUSE*
- *A Genealogical Trip to Scotland—GEORGE BUSHELL AND PERCY BATESON*
- *Bombadier Rintoul's Letters—EILEEN WINTERWERB*

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**Cover Picture**—General Register Office for Scotland: located just off Princes Street in Edinburgh. This office holds the civil birth, marriage and death records starting in 1855 for Scotland. Photograph by George Bushell.

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## Contents

COLUMNS: .....	
★ The Society	★ <i>Anglo-Celtic Roots</i>
★ The President's Corner	★ A Note from the Editor
<b>TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES</b>	
FEATURE: Publishing Your Family History— <i>Bob Dawes</i> .....	
ARTICLE: Going Astray— <i>Roger G Woodhouse</i> .....	.. 3
ITEM: BIFHSGO Research Fund— <i>Percy Bateson</i> .....	.. 4
COLUMNS: .....	5-7
★ Local Collections— <i>June Coxon</i>	★ The BIFHSGO Library— <i>Alan Rayburn</i>
★ The Printed Page— <i>Helen Garson</i>	★ Family History Events— <i>Helen Garson</i>
★ Notices— <i>Percy Bateson</i>	
<b>SATURDAY MEETINGS</b>	
ARTICLE: A Genealogical Trip to Scotland— <i>George Bushell and Percy Bateson</i> .....	.. 8
ARTICLE: The Royal Canadian Legion— <i>Percy Bateson</i> .....	10
ARTICLE: Bombadier Rintoul's Letters— <i>Eileen Winterwerb</i> .....	10
<b>BIFHSGO NEWS</b>	
COLUMNS: .....	
★ The Helping Hand— <i>A Bernice Severson</i>	★ Your Publishing— <i>John Townesend</i>
★ Meet Your Board— <i>A Bernice Severson</i>	★ Our Volunteers— <i>Jim Heal</i>
★ Book Review— <i>A Bernice Severson</i>	
<b>QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS</b>	
ARTICLE: Radio Requests— <i>Brian O'Regan and Percy Bateson</i> .....	... 15
COLUMNS: .....	19-20
★ Fom Near and Far— <i>Helen Garson</i>	★ Family History Queries— <i>A Bernice Severson</i>
<b>BIFHSGO MEMBER RESEARCH TOPICS</b>	
ARTICLE: More Gleanings from the National Archives of Canada— <i>Mary M Nash</i> .....	.. 20
ARTICLE: Transportation by Steamboat and Road— <i>Doris Grierson Hope</i> .....	.. 22
ARTICLE: Names From the South Coast of England— <i>Alan Rayburn</i> .....	.. 24
<b>BIFHSGO NEWS: LISTING:</b>	
COLUMNS .....	
★ Internet Users Group News— <i>John Townesend</i>	★ Roster of Researchers
★ Letters to the Editor	
<b>BIFHSGO CALENDAR OF EVENTS</b>	Back Cover

### 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

Did you ever wonder about the difference between genealogy and family history? Wayne Walker said once that genealogy is for people who keep track of the kings and queens of England. It's about names and dates in a vertical line.

Family history goes beyond the names and dates to find out about the people behind the names and about the places where they lived and the things they did. What's the point of a five generation chart if you don't know anything about your ancestors?

It's no accident that our society is called the British Isles Family History Society. Our purpose is to encourage the study and publication of family histories by our members. That means investigating and discovering. Sometimes the things we discover can be surprising and even startling.

When I first became interested in family history, I started by obtaining my mother's birth certificate from Ireland. It was very simple. She told me her date of birth was October 30, 1902. So, I wrote to Dublin. A month later I got a birth certificate. It was her name, Margaret Deery, and the date of birth was October 30, 1902; but it wasn't my mother's birth certificate. The parent's names were different and this birth took place in Cork, while my mother was born in Donegal.

I wrote back to Dublin. "Dear Sir," I said, "you have made a mistake." As it turned out, the mistake was not in Dublin. Her real date of birth was February 10, 1903, and when I obtained birth certificates for her brothers and sisters, I found that the Family records had the wrong dates of birth for two of her brothers, Barney and James.

The biggest surprise to me was to learn that my mother was one of six children, three boys and three girls. My wife and I also have six children, three boys and three girls.

We named our second son, Michael. Years later, I discovered my paternal grandfather's name was Michael. He had died before I was born. My father died when I was six, and my mother had never met my father's parents, so she never spoke of them. Yet Joan and I had named our son Michael. Some would say that's just coincidence? I don't think so.

To me, Family history is all about discovering that some of the facts that have been handed down to us (like dates of birth) are not always "facts", and that things we think are "new" (like the names of our children) are really an old, old story that weaves a pattern through many generations, reminding us that we are all one family.

Jim Shearon



### A Note from the Editor . . .

This is the first Issue on new the schedule we hope you enjoy it and, because you will receive it in December, all that remains for me to say, on behalf of the Editorial and Publication Staff is Have a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Healthy New Year.

Percy Baleson





## *Publishing Your Family History*

BOB DAWES

*[This is the last of three articles contributed by Bob Dawes.]*

This is the story of how the Nehemiah Hubble Family Heritage Association published a professional genealogy and biography of one of its ancestors.

Over twenty years ago, several members of the Nehemiah Hubble Family Heritage Association began collecting and documenting family records associated with Nehemiah Hubble and Lucretia Welton. Nehemiah was a patriot who came to Ontario after the revolutionary war and settled in Rawdon Township. He was born around 1750, in Connecticut, and married Lucretia in 1774, just before the war broke out. They had ten children and the association has tracked down and recorded over 15,000 direct descendants and there are more than 17,000 when spouses and their parents are included. This was an entirely manual operation which started on index cards and progressed to typed pages which filled more than ten three-ring binders.

The Association embarked on a project to publish a genealogy in the late 1980's and started to enter the information into a computer database program with the hope that it could be converted into a publication in the future. After several generations were entered, it became apparent that a database was not the way to handle a project of this magnitude as the only report it could produce would be a kind of index. This would not display family links or the anecdotal information which makes a genealogy "come alive" with history.

In 1994, the Association decided that the only way to accomplish this huge task was to utilize modern genealogy software to record the information and to create the biographical output for publication. After reviewing several software packages, the decision was made to use Roots IV by Commsoft. Although expensive, this product provided the best Register Reports of any product on the market at that time. It was also unique in the way in which it recorded all activities as events such as births, deaths and marriages. These events were then linked to roles and places which were stored in common library files which allowed Roots IV to handle millions of individuals and events. For example, the principal role in a "birth event" was the baby however, the other roles which could be recorded for a birth were the mother, father, doctor, midwife, nurse, godparents, etc.

With over 17,000 individuals to enter into the program, it needed to be divided into several smaller projects and subsequently was spread amongst five volunteers. To make it easy to manage, each of Nehemiah's ten children became an individual project. Although this was somewhat unbalanced, as his son Elijah had only 24 recorded descendants while another, John Shubal, had over 8,000. Quinte Branch members Barbara Dawes and Ann Rowe did the lion's share of the computer work with over 14,000 entries between them.

One of the most important features of a genealogy software program, other than its report writing capability, is

its GEDCOM capability. GEDCOM stands for GENeological Data COMMunications and is the process by which genealogy programs communicate with each other. If you need to merge files or transfer between programs it is important to have GEDCOM capability. This feature has improved over the years with several releases and the latest standard is version 5.3. In the case of this project, this feature was necessary to allow the combination of the ten children projects into one large family project.

When all of the files were merged, the resulting data file was over 15 megabytes in size with the combined GEDCOM file at 7 megabytes. At this point, the children were linked to their common parents and Nehemiah's and Lucretia's ancestors were added as well. A lot of error checking then took place to delete incomplete dates, eliminate duplicate individuals and standardize the typing style as some entries were typed in upper case only. One of the advantages of the GEDCOM feature was the ability of moving the data into Family Tree Maker (FTM) for Windows to find and combine duplicate individuals. FTM has a great utility for doing this and after editing the file it was GEDCOMed again to be moved back to ROOTS IV.

The GEDCOM process is nothing other than the creation of a text file with special tags which identify the individual, their relationships and their personal data. These tags are four letters in size and display at the beginning of each line. More advanced versions of GEDCOM allow the use of more types of tags and more complex tags. As a result, an ordinary family's GEDCOM file can run to hundreds of thousands of lines of these text entries. If anything gets out of place it will mess up the entire GEDCOM file, so it's important that the file be absolutely accurate. After running into a number of GEDCOM problems, which could have been caused by the originating program or some other bug, we needed to find a way of verifying the file. While this is almost impossible to do manually, the Internet came to the rescue with a logon to the CompuServe Genealogy Forum. There we found a little shareware DOS program called GEDFIX.EXE, which reads through GEDCOM files and fixes any relationship or syntax errors it finds. This little program is really worth its \$30 registration fee.

The primary reason for using ROOTS IV was its strength in creating and printing reports. There are several types of standard and custom genealogy reports with many extra features such as indexes, headers, footnotes, etc. The drawbacks included the inability to print only portions of the report at a time, so once it was committed to the printer, the whole document was printed. Previewing the report on the screen was one direction only, so you couldn't scroll backwards to the beginning and there wasn't a spell-checker available in versions 1.0 or 1.1 although, to be fair, this feature was added in version 1.2. Finally, although there was the option to output a report to a Rich Text Format word processor file, the indexing feature was lost because there

was no way to control the output page sizes or margins. Therefore, if you wanted an index of your individuals, you had to use the ROOTS IV printing feature or rebuild an index in your word processor.

Well, the Internet came to the rescue again with an electronic genealogy newsletter published by well known author and genealogist, Dick Eastman. He had reviewed a windows program called GED\*Mate produced by Progeny Software in Nova Scotia. This \$40 program would read a GEDCOM file and generate a wide variety of charts and reports. The important feature was that the reports were formatted for all common word processors and included the appropriate tags to generate an index from within the word processor itself. As a result of this development, all subsequent print runs of our genealogy project were generated by GED\*Mate and then edited and printed in Microsoft Word for Windows.

A Register Report format was selected as it presented the genealogical information from the common ancestor forward. It provides the information on a generation by generation basis and bolds the blood line names so they are easy to follow. This format also includes the direct descendants of each individual, with their generation numbers in superscript, at the beginning of each family. The only negative aspect of the GEDCOM transfers was that paragraph breaks and other text formatting features were lost in the anecdotal biography text translation however, this was only a problem with a small number of individuals who had long personal stories.

At this point, the project was almost complete with 786 pages of genealogical data and 224 pages of index. To finish the book, an 18 page front section was added to provide: a table of contents; some history on the project; recognize the volunteers and patrons; acknowledge the original genealogists who collected and organized the data; and to provide some background on Nehemiah and Lucretia and their lives and times. Within a word processor, this was an easy task with several people contributing different sections and then merged with the master document.

The final task was having the publication printed. The Association decided that it wanted a professional looking and durable reference document so a hard cover, stitched style was selected using a book grade paper. The National Library was contacted in Ottawa and an ISBN number obtained to catalogue the publication and 1000 Islands Publishers in Gananoque were contracted to print and bind the book.

Over the years, approximately 50 books had been sold in advance but it was apparent that a marketing drive was required to increase the quantity as the per unit printing cost decreases as the volume printed increases. The Association had a mailing list of 400 Hubble descendants and to increase this list the Canadian Phone CD-ROM was purchased. An additional 200 names were added to the mailing list as a result of those found on the CD. In retrospect, this was a waste of time and money as only about four books were sold to the additional 200 names from the CD. Out of the total mailing to 600 Hubbles in November 1996, over 150 books were sold and a print run of 300 was arranged with the printer. The final product was printed in early 1997 and is available for sale to anyone interested in Hubble's from The Nehemiah Hubble Family Heritage Association.

It took over a dozen dedicated volunteers and more than four years to complete the final phase of this project which had begun decades before. Personal Computers and the Internet were unheard of when the originators started recording information on index cards. However, without these resources and the latest genealogy software, this project would have never reached the publication stage. We hope that this success on the part of the Nehemiah Hubble Family Heritage Association encourages other organizations and individuals to pursue their own historical roots and record them for future generations to enjoy. More information about the Hubble Book can be obtained from Barbara or Bob Dawes at PO Box 29, Wooler, ON, K0K 3M0, by telephone at (613) 394-4388 or E-mail at rdawes@connect.reach.net. ©

## *Mary Bond Winner of 1997 Public Service Award of Excellence*

Mary Bond, one of the National Library's Senior Reference Librarians and well known to the members of BIFHSGO, recently received an Award of Excellence, one of the highest honours given to federal government employees, in recognition of her achievement in compiling *Canadian Reference Sources: An Annotated Bibliography*. Compiling this bibliography demanded an enormous investment of time, effort and professional dedication. It has been widely acclaimed, both within Canada and beyond our borders, as an outstanding research publication. The 1,000-page bilingual bibliography, published jointly by the National Library of Canada and University of British Columbia Press in 1996 contains, more than 4,000 citations and annotations. It has become an indispensable tool for librarians, scholars and researchers.

Mary is a member of BIFHSGO and has spoken at the Society's Saturday morning meetings and has provided invaluable library and research assistance to many members.

Congratulations Mary.



Mary and Bruce Bond with her Award of Excellence

## Going Astray

ROGER G. WOODHOUSE

*[ Roger is British by birth with a Canadian grandfather. He spent some years becoming a qualified librarian in the UK, attended Simon Fraser University in BC, before returning to the UK to become an academic in what is Northumbria University, Newcastle upon Tyne (Department of Information and Library Management). After completing a research degree and a teaching qualification, Roger developed postgraduate courses and obtained a variety of research projects from the British Library. In 1996 he retired to pursue interests in local and family history, research consultancy, gardening and travelling. As most of his family had an annoying habit of disappearing off to far corners of the globe, usually North America, he should perhaps live in mid-Atlantic! Currently Roger is liaising with Professor Bruce Elliot of Carleton University (History Department) on aspects of emigration from Northern England to Upper Canada. This article first appeared in The Journal of the Northumberland & Durham Family history Society.]*

Strays are interesting as well as providing all sorts of frustrations. Which of these it is, depends on whether you've found one which opens up a previous 'dead end', or maybe you've simply potentially solved a problem for some other family historian, now or in the future. Strays are also interesting in much more than the technical sense of a traced individual as they represent the element of a population which was mobile and either involuntarily or deliberately provided an event away from 'home'.

The title of this article is intended to convey that it is about some of those individuals who deliberately choose to go 'astray'. Probably the biggest single group to have done this throughout history are migrants and, perhaps, for many of us it is those who have done this in the last 200 years who are of most immediate interest. For example the North East of England coupled with Yorkshire and Lincolnshire were one of the largest providers of emigrants to Upper Canada (Ontario) during the period from 1770 to 1830. That is before the mass migrations of the mid to late 19th century and the early years of this century. Strangely, relatively little is known about this exodus, even from the Canadian end where most of the research has taken place. The 'typical' English migrant often had expertise and money to take and invest in new enterprises as opposed to some of the Scots and Irish who went somewhat later and were more often forced to leave by clearances and famine. Research has tended to concentrate on these latter two groups along with the American Loyalists who moved North after 1777. For even limited information of relevance to the North East one has to look south to Yorkshire for published data<sup>12</sup> and to Canada where a number of academics have begun to study the topic.

