

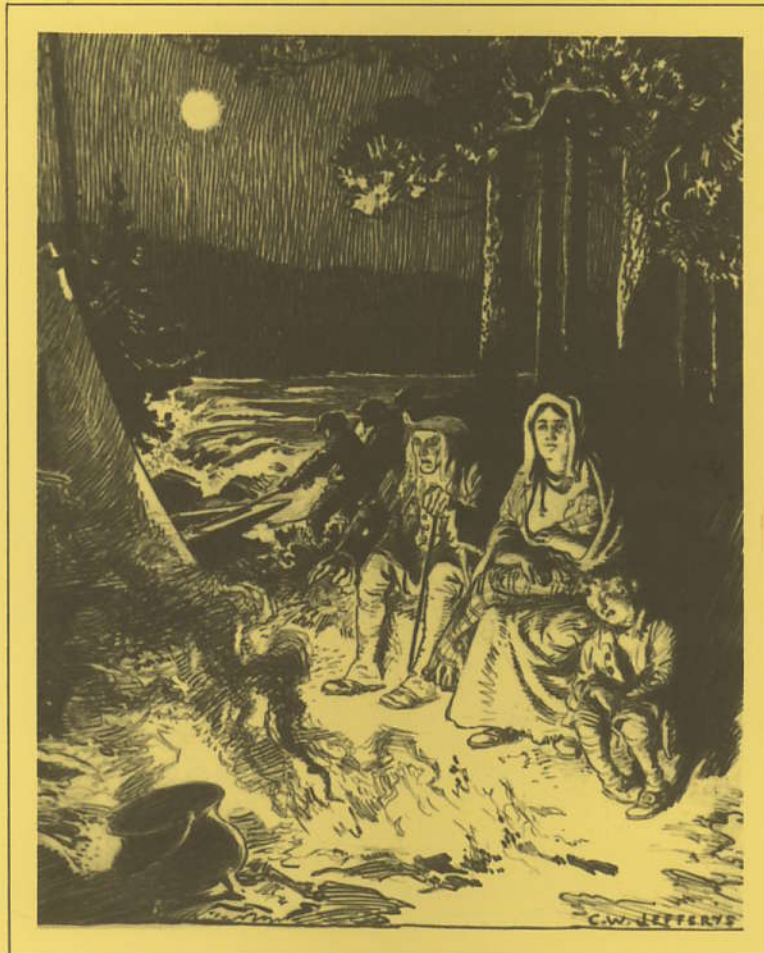


# Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 6, Number 4

Fall 2000



## IN THIS ISSUE—

- *Who Were the Loyalists*—BRENDA DOUGALL MERRIMAN CGRS CGL
- *The British Library's Electoral Register*—William Reid
- *Parish Records of the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa*—  
JOHN D REID AND FRED NEAL

*British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa*  
 Founded and Incorporated in 1994 • Telephone 613 234-2520 (Recording Device)  
 Mailing Address: BIFHSGO, PO BOX 38026, OTTAWA ON K2C 3Y7 [CANADA]  
 E-mail: <bifhsgo@cyberus.ca>  
 Charitable Registration No. 89227 4044 RR0001  
 WEB Homepage: <http://www.cyberus.ca/~bifhsgo>

### BIFHSGO Board of Directors—1999-2000

President:	Jim Shearon	(613) 592-4453
Past President	Gordon D Taylor	(613) 521-5077
Vice-Presidents:		
<i>Membership</i>	James A Heal	(613) 828-9569
<i>Programs and Conferences</i>	Gerald M Glavin	(613) 567-2880
<i>Publishing</i>	John F Townesend	(613) 731-9814
<i>Education and Queries</i>	A Bernice Severson	(613) 596-0550
Treasurer (Finance and Funding)	Linda M Gloss	(613) 830-5765
Executive Secretary (Records and Reports)	Cecil de Bretigny	(613) 733-9109
Director, Research and Projects	Mary M Nash	(613) 225-3781
Director, Communications	Jeanette Arthurs	(613) 225-6491

### Associate Directors—1999-2000

Name	Function	Associate to:
Percy Bateson	Editor: <i>Anglo-Celtic Roots</i>	Vice-President <i>Publishing</i>
Robert N Grainger	Editor: <i>Anglo-Celtic Annals</i>	Vice-President <i>Publishing</i>
Judith Madore	Librarian	Executive Secretary
Betty Warburton	Assistant Librarian	Executive Secretary
Hugh Reekie	Education and Queries	Vice-President <i>Education and Queries</i>
Mary Anne Sharpe	Publications Sales	Vice-President <i>Membership</i>

### Auditor

Doris G Hope

*Anglo-Celtic Roots*, Volume 6, Number 4 Fall 2000, ISSN 1201-3072.

Published four times a year in December, March, June and September by the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, and sent free to Members.

Indexed in the Periodical Source Index (PERSI). Percy Bateson, Editor. June Coxon, Associate Editor. June-Linnéa Adam and Marilyn Thomson Editorial Assistants. Canadian Publication Mail Sales Product Agreement No. 0600245. BIFHSGO Sales Item QC00V6N4.  
 Permission to reprint for non-profit use is granted to organizations and individuals, unless otherwise stated, provided the original source is credited. Articles accompanied by the copyright symbol (©) may not be reprinted or copied without the written permission of the author.

Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of BIFHSGO or its Officers.

Commercial interests in this publication are not necessarily endorsed by BIFHSGO or its Officers. (See page ii for further publication details)

*Cover Picture—Loyalists Camping on the Way up St Lawrence: Artist, Charles William Jefferys (1869-1951). From the National Archives of Canada Collection C-073449.*

# Anglo-Celtic Roots

Fall Issue 2000

Volume 6, Number 4



## Contents

COLUMNS: .....	ii
★ The Society	★ Anglo-Celtic Roots
★ The President's Corner	
<b>TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES</b>	
ARTICLE: Who Were The Loyalists?— <i>Brenda Digby Reid</i> .....	85
ARTICLE: An Almost Unknown Genealogical Resource—The British Library's Electoral Register— <i>William Reid</i> .....	87
ARTICLE: Parish Records of The Anglican Diocese of Ottawa— <i>John D Reid and Fred Neal</i> .....	89
ARTICLE: The Tide of Emigration to The United States and to the British Colonies— <i>The CHIS Bulletin</i> .....	91
ARTICLE: Gleanings from the National Archives of Canada— <i>Mary M Nash</i> .....	94
ARTICLE: Irish Resources at the Family History Library— <i>Kyle Betit</i> .....	95
COLUMNS: .....	97-100
★ Your Publishing— <i>John Townesend</i>	★ The Printed Page— <i>Marilyn Thomson</i>
★ Family History Events— <i>Marilyn Thomson</i>	★ Sources— <i>Linnéa-June Adam</i>
<b>SATURDAY MEETINGS</b>	
ARTICLE: Problem Solving Sessions Wind Up Yearly Meetings— <i>June Coxon</i> .....	101
<b>BIFHSGO NEWS</b>	
ARTICLE: History Through Dolls— <i>June Coxon</i> .....	102
ARTICLE: A Visit to the Brian O'Regan Library— <i>Percy Bateson</i> .....	103
COLUMNS: .....	103-104
★ From Your Editor— <i>Percy Bateson</i>	★ The Bookworm— <i>Judith Madore</i>
★ Notes From the Board— <i>Cecil de Bretigny</i>	
<b>QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS</b>	
ARTICLE: Where's Isaac?— <i>Tony Fletcher</i> .....	105
ARTICLE: Routes to Roots— <i>Ryan Taylor</i> .....	106
COLUMNS .....	107
★ From Near and Far— <i>Linnéa June Adam</i>	
<b>BIFHSGO MEMBERS' RESEARCH TOPICS</b>	
ARTICLE: Before Ottawa was Bytown: The Family of Samuel and Elizabeth Upton— <i>Mrs Hazel Fry and Mrs Peter Grant</i> .....	109
ARTICLE: Immigration Videos Might Liven Up Your Family History— <i>June Coxon</i> .....	110
<b>BIFHSGO NEWS: LISTINGS:</b>	
COLUMN: .....	111
★ Name Search— <i>Norma O'Toole</i>	★ New Members— <i>Jim Heal</i>
<b>BIFHSGO CALENDAR OF EVENTS</b> .....	Back Cover
<b>SPECIAL INSERT</b>	
Fifth Annual General Meeting— <i>Directors' Reports</i> .....	Between 96 and 97

## The Society

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) is an independent, federally-incorporated society, and a Registered Charity (Reg. No. 89227 4044 RR0001). The purpose of BIFHSGO is to encourage, conduct 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; hold 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 objectives 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 dues for Membership are: \$25 Individual; \$30 Family; \$20 Institutional.