The value of such studies to family and Canadian historians is that if the surviving archives and records can be identified and brought together then both can benefit. The family historian can identify names, places, and routes to the new country while the academics gain a fuller understanding of the background from which migrants came and the resources they brought with them. This can be illustrated by reference to a branch of my own family who left the North East at various dates from 1775 onward, though the detail referred to below primarily covers Robert Wade and his family who left Sunderland in 1819.

Robert and his wife Mary (nee Hodgson) with their children set sail in the late spring of 1819 on board the brig *William and Mathew* of some 236 tons built in 1815.

Typically, in 1819, ships from the North East were trading to the Maritimes and Quebec for shipbuilding timber. It was often difficult to obtain worthwhile outward cargoes of manufactured goods and coal so passengers were constantly sought by the agents. Robert's ship was full of coal bound for Quebec, which may in turn have provided fuel for the early steamboat which took him on, up river, to Montreal. There were some 40 passengers and the voyage gave Robert the opportunity to write a diary including descriptions of his fellow passengers. At this time ships sailed from many North East ports ranging from Newcastle, Sunderland, and Whitby to Stockton and Berwick taking a route around the north of Scotland. The tearful farewells at railway stations and at Liverpool docks of later in the century was not for them, just a long trudge or wagon ride to start the journey into the unknown.

Robert, his wife and their eight children, the youngest of whom died in Canada while they were travelling to Upper Canada, were almost the largest group on board. Also with them was somebody they knew and who might have been a servant called James Lowes. The largest group was a Richard Oughtred, his wife and nine children plus a servant, Robert Albson, all of whom may have come from Kirkleatham; but this remains to be confirmed. We know that Robert was a farmer but what Richard Oughtred was is not recorded and while various details of others were noted there is a degree of incompleteness about the data which probably reflected what Robert gleaned during the first weeks of the voyage. For example "a man from Ellerneck" is recorded but no other details, whereas William Bulison (shoemaker) and John Dunn (mason) appeared to be travelling together and were both hoping to go on the United States on arrival. They had left their families behind until they had become "established" at which time they would send home for them, Robert noted that before half the voyage was over they were "regretting this decision."

There was also a Mr Taylor (gardener) and his wife, and a John Brannar (countryman) but no further details are given. A miller, one George Richardson, was also travelling alone, however, two young men—not named—from "Shields," one a ship's carpenter and the other a shoemaker were accompanied by their sisters. The one other family aboard consisted of George Thompson, his wife, and two sons from Broughton presumably in North Yorkshire. Finally there was Stephen Medd (joiner) and his wife.

From what background these people came, and what

their experiences and assets were, is often unknown in any detail, yet the rapid expansion of Upper Canada suggests they were considerable. Family records have not always survived on the Canadian side yet may have done so in the UK as with this example. Robert's letters and others written by family members, which largely comprise the archive, languished here until 1969 before becoming available for general use. Recently it has become apparent that there may have been two separate copies of the letters, one dating from 1902-3 which included material from an earlier migration in the 1770s. We have to remember that for many of them, particularly farmers, they would be taking at least a year off with all the costs that this implies and yet Robert and Mary found the time to write extensive letters home. It would seem likely that there were many other such voyagers though only a few had "chroniclers" among them. What we would like to do is to trace as many such travellers as is possible, whether they kept journals or not, to ascertain the background of emigrants during this period. For example, if any of the above are known to readers who are prepared to let me have additional details I and Canadian colleagues would be grateful. In the case of Robert we know he was a substantial farmer from North Yorkshire but whose family

came from South Durham where both his father and grandfather (both yeoman) left wills which can be read in Durham University Library. We also know that the catalyst for his emigration may have been an aunt who emigrated in the 1770s to New Brunswick<sup>3</sup>, and Robert in turn provided an incentive for his sister-in-law and her family, his brother, as well as other friends. Some of the families they married into in Canada were also from the North of England, and they continued to travel as they turn up on burial sites and in marriage records all across the continent, including the USA. Robert's family were subsequently to develop Upper Canada agriculture probably based on what was almost certainly an involvement in the Cleveland improvement movement of the latter 18th and early 19th centuries. Later the family left farming and became prominent members of the Canadian business and government establishment, though at least one managed to get himself killed by a bear in British Columbia between the two world wars! Certainly these strays were what might be called "risk takers" but they also say something about the state of the country from which they departed as well as how they contributed to the socio-economic development of the countries to which they went.

#### References

- <sup>1</sup> Hastings, RP: *Essays in North Riding History*. North Yorkshire County Record Office, 1981.
- <sup>2</sup> Jones, SK *The Maritime History of the Port of Whitby 1700-1914*; Unpublished PhD; University College, London, 1982.
- <sup>3</sup> Two very interesting books about the emigration activity in the 1770s are: Baily, Bernard; *Voyagers to the West*; Tauris; 1986 and: Cashin, Edward J; *The Kings Ranger*; University of Georgia Press; 1989. Both have numerous references to emigrants from the North of England.

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## THE BRITISH ISLES FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY OF GREATER OTTAWA RESEARCH FUND

In November 1995 the Society established this research fund :*To support the research and publishing objectives of the Society*

Donations will be treated as 'charitable donations' for tax purposes and will contribute towards maintaining membership dues at an economical level. Members are encouraged to consider the needs of current and future family historians when reviewing their charity donations program. Some family historians may wish to include a bequest in their will to either this fund or to the Society as a whole. Members wishing to make a bequest can do so by appending the following suggested codicil to your will:

*I give and bequeath to the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, [Registered Number \_\_\_\_\_], the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_, (or a percentage share of my estate) to be used for: research, general purposes or specific purposes, as decided by the board or; an endowment in the name of \_\_\_\_\_ from which principal sum the income is to be used for; research, general purposes or specific purposes, as decided by the board.*

The Board wishes to thank the following members who have made donations to the Research Fund:

Alan Rayburn	Laurie Cox	Herb Westman
Audrey Lackey	Dorothy Empringham	Freda and Herbert Hanmer
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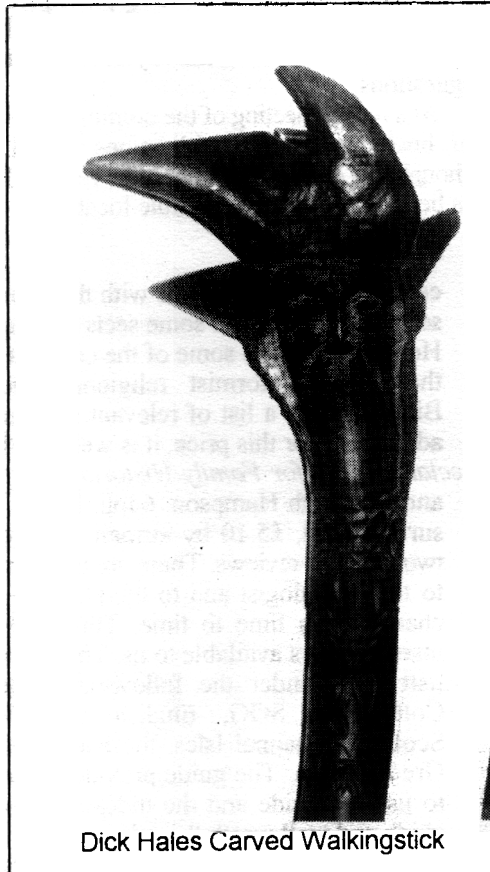
TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES  
COLUMNS**Local Collections**—June Coxon**Searching for a Walking Stick's Identity:  
Museum of Civilization Services**

Eleven years ago while visiting a great-aunt in Toronto, Ontario, she showed me an elaborately carved walking stick that had belonged to her grandfather, and my great grandfather, Richard Newton "Dick" Hales. Aunt Nell explained that it had been given to her grandfather by a Native friend named Dave Merrian, who was possibly Iroquois.

Over the years the image of that stick intrigued me. But it wasn't until 10 years after that visit, and two years after my great aunt's death, at age 94, that I was reintroduced to it. Aunt

N e l l ' s daughter-in-law, Ruth Kyle, by now the owner of the carved walking stick, sent me two photos of it. Unfortunately she did not have any more information about the history of the stick than I had, which was that it came into our family through my great grandfather Dick Hales who lived from 1849-1934, primarily in Victoria County, Ontario. The

letter that accompanied the photos I received of the stick said that my Great Aunt believed it was carved by a Mr. (Moss?) Moon, an Indian friend of Dick Hales. This introduced another question (apart from who then was Mr. Merrian?) because family history says that my great-grandmother, Melissa Estella "Stella" Moon, on my father's father's side of the family, was a Native woman. I have never been able to prove or disprove this, but when I saw the name Moon I wondered if there could be a family connection. I do not know much more about Melissa than I do about the walking stick. She was born in 1866, in



Dick Hales Carved Walkingstick

Verulam Township, Victoria County, to John (born in 1828 near Millbrook, Ontario) and Susan Moon. She married Felix Albert Northey on September 13, 1882 and they had five children before Melissa died at age 27, in Fenelon Falls, Ontario, on May 10, 1893. As often happens in this genealogy pastime I know no more about our family's carved walking stick than I did when I first went to the museum and my quest for more information has introduced a question about another branch of the family.

Because I wanted to find out more about where the stick could have been made I had one photo made into a digital photograph and enlarged. Then I took it and the information I have about the stick to the Canadian Ethnology Service at the Museum of Civilization at 100 Laurier Street, in Hull, Quebec. There I met with Judy Hall, Curator of Eastern Woodlands and Arctic Ethnology. After looking at my photo her first reaction was that she didn't think it was a Native Canadian design. However, she made a copy of my photo and promised to research further and suggested she would give a copy to the Folklore Division of the museum so they could do the same.

I was amazed and surprised when on April 17, just weeks after my visit to the museum, I received a large envelope from Ms. Hall with information about similarly carved Native clubs with root ball heads, and a letter noting that there are two in the museum's collection that are documented as Abenaki and a similar one found in an auction catalogue documented as Penobscot. Her letter said, in part, "the use of similar construction and motifs on clubs could be extrapolated to similar forms on canes." Then a month later she sent me 30 more pages about other carved sticks and promised she would send any more information she finds. That was the last I heard from her until I telephoned to ask questions about the services her museum provides to include in this article.

**Services for the General Public**

When I spoke with Ms. Hall about what assistance the Museum offers the general public she explained that anyone is welcome to bring their personal items to the museum for identification. "The curators can't provide a monetary value of an item but they can try to help identify it," she said.

She explained that there are four divisions in the research branch of the museum: History, Folklore, Archeology, and Ethnology.

**Options**

"If you live in the Ottawa/Hull area," she continued, "the best thing to do is call our general telephone number (775-7000) and explain what you want examined. The person who answers the phone will put you in touch with the right division and then you can make an appointment to visit. Or you could call the Research Branch directly, at 776-8478, and the administrative officer who answers will direct you to the proper curator."

Before you actually contact the museum you might want to check the internet which, among other things, lists the names and telephone numbers of all the museum staff. The



website address is <<http://www.civilization.ca>>

If you live out of town, or cannot go to the museum you can also send the appropriate curator a photograph of the item you want identified. Although seeing the actual item is preferable it is sometimes possible to identify an object by

### ***The BIFHSGO Library***—Alan Rayburn

In the Fall 1998 issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, I reported that formal applications had been submitted to the City of Ottawa Archives and the Nepean Central Library to house our BIFHSGO collection of books, journals, magazines and other publications. Both have rejected our applications. We will continue to seek another site.

With the election of Louise Jutras to the BIFHSGO Board of Directors last September, and her appointment as Vice-President of Membership, it was necessary to reduce her extensive load of activities performed so satisfactorily for the Society. In her place, Judith Madore (#306) has been appointed the BIFHSGO Librarian. By a happy coincidence, Judith has almost the identical hardware and software used by Louise to maintain the listings of library acquisitions. The housing of the collection and the taking of books and magazines to the regular monthly meetings will be undertaken by Assistant Librarian Joe Johnston (#488).

Judith has agreed to take over the duties of chairing the Library Committee. As a first duty she will be inviting

### ***The Printed Page***—Helen Garson

**I**ndex to Ontario Settlement Names resulting from the OGS Strays Project, by David J. Browne. Available from OGS, 40 Orchard View Blvd, Suite 102, Toronto ON M4R 1B9. Price \$10, OGS Members \$8, p&p \$3 plus GST. This book resulted from the OGS Strays project. Current names of counties, districts or regional municipalities only are used. In total, there are 4,708 settlement and township names in the index.

*Welsh Family History: A Guide to Research*, edited by John and Sheila Rowlands. Second edition. FFHS 1998. xii +325 pages. £12.15 surface mail, £14.70 air mail. To order, send your name and address in block capitals and enclose a cheque/money order in sterling or state your credit card number, expiry date and name on card in block capitals to Administrator, The Benson Room, Birmingham & Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, UK B3 3BS. In lieu of ordering by mail, you may want to try a bookstore specializing in genealogical books. This publication has 23 chapters written by various well known experts in their field. Those who are complete beginners in genealogical research may want to purchase a basic book first and then follow on with this book.

*English Non-conformity for Family Historians*, by Michael Gandy. FFHS, 1998. 16 pages. £2.25 by surface mail, £2.85 by airmail. See the previous review for details on ordering. If one's ancestors did not belong to the church which was recognized as the official church of the country, tracing information on them could be a bit of a headache. This book deals with the non-conformist churches, mostly in England, from the 16th to the 19th

just seeing its photo.

Whatever you choose to do, my experience with the Museum of Civilization indicates the curators are certainly willing to help the general public. ☐

BIFHSGO members to sign up at the 12 December monthly meeting as volunteer library assistants, with an indication of the number of half days each would be willing to contribute when we ultimately succeed in making our library accessible to its members. Others wishing to participate may contact Judith by calling 521-7770 or by e-mailing <[cmadore@achilles.net](mailto:cmadore@achilles.net)>

As well as Louise, Judith and Joe, the Library Committee is comprised of the following members: Dolly Allen, Jeanette Arthurs, Linda Gloss, Valerie Monkhouse, Jack Moody, Mary Nash, Bernadette Primeau, and Betty Warburton. Each has contributed substantially in pursuing an accessible site and in devising principles and practices in operating a first-class family history library. President Shearon and Past President Taylor have also made valuable suggestions.

At a recent meeting of the committee it was decided that our books and other publications would not be loaned, although this decision will likely be revisited after the library has been set up in an accessible location. ☐

century. The author deals with the more widely known sects but does refer to some sects no longer in existence. He also describes some of the customs associated with these non-conformist religions. The book has a Bibliography, a list of relevant societies, libraries and addresses. For this price, it is well worth considering.

*Special Indexes for Family Historians*, by Jeremy Gibson and Elizabeth Hampson. 64pp. FFHS. 1998. £4.40 by surface mail, £5.10 by airmail. To order, refer to the two previous reviews. There are many indexes available to the genealogist and to the historian, indexes which change from time to time. This publication lists the many indexes available to us. The almost 1000 indexes listed fall under the following categories, National Collections, SOG, English and Welsh counties, Scotland, Channel Isles, the Isle of Man, Ireland and Great Britain. The guide provides instructions on how to use the guide and the indexes. Again, an excellent guide and well worth the price.

*Local Census Listings 1522-1930: Holdings in the British Isles*, by Jeremy Gibson and Mervyn Medlycott. Third edition, FFHS. 1998. 52pp. £3.70 by surface mail, £4.55 by airmail.

*Marriage and Census Indexes for Family Historians*, by Jeremy Gibson and Elizabeth Hampson. 48pp. Seventh edition. FFHS 1998. £4.30 by surface mail, £5.10 by airmail. To order these two publications, see details for preceding FFHS publications. As with all Gibson Guides, these two will be invaluable in planning your research. They will tell you what is available and where, thus saving time and frustration. The availability of indexes changes regularly. These updated lists will keep you informed of indexes not previously listed. ☐



**Family History Events—Helen Garson**

**January 16, 1999.** Jim and Terry Wilard, hosts of the PBS series *Ancestors*, will hold an all-day seminar, *Tracking Your Ancestors*, in Fort Myers, Florida in the Wesley United Methodist Church, 4141 DeLeon Street. Details are available from: <pabetty@peganet.com> or write to Lee County Genealogical Society, c/o Glenda Gipson, 2101 Ephraim Ave., Ft. Myers, FL 33907. The cost is \$23.00 before 8 January or \$25.00 at the door and includes "coffee and Danish" and lunch. There will be handouts for each topic.

**January 22 and 23, 1999.** GENTECH99, the premier "Genealogy Technology" conference, will be held on these dates in Salt Lake City, Utah. If you were planning a trip to the Family History Library, this might not be a bad time to do it. Things are normally very slow at this time of year, no waiting in line to use the computers etc and help is more readily available. For information write to Gentech, Inc., PO Box 1144, Salt Lake City, UT 84110-1144, or visit the web site <<http://gentech.org>>.

**March 5-11, 1999.** Carl Sandburg College will be sponsoring a series of day-long computer hands-on workshops in Galesburg, Illinois. Topics include Family Tree Maker, Telnet, Putting Your Genealogy on the Internet, Genealogy on the Internet, PAF, PAF Companion, and more. Information is available at: <<http://www.misslink.net/neill/home.html>> or send an e-mail to <geneworkshop@hotmail.com>.

**March 12 & 13, 1999.** National Genealogical Society Regional Conference will be held in Phoenix, Arizona. For details, send an e-mail to: <conference@ngsgenealogy.com> or phone (800) 473 0060 ext 116 or fax (703) 525 0052 or visit the web site <[www.ngsgenealogy.org](http://www.ngsgenealogy.org)>.

**March 18-20, 1999.** Brigham Young University will hold their annual Computerized Genealogy Conference during these dates. Details are available by writing to BYU Conferences and Workshops, 130 Harman Building, Provo, UT 84602, or by visiting the web site at: <<http://coned.byu.edu/cw/cwgeneal/>>.

**March 1999 26-27.** Ottawa Branch, Ontario

Genealogical Society in partnership with the Nepean Library will hold Gene-O-Rama 99, at Nepean Civic Complex, 101 Centrepointe Drive, Nepean. Guest speakers: Norman Crowder, Rick Roberts, Louise St Denis and Ryan Taylor. For further information see Ottawa Branch web site: <<http://www.cyberus.ca/~ogsottawa/gstottawa.htm>> or call 824-1942

**April 24, 1999.** The Manchester and Lancashire Family History Society and the Society of Genealogists are hosting Computers in Family History Conference at the University of Salford in the Chapman Building. There will be lectures, demonstrations and workshops on the many aspects of genealogical computing. Software, books and equipment will be on sale. The cost including refreshments and a buffet lunch is £18.50. For information and application send SAE, 9"x4", to Conference Manager, Manchester and Lancashire FHS, Clayton House, 59 Piccadilly, Manchester, UK M12 AQ.

**May 1-2, 1999.** The Family History Fair will be held at the Royal Horticultural Hall in London, England.

**May-1999.** The Annual Conference of the National Genealogical Society will take place in Richmond, VA. Information is available from: <macdonald@ngsgenealogy.org> or telephone (800) 473 0060, fax (703) 525 0052 or go to web site <[www.ngsgenealogy.org](http://www.ngsgenealogy.org)>.

**July 13-24, 1999.** The National Genealogical Society are sponsoring a Study Tour to Australia. The tour will take you to Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane. For full details call (800) 473 0060 or fax (703) 525 0052, or send an e-mail to <studytour@ngsgenealogy.org> or visit web site <[www.ngsgenealogy.org](http://www.ngsgenealogy.org)>.

**Late summer, 1999.** A Research Trip to Ireland, again sponsored by NGS, is planned for late summer. The date has yet to be set. The trip will be for seven days and will include a visit to the major repositories in Dublin. The trip will be led by professional genealogists. If you are interested, make enquiries as soon as possible at (800) 473 0060, Fax (703) 525 0052, or e-mail <researchtrip@ngsgenealogy.org>. ■

## Notices

### Saturday Morning Meetings

We have still not found a permanent location for our Saturday Morning Meetings. Some members may have been discouraged from attending the November Meeting in the Montgomery Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion (RCL) on Kent Street thinking there might be a lack of parking. Since our January meeting is to be held there, I remind members there is ample parking available on Saturdays behind the RCL Dominion HQ building at the corner of Kent and Gilmour, which is kitty corner from the Montgomery Branch.

The January Meeting will be devoted to problem solving. Members are requested to bring details of any "brick walls" facing them. Panels of experienced genealogists will be formed to advise on how best members' problems can be solved.

### Editorial Assistant Graphics

Graphics are essential to the appearance and attractiveness of any publication and they exist in many and diverse locations: libraries, museums, archives and individual collections. Searching them out can be interesting and often rewarding. As Editor I do not have the time to devote to this task and I am appealing for a volunteer to take this on and ensure the continued improvement to *Anglo-Celtic Roots*.

If you think you would like to give this a try please phone me, Percy Bateson, at (613) 526-0136

SATURDAY MEETINGS  
FEATURE ARTICLE

## *A Genealogical Trip To Scotland*

GEORGE BUSHELL AND PERCY BATESON

At the October Saturday morning meeting we were disappointed that the scheduled speaker, Marlene MacLean, could not present her talk on the Resources of the Nepean Public Library due to sickness. We were, however, fortunate that George Bushell was able to fill in the gap by repeating the talk he gave at the Fall Conference describing a recent genealogical trip he and his wife took to Scotland.

His talk was amply illustrated with a series of colour slides, which, unfortunately, we cannot reproduce here. Instead we have copied some in black and white in the hope that they will at least partly convey the atmosphere of their trip.

George emphasized that, to be successful, any such overseas trip requires considerable preparation before leaving Canada. The sources of information for his Scottish trip are all available either at the Family History Centre or the National Library or Archives, and they included: the Scottish Old Parochial Records, with more than 10 million names of births and marriages going back to 1553; the Scottish Census Records, starting in 1841; the Sasine Records covering Scottish land records such as deeds, leases, liens and mortgages (much of the land in Scotland was and still is leased today); and the Gazetteer for Scotland, which describes every parish in Scotland in order to gain an appreciation of the local area where your ancestors lived, (George mentioned an 1848 version that he referenced.) He also recommended joining a local Family History Society, in his case the Glasgow and

West Scotland Society. And lastly, to really appreciate the ambiance of the historical period being searched, read some of the many books available, the best being those by John Prebble.

That completed the genealogical phase of the planning, but there still remained the logistical details. The British Tourist Authority in Toronto were very helpful and supplied



The entrance to Glencoe, home of the MacDonalds of Glencoe, where George believes his MacDonald ancestors lived

him with considerable free brochures recommending everything from accommodation to places to visit and sights to see. Since they hoped to minimize accommodation expenses, he purchased a Where to Stay in Scotland. George was particularly complimentary of the "B&Bs," not only for their economy, but also as a means of meeting the most interesting and helpful local people.

George is related to the MacDonalds and Joanne, his wife, to the Campbells, so it must have been with some trepidation they ventured to both Inverary and Glencoe. Anyone who has read Prebble, or knows the story of the massacre of Glencoe, will appreciate why and for those who don't know the story it is well worth the time to read Prebble's account of it. Inverary has a research centre as do

other Scottish Clan Centres. For this part of the trip, his interest was more in the region of Oban and Benderloch where his MacDonald ancestors had lived. Katryn Stewart,

tenants and shipped them to Canada in 1851. Most of the immigrants settled in and around Ripley in Bruce County, where George grew up. They arrived in October and were hard pressed to build log shelters before the onset of winter, but like so many of those hardy immigrants, they stayed, cleared the land, began farming and prospered.

The rest of their trip was mostly given over to touring, but they did visit the Scottish Record Office of Scotland on Princes Street in Edinburgh. This facility, shown on the front cover of this issue, is similar to our National Archives, and houses a most interesting collection of historical documents (access is free, as well). The Government Registry Office, which holds civil birth, marriage and death records from 1855 onward, is located



Selma Croft, Benderloch, where George thinks his great-great-grandparents lived prior to emigrating to Canada in 1856


the Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Council Offices in Oban, was particularly helpful, not only in identifying the farm where his great great grandfather's brother lived, but in contacting the central Argyll records office to obtain information for him about a brother of his great great grandfather. Just North of Oban in Benderloch, using a Town History he bought in the local general store, he located the house where he thinks his great great grandparents had lived prior to immigrating to Canada in 1854. They knocked at the door to enquire of the current residents, Dr and Mrs Lipp, and experienced the incredible hospitality of the highlands, for not only did they show them old photographs of the house in the 1800s, but the Lippes had them stay in their adjacent chalet and even invited them in to share a "wee dram" that evening.

After visiting several more hospitable local residents in the Benderloch area, they then visited Glencoe and subsequently went on to the Clan Donald Centre at Armadale on the Isle of Skye, home to the Lord of the Isles and to all living MacDonalds. Again, there is a research centre available for visitors at Armadale, but what most interested George about Skye was the fact that it was from Uig in north-western Skye that the local landowner, desirous of replacing his crofters with more profitable tenants, namely sheep, chartered two boats and loaded them with his erstwhile

nearby (fees are charged at this facility). However, as Jim Shearon, in thanking George, so aptly put it; family history is much more than simply birth, marriage and death data. It is also about discovering people and learning about how and where they lived, worked and entertained themselves. Discovering this aspect of genealogy, as George and Joanne



Armadale, Skye, home of the Lord of the Isles and all MacDonalds

did in Scotland, can lead to some very satisfying experiences. 

## *The Royal Canadian Legion*

PERCY BATESON

Our meeting on Saturday 14 November, held in the Montgomery Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion (RCL), was well attended by some 80 persons, who appropriately, considering the date, heard two presentations dealing with remembrance. The first was by Eileen Winterwerb concerning her research into the letters of a deceased prisoner of war and which is published in its entirety below. The second was by Bob Butt and gave insight into the RCL.

Bob began by emphasising the extent of the Legion which, with its almost 500,000 members, is unique in that it has representation in nearly every town and village in Canada, in fact, as he pointed out, it was: "A rare person who has not been touched by a Legion program in one way or another." Like all such organizations it has evolved over the years, starting after World War I as The Great War Veterans Association, which in 1925 led to the formation of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, and eventually to the formation of: the War Amps, the Army, Navy and Air Force Veterans of Canada, and the Royal Canadian Legion. Despite these changes the Legion's aims have remained constant: veterans' care, ex-military members' care, the perpetuation of remembrance and community service.

Some of the Legions achievements are: The War Veterans Allowance Act of 1928, amendment of the Armistice Act to entrench 11 November as Remembrance Day, and the Veterans Land Act in 1943. Community and unity have always been priorities for the Legion and few people realise that it was probably the returning veterans of the Great War, and their new found feeling of identity as Canadians, and their desire to enhance the bonds they had formed with other Canadians in the trenches, that led to the formation of the CBC and that the Legion was instrumental in achieving this. Another little known program of the Legion is Operation Fitness designed to encourage physical fitness in Canadian youth. This led to the Legion's Canadian Olympic Training Plan as a prelude to the 1960 Olympics

and eventually to the creation of Athletics Canada. Even though their role in training for the Olympics was superseded, the Legion continued with a program for younger Canadians not covered by Athletics Canada ie the 12 to 17 year olds, in which they annually bring together some 350 young Canadians along with the best track and field coaches for a coaching and competition camp. The success of this program is exemplified by the fact that at the Los Angeles Olympics ALL the Canadian medal winners had gone through a Legion Athletic Camp.

National Unity has always been a prominent program for the Legion, starting in 1938 with a presentation to the Rowell-Sirois Commission, in which they called for a strong central government, patriation of the Constitution and the development of an amending formula. Other contributions to unity are the annual pilgrimage to European battlefields for youth leaders, their well known and popular National Poster, Poetry and Essay contest, and sponsorship of cadet organizations as well as support for hundreds of Scout and Guide organizations. Their newest programs include sponsorship of Canadian Forces Sports Championships, entertainment shows for troops overseas, and as a member of the British Commonwealth Ex-Services League, a special commitment for ensuring veterans care to all in need in the affiliated Legions in the Caribbean region.

It should be remembered these are national programs. In addition, each of the 10 Provincial Commands and the local branches have programs of their own in support and in addition to the ones mentioned. In this respect the local branches annually contribute about 22 million dollars to local charities, 3.7 million to seniors' housing and more than 9½ million in municipal taxes. All of these activities national and local are funded by membership dues. Only once a year does the Legion go to the public for donations and that is the annual poppy drive, the proceeds of which are managed and audited as a separate trust and can only be spent "for the direct support of veterans or their dependants who are in need." ■

## *Bombardier Rintoul's Letters*

EILEEN WINTERWERB

Ten years ago, friends of mine, Rosie and Sandro Urbani, went to Italy for a vacation and to visit relatives. They went to Camarda, near L'Aquila in central Italy to visit the home of Sandro's grandmother. While poking around in the house they discovered a packet of letters hidden in the attic. The letters themselves were quite a find. On their own they are an interesting artifact, and something that has probably not been seen by many people of my generation here in Canada. But these letters also tell a very personal story.

The letters were written to a Bombardier Douglas F

Rintoul in early 1943 by his wife Eva, in West Wickham Kent and his mother in Burntisland Scotland. These letters are written on "Prisoner of War Post" stationery, (something I never knew existed) and are addressed to Rintoul at the Settore prisoner of war camp in Italy. I have not yet been able to locate exactly where in Italy this camp was.

Rosie and Sandro found these letters to be quite intriguing and in remarkably good condition, considering they were hidden in an attic for 45 years, so they brought them back to Canada. When my friends shared the letters with me, I found myself very moved. They speak of the



day-to-day lives of Rintoul's wife and Mother. I wanted to know more about him, and how the letters came to be hidden in the attic. From Sandro and through reading the letters I have pieced together a small bit of this man's life.

He was a prisoner of war in Italy at a camp called Settore. While in prison, he was ill with pneumonia, the letters mention his illness. He escaped from the prison camp and made his way to Camarda where Sandro's grandparent's hid him in their attic. Unfortunately, the pneumonia returned and he died while hiding there. The family buried him in the garden, where he lay until the end of the war, when he was removed and buried elsewhere.

I can remember thinking when Sandro gave me some of the letters, that someday I would like to try and find out what happened to Douglas Rintoul's family. I knew, from the contents of the letters, that Douglas and Eva did not have any children, at least none were mentioned, but that there were definitely brothers and sisters and a niece named Elizabeth. Ten years ago I put the letters away and didn't think too much about them.