Membership benefits include: the year's four issues of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*; ten family history programs, each of two hours' duration; up to six free queries a year; discounts from publishers of family history references by citing their BIFHSGO membership and membership number; friendly advice from other members and participation in any special interest groups that may be formed.

### *Anglo-Celtic Roots*

*Anglo-Celtic Roots* is published four times a year in December, March, June and September and sent free to members as part of their membership benefits.

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 3Y7.

Contributors of articles are asked to include a brief biographical sketch of up to 10 lines, and a passport 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) or, for out of country, contributors equivalent International Reply Coupons if you wish a reply or return of material.

## The President's Corner . . .

Anyone interested in genealogy or family history spends a lot of time going back and forth between yesterday, today and tomorrow. I thought of the continuous flow of time when I saw at a friend's home a framed message, "Yesterday is history. Tomorrow is a mystery. Today is a Gift. That's why we call it the Present." All of us need to cherish today. It passes so quickly that we can't afford not to accept each day as a gift, a chance to enjoy the company of family and friends.

My dear Aunt Bessie had a saying that bored me to death when I was young. She often said, "I pass this way but once. Any good that I can do, let me do it now, for I shall not pass this way again." As a child, I was not interested in doing good. I wanted good done to me. "Never mind the slogans, Bessie," I would think. "How about a couple of quarters for the movies?"

Bessie, my father's sister, was a Scot and coins did not fall easily from her fingers. In large part because she didn't have a great deal herself. Her currency was hugs and kisses and, if you were lucky, perhaps a piece of cake and a glass of milk. I thought of Aunt Bessie this summer when I went searching through church registers on microfilm.

My cousin Betty Drury had given me a beautiful photo of Bessie with Betty's mother, Bessie's sister Mary and another woman, taken on Bessie's wedding day. Betty didn't know the date of the wedding or who the other woman was. I found the answers in the Salle Gagnon of the Montreal Public Library. On one roll of microfilm was an alphabetical index of marriages according to the woman's name. On another roll was the list of men's names. Each list gave the date of the event, the name of the parish and an index number for the parish register, which could be found on another microfilm.

Without much effort I found that Elizabeth (Bessie) Shearon married Frederick Rutledge on the 27th of April 1920, at St. Patrick's Church. When I made a photocopy of the entry in the Parish Register, I saw the signatures of Bessie and Fred and the signatures of the witnesses to the wedding, including Nellie Shearon, Bessie's elder sister. At home, I had a photo of Nellie's 1908 wedding in Scotland. When I compared the two photos, it was clear that the third woman in the picture was Nellie. Betty Drury's gift to me was a beautiful picture. The Salle Gagnon's gift to me was a date and a missing name. It's true. Today is a gift. Enjoy the present.

*Jim Shearon*

### Do you have a comment or suggestion about BIFHSGO?

Use the telephone! Call 234-2520 and record your message. If you want an answer, leave your name and number and your call will be returned.

## Who Were The Loyalists?

BRENDA DOUGALL MERRIMAN CGRS CGL

[This article first appeared in the Global Gazette, January 28, 2000, Vol IV Number 03 on the Gazette web site <http://GlobalGazette.net> and is reprinted here by kind permission of Global Gazette.]

To become a member of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, the eligibility terms (in Article 5 of the Association bylaws), require that your Loyalist ancestor be shown as a person:-

- who was a resident as of 19 April 1775 in one of the American colonies that declared independence from Britain, and
- who joined the Royal Standard before the Treaty of Separation in 1783, or demonstrated loyalty to the Crown in some other way, and
- who removed to British-held territory during or at end the War, and/or
- who served with a Loyalist regiment (aka provincial corps) that was disbanded in British-held territory after the War, or
- a Six Nations Indian who removed to the Grand River or Tyendinaga (Bay of Quinte) reserves at the same time and under the same conditions as the above.

To elaborate a little, a Loyalist was not necessarily born in the colonies; many were from the British Isles and had only established themselves relatively recently, before war broke out. "Joining the Royal Standard" did not only apply to those men who signed up for active service with the newly forming support regiments, but also to the individuals and families who fled to, and sought protection from, British forts and towns. Disbandment of the loyal provincial regiments (the terms "provincial corps" and "Loyalist regiments" are often used interchangeably) took place mainly in Quebec and Nova Scotia. The Six Nations referred to were Mohawk, Seneca, Onondaga, Oneida, Cayuga, and Tuscarora peoples.

Regardless of whether you want to apply for a membership certificate or not, these are the generally accepted standards today, of the ancestor's "eligibility." It must be emphasized that in the 18th century, the qualifications were not this clear-cut during the initial chaotic conditions of resettlement and the evolution of government policy and bureaucratic paperwork. Faced with the draining costs of the war, the maintenance of the refugees, and the reluctance of the new Republic to provide compensation for their losses of property in the colonies, Britain's ultimate practical reward was the bestowal of free land to the Loyalists and their families, although a small percentage were able to receive financial compensation through the Claims for Losses Commission. This concept, receipt of land without payment of any fees, that extended to your children, was so attractive to 18th century land-conscious North Americans, that numbers of men applied who did not exactly fit the Loyalist requirements. Some were successful. Before we argue the meaning of loyalty, we can pause to consider that those somewhat remote ancestors most likely had little different personal motives or ambitions than we have today.

Novices to genealogy, or to the Loyalist concept, may

find in their reading of historical literature, "qualifiers" attached to the word Loyalists. Here is a brief attempt to describe the distinctions, some not heard as commonly as others, some that overlap each other, and some debatable:

**Pre-Loyalists** were people who had left the American colonies before the war began; the phrase is usually applied to settlers from New England in Nova Scotia. Of course they do not fit the above standards, for whatever reasons they left New England. See Esther Clark Wright, *Planters and Pioneers, Nova Scotia, 1749-1775*, Hantsport, NS, 1982.

**First Loyalists** is occasionally used to describe the refugees who fled to British zones of North America before the war ended.

**Maritime(s) Loyalists** originally settled in eastern British territory and received land grants there, eg Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, but later came to Upper Canada (or their children did) where they could not again claim free land. Not much has been written about these families as a migrant group. The contemporary governors in the maritime provinces did not follow the lead of Dorchester's 1789 proclamation regarding the UE honour. See Neil McKinnon, *This Unfriendly Soil, the Loyalist Experience in Nova Scotia, 1783-1791*, McGill-Queens Press, 1986.

**Associated Loyalists** was a name most connected with an informal group of unattached provincials and civilians based in New York City. In the face of the tumultuous situation in New York in 1783, Commander Guy Carleton authorized them to assist the evacuation by sea to Nova Scotia. Some opted to head by ship for Quebec instead. The leaders of the latter were Major Peter Van Alstyne and Captain Michael Grass; descendants of the latter have a reunion planned in 2000. See Larry Turner, *Voyage of a Different Kind, the Associated Loyalists of Kingston and Adolphustown*, reprint 1999 from Global Heritage Press.

**Treasury Loyalists** were American colonists who went to England during or after the war to plead for assistance. They were given some financial and other aid in London. Eventually most dispersed throughout Great Britain. By 1792 the Treasury Board and the Colonial Office decided to send about 100 families to Upper Canada on government-paid passage, with the prospect of provisioning and land grants upon arrival. Clusters settled in Frontenac and Prince Edward Counties and the town of York; a few stayed in Montreal or went to the Niagara District. Thomas Sylvester has generously shared his work-in-progress on this little-studied group. Please contact this column if you can share history or descent of these families (put "Gazette-Sylvester" or "Gazette-Treasury" in your subject line). See Mary Beth

Norton, *The British Americans, the Loyalist Exiles in*

*England 1774-1789*, Boston, Little Brown & Co, 1972.

**Late Loyalists** were individuals who were not behind the British lines by the end of the War in 1783 but who claimed UE benefits on arrival in British territory after the deadlines of the Claims for Losses Commission; the term is also loosely used for the next description on our list. Some did receive free land grants and some did not. A proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada in 1806 ambiguously extended the date of residency to July 1798.

**Simcoe Loyalists** came to Upper Canada after Governor Simcoe extended an invitation to Americans in the 1790s to become new settlers. While they may have claimed retroactive loyalty, it is unlikely that they suffered loss of property or provided evidence of joining the Royal Standard during the war.

**Black Loyalists** were a significant minority group, especially in the evacuation to Nova Scotia. A mixture of slaves and freed men, they were not as clearly identified as, say, the Iroquois Loyalists. They felt encouraged to place their faith in Britain which had previously outlawed slavery. Almost half of these people, faced with discrimination in their new domicile, opted to emigrate once again, to the new African colony of Sierra Leone. See James W Walker, *The Black Loyalists, the Search for a Promised Land in Nova Scotia and Sierra Leone, 1783-1870*, Halifax, 1976.

**American Loyalists or Loyalist Americans** is a phrase that to some, simply denotes the Loyalists. More often it is used to distinguish the Loyalists who lived in one of the American colonies before the Revolution, from men who were resident in colonies that remained loyal. Certainly there is evidence that men of both British or French descent, who had been settled in such places as Detroit or throughout Quebec, joined the Royal Standard. They did not necessarily receive UE benefits at the time, according to the "technicality" of the first point in the first paragraph above.

As already stated, contemporary treatment regarding eligibility was not always consistent. The descendant who investigates original documents and lists may find that the ancestor or his children had conflicting "official" decisions at different times. The lists created and maintained by different government departments do not necessarily coincide with each other, or show all the same names. This can be a source of frustration or challenge to the family researcher (positive thinking!). It may be enlightening to say who were not considered Loyalists, although there are conflicting cases here, too. Free land grants have been made to ancestors who

did not fit the Loyalist category. Wherever there's a "rule", you can be sure to find exceptions.

- Soldiers of the regular British Army were not Loyalists. They were hired and paid to fight for the King. This category includes the regiments hired by the British War Office from Germanic areas of Europe. Some of the soldiers had had previous experience fighting in North America, and some chose to remain and settle here after the Revolution. They were given certain preferential treatment to acquire land grants, but without the exclusive UE privileges. See Virginia DeMarce, *German Military Settlers in Canada, after the American Revolution*, publisher Joy Reisinger, 1984. Others have written about specific German troops, a topic for another day.
- Men or families who retained real property in an American state after 1783, perhaps by inheritance, or through complicated family dealings, and who delayed entry to British territory, were generally regarded with suspicion as to claims of loyalty and the benefits thereof. However, depending on the excuse for delay, and whether they knew someone of influence, a free land grant or Loyalist status may have resulted.
- Quakers (Society of Friends), Mennonites, and other religious groups were theoretically excluded as Loyalists because their professed pacifism precluded the taking up of arms. Here, too, there are exceptions because many of them were made to suffer for refusing allegiance to the American patriots; some of them actively assisted the British cause without overt military participation. See G Elmore Reaman, *The Trail of the Black Walnut*, McClelland & Stewart, 1957 (many later reprints), and Arthur G Dorland, *The Quakers in Canada, a History*, 2nd edition, Canadian Friends Historical Association/Ryerson Press, 1968.
- Women were seldom considered Loyalists since obviously they were not part of the fighting forces and seldom had other opportunity to demonstrate acts of loyalty. The majority were concerned with the protection of their families, whether remaining in their American homes while their men were absent, or subsisting in British forts and refugee camps. Many widows applied for and received Loyalist benefits, on the strength of their husband's service to the King. Occasionally their own names have been entered on lists as UE. See Janice Potter-McKinnon, *While the Women Only Wept*, McGill-Queens University Press, 1993. ©

**More Reading:**

Elmore Reaman, *The Trail of the Iroquois Indians, how the Iroquois Nation saved Canada for the British*, Peter Martin Associates, 1967.

Barbara Graymont, *The Iroquois in the American Revolution*, Syracuse University Press, 1972.

Wallace Brown, *The King's Friends, the composition and motives of the American Loyalist Claimants*, Brown University Press, 1965.

Christopher Moore, *The Loyalists: Revolution, Exile, Settlement*, McClelland & Stewart, 2nd edition 1994.

[Note: This column is an occasional feature published in the Global Gazette, depending on feedback, for people seeking Loyalist roots. It is intended to be a guide for readers, not an individual problem-solving forum. The author proposes to discuss in future columns the most widely consulted lists of Loyalists, and the role of the provincial regiments, followed by the field of original sources for genealogy and perhaps some case studies. Your feedback is invited and, while the author is most familiar with Upper Canada, she will try to address questions about Lower Canada and Maritime Loyalists. Questions should be of a nature wide enough to be of interest to others, comments are also invited especially from the many very knowledgeable people on this topic. The author can be contacted at < merrigeneal@sympatico.ca >.]

## *An Almost Unknown Genealogical Resource— The British Library's Electoral Registers*

WILLIAM REID

*[The following article was first published in the Journal of the Northumberland and Durham Family History Society, Summer 2000, Volume 25-Number 2 and is © by the NDFHS and the author. It is reprinted here with their permission.]*

*[William Neil is a Chartered Engineer, who recently took early retirement from his work in telecommunications management. He lives in Berkshire, England, with his wife, a nurse, originally from Australia. He has been a member of the Northumberland & Durham Family History Society for 25 years and wrote his first article for that society's journal in 1977, a history of his gg grandfather, a surgeon in the 1832 cholera outbreak in Sunderland. He reads, among other subjects, alternative archaeology and history, jogs daily, and cannot accept religion or Darwinism as explanations for our origins; he sees his interest in mankind's mysterious emergence as a natural extension of genealogy.]*

A couple of years ago, unable to access electoral registers (ERs) in the north east, I rang the British Library (BL) more out of frustration than hope, to ask if they could guide me to an alternative source. I was staggered to learn they had many ERs and Poll Books going back to day one in 1832 (and some PBs even before)—65,000 volumes in all, taking up 1.864 miles (3km) of shelves and covering the whole country. Only a few readers use them, due no doubt because they are, in the main, omitted both from BL's General Catalogue of Printed Books—including its digital form—and also *Gibson & Roger's Electoral Registers Since 1832*.

The BL collection is unique, no other institution has such. Unfortunately for us ERs were excluded from the requirement to deposit published works at the BL and therefore their holding is patchy, but complete from 1947. Prior to that date there are approximately 25,000 volumes held. This is also why they may not have survived locally in County Record Offices (CROs) and libraries.