Over the past number of years my parents, Joan and Gordon Taylor, have become very active genealogists. I have seen the joy and excitement they experience when they find some new piece of information, or get a new picture of a long dead relative, or copies of correspondence. In helping my 15 year old daughter with a project about WWI and in looking at letters that my grandfather had written from the trenches of France, I renewed my determination to try and find out about Douglas Rintoul's family. Dad suggested I post a message on a British Genealogical newsgroup, <soc.genealogy.britain> stating what I knew of Douglas and his family and that I was searching for the family in order to return the letters. Within about 10 days of posting the notice, thanks to an Andrew Wallace of Dalgety Bay, Fife in Scotland I have managed to locate a nephew of Douglas'.

Andy Wallace, who describes himself as someone who "potters" around with his family tree, had a friend and former colleague, who was dying in a hospice in Kirkcaldy Scotland. Andy was in the habit of printing out interesting letters from the newsgroup and taking them with him on his weekly visits to the hospice. The day he took in my letter, his friend was beginning to lose his concentration and they were unable to discuss my letter. Another friend of the dying man, happened to see the letter and thought the name rang a bell. He took it home to his wife, who used to work with a woman whose maiden name was Rintoul. She made a couple of phone calls, and located the nephew.

The nephew, a Richard Hollingsworth, lives in Kirkcaldy Scotland with his wife. He is not on the internet, so I have sent him a letter by snail mail, just a week ago last

Tuesday. I do know, through Andy, that Richard is very excited about the discovery of the letters and is anxious to hear from me. *[Editors Note. Just prior to press time Eileen called to tell me she had just received a letter and photograph from Richard confirming he is keen to learn more about his uncle].* I also learned that the family lost contact with Eva, after she was widowed. I am now anxiously awaiting a reply from Richard.

But my story does not end here. On my way home from work one night last week, an acquaintance of mine sat with me. As it is a long ride out to Kanata, I decided to tell him the Rintoul story. Brad Hall works with the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. He asked if I knew where Douglas had been buried at the end of the war. I said no, I didn't, but would be very interested in finding out if there was anything he could do to help. The next night, Brad sat down beside me again and proudly handed me three sheets of paper, with the Casualty Details, a map of the cemetery with plot location and a map of Italy.

Bombadier Douglas Forgan Rintoul, service number 895904, son of George Miller Rintoul and Jemima Henderson Rintoul, of Burntisland Scotland, and husband of Eva V Rintoul, was a member of the Royal Artillery, 97th Field regiment, Royal East Kent Yeomanry. He died on the 26th of February 1944 at the age of 36. He is buried, coincidentally, in the Moro River Canadian War Cemetery in Italy, overlooking the Adriatic. Through a British Army Web site, I have also learned that the Royal East Kent Yeomanry is an old and distinguished regiment, with the nickname "The Buffs" (from the colour of their leather jerkins) and immortalized by Rudyard Kipling in *Soldiers Three* by the admonition "Steady the Buffs". I have also not given up hope of finding out what happened to Douglas' wife Eva. Through the Royal East Kent Yeomanry web site I have posted a message on the garrison notice board. Hopefully someone with some memory of Douglas will read it and contact me.

On this past Wednesday, as I sat at my daughter's high school, attending the Remembrance day assembly, I found my thoughts turning to Douglas and his family. It has given me a tremendous sense of satisfaction to have found the nephew and that I will be able to give him a piece of his grandmother that he never knew existed. Remembrance day has always had meaning to me, both my grandfathers were in WWI and my father saw service in WWII and my husband's eldest brother was in the German army, was captured by the Russians and was a prisoner of war himself until 1949, but I found this November 11th moved even more than usual. ■

#### **BIFHSGO NEWS COLUMNS**

### ***The Helping Hand*—Bernice Severson**

#### **One Experience in Hiring a Researcher**

**I**n the search for my mother's Scottish ancestor I had come upon two problems. The first one was that she seemed to have been married twice, and our Canadian immigration

folks had refused to really acknowledge this. The other mystery surrounded my mother's paternal grandfather. We could find his family back to his marriage but could find nothing before that.

After getting from Scotland all the relevant documents that we could, we decided to hire a Scottish researcher. From one of the Scottish publications we obtained the name Ann

Garvin. We wrote to her and discussed costs. This was followed by a letter from me outlining all that we knew about my grandparent's families and what we wanted to know.

In due course we received a great deal of information. She was able to show us why, on his death certificate (previously obtained) his daughter (the informant) had entered the name of my great-grandfather's parents as unknown. This had annoyed me because I could not imagine how she was not able to enter this information. Mrs Garvin, our researcher had cleared up this mystery. She had located the baptismal entry for William Govan my mother's grandfather. This entry was for an exposed child, ie a foundling. He had been left on the church steps of Govan Parish church. He was baptised with the given name William and the name Govan for the parish church. He was raised by the parish in a foster home. His birthday was given as that of the baptism May 12, 1917. We knew a great deal about his subsequent life, but we are sure that neither his own children nor grandchildren knew he was a foundling.

The other mystery, that of my mother's mother was also solved by Mrs Garvin. My grandmother had been widowed in 1895 leaving her with six children to raise. My mother had kept in touch with a brother born subsequently to her mother's widowhood, but all the other members of mother's

family were very reluctant to talk of this brother. He had remained in Scotland when the rest of them came to Canada. In the original birth registration, this boy was entered as John Smillie son of John Smillie and Agnes Mc Millan, widow of William Govan deceased. The original registration had him as illegitimate. This concept was abolished several years ago and does not appear in his birth certificate.

We knew however that this child went by the name of Govan. It appears that after this child was born in 1905, the father took the name Govan. All those years he lived with our grandmother. In 1928 when she was 71 and he was 66 they were married. Again I do not think that any of her children including my mother ever knew she had married again. I knew that there had been a strained relationship between my mother's siblings and their mother but never understood why. They all refused talk about it. This son who was born and whom I grew up calling Uncle John in the old country gave his mother a home in her old age. She died at 81.

The cost of finding this information was comparable to what it would have cost for similar services in Canada but my cousins and I were very pleased to have questions that had been long unanswered finally resolved. We were very pleased with our hiring of Ann Garvin. ◻

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

*[Editor's Note: This is a continuing series which commenced in the Fall, 1998 Edition of Anglo-Celtic Roots.]*

#### **Laying a Strong Foundation**

Last quarter we identified starting assumptions: that your targeted product is a professional-quality, self-published, computer-generated, hard-copy, camera-ready manuscript that your favourite printing shop will return to you as book; which, having mustered your business savvy, you proceed to market and distribute; and moreover, that your target is a book that's a "good read", one that interestingly blends three basic components: Genealogy, Context and Graphics.

Lastly, we introduced a six-step family history publishing process, recognizing that today's computer enables some of the "steps" to be concurrent rather than necessarily consecutive, as in the older days of typesetting.

This quarter we start to examine the first of the six steps: *Researching Family History*, or laying a strong foundation.

Research excellence underpins all other steps in the publication process. Without professional-quality research a quality publication is an impossibility. There is no silk purse issuing from a sow's ear. The computer adage GIGO—Garbage In equals Garbage Out—applies. And research excellence applies not only to how the research is performed, but to how it is recorded for later retrieval. Mountains of wasted hours and frustration can be avoided by earlier developing readily-searchable, cross-referenced filing systems, not only on computer databases, but in hard-copy files holding the tons of paper backing up and

supporting what the database contains.

The cardinal rule of genealogical research might be stated thus: get accurate names, dates and places from identified and indexable primary sources. In preparing to publish your research finding, be ready to justify your sources, indicate where you found them, and the conclusions that you have drawn from the information that you discovered—especially where there are ambiguities. Put yourself in the shoes of a reviewer examining your book: is your research original and dependable, or have you merely borrowed from already-available secondary sources? And, assuming you receive satisfactory grades here, is your genealogical information creatively and imaginatively blended with context and graphics to offer your reader not only a contribution to knowledge but "a good read?" If you publish, prepare to be challenged!

From excellence in performing research, we move to excellence in recording the research performed. What is the best way of recording your findings so that you can find them readily when you want them? One of the realities is that while research is usually conducted from the present backwards through the generations, family history books often start with some distant ancestor and move forward through the generations to the present. That is, the exact opposite. So if you are relying upon your raw research notes to also serve as the information source for writing your book, you have a fundamental access problem.

So what is the "best way" to systematically re-organize your raw notes so you know where to look when the time comes? Whatever makes best sense to you. There are likely as many

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

*Figure 6 — "Steps" in the Family History Publishing Process*



filing systems as there are filing system users.

The electronics guru will likely make a big thing about the "seamless" approach to recording family history findings ("family history" being the term employed hereafter to embrace the necessary three dimensions to a "good read"—genealogy, context and graphics). You have heard the line, "There I was in such-and-such library with my laptop, keyed in his will on the spot, and I'll just retrieve it into my book's manuscript when the time comes".

This may work for some people. But I painfully recall my 1988 experiences in lugging a rented 15-pound laptop around London. It lent new meaning to the term "cutting-edge" technology. While intended to speed up my research, in fact it slowed me down. An unfamiliar keyboard, yards of connecting cable, and short-life batteries together conspired for failure. Admittedly, today's technology may be somewhat kinder. And then there was the matter of security. I had rigged up a system to lock the laptop to a table leg. Valuing their table legs more highly than my computer, this was disallowed in some places. In others, all the activity drew censorial stares. Even worse were the research outcomes. When I got home, I found obvious keying errors that could not be corrected, and on-the-spot decisions on what to key and what to leave out proved faulty. I would have been better off with photocopies which I could edit later at leisure.

But electronics certainly have their place, of course. Computers really have replaced card indexes. The virtues of computer-based genealogy packages I will not extoll here; they are amply available elsewhere. Suffice to say, amongst many other things, their descendancy charts solve the above-mentioned challenge of converting research notes that start with the present into a manuscript that begins with an ancestor of old.

### **Meet Your Board—A Bernice Severson**

This issue of Anglo Celtic Roots will profile Gary Bagley. Gary was one of the founding members of BIFHSGO, and served from the beginning until September 1997 as Treasurer. He was the person who, in those first few years, successfully steered the organization through the difficulties associated with getting our charitable status established. There were other governmental regulations to be complied with and Gary carefully negotiated them all.

Gary was born and raised in Orillia, Ontario, the youngest of three children of Percy Bagley and Bertha Gibson. Both parents are descendants of Irish and English families who immigrated to Ontario in the mid 19th century.

Gary obtained degrees in mathematics from Queen's University and later the University of Waterloo. He came to Ottawa in 1973 to join the Department of National Health and Welfare as an analyst in Social Programs, specialising in model building. Shortly thereafter he married Lynne Webb, a native of Windsor.

In 1976 Gary became interested in genealogy when he discovered some family trees had been prepared by a cousin in Orillia. He joined the Ottawa Branch, of the Ontario Genealogical Society and the next year joined the board as a director. In 1978 Gary became treasurer and membership

So what *has* worked for me? A combination of inter-related electronic and hard-copy records has worked fine.

*Electronically*, I have found a triad of computer applications most helpful: a *genealogy database* program in which each individual has a unique identifier set by me, not the program; a *spreadsheet program* that enables major events in several lives to be mapped out on a shared timeline; and *full-featured word-processing* to draw it all together.

*Hard-copy* records are also threefold: hard-copy *genealogical* raw material backs up the *genealogical* electronic database; while hard copy *context* and *graphics* (mostly photocopied) complement the genealogical record. As a rule of thumb, every photocopy drawn from sources less than 100 years old includes the identity of parties that legislation might require me to contact for copyright clearance in the event that I decide to use its content in my own publications.

The unique identifier that ties reference to an individual in the computer records to references to the same individual in the hard-copy record is "intelligent" to the extent that it uses the year of birth. For example, the first individual encountered who was born in, say, 1657 is 1657a; the second would be 1657b, and so forth. Where the birthdate is unknown, it is estimated. Therefore, individuals thought to be born around 1660 successively would be 1660x, 1660y, and 1660z. These approximations are assigned a new unique identifier in the happy circumstance that a birthdate is established. This approach is helpful in building chronological listings as a backdrop to building text that blends genealogy, context and graphics. More on other backdrops next time. ■

director for Ottawa Branch. Over the next decade he also served as vice chairman, cemetery co-ordinator, and treasurer for the second time. In the fall of 1994 Gary was among those who formed BIFHSGO and was the first treasurer serving for the first three years.

With his wife Lynne's help, Gary has produced about 20 cemetery publications, mostly for the Orillia area. He was an original member of Ottawa Branch Irish Group, and contributed to two of its publications. Gary is a member of over two dozen genealogical groups covering Ontario, Quebec, Ireland, USA and Australia.

Lynne's maternal American ancestry includes descent from Francis Cooke, and Richard Warren from the *Mayflower*. This has led Gary and Lynne to many US genealogical conferences and to US based family reunions. (Hathaway, Cady, Jenny)

In addition to the Bagley name Gary is interested in Gibson, Bower, Lawrence, Highfield, Lyons, Franklin, Hallett, Elliott and Welch.

We at BIFHSGO count ourselves very fortunate in having had Gary as our first treasurer. We appreciate the many hours and much expertise that were used by Gary on behalf of BIFHSGO. We wish Gary and Lynne good luck in their future genealogical searches.

Again thank you Gary! ■

### Our Volunteers—Jim Heal

**N**ancy Creelman née Ross, is another volunteer whose service is greatly appreciated. She has worked on the Home Children Project with John Sayers. She helped prepare the Programme for the 1998 BIFHSGO Fall Conference. She also served as Co-editor of the 1997 *Anglo-Celtic Annals* and is continuing in that capacity for the 1998 Annals.

A native of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Nancy has lived in Ottawa since 1961. Following graduation from high school in Winnipeg she took nurses' training at the Winnipeg General Hospital, graduating as a Registered Nurse. She is married with a family of four children, three living in

Ottawa and one in Toronto.

Following retirement from the nursing profession, she decided to do some family history research and joined BIFHSGO. Nancy is of Scottish origin. Her grandfather Thomas Ross of Thurso, Caithness, Scotland, emigrated to Canada in 1906, settling at Hamilton, Ontario. Nancy has searched this line back to her great great grandfather Lachlan Ross, born about 1806 in Sutherland, Scotland. She has researched her husband's line back to a James Fowler, born about 1786 in Fifeshire, Scotland. Nancy is also working on her paternal grandmother's Parker line from Wigtownshire, Scotland.

Thank you for your help, Nancy. ◼

## Book Review

A BERNICE SEVERSON

[ *Torbolton Township: Its Earliest History*, by Doris Grierson Hope. Published by the Historical Society of Torbolton Township, and available from the Publisher at 832-1953 or the Author at 832-2881 for \$35]

**M**any of us who are descended from Ontario's earliest pioneers know our ancestors only through their names on census lists, on tombstones and in old family Bibles. The circumstances of their lives remain largely unknown. Have you ever wondered as I have, how those ancestors travelled to their homes, how they built their log houses and how they lived their day-to-day-lives?

In her book, *Torbolton Township: Its Earliest Years*, Doris Hope has written an account which is informative and intimate. Her ancestors live in these pages. Descended from at least three of the first settlers of Torbolton, Mrs Hope has very carefully and thoroughly researched the details of her ancestors' lives. She has included letters they wrote about the work they did, and the concerns they had. She tells where they built their first homes, and how they reached the area in the first place.

The book is arranged in layers. Each one takes in approximately ten years from the arrival of the original four settlers. Torbolton, located north and west along the Ottawa, was the last of the new townships to be surveyed. The first four settlers began their lives there in 1824. We meet these four families at the beginning. Although joined by others, it is these families who predominate. In great detail the book records the formative years of the township. In roughly ten year blocks we see these pioneers build their homes, construct their roads, build their schools and churches. We see them organize their government and weave their place into the wider society around them, until they become part of first, Carleton County and then Ontario. We travel with them through the years as they set into place the societal institutions and customs which have formed the backbone, not only of this small township, but in reality the spine of eastern Ontario.

Interspersed with the segments which outline the slow settlement, the struggles, the coming of the diversity of people into the township, we find poems such as Susannah Moodie's *The Backwoodsman* and local tales in verse such as *The Death of Young Munro*. This latter poem tells very graphically the dangers of logging on the river, an activity much engaged in and one which took the lives not only of

"young Munro" but several others as well. At the end we find biographies of a few of the original settlers. These few families who came from Scotland brought with them their education, their religion and their traditions. In this wild land they found living was so different. They became lumbermen, woodsmen, builders and anything else they had to become, to survive. At the same time they did not lose sight of who and what they were. While they were harvesting the timber, taking it to Quebec on large rafts, planting their crops and building their homes, they never forgot the class from which they had come, and they did all they could to remain the educated and sophisticated Scot from "back home."

I wish I had had a good map of the area as I travelled with these pioneers into the wilds of Torbolton. The author has included several original maps which, although helpful, do not enable one not familiar with the township to locate families easily and I wanted to do this. I can sit in my atrium and look across at Aylmer, Quebec and in my mind's eye I can see the steamers as they set out on Lake Deschenes to go to their homes up the river. The author, with her complete familiarity of the area, locates for us each pioneer as he makes his way to his lot on the concessions in Torbolton. We are introduced to the new families as the township slowly becomes the home of a very mixed population.

The book abounds in detail, in human interest, in stories, and seems to me, not only to reflect on the growth of a small township in eastern Ontario but really it is a microcosm of the whole of eastern Ontario.

For anyone researching ancestors from any of the townships of Carleton County I am recommending that you read this book. If your ancestors came to this area any time between 1824 and 1890 you can probably find them here. You will find where they stood on issues such as how they educated their children. You will be amazed at their interest in religion and how they fought to preserve and foster that religion. You will find accounts of travelling, of the hazards on the river and those early roads. You will probably find your ancestor's position regarding early government as it evolved.

The photographs of the fine stone houses, which were, in the main, built by stone masons who came a little later, are probably known to those of you familiar with the township. This author tells us who built them, who has lived in them and who occupies them now.

There is an extensive bibliography and the book is well documented. An index makes it easy to locate any individual. There are interesting lists. We find an account of a Revival which swept the township around 1862. The

author has given us a list of the people who made donations to the movement. Most were ladies and most gave fifty cents. There are lists of who voted for whom in the election of 1857, and a list of all school aged children who should have been attending SS N0.1 in 1875.

I enjoyed reading the book and I do not know the township. Doris Hope has made it a known place and an interesting place. She has written such an intimate biography of a county. I recommend it as a must read. ■

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QUESTION & ANSWERS  
ARTICLES

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## Radio Requests

BRIAN O'REGAN AND PERCY BATESON

[Brian O'Regan is a charter member of the British Isles Family History Society USA, the founding president of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (1994-1996), and past editor of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. He has made several live radio and television appearances on the topic of genealogy and family history. This is a sequential continuation of the queries he received, following a CBC radio call-in show, and published in the Fall Issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*].

12. <fphripp@retirees.uwaterloo.ca>: Re **Huguenot Society London**. Frank, the official title is: *Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland* and the address is: Huguenot Library, University College, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT England. Their journal, *Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London*, is £8 per Issue plus postage. Membership is £15 plus an "Additional Joining Fee" of £10. There is also the Huguenot and Walloon Association for Migration into the British Isles 1550-1790 for French and Flemish-speaking and Swiss migration. For information send an SAE to The Hon Editor, J Tushima, "Malmaison", Church Street, Great Bedwyn, Wiltshire SN8 3PE England. I do not have an E-mail address for them, but suggest you check for information or links at: <UK+Ireland Genealogy: <http://cs6400.mcc.ac.uk/genuki/>>.

13. <Bruce\_Whitehead@tvo.org>: Re **maiden name of Eileen Wallace**. Bruce, you stated that Eileen Wallace was a graduate in law, and wife of Martin Wallace, High Sheriff of Belfast, who may have become Lord Mayor. You asked if the Ulster Historical Foundation (UHF) in Belfast might be a starting contact? You also offered to answer any E-mail or postal letters where you can help someone in tracing people in Canada using the 411 service and Canada Phone CD (1995 version).

I am E-mailing a copy of this item to Shane McAteer, Executive Secretary of UHF. He is very busy at the moment preparing to host an annual conference in Belfast and Dublin thus his reply may be delayed. Your query should not be difficult to answer due to Eileen holding a Queen's University law degree and the appointment held by her husband. You did not include dates! There may be a nominal fee initially, with an estimate of cost for a full search.

14. <rtte@netrover.com>: Re **arrival of Towsons in Ireland**. Your query was finding when your Protestant ancestor Towsons, whom you have traced back to 1830, arrived in Ireland. The name is not listed in Matheson's or McLysaght's Irish surname books. English Protestants in pre-1800 Ireland are likely to be found in one or more

classes: landed gentry, civil officials, clergy, military, or merchants.

A review of *Griffith's Valuation* identified ten **Towsons** and one **Towson**. Eight were in Dublin County and one each in Counties Down and Wicklow. Forenames were John (4), Thomas (3), George (2), and David (1). The Dublin County parishes were Dublin City (2), Killiney (2), St. Mary's (1), St. Peter's (1), St. Thomas' (1), and Tully (1). This data serves to provide a focus for your research. Your strategy should be to begin looking at sources of information relevant to the aforementioned classes in the Dublin County area, as follows:

1. Visit the Canadiana Collection of the North York Public Library, 5120 Yonge Street, 6th Floor, phone, 395-5623 where you will find the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) library holdings.
2. Visit a Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Family History Centre (FHC) to research and order the microfilms you need. The Scarborough FHC closed last spring. You still have a choice, however: 1900 Jane St, phone 242-7392; 95 Melbert Rd, phone 621-4607; and 24 Ferrand Dr (Don Mills & Eglinton), phone 422-5480.
3. Visit the Metro Toronto Library to check their surname indexes.

The research references at the above locations are as follows:

At location 1: Review reference books on English Surnames, and a *Who's Who* or *Landed Gentry in the British Isles and Ireland* which may help to provide an answer on when family members went to Ireland. Also look for the reference books: Donal F. Begley, *Irish Genealogy: A Record Finder, Dublin, 19xx* and, John Grenham, *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors, Dublin & Baltimore, 1992*.

In Begley's book the references you may want to take notes of for later research at the FHC are: *Guide to Irish Directories* (those published by Watson and Wilson); *Newspapers as a Genealogical Source*, and, *Miscellaneous Sources*. The latter includes such references as: *Calendar of*

*Events (various), Names of English Settlers, Trinity College Students/Graduates, Index to Adventurers and Soldiers, and Abstracts of Grants of Land.*

In Grenham's book you may wish to review: Chapter 6, *The Genealogical Office*; Chapter 9, *Newspapers*; Chapter 10, *Directories, County Dublin* pp 165–170; Chapter 11, *Occupations*, particularly, *Army/Milita, Freeman's Roll, Freeman's Journal*; Chapter 14, *Church of Ireland*. And Walker's *Hibernian Magazine*.

Check your list of reference notes against the OGS holdings for review and research notes. The OGS library also has Irish genealogical and family history periodicals that may be worth scanning for information.

At Location 2: Check your list of reference notes against the Family History Library Catalog (on computer or microfiche) under Ireland and the categories, Directories etc, in order to record the access or call numbers. Check the call numbers against local holdings that you can research and order the microforms for those you wish to research. While at the FHC review the CD-ROMs or microfiche for Towsons in the International Genealogical Index (IGI) and the Ancestral File (only on CD-ROM).

At Location 3. An English surname book may help identify its origin and arrival in Ireland. The sources that may help you identify when they arrived in Ireland include: *The Plantations in the 17th century* and *The 1798 Irish Rebellion*.

You may wish to seek membership in, or have a query published by the Dublin Family History Society, c/o 36 College Drive, Templeogue, Dublin 6. If you decide to seek professional research services the following may be of value: Gorry Research, 16 Hume Street, Dublin 2; or, Hibernian Research, PO Box 3097, Dublin 6.

Other source are: the *Linen Survey*, a census substitute better known as the *1798 Spinning Wheel Survey*, sponsored by the Linen Industry; *The British Army in Ireland in the 18th Century*; *The International Genealogical Index*; *Family Tree Maker Online Search* (115+ million): at <<http://www.familytreemaker.com/search.html>> and their Canada Genealogy Index; *Roots-L Surname List* (380,000+): at <<http://www.rootsweb.com/rootsweb/searches/#rsl>>; and *Griffith's Valuation*.

15. <lilbill@centel.com>: Re ancestor in Ulvaston, Cumbria, Bill, you traced your ancestor to Ulvaston in Cumbria and birth in Kendal in the 1837 census, but were unable to find a register entry in the Kendall parish church records. You asked for suggestions to get past this "brick wall."

I do not know of an 1837 British Census. My data shows an 1841 census which included all family members and a box to indicate if the person was born in the same county. Succeeding censuses provided relationships and exact town or parish of birth.

My *Bartholomew's Gazetteer (9th edition)*, shows Kendal (not Kendall) as a parish, and three ecclesiastical districts having one or more parishes: Holy Trinity, St George, and St. Thomas. It lists Ulverston (not Ulvaston) (popularly known as Ooston), as a parish with two ecclesiastical districts: Holy Trinity and St. Mary.

I assume your data is from the 1851 census or later as you indicate the exact place as Kendal "parish." *The*

*Gazetteer* indicates four or more parishes for Kendal thus you need to get their names and may have to search all the registers. Check the Family History Library under *England-Maps* and find the relevant map to get the names of the villages and churches.

You may wish to consult in your local library or by inter-library loan the book by Cecil R. Humphrey-Smith, *Atlas and Index of Parish Registers*, Chichester, Sussex, 1984. It gives the location and repository address for each church register.

Additionally, civil registration began in July 1837 which means if your ancestor was born in the last half of that year, you will likely find the birth registration.

Your first move is to go online to the GENUKI website: <<http://midas.ac.uk/genuki/big/eng/>>, click on Counties, Westmorland and then the town of Kendal for data such as names and locations of churches.

An excellent site to visit is *Maps UK Districts and Towns, boundary changes*: <<http://midas.ac.uk/genuki/big/eng/civreg/places/>>.

A visit to *Cumbria Surnames* may help at: <<http://www.mdhills.demon.co.uk/GENUKI/Cumbria-list/index.html>>.

16, <aa342@freenet.carleton.ca>: Re surname distribution and distribution of the name Vance. David, you are interested in learning about geographical surname distribution and the distribution of the surname Vance in Ireland around 1800. You also asked about researching Europeans in India.

Surname distribution is a process for tracing likely places of origins of ancestors. Someone who does not know from where in Ireland the emigrant ancestor originated should review surname indexes such as MacLysaght's *Surnames of Ireland* and Matheson's *Surnames in Ireland* to get an idea of the county seats of the ancient Irish families.

You may then begin your surname distribution search with the *Householders' Index*, compiled by the National Library in Dublin using two major census substitutes: the *Tithe Applotment Surveys 1823-1838*; and the *Griffith's Primary Valuation Surveys 1848-1864*. The index and the census substitutes are available in microform through an FHC. It is indexed by Barony, Civil Parish, Valuation and Name, and is on seven rolls of microfilm, and on a CD-ROM. It will help you narrow down the field of research before you begin checking other Irish databases.

It is most important to record the County, Barony, Parish, Poor Law Union, and Townland, as data is based on one or more of these geographic divisions, and to note the map references for future use to pinpoint on valuation maps the locations of houses and outlines of the holdings.

It will be more helpful if you start your search by looking for two or more family surnames, either the surnames of the parents of the emigrant ancestor, if single, or the surnames of the emigrant ancestor and spouse, particularly if married in Ireland. Include the spouse's name even if married only after arrival in America.

Sometimes the surnames of witnesses, sponsors, and signers of early events involving your emigrant ancestor, and adjacent neighbours in the first census, will help pinpoint a location.

The number of times the surnames appear is recorded in *Griffith's* by the letter G followed by a number. Frequency of occurrence is not recorded for the tithe records.

Take note of the forenames you have in your early family generations in comparison to the ones you find in your search data.

Mark the number of times each surname is listed in each barony. Rank the surname by comparing the number with the total households in the barony. List the baronies in rank order and begin your search in the location the surnames appear most frequently. Do not forget to mark the Map Numbers of the Six-inch to One Mile maps for later reference. When you know where to search and have found and noted the most likely places, local parish registers and other local records can be consulted.

MacLysaght reports; Vance is a surname that came to Ulster from Scotland (where the form Vans is also used, originally Norman, de Vaux) in the early 17th century. Matheson reports it is principally found in County Antrim in 1890. Another source also suggests Counties Donegal and Derry.

As your interest is about 1800 I suggest you use the *Tithe Applotment Survey* taken between 1823 and 1838 to start your surname distribution process. *The Spinning Wheel Index of 1798* may also help identify a place of origin. There are few earlier databases.

An excellent guide to sources and records in Irish repositories is *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors*, by John Grenham. It sells for \$29.95. All the basic steps needed for anyone who is trying to track down ancestors in Ireland are outlined. It has three parts and tells you what records to look at, and where to find them. I recommend you read it.

With regard to Europeans in India, if they are British you should consult the relevant *Finding Aid* produced by the Public Records Office (PRO) in England. You will find the PRO online at: <<http://www.open.gov.uk/pro/prohome.htm>>. If from the continent, I suggest you go online to the *WorldGenWeb Project*: its objective is to place genealogical information online for every country in the world, and every region within each country. It is divided into 11 world regions, each divided by countries and each country is divided into individual provinces, states, or counties. Go to: <<http://www.worldgenweb.org/>>.

The British Library holdings in London include the extensive records of the India Office 1858–1947, and the East India Company 1600–1858. Almost every file of the India Office has biographical information of various European nationalities. Church registers of BMDs 1698–1966 for the presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and for other southeast Asia territories are part of the holdings. Indexes and entries are on microfilm. There are also records of wills 1618–1948. East India Company holdings include files on civil servants 1741–1946, European personnel in the Indian Army, medical services, clergymen, and pensions.

The most important source is the *Biographical Index*, a card index in the Library reading room. There also are a large number of published works with family history information for researchers. I do not know if the Family History Library has microforms of these records. The British Library address is: 197 Blackfriars Road, London SE1, UK.

17. <[tntcomm@sentex.net](mailto:tntcomm@sentex.net)>: Re Taylor from Ireland, Wells from Somerset and Fox a methodist minister from Yorkshire. Neil, you asked for the website for *Cyndi's List*. It is: <<http://www.CyndisList.com>>. And a website for the Methodist Church in Britain. I have one for Ireland, but not Britain. It is *Ireland Presbyterian-Methodist & Baptist Records*: <<http://worldgenweb.org/ireland/dublin/dublinpres.htm>>. It may give you a lead to the Methodists in Britain. The other options are to search the *Genuki* website at: <<http://www.genuki.org.uk/>>, or *Cyndi's List*. Your surname interests are: Taylor; ancestors who sailed from Sligo, Ireland 1837; Wells in Devizes, Somerset; as well as Fox, a Methodist Minister from Doncaster, Yorkshire. You did not indicate a time period for your Wells and Fox ancestors.