I went along to the BL at their new HQ next to St Pancras Station to search the ERs, only to learn they could only be viewed back at the British Museum north entrance (Official Publications Reading Rooms), and that they had first to be brought up from the Woolwich Arsenal store (some 12 miles away), after I'd ordered them; another trip. But knowing what to order was a problem in itself due to boundary, name, and other changes over time. There was a "guide" on how to locate your area and this was in two hefty volumes which had to be consulted to pinpoint "your" street. Plunging into this for the first time was impossible for a newcomer, but I was fortunate to be given a generous 15 minutes personal tuition by BL's ER expert Richard HA Cheffins. Staff had been aware of this problem for some time and I learned from Mr Cheffins that BL was about to publish, as a book, a new compilation of the ERs which lists constituencies in alphabetical order to provide much easier access to the records. He is the author of this book and it is a major work which must have taken some years to produce—imagine indexing, and explaining variant names etc for 65,000 volumes! It also includes the BL's holding (small) of Manx,

---

*I was staggered to learn they had many Electoral Rolls and Poll Books going back to day one in 1832 (and some PBs even before)—65,000 volumes in all, taking up 1.864 miles (3km) of shelves*

---

Irish and Channel Island registers, along with other lists. In addition he discusses that most important element—the franchise; ie who and when were the various types of members of society given the vote. For the family historian this is a crucial piece of information since there would be no point in looking for someone who was not entitled to vote.

ERs are in address order, so to trace an individual the street name should be known to narrow down the search, otherwise it would be necessary to search much of a volume; actually, if the time was available a whole town could be searched!

An ER "volume" can be big; the ones from the 1928 onwards (when the voting age of women was lowered to 21) certainly are. Today a new ER is produced each year and it contains the names and addresses of some 43.2 million voters—the size, weight and number of volumes this requires can be imagined; adding another few dozen yards of shelving to the BL each year.

Therefore, in this article, I hope to do two things: a) publicize an effectively unknown resource; b) flag-up a reference work, which has only recently become available, and which acts as the key to unlocking a resource which might otherwise have remained an arcane collection.

A few words about Richard Cheffins' engrossing volume. Firstly, most of what is here in this short article is taken from it, and can only be paraphrases of his extensive explanations and listings, being by way of a taster of what is in it, and so I have dispensed with the tedious insertion of quotation marks; if there are any errors in what is reproduced here then they are mine. Secondly, I understand that only a few hundred copies have been printed (I asked my local university to buy one, which they did), and, at only £39 for a book of this importance, they may soon sell out. The book is A4 size with 251 pages.

So, who was entitled to vote and therefore who is on the lists?

**1. The Great Reform Act of 1832.** Gave the vote to those who owned or rented property over a certain value, and moved the voting majority from the landed gentry (the Rotten Boroughs) to middle and commercial classes on

a money qualification eg a £10 per year householder as owner or tenant. It also required lists of voters to be published (but not necessarily deposited with the authorities, unfortunately). However, all women (by using the phrase "male person") and five-sixths of men were excluded.

2. **The Reform Act of 1867.** Extended it to all householders subject to a one year residential and payment of rates qualification. This doubled the size of the electorate by including many urban working class men but excluding agricultural labourers and servants. Males only continued—2.5 million out of population of 22 million.
3. **The Reform Act of 1884.** Extended the franchise from borough to county as the previous two had been borough only, and increased the electorate to about 5 million. Males only continued—now two-thirds of adult male population.
4. **The Representation of the People Act of 1918.** Gave the vote to all men over 21 (or over 19 if serving with the armed forces), and all women over 30, with a residential qualification. Universal voting came about in 1928, and the age was reduced to 18 in 1969.

**Note:** It is almost not now remembered that some women got the vote in local government long before they got the vote in national ie Westminster elections. In 1869 single or widowed rate-paying women were given the right to vote for municipal councils and the later county councils; in 1907 all women rate-payers could vote in local elections. This means that such women would also be included in the ERs. How many is another question—I suspect not many.

In the chapter headed *How to find Electoral Registers in the British Museum*, the main points are as follows, but first note that there have been nine boundary changes since 1832 and seven since the last war!

1. Identify the period required.
2. Examine the Boundary Commission maps, issued as parliamentary papers—these are on the open shelves. Do this in association with a map of Britain, or street map of urban area, and compare the two, this will provide the name of the constituency which can then be looked up in the alphabetical order list in the main section of the book. There are many pitfalls in assessing exactly where a location was, and this is the hardest part of the search, but expert and helpful staff will assist where there are difficulties.

It is suggested that anyone visiting for the first time should phone the Enquiry Desk at 0171 412 7536. It is possible to place orders by phone if the constituency is definitely known, otherwise a first visit will be needed followed by a second to view the ER. They are due to move to St Pancras, but even when that happens paper-slip ordering will have to be retained, except for the more recent registers, since they are not contained in the main catalogue and therefore were not automated.

Pages 21 and 22 of the book provide worked examples

of the more difficult type of location and I would say that reading these before embarking on a search is essential.

For examples of what is available for three typical constituencies in Co Durham see TABLE 1 opposite.

Appendix 6 of the book lists the BL Poll Books, and is believed to be the fullest yet, and unique in giving press-marks identifying the location of the newspaper containing the poll. Examples of what is available is shown at TABLE 2 below.

Table 1

Name of Constituency	Period of Existence	BL Holdings	BL Press-mark	Notes
Sunderland PC	1832-1948	1885/86, 1937-38, 1947-48	BL.S.128	Two member seat to 1885 and from 1918.
Sunderland North BC	1949	1949	BL.S.126(to 1983) BL.S.227 (1984-95) BL.S.300(from 1996)	
Sunderland South BC	1949	1949	BL.S.127(to 1983) BL.S.228(1984-95)	BL.S.301(from 1996)

Table 2

Page 235	Page 139	Page 241
Co Durham PC	Northumberland PC	Sunderland PB
1790 103060.r.49	1710 10354.aa.27	1841 1570/5
Co Durham PC Northern	1734 10354.aa.28	1845 Colindale
1832 8133.aa.3.(4)	1748 809.e.17	Aug 1847 Colindale
1837 010360.r.52	1826 10361.aa.58	Dec 1847 Colindale
1868 010360.r.47[&ER]	Northumberland PC Northern Division	1852 Colindale
	1841 8138.bb.94	1855 Colindale
	1847 10354.aa.26	1857 Colindale
	1852 10361.aa.57.(2)	1859 Colindale
	Northumberland Southern Division	1865 Colindale
	1832 10361.aa.54	1866 Colindale
	1852 10361.aa.57.(1)	

For Colindale consult Sims' *Handlist of British Parliamentary Poll Books* for details of the newspaper containing the poll. The BLs Newspaper collection is at Colindale N London

The number of eligible voters that actually vote in an election is notoriously low. However, it is compulsory in Britain for all eligible people to be entered on the ER each year, which is then made public and copies may be viewed in local libraries. One company has made use of this free data and put it onto a computer disc, tying it up with the telephone director; and so on one small disc we have the records (name, address, phone) of 43.2 M people. A boon for the one-name researcher. See Reference 2. ■

## References:

1. *Parliamentary Constituencies and Their Registers Since 1832*, by Richard H A Cheffins, September 1998, ISBN 0-7123-0849-0 £39 UK postage inc. C2n be ordered from: British Library Section, Turpin Distribution Services Ltd, Blackhorse Road, Letchworth, Herts, SG6 1HN. Phone: 01462 672555, Fax: 01462 480947, E Mail: <turpin@rsc.org>. Cheques payable to the British Library
2. *UK - INFO DISK 4.1*, from SHOPS DIRECT (I think about £39) Phone: 01703 450450 Email: <mail @shopsdirect.com>.