MacLysaght's *Surnames of Ireland* reports Taylor as an English occupational name in Ireland since the 14th century and very numerous in Ulster and Dublin. Matheson's 1890 report on *Surnames in Ireland* reports the name is principally found in Antrim, Down, Londonderry and Dublin.

*Griffith's Primary Valuation 1848–1864*, records 1,463 Taylors in virtually all counties. However, as many of them are close to port cities such as Derry, Belfast, Dublin, Cork and Galway, and your people left from Sligo, I would narrow my search to that county—Griffiths recorded 57 Taylors there, and 39 Taylors from the adjoining county of Leitrim. I would narrow the search by a check for the ancestral family forenames and, if known, the surname of the wife. Once you have found likely parishes you can then search the parish registers to try to establish the townland of origin.

You can do a similar surname search of English databases, eg, censuses, for the Wells from Somerset and the Fox ancestors from Yorkshire. Before doing that I would check surname lists on the Web and the county sites, some of which have county surname lists and locations. The *Genuki* information service is a start at: <<http://www.genuki.org.uk/>>. It will lead you to the two categories mentioned. The Somerset Record Office is at: <<http://www.somerset.govt.uk/>>. There are two Yorkshire sites: North & East Riding: <<http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/JoDenOy/erynry.htm>>, and West Riding: <<http://members.aol.com/wrylist/wry.htm>>.

18. <[RidgebyJ@aol.com](mailto:RidgebyJ@aol.com)>: Re Family Newsletter. John, you said you have: “amassed a large amount of information which we will now have to assemble into some form for distributing to members of the family.” A useful means of organizing and distributing the information is by a periodic newsletter. The first one should let family members know what you are doing and why, and seek input from them. It could provide a brief summary of when the emigrant landed, where he located, his spouse, and names and dates of birth of children. Subsequent issues could include stories submitted by family members—if you have one to use initially, give it a title and name the author, eg. *Aunt Martha's Country Kitchen* by Gladys Kinder. Giving credit to the author by name may encourage others.

At our recent Fall Conference Ryan Taylor spoke about how he sends out an annual Christmas letter devoted to his family history. It is a good idea and a disciplining method

for you to sort your data and build up files for your eventual publishing of a family history. Be sure to include many brief items rather than one long story. You have to make the contents interesting for the family to read.

One letter could contain an introduction or summary and the family group sheet of the emigrant ancestor, or the names, addresses and phone numbers of all known living descendants of the emigrant ancestor. It can help reunite family members who have lost contact.

Other content ideas are: reprinting obituaries from your family file, occupations and appointments held by family members, the family homestead and what happened to it, adventure stories of family members who went to the gold rush, joined the military, or survived the Great Depression and so on. The latter series of articles are what will make your published family history entertaining for family members and could be of interest to other researchers if published in your local family history society periodical. Do not forget to build up a file of copies of official documents, graphics and photos of family and places. Send a copy of your first newsletter to the Editor of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* at BIFHSGO, PO Box 38026, Ottawa ON K1V 7A1 for potential use in the Society's Journal.

19. <jabed@mail.magma.ca>: Re **tracing your Syrian brother through his Argentinian wife**. Walid, you are interested in an Argentinian Genealogy Society to help trace your lost brother (originally a native of Syria) by tracing his Argentinian wife. I can find no record of a genealogical society in Argentina.

My familiarity with Argentina consists of a lecture I attended near Dublin about five years ago and a series of articles about the Irish settlement in that country. These were by Arden C White in recent issues of *The Irish at Home and Abroad*; Brian McGinn in recent issues of *Irish Roots Magazine*; and by Guillermo MacLoughlin in *Aspects of Irish Genealogy I*, Naas Irl:1993. They gave no addresses of repositories or sources that would help you.

My suggestions for trying to trace and contact your sister-in-law by her maiden name and married name are as follows: as you are resident in Nepean, you may want to try getting a telephone number and address from an Argentinian telephone book. Three Ottawa locations for them are Bell Canada (Elgin & Gloucester), The Argentine Desk at External Affairs (Sussex Drive), and the Embassy of Argentina: the Canadian Embassy in Argentina may be of help if you write to them about the search for your brother, External Affairs in Ottawa can provide you with the address.

You should also go online to see if you can discover Argentinian listings at:

*International Directories*; <<http://www.eu-info.com/inter/world.asp>>, *Switchboard*, <[com:http://www.switchboard.com](http://www.switchboard.com)>, or, *Who Where Phone & Address*, <<http://www.whowhere.com:80/Phone>>. *WorldGenWeb* may also be of value. Its goal is to place genealogical information for every country in the world, and every region within each country, online. South America is one of its 11 world regions. Go to: <<http://www.worldgenweb.org/>>. *The WorldGenWeb Query System* may also be of value to you. It allows users to post site specific queries to sites currently online. Also search its query archives. The search engine is at: <<http://cgi.rootsweb.com/~wqwqury/index.htm>>.


20. <martin4@cyberus.ca>: Re **recommendations for purchase of a computer program**. Maggie, you write that your father is interested in genealogy and you would like to buy him a genealogy computer program for his birthday. You asked for my recommendation.

You did not indicate the degree of proficiency your father has in using computers. I assume he is using the Windows operating system, and "interested in genealogy" means he is a beginner or on the verge of becoming one. My recommendation in this case would be to start with a program that is easy and economical. When purchasing the program, ensure you specify your operating system—Microsoft, DOS or whatever. Two programs come to mind:

1. Personal Ancestral File at \$US35 from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Family History Department, 50 East North Temple Street, Salt Lake City UT 84150, USA; visit their new genealogy software & data site for more information at: <<http://www.desnews.com/confer/98spring/talks/gene.htm>>.

2. Brother's Keeper, a shareware program available at under \$10 at stores that sell software such as computer or major bookstore chains. If the user likes the program, there is an additional fee payable on registration. It is noted for its charts and forms designs.

As your Dad advances in his knowledge of software programs and accumulates family history data, he may wish to consider one of the more advanced and popular family history programs. There are three or more of high quality and good value.

For more information about genealogy software programs there are two sites you can visit: *Genealogy Programs*: <<http://www.genforum.com>>, and, *Genealogy Software Reviews*, <<http://www.toltbbs.com/~kbasile/software.html>> 

## Saskatchewan Index

The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS) is indexing all those who lived in the province. The index can be accessed for a reasonable fee. For example, for a non-member of SGS, a 1 to 3 page printout would cost \$6.00.

For further information, contact SGS at Box 1894, Regina SK S4P 3E1, Canada or go to the web site: <[www.regina.ism.ca.org/sgs/index.html](http://www.regina.ism.ca.org/sgs/index.html)>.



***From Near and Far***—Helen Garson**The Commonwealth War Graves Commission**

Peter Francis, in the feature article from the *Family History News and Digest*, September, 1998, gives a lengthy and most interesting history of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission from its inception in 1917, at which time it was called the Imperial War Graves Commission, to the present time. The following is a brief outline of the contents of this article.

The mandate of the commission is to honour the memory of those members of the armed forces from all Commonwealth countries who sacrificed their lives in the name of freedom during the two world wars, to mark and maintain their graves, to build memorials to those with no known grave and to keep records and registers of military casualties. In carrying out their mandate, founding principles were established. Each of the dead would be commemorated individually by name on a headstone or on a memorial where the grave was unknown and this would be done in a uniform manner irrespective of rank, race or creed. To uphold the principle of equality for all personnel, it was also decreed that there would be no repatriation of the dead.

The commission was inspired by major-general Sir Fabian Ware. While in command of a British Red Cross Unit during the first world war, he realized that there was no organized effort to register or care for graves of those slaughtered in the field of battle. He and his men gathered information on the British casualties and eventually were instrumental in having specific areas set aside for cemeteries. In 1917, with the support of the then Prince of Wales, the Imperial War Graves Commission was established. In 1960 the name was changed to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

World War II saw the advent of air power and civilian casualties. The commission expanded its mandate to include steps to commemorate those civilians who lost their lives during the war. A Roll of Honour was established and set up near St George's Chapel in Westminster Abbey, London. Today the commission has three departments, Horticulture, Works and Records. The first two arrange for the care of the grave sites and the latter provides the liaison between the commission and the public. They are dedicated to providing an excellent service to relatives, historians and the general public. By 1995, all the information once stored in ledgers was now stored electronically. The database is updated as new information is acquired. The commission staff go out into communities throughout the United Kingdom and occasionally overseas and are currently looking at the feasibility of setting up an educational programme.

The trend today is to post information on the Internet and to transfer data to CD-ROM. Hopefully this will come in the not too distant future. For a full list of services, contact The Records and Enquiries Department, 2 Marlow Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 7DX, UK; phone 44 1628 634221, fax 44 1628 771208, E-mail <cwgc@dial.pipex.com>.

**Commonwealth War Graves Commission On-line**

Since writing the above synopsis, I have learned that the Commonwealth War Graves Commission planned to go on-line on November 9th with a huge databank, which will provide information on the location of the graves of casualties of the First and Second World Wars from all the Commonwealth countries. The database which uses the surname as the search key, will be available via the Commission's web site at: <www.cwgc.org>

**From the Archivist, no. 116, 1998**

In the Fall Issue of *Anglo Celtic Roots*, our Past President, Gordon Taylor, stated BIFHSGO's position on the withholding from the public of the 1911 census information by Statistics Canada. I am sure that he has the support of, not only our membership, but the support of all historians, genealogists and archivists and we sincerely hope that the combined efforts of all such groups will bring about a solution. I found an article in the above edition of the *Archivist*, which adds weight to what Gordon said. The article was written by Dan Somers of Research Services, and is entitled *Small lives, lived well*.

The writer opens his article by referring to the massive coverage of the death of the celebrated designer, Gianni Versace whose life will be well documented for future generations to study. But what of the "little lives, well enough lived?"

We are all part of history, no matter how "little" we may be. When we, as genealogists, undertake the task of researching our ancestors, we acknowledge their place in history and the role they played in our very existence. No longer are they merely statistics. The author makes the point that if we are to understand the lives of our ancestors, we require records of the past: census records and reports, land records, passenger lists, photographs and indeed all manner of things that might lead to a larger, richer portrait of their lives. He illustrates the wealth of information to be gleaned with excerpts from the diary of a farmer. The entries give details of the daily tasks of the farmer but interspersed throughout the entries are references to the fear and chaos of armed conflict which disrupts the quiet routine of farm life. One is compelled to delve into the history books to better understand the conflict which so disrupted their lives, thus becoming historical researchers. By doing so, we put the lives of our predecessors into a historical perspective.

This is a well written article which so eloquently defines the role of the genealogist. If visiting the Archives, pick up a copy of this edition and enjoy the complete article. The *Archivist* is a free publication. To subscribe to it, call the National Archives with your request.

**The British Parliament Papers**

The *Scottish Genealogist*, September, 1998 contains an article by Judith Eccles Wight in which she illustrates how she used the *British Parliament Papers* to reconstruct her family history. The article opens with a brief definition of the papers which are based on the records of parliament which in turn are derived from the *Sessional*

*Papers, Parliamentary Debates and Legislation.* The papers reside in England and copies in both book and microform are available in other countries. The Irish University Press extracted a massive volume of selected information from the papers.

The author gives us background sketches of her ancestors who lived in the Paisley area of Scotland in the early 19th century before eventually emigrating from Scotland to the USA. She follows this with a most informative discussion on the type of information that can be gleaned from the *British Parliament Papers*. The following is a brief synopsis of the types of information she selected from the papers.

**Religion.** The Papers give information on the religious makeup of the various counties, for example, the number of Presbyterian congregations and the number of non-conformist churches in the county, the number of congregations for each of the non-conformist churches and, by congregation, a record of the number attending the various services and the number of seats. All this information is gleaned from the 1851 religious census. Still in the field of religion, there were laws governing Sunday observance which banned various activities on a Sunday, such as market fairs, gaming, playing, licensed establishments, selling of goods and merchandise, any commercial activity, fishing, delivery of goods etc. Penalties for the various infractions are also listed.

**Trades.** Details on most trades would be included in the papers but for illustration, the author has confined her references to those trades which pertained to her ancestors, namely the handloom weaving and wood turning trades, and to the counties from which they came. Details such as the ages, the numbers and wages of those in the various trades would be listed by county or city. Along with such details there would be information on everyday life in the cities, details of the processes involved in the various trades, the number of children employed, the number of Irish employed, how many rented looms and their cost. From the

papers we learn that the Irish weavers earned lower wages and therefore families had to double up and live with other families. Housing conditions, rent, extra charges such as water and assessments by landlords are all included in the information. The author discusses how a slump in one trade leads to a similar slump in the other. The wood turner made parts for the looms, thus when there was a downturn in the weaving industry, the wood turning trade would suffer a similar fate. This created great hardship. The papers list the various taxes, excise taxes on tea, soap, paper etc, customs tax on sugar, molasses, coffee, cocoa etc all of which left nothing for luxuries. A weaver's family would exist on two meals a day and neither meal was adequate.

**Poor Relief.** As a result of the poverty created by the unstable job market, a system of poor relief was brought in and administered by a Board of Guardians. The relief lists provide numbers of those on relief and details as to how the relief was administered.

**1851 Census.** This census gives a breakdown of the number of people, male and female, reported separately by age groups and county, in various occupations throughout Scotland.

**Education.** The papers provide information, by county not city, on schools, the number of pupils, the various types of schools, the subjects offered and the administration.

Dr Judith Eccles Wight has not only produced a most informative article but a most interesting article in which she leads us through her research into the Papers, extracting information relevant to her ancestors and, in so doing, portrays the life of the weaver and of the wood turner in the mid-nineteenth century in the area of Paisley, Scotland. The above is a very brief outline of the article and it brings to our attention yet another source of information available to the researcher, information which may not be specific to any one individual but will surely provide some detail of the social and economic climate of times past. ◻

### ***Family History Queries*—A Bernice Severson**

Joan Rivington BIFHSGO Member No 423 Box 70 Almonte, ON K0A 1A0. Wishes to find information about the Marlow and McQuade families of Blackstock and Omemece, Ontario. In addition, she is interested in the Lamb

and Ivory families of Omemece.

Patricia Ann Morley (sister of Joan Rivington) wishes information on the Marlow family both in Blackstock and Toronto, and in the Winsland and Devonshire families in England. ◻

BIFHSGO MEMBER RESEARCH TOPICS  
ARTICLES

## ***More Gleanings from the National Archives of Canada***

MARY M NASH

*[The seventh in a series of descriptions of selected pamphlets and brochures from the Catalogue of Publications in the Public Archives of Canada, published in 1931 and commonly known as the Casey Catalogue. The numbers at the beginning of each entry refer to their numbers in the Catalogue. The Catalogue and the materials described in it may be consulted in the Special Collections Reading Room on the fourth floor of the National Library at 395 Wellington Street in Ottawa.]*

**C**asey 1-3775. Some plain statements about immigration and its results. Submitted at the annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade,

held at Ottawa, Jan. 17, 1872, by William J. Patterson, Secretary. This report recommends organized immigration of certain skilled classes of persons together with

schoolmasters and ministers (of the gospel). It outlines what immigration has done for the USA, where there was an increase in population from 4.4 million in 1800 to 30 million in 1865, trade also increased similarly as shown in the table below:

Year	Imports (\$)	Exports (\$)	Tonnage	Revenue (\$)
1800	91M	71M	1M	12M
1860	362M	400M	5M	77M

Total immigration from 1819 to the end of 1860 was 5 million people.