## Parish Records of The Anglican Diocese of Ottawa

JOHN D REID AND FRED NEAL

[John Reid is a regular contributor to this journal and he prepared the first draft of the holdings of the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa for use on the Internet. Fred Neal, of the Archivists office, corrected and updated John's draft. The table is published with the kind permission of the Diocesan Archivist.]

The Anglican Diocese of Ottawa has administrative jurisdiction over all Anglican congregations in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec. It includes a mix of urban and rural communities along the Ottawa Valley from Hawkesbury in the east to Mattawa and Rutherglen in the northwest. North-south it stretches from Maniwaki on the Upper Gatineau River to Cornwall and Morrisburg on the St. Lawrence River.

Records date from the 1790s to the present. As they are privately owned, certain restrictions apply. Parish register entries for baptisms, marriages and burials have been indexed to 1960. Better yet, computerized searches can be conducted on the index at the Archives.

Parish boundaries may have changed from time to time, and a parish often comprises more than one church. For early periods, in particular, searchers may need to consult records of several parishes. The listing that follows gives the years for which records are available.

The complete baptism records normally include the

name of the child being baptized, the names/occupation/ and residence of parents, dates of birth/baptism, names of sponsors and name of clergy. Confirmation records list name and age of the person, date, church, and the name of the bishop. Marriage records usually include names of groom and bride, place of residence of both, date of wedding, names of witnesses and officiating clergy. Burial records provide name and age of the deceased, date of burial and name of officiating clergy. In some cases the records will include additional information.

The Diocesan Archives is located in Room 5, lower level, Cathedral Hall, 439A Queen Street, Ottawa. Contact the Archives by writing to: Dr Glenn J Lockwood, Archivist, Anglican Diocese of Ottawa, 71 Bronson Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1R 6G6. Telephone: (613) 232-7124 ext 234. Fax: (613) 232-7088 Email: <archives@ottawa.anglican.ca> The Archives is normally open on Monday and Wednesday. Fees are charged. ■

Parish	Baptisms	Confirma- tions	Marriages	Burials
Alfred and Plantagenet	1876-1909		1876-1903	1879-1909
Almonte	1883-1975	1883-1957	1883-1985	1883-1966
Almonte and Clayton	1863-1883	1863-1883	1863-1883	1863-1883
Antrim and Galetta	1904-1969	1906-1969	1904-1969	1905-1969
Arnprior	1868-1983	1907-1978	1861-1980	1868-1983
Ashton	1856-1973	1891-1945	1856-1973	1856-1973
Aultsville and Gallingertown	1886-1948	1905-1949	1886-1951	1886-1957
Aylmer QC	1864-1993		1864-1993	1864-1993
Aylwin QC	1864-1988		1864-1988	1864-1988
Balderson			1896-1906	
Bathurst and Maberly	1899-1965	1906-1965	1899-1965	1899-1965
Beachburg	1877-1953	1885-1953	1877-1953	1877-1953
Bearbrook	1863-1971	1870-1970	1863-1971	1863-1970
Bearbrook, Vars and Russell	1970-1989	1970-1989	1970-1989	1970-1989
Beckwith	1829-1835		1829-1835 1841-1890	1829-1835 1841-1890
Bell's Corners	1879-1968	1910-1962	1880-1978	1883-1984
Billings Bridge	1879-1893	1868-1895	1880-1893	1877-1893
Blackburn	1974-1995		1974-1995	1974-1995
Bristol QC	1889-1946		1889-1946	1889-1946
Buckingham QC	1845-1993	1845-1851 1905-1992	1845-1993	1845-1993
Campbell's Bay QC	1902-1993	1888-1992	1902-1993	1902-1993
Carleton Place	1834-1963	1834-1979	1834-1978	1846-1857 1862-1945

Parish	Baptisms	Confirma- tions	Marriages	Burials
Chalk River	1920-1974	1921-1971	1928-1972	1924-1975
Chelsea QC	1961-1993	1888-1912	1961-1993	1961-1993
Chelsea and Gatineau QC	1899-1930 1934-1957		1899-1930 1934-1957	1899-1930 1934-1957
Chelsea, Templeton and Portland QC	1869-1898		1869-1898	1869-1898
Clarendon QC	1842-1993	1889-1899 1902-1917 1949-1967	1842-1993	1842-1993
Clayton	1887-1940	1903-1939	1888-1940	1888-1940
Clayton and Innisville	1941-1968	1940-1962	1941-1980	1940-1976
Cobden	1868-1954	1917-1953	1868-1954	1867-1954
Combermere	1882-1982	1898-1979	1883-1981	1883-1982
Cornwall	1803-1964	1895-1983	1803-1995	1813-1983
Crysler	1864-1980	1867-1962	1864-1980	1871-1980
Cumberland	1982-1987		1982-1987	1982-1987
Danford Lake QC	1888-1964		1888-1964	1888-1964
Douglas	1897-1957	1897-1955	1897-1956	1897-1957
Eardley QC	1873-1991		1873-1991	1873-1991
Edwards	1899-1962	1900-1962	1900-1951	1902-1961
Eganville	1911-1965	1913-1960	1912-1963	1911-1962
Fenaghvale			1898-1916	
Fitzroy Harbour	1854-1967	1870-1981	1854-1986	1855-1986
Franktown	1829-1837 1890-1944	1891-1939	1829-1941	1829-1943
Gatineau QC	1957-1996		1957-1996	1957-1996

Parish	Baptisms	Confirma- tions	Marriages	Burials
Glen Almond QC	1911-1956		1911-1956	1911-1956 1982-1993
Hawkesbury	1846-1990	1885-1990	1846-1990	1852-1990
Hull	1831-1993		1831-1993	1831-1993
Huntley	1852-1974	1903-1974	1853-1858 1864-1974	1852-1974
Iroquois	1931-1950	1932-1949	1931-1949	1931-1950
Kars	1887-1976	1916-1984	1887-1969	1887-1953
Kazabazua QC	1988-1993		1988-1993	1988-1993
Killaloe	1897-1913	1897-1908	1897-1913	1900-1910
Lanark	1863-1965	1863-1964	1866-1966	1863-1967
Lancaster	1898-1983	1898-1983	1900-1983	1899-1983
Leitrim	1903-1961	1906-1964	1905-1967	1904-1967
Long Sault	1960-1980	1960-1980	1960-1979	1960-1980
L'Original	1892-1913	1898-1910	1893-1906	1894-1916
Madawaska	1908-1982	1909-1979	1911-1981	1908-1982
Manotick	1958-1971	1949-1971	1958-1996	
March	1824-1828 1833-1954	1896-1940	1824-1828 1833-1953	1833-1951
Matilda	1832-1838 1859-1930	1863-1890	1832-1838 1859-1930	1832-1838 1860-1930
Mattawa	1889-1970	1906-1916	1890-1990	1889-1947
Metcalfe	1866-1950	1879-1948	1869-1948	1865-1950
Montague	1903-1962	1903-1961	1904-1962	1893-1962
Morrisburg	1886-1938	1888-1937	1886-1938	1886-1950
Moulinette	1852-1957	1914-1958	1852-1960	1852-1960
Mountain	1847-1864	1863	1853-1863	1847-1857
Munster	1956-1973		1956-1973	1956-1973
Navan	1890-1991	1903-1968	1890-1986	1890-1967
Nepean	1920-1991	1922-1977	1920-1992	1922-1992
Newington	1886-1980	1922-1980	1886-1980	1886-1980
North Clarendon QC	1864-1989	1949-1968	1864-1989	1864-1989
North Gower	1860-1968	1863-1870 1893-1968	1861-1969	1861-1969
Onslow, Eardley and Bristol QC	1857-1985	1946-1991	1857-1985	1857-1985
Orleans	1984-1989		1984-1989	1984-1989