The report goes on to describe the organization for the caring of immigrants coming into New York, where 13 departments take care of everything from boarding the ships to the treasury. With this evidence the author goes on to describe what immigrants can do for Canada, chiefly in settling the West and to enlarge the scope of activity in culture. He indicates that in 45 years, from 1815 to 1859, 4.9 million people left the UK and subsequent arrivals at all points in the Dominion were 52,000 in 1866, 57,000 in 1867, 71,000 in 1868, 74,000 in 1869 and 69,000 in 1870.

How can immigrants benefit? The author describes a vigorous climate, good land and numerous public works such as railways and canals for employment. He urges that the government should grant free land and improve international communications via canals and rivers. He also advocates setting up departments to receive immigrants and developing a handbook for immigration.

**Casey 1-3848. Labour wants of Canada: Published by the Government of Canada, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, 1873.** This publication is the result of a circular asking for our requirements in the different areas of Canada. It appears that the number of persons wanted is about 175,000 comprised chiefly of agricultural laborers and domestic servants. The facts are arranged by province (Ont Que, NS, NB and Man) and within those by county, specific occupations mentioned are male and female farm servants, dairy maids, domestic servants, blacksmiths, bookbinders, bricklayers, brewers, cabinet makers, cap makers, carpenters, coopers, gardeners, masons, millers, painters, saddle and harness makers, shoemakers, tailors, tinsmiths .... to wheelwrights and wagon makers. Wage rates are given for each province, with Ontario offering the highest wages, such as \$15 to \$20 per day for a male farm hand but \$0.50 to \$1 per day for a shoppirl. The wage rates often included board.

The cost of living was quoted in shillings and pence with a 4 pound loaf of white bread costing from 5 to 6d, milk from 2½ to 3d per quart and beer from 2 to 5d per quart. The price of land is also given in each province and county for both improved and unimproved versions. Advice is given regarding public lands and free grants and about the agriculture and mineral wealth of each province. Total area of the provinces and territories is given as 3.5 million sq miles with a population of 3.5 million. This covers the above mentioned provinces as well as the North West Territories and BC. Also covered is information about

education and a list of government immigration agents whose task it was to look after the accommodation and care of immigrants at Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London and Ottawa.

**Casey 1-2763.** The union of the BNA provinces considered in a letter addressed to the citizens of British America by *Obiter Dictum*, with remarks by the *London Times* on the St. Lawrence route and subsidies to ocean steamers. *Dum loquimur fugerit invida ætas.* Montreal, printed by Oowler and Stevenson, St. Francis Xavier St. 1859.

[O D = James Anderson, FRSE, editor of the Farmer's Journal and Transactions of the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada, Montreal, Oct. 26, 1859.]

The author is anticipating the union of the provinces, which already have a population of 4 million. They are advocating colonial representation and predicting British estates in Canada. The complaint is that Canada has no distinction abroad and is overshadowed by the USA at home. Also, the author advocates a railway to the Pacific and discusses the powers of the Federal Government which were to control the Post Office and to enact Patent and Copyright laws. In addition he advocates making BC (New Caledonia) a separate province and expresses a dread of centralization. In the *Addendum, The London Times* (Aug. 6, 1859), the author expressed in glowing terms the potential of the West as new, limitless and inexhaustible and notes that the tide of population is moving from East to West in North America, with a choice of route being either Canada or the USA. The St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes offer a natural route to the West. However, he complains about the "Cunard" and "Galway" lines being subsidized by Britain and running services to the USA. Canada has spent 650,000 pounds building steamers and now subsidizes these with 45,000 pounds per year. The Canadian Line steamer *Hungarian* made 3 consecutive voyages across the Atlantic in less than 28 days altogether.

**Casey 1-3767. Speech on Financial Position of the Province of Ontario delivered by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie in the Legislative Assembly, Feb. 21, 1872. Toronto: Printed by Hunter, Rose and Co., 86 King St. W. 1872. 26 p.** These were the financial estimates for the year 1872 and opened with the complaint (reminiscent of today) that Ontario still bears an unequal burden and does not get a fair share of public monies. The report notes that Justice administration expenditures of Lower Canada are \$7.7 million and the Upper Canada \$5.1 million. In education Lower Canada receives \$4.3 Million and Upper Canada \$3.9 million. In 1870-71, various expenditures, per head of population were as follows:

Province	Education by govt.	Roads and Bridges	Admin. of Justice
Ontario	24 cents	4 cents	12.5 cents
Quebec	26 cents	12.5 cents	31 cents
Nova Scotia	42 cents	55 cents	—
New Brunswick	47 cents	55 cents	—

In addition, the contribution of local government per head of population for local purposes for: justice, education and maintenance of local institutions were: Ont. \$4.01, Que. \$2.09, NS \$1.83 and NB \$1.51. Ontario received a subsidy of about \$1 million annually from the Federal government. In 1868 in Ontario local (municipal) councils raised \$3.1 million for local purposes. There had been Bills in the Legislature asking for 3% local taxes on property to support railroad projects and in 1871 taxes were \$3.23/head of population. The largest source of expenditures was in public institutions where already and future expenditures were:

Central Prison . . . . .	\$210,000
London Lunatic Asylum . . . . .	\$347,000
Deaf and Dumb Institution . . . . .	\$104,000
Asylum for Blind (Brantford) . . . . .	\$102,000

The schools, buildings, roads and locks total was \$1.5 million.

The report blames past governments for lax planning and calls for strict economy of expenditure maintenance. There are some discussion about how local governments do little to contribute to maintenance of institutions in their areas, eg Kingston House of Industry, Kingston contributes \$100 and the Ontario government \$2,400. The report asks

for a 12.5% increase in education funding and for a regulated teaching profession.

A large sum of money is asked for colonization to open up "back country", for building a new railroad, to increase employment for settlers and advocates the use of local societies in UK to talk about immigration rather than send people from the colonies to lecture. It introduces a different method of accounting and all paid officers of the government are shown. Money is asked for boundary definitions and to find the murderer of Thomas Scott. In summary the state of the province is listed as follows:

Cash Balance (January 1) . . . . .	\$172,935.84
Income from Crown lands . . . . .	\$906,817.04
Casual revenues, fines etc. . . . .	\$ 20,000.00
Tavern licenses . . . . .	\$ 59,000.00
Law stamps . . . . .	\$ 78,000.00

Total revenues . . . . .	\$2,800,000.00
Estimated expenditures . . . . .	\$2,300,000.00

Schedule A attached is a list of expenditures on Public Works and Buildings

Schedule B attached is the estimated gross revenue for 1872. ☐

## *Transportation by Steamboat and Road*

DORIS GRIERSON HOPE

*[This Article is an excerpt from Torbolton Township: Its Earliest History, by Doris Grierson Hope, published by Torbolton Historical Society, Woodlawn, Ontario, and reviews elsewhere in this Issue.]*

The steam boat whistle as well as the "whang" of the lumberman's axe filled the air waves. As the demands of the lumber industry increased, steam boat traffic on the Ottawa kept pace. These steamboats brought mail, immigrants, and cargo up the River and towed lumber booms down the River. They promoted commerce on both sides of the River, opening communication with those commercial centres down stream at Aylmer, Bytown, Montreal and Quebec.

The first steam boat on Lake Deschenes, the *Lady Colborne*, was named for the wife of Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada (1828-1836). It was launched at Aylmer in October, 1832. The *Lady Colborne* had been built by Captain William Grant for Charles Symmes of the Symmes Hotel, Aylmer. A steam-driven paddle wheeler, 100 feet long with a beam of 34 feet, it had a bar and a dining salon. In the centre of the large cabin on the main deck stood its large dining table and on each side a tier of berths for men. Below the main deck were built the ladies' cabins, much more elaborately decorated.

From 1833, until it was taken out of service in 1846, the *Lady Colborne*

travelled thrice weekly between Aylmer and "Chatts Victoria" (Chats Falls) at Fitzroy Harbour. At a maximum speed of 8 miles an hour, it made scheduled stops on both



Steamer *Albert*, similar to *Lady Colborne*. Courtesy, National Archives of Canada

sides of the River: in March at Hamnett Pinhey's home, Horaceville; in Torbolton at Constant (*sic*) Creek, at Buckham's Bay and at Grierson's Clearing at Crown Point. On the Quebec side it called into Eardley and Onslow townships; then it continued to Mohr's Clearance and Richards' stopping place beyond the mouth of the Quyon River. To by-pass the Chats Falls and to reach Fitzroy Harbour, the "Buchanan Slide" had been built.<sup>1</sup>

## THE STEAMER LADY COLBORNE,



CAPTAIN JAMES BLACKBURN,

**W**ILL, as usual, commence Running from AYLMEYER to FITZROY HARBOUR on the opening of the Navigation.—

### DAYS OF SAILING.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS,  
Leaving Aylmer at 6 o'clock, A. M., and  
Fitzroy Harbour at 1 o'clock, P. M.

FREIGHT and PASSAGE being REDUCED  
as under, will, it is hoped, induce a large  
share of Public Patronage.

**Freight 6d. per Hundred,**

CABIN PASSAGE 6s. 3d.

STEEERAGE DO. 2s. 6d.

**TOWING AS FORMERLY.**

For further particulars apply to the  
CAPTAIN ON BOARD, or to

ISAAC SMITH,  
CHAUDIER.

Aylmer, 8th April, 1844. 12

*Advertisement for Steamboat Lady Colborne  
PAC NL-6981*

For service beyond Chats Falls, Buchanan Bros. of Arnprior built at Arnprior the steamer *George Buchanan*, William Richards captain. The owner, George Buchanan, had emigrated with Laird McNab to McNab township in 1827, and had joined the firm of Buchanan, Simpson and Mittleberger in the building of the ship. Slightly smaller than the *Lady Colborne*, the *George Buchanan* had a speed of 7 miles per hour. It, as well, was provided with both men's and ladies' cabins.

The *George Buchanan* had an eventful life. From 1837 to 1848 it made tri-weekly trips to Sand Point, the Cheneaux (Snow) Rapids and Portage du Fort. The ship was damaged in 1837 but repaired by equipment from Lt. Christopher Bell's sail boat at Castleford. As well, it sank

once, and was once gutted by ice. Eventually, the steamer *Oregon* replaced it on Chats Lake.<sup>2</sup>

After the establishment of designated "Ports of Call" on both sides of the River, communication with the outside world became more accessible to all Torbolton's residents. In this heyday of river activities, settlers of the Upper Ottawa made numerous trips to and from Bytown. Newspapers gave notice of passenger arrivals and departures. Among those travelling were: Lt. John Grierson, John Buckham, David MacLaren, John Headly (*sic*), and Lt. James Grierson, from Torbolton; Charles Sherriff and Alex Gillan from Fitzroy; Lt. Christopher Bell from Castleford; Chief McNab from Arnprior; Andrew Dickson from Pakenham; and many others.<sup>3</sup>

Mail was delivered from Bytown to Aylmer by stagecoach on the overland road called the "Britannia Turnpike". It was then sent up River from Aylmer by steamboat. In 1836 G. W. Burke, Bytown Post Master, (formerly Col. Burke in charge of the Richmond military settlement) announced that mail for Aylmer, March and Fitzroy Harbour left Bytown every Saturday, and that mail from Aylmer and Fitzroy Harbour was received every Monday and Thursday.<sup>4</sup> Delivery was changed later to thrice weekly.

Since mail was not delivered to other than post offices, those settlers in the northern area of Torbolton would have used Fitzroy Harbour as their Post Office and those in the southern area would have used March Post Office. David MacLaren used the address of "Torbolton, Fitzroy Harbor, Upper Canada" when writing to his wife from Quebec City in 1837. Similarly, in 1841, the Kelly family of Torbolton, using local newspapers to search for two sisters, Catherine and Alice Kelly, of Leitrim County, Killoragy Parish, Ireland, directed any responses be sent to "Fitzroy P.O., in care of Lieutenant John Greirson (*sic*), R.N., Torbolton, U.C." As well, in 1844 James Armitage, when enquiring about the title to his land in Concession 7, asked that mail be sent to him c/o March P.O.<sup>5</sup>

Travel over land to and from these post offices was improving slowly. Because the first non-military roads were built and maintained by the residents of the townships themselves, the construction and maintenance of roads was the concern of early local governments. Statute Labour required the residents to donate a portion of their time and equipment. Roadkeepers and surveyors were appointed by the township Council to assess road requirements and to assure the fulfilment of the labour.

Road construction within the township was very slow. The low population of Torbolton yielded a minimal number of hours and equipment for road building. As well, the fines which could be levied for non-performance of Statute Labour and then expended on road building and maintenance, were paltry in amount; for example, the township received for maintenance the sums of £5-6s in 1835 and £6-0s-0½d in 1836.

An early road from Goulbourn to March township had been laid out by Lt. John Grierson, RN. in 1822. It followed the town lines between Nepean, Goulbourn and March townships, finally turning towards the Ottawa River and stopping in March township near the Pinhey settlement. In Torbolton Lt. John Grierson continued to serve in the



capacity of its Overseer of Roads.

As early as 1831 attempts were made to obtain public money for the construction of a "River road" which would connect Bytown to the new settlements on the south shore of the Ottawa. That year Charles Shirreff of Bytown drew up a petition which was signed by residents of Nepean, March, Torbolton, Fitzroy, McNab and Pakenham (*sic*), asking for £100 for a bridge over the Constance River and for a road to the Chats Falls. The next year the provincial government paid £100 for work on a road from Torbolton through March to Goulbourn township.<sup>6</sup>

Other road building in Torbolton and its environs had received government assistance by 1835. An allocation of £25 was made to "build a bridge across the River Constance, and to improve the road to that bridge." Commissioners named for this project were John Buckam (*sic*), David Baird, Jr., and John Grierson. The same year £50 was allocated for roads in Huntley and a bridge over the

Carp River. Pakenham township also received £150 for its road improvements.<sup>7</sup>

An indication of the state of the roads from Bytown to Torbolton in January 1838 (a time when the ice was too treacherous to use the River) is told by the Rev. William Bell, Presbyterian minister of Perth. Of his trip from Mr. Thomson's home in today's Woodroffe area of Ottawa to Torbolton, he says: "On Monday morning I set out for Torbolton distant 30 miles by the road I took...The first half of my journey was passable enough, but the latter was about the roughest I ever travelled ...."<sup>8</sup>

Travel in the Constance River vicinity was so treacherous and dangerous that the area became known as "Purgatory". Rev. J.L. Gourlay could still warn in 1890 that crossing "Purgatory" to reach the "Greenland" on the Ottawa River side was to be taken only with the greatest of risk.<sup>9</sup> ■

#### References

<sup>1</sup> Lamirande, Andre, *A Foregone Fleet: a Pictorial History of Steam Driven Paddle Boats of the Ottawa River*, Highway Book Shop, Cobalt, Ontario, 1982. *Ottawa Advocate*, Jul 23, 1844; *Bytown Gazette*, Sept. 29, 1836.

<sup>2</sup> HR Morgan, *Steam Navigation on the Ottawa River, Ontario History*, Vol. 23, 1926, pp 370-83; Clyde Kennedy, *The Upper Ottawa Valley*, Renfrew County Council, Pembroke, 1970. p 140-5.

<sup>3</sup> *Bytown Gazette*, June 16, 1836, Sept. 29, 1836, May 30, 1838, Oct. 3, 1838, p. 3, col. 4, June 23, 1839, July 17, 1839, July 24, 1839, and Sept. 7, 1843.

<sup>4</sup> *Bytown Gazette*, June 16, 1836.

<sup>5</sup> Morgan H R, *Steam Navigation on the Ottawa River. Ontario History*, Vol. 23, 1926. *Lumbering on the Rivière du Lièvre*, p 11. *Bytown Gazette*, June 10, 1841; *Archives, Province of Ontario, RG1-C-IV-I*, pp. 612-3.

<sup>6</sup> *Public Archives of Canada, MG24I9*, Vol. 18, pp. 4465-8, Nov. 16, 1831; National Library, *Journals of Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada and Journals of House of Assembly, Province of Canada*, 1831, 1st Session, p 206.

<sup>7</sup> National Library, *Journals of Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada and Journals of House of Assembly, Province of Canada. 1st Session 1835*, APP 38, 3rd report Finance, pp 9, 27-8.

<sup>8</sup> Lucas, C Glenn, *Presbyterianism in Carleton County to 1867*, MA Thesis, Carleton University, 1973, pp. 53-4.

<sup>9</sup> Gourlay J L, *History of the Ottawa Valley*, Department of Agriculture, 1890, p 38.

## Names From the South Coast of England

ALAN RAYBURN

The four English administrative counties of East Sussex, West Sussex, Hampshire, and Dorset have been the source of several Eastern Canadian place names, possibly because many ports along the coast provided departure points for emigrants setting out for North America. The town of Sussex, midway between Saint John and Moncton, indirectly recalls the original English county; it was named in fact after Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex (1773-1842), the sixth son of George III. One of Ottawa's (and Canada's) best known streets is Sussex Drive.

The farming community of Hampshire, northwest of Charlottetown, was named in 1897 after the English county. Hants County in Nova Scotia was named in 1781 after a colloquial term for Hampshire, which had been noted in that form in the 1086 *Doomsday Book*. The town of Hantsport in the county was named in 1849, and became a prominent

ship-building port in the 1800s. The name of Hants Harbour, a town northwest of St. John's, Nfld., is not derived from England, but from an anglicization of the French name Anse Arbre, meaning "tree cove".

The pleasant summer tourist resort of Dorset in Ontario's District Municipality of Muskoka was named in 1880 after the English county. The provincial surveyor-general Thomas Ridout (1754-1829), who was born at Sherborne in Dorset, called his Toronto estate Sherborne. In 1824, two townships adjacent to the future site of Dorset were named Sherborne and Ridout.

Southampton turns up as a place name in four provinces. The pretty town of Southampton on the east shore of Lake Huron was named in 1851 by Commissioner of Crown Lands James Hervey Price. Each of the three Maritime Provinces has a place called Southampton: in New



Brunswick, it is a small community in Southampton Parish, a land division created in 1833 northwest of Fredericton; in Prince Edward Island it is a rural community northeast of Charlottetown, where the post office was first called Haydens Mills and Midgell Mills before becoming Southampton in 1901; and in Nova Scotia it is a rural community southwest of Springhill, which had been named by provincial statute in 1872.

Brighton also appears in four provinces. The town located between Cobourg and Trenton in Ontario was first known as Singleton's Corners, after John Singleton, but it was renamed in 1831 after the English resort city in East Sussex. Brighton Township, which surrounds the town, was established in 1851. Brighton Parish in New Brunswick is on the east bank of the Saint John River, north of Woodstock. The community of Brighton in Nova Scotia is at the head of St. Mary's Bay, 10 kilometres southwest of Digby. The town of Brighton on the north coast of the Island of Newfoundland was known as Dark Tickle until the early 1900s, when it, among many perceived "unsuitable" names, was redesignated.

Several names in Ontario, especially in Ottawa-Carleton, are associated with the 4th Duke of Richmond (1764-1819), governor-in-chief of British North America, 1818-19. His residence was at Goodwood House, near Chichester in West Sussex. Efforts to substitute Goodwood River for Jock River, a tributary of the Rideau, failed, but the boggy land at its head in Lanark County is known as Goodwood Marsh. The community of Goodwood in Durham Region, east of Newmarket, was named in 1852 by first postmaster Michael Chapman, who had been born near Goodwood House.

Almost all the first-tier township names along the north bank of the Ottawa River in Quebec recall places in England. The city of Chichester, the administrative centre of West Sussex, was the source of the name Chichester Township in Quebec, east of Pembroke, Ontario. (The Quebec township is pronounced CHY-cheh-ster, while the English city is CH'-ches-ster.) Arundel Township, in the Laurentians, was named for the town of Arundel in West Sussex.

Storrington Township, north of Kingston, was named in 1845 by Sir Henry Smith, who had been born at Storrington, in West Sussex. Parham, a community 50 kilometres north of Kingston, was first known as Smith's Mills, after the same Sir Henry Smith. He may have

suggested the new name in 1862 after Parham, West Sussex. Midhurst, eight kilometres north of Barrie, was given its name in 1863 after Midhurst in West Sussex, 20 kilometres north of Chichester.

The cathedral city of Winchester in Hampshire was the source in 1798 of the name Winchester Township, in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. Winchester post office was opened at present-day Chesterville in 1845. A few years after it was renamed in 1876, the post office at West Winchester, 12 kilometres to the west, became Winchester, and the village of Winchester was incorporated there in 1887. Portsmouth is one of the important English ports, but the only Canadian place with the name is now a suburb of Kingston, Ontario. It had been an incorporated village from 1859 to 1951.

Alvinston, in Ontario's Lambton County, was named in 1854 after Alverstone, on the Isle of Wight (part of Hampshire), after having been called Gardner's Mill (Archibald Gardner) and Brennan's Mills (J.W. Brennan). Ventnor, in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, was first known as Adams and Adamsville, after four Adams families, before it was named in 1865 after a place on the Isle of Wight.

Members of the Firmage family from Wareham, west of Bournemouth in Dorset, migrated to the east coast of the Island of Newfoundland in 1918. In 1931 the community where they settled became known as Wareham. It is now part of the town of Centreville-Wareham-Trinity. Weymouth, a prominent seaport in Dorset, provided the name Weymouth in Massachusetts. Among those who migrated from there in 1765 to St. Mary's Bay in Nova Scotia was Christopher Strickland, who suggested the new name to replace Sissiboo, after a river's name. Blandford Township (now part of the municipal township of Blandford-Blenheim) in Ontario's Oxford County is indirectly named after Blandford Forum, northwest of Bournemouth. Its more direct source is a title of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough (1650-1722), who was made Duke of Blandford in 1702.

In the four western provinces and the northern territories there are almost no transfer names from England's south coast counties, suggesting that migration to Western Canada from the counties southwest of London was modest during the late 1800s and early 1900s. ©

## New Column

On the inside of the back cover is the first of a new column, *Letters to the Editor*. I would like this to become a regular column, in which you, as a member, can communicate to me your expectations for this Journal and also share some of your experiences and knowledge with other members. To this end I invite you to address your letters directly to me at Percy Bateson, 650 Southmore Drive West, Ottawa ON K1V 7A1 or <bateson@cyberus.ca>.

**BIFHSGO NEWS**  
**LISTINGS**
**Internet Users' Group News – John Townesend**
**A Pause for Reflection, and a Busy Year Ahead**

It was on a hot Spring evening—May, 27 1996, to be precise—when BIFHSGO's Internet Users' Group came into existence. At a well-attended Organizing Meeting, Terms of Reference were adopted, including a Mission "to increase knowledge, proficiency and communication in the use of the Internet for purposes of British Isles genealogy and family history research."

The Terms of Reference also called for election by the Group of three Officers, to hold office for one year from the date of the BIFHSGO Annual Meeting: A *Group Co-ordinator*, a *Program Co-ordinator*, and a *Secretary/Treasurer*.

Marg Burwell was elected Group Co-ordinator; and with the able assistance of Willis, her husband, Marg went on to provide not one but two years of excellent service to Society members, in effect serving in all three positions in the absence of other nominations.

The baton now passes from Marg to myself as *Group Co-ordinator*. I shall make every effort to maintain Marg's spirit and program direction—a recipe that clearly works since attendance has averaged 40 or so per month.

Marg stays on as *Secretary/Treasurer*; and with Willis continues to provide the technical support that so underpins the effectiveness of Group meetings. In this regard, Doug Hoddinott also deserves a hearty "thank-you" for arranging the availability of special technology month after month.

So that leaves the *Program Co-ordinator* spot open.

However, all is not lost because the 1998-99 Program is already largely in shape.

Ralph Davis's *Membership Report* in the Fall Edition made it clear that the number of BIFHSGO members using computers continues to grow: 219 of 305 members, or over 70%. The needs for, and benefits of, the Internet Users' Group therefore grow as well. We shall continue to have speakers on various Internet-related topics, software demonstrations and evaluations, share know-how, keep abreast of developments, and encourage each other in this exciting area of Internet use.

At our first meeting of the 1998/99 season, Brian O'Regan, demonstrated the pre-release diskette *Anglo-Celtic Family History Bookmarks—British Isles, North America, Australia & New Zealand, Version 1, 1998/1999*. At our second meeting, in October, Marg demonstrated utilities you need to help you use Internet resources. November's topic was a talk by Marilyn Olmstead on *Getting your PC Ready for the Year 2000*. All these meetings will be reviewed in forthcoming Editions of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*.

Our next meeting will be at 7:30 pm on Monday, January 25, 1999, at Room 1A, Nepean Civic Complex, 101 Centrepointe Drive, Nepean. John and Mary Nash, of *Nash Information Services*, will address the challenge of publishing diaries, letters and oral histories on the Internet: in particular, their project *First Person History*. This offers a solution to the problem we all share of getting our highly specific research findings into the right hands. See you there! □

## BIFHSGO Roster of Researchers

The Society has established a roster of experienced family historians from among our members who will undertake research for a fee. Neither their capabilities in the quality of family history research nor their knowledge of sources has been examined. Questions regarding fees and particular services should be addressed directly to one or more of the researchers listed below. Other BIFHSGO members wishing to be added to the list should submit a request to the Board.

Name	Address	Telephone	Fax	E-mail/Internet
David AGAR	1712A Lamoureux Dr, Orléans ON K1E 2N2.	(613) 834-7787		dagar@freenet.carleton.ca
Norman K CROWDER	22 Canter Blvd, Nepean ON K2G 2M2.	(613) 224-2880		ah009@freenet.carleton.ca
Althea DOUGLAS	525 Hilson Ave, No. 3, Ottawa ON K1Z 6C9.	(613) 722-9807	613) 722-7946	
JGH EDWARDS	412-173 Cooper St, Ottawa ON K2P 0E9.	(613) 234-8461	(613) 820-8100	
Alison HARE	80 Valley Ridge St, Nepean ON K2E 7W4.	(613) 224-9015		dz183@freenet.carleton.ca
Robert MITCHELL	1414-2000 Jasmine Cres, Gloucester ON K1J 8K4.	(613) 747-8956		mitchell@magma.com
Ken SOLOWAY	10 Fallow Ct, Ottawa ON K1T 1W8.	(613) 739-4049	(613) 739-4049	kps@netcom.ca Internet <www.ingenas.com>

## Letters to the Editor

*[This is a new column which I am instituting as a result of recently receiving three letters and because I think it essential that this journal concentrate, as far as possible, on those subjects of interest to the members. Letters are solicited from any member, although publication has to be at the discretion of the Editor. The address for mail is on the inside of the front cover but for those who prefer you can communicate with me directly by E-mail at <bateson.cyberus.ca>]*

### Beware Internet Errors

*[From Vera K Kitson, No 185.]*

In the spring I was doing some research on the Internet—The National Archives of Canada at <<http://www.archives.ca>>. I used the Census Index for 1871. I feel people should be aware there are errors on it that were not on the original index published by the Ontario Genealogical Society. The errors I noticed were in Leeds County information.

I would not have noticed these errors except that I have

been researching the surname **Chant** and had previously obtained the information from the microfilms for the 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891 censuses for Leeds County, before the index for 1971 was published. As well, I had known the birthplace of my ancestors before that.

The errors are shown in the tables below and are from Bastard Township in Leeds County only. ■

Internet National Archives: File/Leeds 05. Lines 74 to 78 inclusive										
Chant Eli	29	Ireland	WM	English	F	067	1	2	54	35
Chant Joseph	59	Eng	CE	English	English	067	1	2	56	35
Chant Mark	35	Ireland	NC	English	F	067	1	2	4	35
Chant Mary I	49	Ireland	WM	English	F	067	1	2	40	35
Chant Samuel	55	O	EM	German	F	067	1	2	40	35

OGS 1990: Index to the 1871 Census for Leeds and Grenville. Pages 39 and 40										
Chant Eli	29	England	WM	English	F	067	1	2	54	
Chant Joseph	5	England	CE	English	F	067	1	2	56	
Chant Mark	35	England	NG	English	F	067	1	2	4	
Chant Mary I	49	England	WM	English	F	067	1	2	4	
Chant Samuel	55	England	WM	English	Weaver	067	1	2	40	

## IMMIGRATION FACTS

1. In 1867, Canada's first year of Confederation, a total of 10,666 immigrants came to Canada.
2. More than 13 million people have immigrated to Canada since 1867.
3. In 1913 Canada welcomed more immigrants than in any other year before or since. That year 400,870 people chose Canada as their new home.
4. Canada's first Census, taken in 1871, showed that the largest group of immigrants to Canada were French—with a total of 1,082,940 people. But French immigrants landed on our shores long before the 1800s. A French settlement was established at Port Royal in 1605 and another at Quebec City in 1608.
5. The first large group of English-speaking immigrants to Canada were United Empire Loyalists who came from the United States when that country broke away from Britain. Beginning in 1783 approximately 5,000 UE Loyalists settled in Upper Canada which, at the time, consisted of the North Bank of the St. Lawrence River, the Bay of Quinte, the Niagara and Windsor areas. About 35,000 also emigrated to the Maritimes. ■

## 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

## BIFHSGO Calendar of Events

### Saturday Morning Meetings

For the immediate future the location of meetings, if known in advance, will be shown with the Topic.

For confirmation of location, contact: Jim Heal, (613) 828-9569, or any Board Member.

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

9 January 1999, 10:00-11:30 am. Problem Solving. Panels will assist members in resolving problems. Location, Montgomery Branch, Royal Canadian Legion, 330 Kent Street.

13 February 1999, 10:00-11:30 am. The History of Highland Dress —Speaker *Paddy Mann*. Location, Montgomery Branch, Royal Canadian Legion, 330 Kent Street.

13 March 1999, 10:00-11:30 am. The Irish in Osgoode Township —Speaker *Michael Daley*. Location, Montgomery Branch, Royal Canadian Legion, 330 Kent Street.

## Internet Group

Unless otherwise noted all meetings will be held at:  
Room 1A, Nepean Civic Complex, 101 Centrepointe Drive, Nepean.

25 January 1999, 7:30 pm. Publishing on the Internet—*Mary and John Nash*.

22 February 1999, 7:30 pm. Scanned Images to Enhance your Genealogical Records and Documents—*Margaret Burwell*.

22 March 1999, 7.30 pm. Internet Security Issues for the Home Computer User—*Norman Snow*.

## Other Family History Events

26–27 March 1999. Gen-O-Rama 99. Sponsored by Ottawa Branch, OGS and Nepean Library. See page 7 for details.