Parish	Baptisms	Confirma- tions	Marriages	Burials
Osgoode	1856-1873	1947-1986	1856-1873	1856-1873
Osnabruck	1801-1914 1952-1960	1802-1826 1952-1959	1801-1913 1952-1956	1801-1913 1954
Ottawa (all parishes)	1832-1995	1851-1995	1832-1995	1832-1995
Pakenham	1842-1970	1867-1968	1842-1969	1841-1970
Pembroke	1854-1966	1914-1969	1854-1877 1887-1986	1854-1877 1887-1995
Perth	1819-1962	1857-1980	1819-1897 1910-1981	1819-1980
Petawawa	1882-1908	1883-1904	1882-1906	1882-1907
Plantagenet	1876-1939	1907-1937	1876-1916	1876-1938
Poltimore QC	1886-1993	1890-1906 1913-1932 1957-1981	1886-1993	1886-1993
Port Elmsley	1897-1938	1902-1937	1897-1938	1898-1939
Portage du Fort QC	1856-1900	1965-1985	1856-1993	1856-1993
Renfrew	1868-1891 1900-1905 1943-1957	1867-1889 1901-1904 1943-1960	1868-1891 1938-1973	1868-1891 1943-1960
Richmond	1825-1828 1836-1865 1881-1973	1891-1924 1934-1972	1825-1828 1836-1973	1836-1973
River Desert QC	1884-1972		1884-1972	1884-1972
Russell	1876-1973	1879-1962	1876-1970	1877-1973
Smith's Falls	1849-1978	1863-1966	1849-1987	1849-1979
South Mountain	1865-1932	1898-1945	1865-1927	1865-1947
Stafford and Wilberforce	1877-1884 1925-1955	1895-1901 1925-1955	1862-1864 1877-1884 1925-1955	1877-1884 1925-1955
Stittsville	1961-1975			
Thorne Centre and Charteris QC	1892-1953		1892-1953	1892-1953
Vanier	1899-1962	1899-1914 1924-1951	1897-1972	1899-1951
Vankleek Hill	1869-1962	1899-1934 1939-1962	1870-1962	1870-1962
Wakefield QC	1864-1993	1892-1938	1864-1993	1864-1993
West Gloucester	1877-1884	1877-1884	1877-1884	1877-1884
Williamsburg	1788-1885	1799-1829 1846-1886	1790-1885	1800-1885
Winchester	1892-1952	1892-1945 1967-1981	1892-1943	1892-1945

### Did You Know

From the *Wakefield Kinsman* journal of the Wakefield and District FHS, Vol 3 No 3 April 2000.

The Great Plague of London (1665) was the last major outbreak in England of the Bubonic Plague, which had been recurring frequently, especially in the more populated towns and cities, since the Black Death in 1448 killed nearly half the population. The outbreak in Ackworth was one of the many such during the 17th century, and these can often be identified by the unusually high death rate in a parish, and, frequently by the letter "P" beside the names of the victims. The Doncaster registers, for example, show that 747 people died of plague in 1583. But, especially after 1665, these death clusters could result from epidemics of other infectious diseases, of which cholera, typhoid fever, and smallpox were major killers, as well as the diphtheria and scarlet fever still prevalent into the 1930s. Many in our ancestral families died young. Those who survived into old age must have been tough, and built up a very strong immunity to these killer diseases.

## *The Tide of Emigration to The United States and to the British Colonies*

*[From the CIHS Bulletin, July 2000, extracts from an article printed in the Illustrated London News on Saturday, July 6, 1850. It is a contemporary account of the procedure of Emigration from the Port of Liverpool to the New World and the Colonies.]*

The great tide of emigration flows steadily westward. The principal emigrants are Irish peasants and labourers. It is calculated that at least four out of every five persons who leave the shores of the old country to try their fortunes in the new, are Irish. Since the fatal years of the potato famine and the cholera, the annual numbers of emigrants have gone on increasing, until they have become so great as to suggest the idea, and almost justify the belief, of a gradual depopulation of Ireland. The colonies of Great Britain offer powerful attractions to the great bulk of the English and Scottish emigrants who forsake their native land to make homes in the wilderness. But the Irish emigration flows with full force upon the United States.

Though many of the Irish emigrants are, doubtless, persons of small means, who have been hoarding and saving for years, and living in rags and squalor, in order to amass sufficient money to carry themselves and families across the Atlantic, and to beg their way to the western states, where they may 'squat' or purchase cheap lands, the great bulk appear to be people of the most destitute class, who go to join their friends and relatives previously established in America. Large sums of money reach this country annually from the United States. Through Liverpool houses alone, near upon a million pounds sterling, in small drafts, varying from £2 or £3 to £10 each, are annually forwarded from America, for poor persons in Ireland, to enable them to emigrate; and the passage-money of many thousands, in addition, is paid in New York.

Before the fatal year 1847, the emigration was very considerable; but, since that time, it has very rapidly increased. The following documents, issued on the authority of her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, shows the progressive increase in the number of British subjects who have annually quitted our shores as Emigrants, from 1825 to January 1st 1850.

Year	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1830
N American Colonies	8741	12818	12648	12084	13307	30574	58067
US	5551	7063	14526	12817	15678	24887	23418
Australia and New Zealand	85	903	715	1056	1242	1242	1561
Others	114	116	114	135	204	204	114

Average Annual Emigration from the United Kingdom for the last twenty five years - 91,407

The emigration of the present year bids fair to exceed even the unprecedented large emigration of 1849. This human stream flows principally through the ports of London and Liverpool; as there is but little direct emigration from Scotland or Ireland, in the years 1849, out of the total number of 299,498 emigrants, more than one-half, or 153,902 left

from the port of Liverpool. We learn from a statement in a Liverpool newspaper, that in the months of January, February, March and April of the present year, the total emigration was 50,683 persons; and as these four months include two of the least busy months of the year, it is probable that the numbers during the months of May, June, July, and August, the full emigration season, will be much more considerable, and that the emigration for the year will exceed that for 1849. Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners publish, in the spring of every year, a useful little pamphlet, entitled the Colonization Circular, which contains the names and duties of the Emigration Officers in the ports of the United Kingdom and in the colonies — the cost of passage to the various colonies — a statement of the demand for labour — the rate of wages — the price of provisions in each colony — an explanation of the mode of disposal of Crown lands — the privileges granted to naval and military settlers — the victualing scale on board ships — an abstract of the Passengers Act, and other valuable particulars. The Government, however, gives no information relative to the United States so that its admirable little circular is of comparatively little service to at least one half of the great crowds of emigrants. The majority of emigrants take steerage passage, and go out at the cheapest rate. Out of the 153,902 mentioned above as having left the port of Liverpool in 1849, the number of first and second class cabin passengers was only 4,639.

### **Emigration from Liverpool**

We now proceed to detail the process of emigration, beginning with the arrival of the emigrants. If their passages have not previously been paid for by their kind friends in New York, their first action is to pay their passage-money, and make the best bargain they can with the passenger brokers. The competition in this trade is very great, and fares, accordingly, vary from day to day, and even from hour to hour, being sometimes as high as £5 per passenger in the steerage, and sometimes as low as £3..10s. The walls of Liverpool are thoroughly placarded with the notices of the days of sailing of the various packets, for which many firms act as passenger-brokers, and set forth in large letters the excellent qualities of such well known and favorite packets as the *YORKSHIRE* the *NEW WORLD*, the *ISAAC WEBB*, the *WESTPOINT*, the *ISAAC WRIGHT*, the *LONDON*, the *QUEEN OF THE WEST*, and scores of others.

The average number of steerage passengers that can be accommodated in these fine vessels (which are mostly owned in New York) is 400, but some of them, such as the *Isaac Webb*, can comfortably make room for double that number. After the emigrant has chosen the ship by which he will sail, and perhaps run the gauntlet through scores of designing and unscrupulous 'man catchers' — a class of persons who gets a commission from the passenger-brokers for each emigrant that they bring to the office — his next duty is to present

himself at the:

### Medical Inspector's Office

By the terms of the *New Passenger Act, 12 and 13 Vict-c.33*, no passenger-ship is allowed to proceed until a medical practitioner appointed by the emigration office at the port shall have inspected the medicine-chest and passengers, and certified that the medicines etc are sufficient, and that the passengers are free from contagious disease.

The master, owner, or charterer of the ship is bound to pay the medical inspector the sum of £1 sterling for every 100 persons thus inspected. When the emigrant and his family have undergone this process, Their passage-ticket is stamped, and they have nothing further to do, until they go on board, but to make their own private arrangements and provide themselves with the outfits, or with such articles of luxury or necessity as they may desire over and above the ship's allowance. All persons who may be discovered to be affected with any infectious disease, either at the original port of embarkation or at any port in the United Kingdom into which the vessel may subsequently put, are to be re-landed, with those members of their families, if any, who may be dependent upon them, or unwilling to be separated from them, together with their clothes and effects. Passengers re-landed are entitled to receive back their passage-money, which may be recovered from the party to whom it was paid, or from the owner, charterer, or master of the ship, by summary process, before two or more justices of the peace.

### The Embarkation

The scene at the Waterloo dock, at Liverpool, where all the American sailing packets are stationed, is at all times a very busy one, but, on the morning of departure of a large ship, with a full complement of emigrants, it is particularly exciting and interesting. The passengers have undergone inspection, and many of them have taken up their quarters on board for twenty-four hours previously, as they are entitled to do by terms of the act of Parliament. Many of them bring, in addition to the boxes and trunks containing their worldly wealth, considerable quantities of provisions, although it must be confessed that the scale fixed by the government to be supplied to them by the ship is sufficiently liberal to keep in health and comfort all among them, who, in the course of their ordinary life, were not accustomed to animal food. The following is the scale, in addition to any provisions which the passengers may themselves bring: 2½ lbs of bread or biscuit (not inferior to navy biscuit); 1lb Wheaten flour; 5 lbs Oatmeal; 2 lbs Rice; 2 oz tea; ½ lb sugar; ½ lb molasses per week. To be issued in advance, and not less often than twice a week. Also; 3 quarts of water daily. Five lbs of good potatoes may, at the option of the master, be substituted for 1 lb of oatmeal or rice, and in sailing ships from Liverpool, or from Irish or Scottish ports, oatmeal may be substituted, in equal quantities, for the whole or any part of the issues of rice. Vessels carrying as many as 100 passengers must be provided with a seafaring person to act as passenger's cook, and also with a proper cooking apparatus. A convenient place must be set apart on deck for cooking, and a proper supply of fuel shipped for the voyage. The whole to be subject to the approval of the emigration officer.

### Dancing Between Decks

The scenes that occur between the decks on the day before

the sailing of a packet, and during the time that a ship may be unavoidably detained in dock, are not generally of a character to impress the spectator with the idea of any great or overwhelming grief on the part of the emigrants at leaving the old country. On the contrary, all is bustle, excitement, and merriment. The scene of a party of emigrants, male and female, dancing between decks — to the music of the violin — played for their amusement, by some of their fellow passengers, is not a rare one.

Sometimes a passenger is skillful upon the Irish Bagpipe, and his services are freely asked and freely given for the gratification of his countrymen and countrywomen — not simply while in dock, but, according to the reports of captains and others during the whole voyage. Any person who can play the violin, the flute, the pipe, or any other instrument, becomes of interest and importance to the passengers, and is kept in constant requisition for their amusement. The youngest child and the oldest man on the ship are alike interested, and gray-headed men and women are frequently to be seen dancing with as much delight, if not with as much vigour, as if seventeen, not seventy, was the number that would most nearly express their age. But, as the hour of departure draws nigh, the music ceases. Too many fresh arrivals take place every moment, and the docks become too much encumbered with luggage to admit of the amusement. Although notice of the day and hour of departure may have been given for weeks previously, there are a large class of persons (not confined to emigrants as it may be observed *en passant*) who never will be punctual, and who seem to make it a point of duty and conscience to postpone everything to the last moment, and to enjoy the excitement of being within a few moments of losing their passage. These may be seen arriving in flushed and panting detachments, driving donkey carts laden with their worldly stores to the gangway at the ship's side. It often happens that the gangway has been removed before their arrival, in which case their only chance is to wait until the ship reaches the dock-gate, when their boxes, bails, barrels and bundles are actually pitched into the ship, and men and women and children have to scramble among the rigging, amid a-screaming, a-swearing, and a-shouting perfectly alarming to listen to. Not infrequently a box or barrel falls overboard, and sometimes a man or woman suffers the same fate but is readily re-saved by men in a small boat, that follows in the wake of the ship for this purpose, until she has finally cleared the dock.

### The Departure

There are usually a large number of spectators at the dock-gates to witness the final departure of the noble ship, with its large freight of human beings. It is an interesting and impressive sight; and the most callous and indifferent can scarcely fail, at such a moment, to form cordial wishes for the pleasant voyage and safe arrival of the emigrants, and for their future prosperity in their new home. As the ship is towed out, hats are raised, handkerchiefs are waved, and a loud and long-continued shout of farewell is raised from the shore, and cordially responded to from the ship. It is then, if at any time, that the eyes of the emigrants begin to moisten with regret at the thought that they are looking for the last time at the old country which, although, in all probability, associated principally with the remembrance of sorrow and suffering, of semi-starvation, and a constant battle for the

merest crust necessary to support existence is, nevertheless, the country of their fathers, the country of their childhood, and consecrated in their hearts by many a token. The last look, if known to be the last, is always sorrowful, and refuses, in most instances, to see the wrong and the suffering, the error and the misery, which may have impelled the one who takes it, to venture from the old into the new, from the tried to the untried path, and to recommence existence under new auspices, and with new and totally different prospects.

*Farewell, England!*

*Blessings on thee -*

*Stem and niggard as thou art*

*Harshly, mother thou hast used me.*

*And my bread thou hast refused me*

*But 'tis agony to part:*

— is doubtless the feeling uppermost in the mind of many thousands of the poorer class of English emigrants at the moment when the cheers of the spectators and of their friends on the shore proclaim the instant of departure from the land of their birth. Even in the case of the Irish emigrants, a similar feeling, though possibly less intense can scarcely fail to be excited. Little time, however, is left to them to indulge in these reflections. The ship is generally towed by a steam-tug five or ten miles down the Mersey, and during the time in traversing these ten miles, two very important ceremonies have to be gone through: the first is 'the Search for Stowaways' and the second is the 'Roll-call of the Passengers.'

### **The Search for Stowaways**

The practice of 'stowing away,' or hiding aboard a vessel until after the passenger tickets have been collected, in order to procure, by this fraudulent means, a free passage across the Atlantic, is stated to be very common to ships leaving London and Liverpool for the United States. The 'Stowaways' are sometimes brought on board concealed in trunks or chests, with air-holes to prevent suffocation. Sometimes they are brought in barrels, packed up to their chins in salt, or biscuits, or other provisions, to the imminent hazard of their lives. At other times they take the chance of hiding about the ship, under the bedding amid the confused luggage of other passengers, and in all sorts of dark nooks and corners between decks. Hence, it is becoming expedient to make a thorough search of the vessel before the seam-tug has left her, in order that, if any of these unhappy intruders be discovered, they may be taken back to port and brought before the Magistrate, to be punished for the fraud which they have attempted. As many as a dozen stowaways have sometimes been discovered in one ship, and cases have occurred, though not frequently, of men, women and young boys having been taken dead out of the barrels or chests in which they concealed themselves, to avoid payment of £3 or £4 passage money. When the ship is fairly out, the search for stowaways is ordered. All passengers are summoned upon the Quarterdeck, and there detained until the search has been completed in every part of the ship. The Captain, Mate, or other Officer, attended by the clerk of the passenger broker, and as many of the crew as may be necessary for the purpose, proceed below, bearing unmasked lanterns or candles, and armed with long poles, hammers, chisels, etc that they may break open suspicious looking chests and barrels.

Occasionally, the pole is said to be tipped with a sharp nail, to aid the process of discovery in dark nooks; and sometimes the man armed with the hammer hammers the bed-clothes, in order that if there be a concealed head underneath, the owner may make that fact known, and thus avoid a repetition of the blows. If a stowaway be concealed in a barrel, it is to be presumed that he had been placed with his head uppermost, and the searchers, upon this hint, whenever they have a suspicion, deliberately proceed to turn the barrel bottom upward — a process which never fails, after a short time, if the suspicion be well — founded, to elicit an unmistakable cry for release. Although this search is invariably made with the utmost care, it is not always effectual in discovering the delinquent; and instances have occurred in which no less than eight, ten or even a larger number, including both men and women, have made their appearance after the vessel has been two or three days at sea. Some captains used to make it a rule to behave with great severity, if not cruelty, to these unfortunates; and instances are related of their having caused them to be tarred and feathered, or to walk the decks through cold nights with nothing on but their shirts, but this inhumanity does not now appear to be practiced. As there is a great deal of dirty work that must be done on ship-board, the stowaways are oppressed into that service, and compelled to make themselves useful, if not agreeable. They are forced, to work their passage out, and the most unpleasant jobs are imposed upon them. After the search for them in every corner of the ship, the next ceremony is commenced.

### **Roll-Call**

This is one that occupies a considerable space of time, especially in a large ship, containing seven or eight hundred emigrants. The passengers — those in the state cabin excepted — being all assembled upon the Quarterdeck, the clerk of the passenger-broker, accompanied by the ship's surgeon, and aided in the preservation of order by the crew, proceeds to call for the tickets. The clerk or man in authority, usually stands upon the rail, or other convenient elevation on the Quarterdeck, so that he may be enabled to see over the heads of the whole assemblage — usually a very motley one — comprising people of all ages, from seven weeks to seventy years. A double purpose is answered by the roll-call the verification of the passenger-list, and the medical inspection of the emigrants, on behalf of the captain and owners. The previous inspection on the part of the government was to prevent the risk of contagious disease on board. The inspection on the part of the owners is for a different object. The ship has to pay a poll-tax of \$1.50 per passenger to the State of New York, and if any of the poor emigrants are helpless and deformed persons, the owners are fined in the sum of \$75 for bringing them, and are compelled to enter in a bond to the city of New York that they will not become a burden on the public. To obviate this risk, the medical officer of the ship passes them under inspection; and if there be a pauper cripple among the number who cannot give security that he has friends in America to take charge of him on arrival and provide for him afterwards, the captain may refuse to take him. The business of verification and inspection generally occupies from two to four hours, according to the number of emigrants on board and during its progress, some noteworthy incidents occasionally arise. Sometimes an Irishman, with a wife and eight or ten children,

who may have only paid a deposit of his passage-money, attempts to evade the payment of the balance, by pleading that he has not a farthing left in the world, and trusting that the ship will rather take him to New York for the sum already paid, than incur the trouble of putting him onshore again with his family. Sometimes a woman may have included in her passage-ticket an infant at the breast, and may be seen, when her name is called, panting under the weight of a boy of eight or nine years of age, whom she is holding to her bosom as if he were really a suckling. Sometimes a youth of nineteen, strong and as big as a man, has been entered as under twelve, in order to get across to America for half the fare of an adult and sometimes a whole family are without any tickets, and have come onboard in the hope that, amid the confusion which they imagine will be attendant upon the congregation of so many hundred people on a ship, they may manage to evade notice, and slip down unperceived amid those whose documents are found 'en regle.' These cases, as they occur, are placed on one side, and those who have duly paid their passage money, and produced their ticket, are allowed to pass down and take possession of their berths. Those who have not paid, either in whole or in part and are either unable or unwilling to satisfy the claim against them, are then transferred on board the tug, with bag and baggage, to be re-

conveyed to port. Those who have money, and have attempted fraud, generally contrive, after many lamentations about their extreme poverty, to produce the necessary funds, which, in the shape of golden sovereigns are not infrequently found to be safely stitched amid the rags of petticoats, coats, and unmentionable garments. Those who have really no money, and who cannot manage to appeal to the sympathy of the crowd for a small subscription to help them to the New World, must resign themselves to their fate, and remain in the poverty from which they seek to free themselves, until they are able to raise the small sum necessary for their emancipation. The stowaways, if any, are ordered to be taken before the magistrate; and all strangers and interlopers being safely placed in the tug, the emigrant ship is left to herself. May all prosperity attend her living freight!

*Far Away - oh far away —  
We seek a world o'er the ocean spray!  
We seek a land across the sea,  
Where bread is plenty and men are free,  
The sails are set, the breezes swell —  
England, our country, farewell! Farewell!*

## *Gleanings from the National Archives of Canada*

MARY M NASH

*[The eleventh 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.]*

*[Author's Note: This contribution and the next few will have an Alberta or early Western Canadian theme, due to a personal interest of the author.]*

**Casey 1-4029. Notes and sketches collected from a voyage in the North-West by a Sister of Charity of Montreal for the furtherance of a charitable object. Montreal: F. Callahan, Book and job printer, 35 St. John Street, 1875. 23 pg.**

This publication takes the form of a report to benefactors and sponsors of the work of the Sisters of Charity. Pleas for funds are plentiful throughout the report. The sister started off on 24 April 1871 from the Motherhouse in Montreal to travel by train to St. Boniface where she arrived on May 12. She visited the Vicarial house there which was founded in 1844. Some native sisters were already working there. She then proceeded on 16 June to the missions at Isle à la Crosse, Lac La Biche and St. Albert. She arrived at Isle à la Crosse on August 26, the railroad had not reached there yet. She describes the natives here to be indifferent to education and that there are language problems. The nuns here carry out house to house visits to the sick and care for orphans, which are often foisted on the nuns by relatives. Smallpox is a problem here at this time. She pleads for funds in order to do more to help these people and indicates that two things are missing, resources and lodgings but the factors of the Hudson's Bay Co at Fort Edmonton are mentioned as having been a big help. She mentions the McKenzie River, a mission in the far north and mentions that there are plans to open a

new one at Athabaska.

Winter travel is discussed as she talks about traveling in November 1872 and arriving in 10 days from Lac La Biche to St. Albert. She traveled by dog sled and slept in the open under buffalo robes. She stayed 4 months at St. Albert returning to Red River by cart. On 3 May she went back to St. Boniface and on 18 May found herself on the Saskatchewan River. She left St. Boniface on 29 June and arrived in Montreal on 8 July. The report ends with yet another eloquent plea for funds to help the poor natives and includes a list of missions established in the North West.

**Casey 1-3832. Our Great West, a lecture delivered under the auspices of the YMCA of Christ Church Cathedral on the evening of 27 Feb. 1873 by Thomas White Jr. Montreal: published by Dawson Bros.**

The 10th resolution of the Terms of Union states in part: .. "Columbia and Vancouver shall be administered ... as an acquisition of the West". In his lecture the author goes directly from Upper Canada to Vancouver BC in his description of the country. The part missed was Rupert's Land and the North West Territories (after 1905, Alberta and Saskatchewan), a land area of more than 2 million square miles or more than 1 billion acres. Of these, 76 million acres were believed to be prairie lands, 300 million acres were

timberland, 600 million acres said to be suitable for growing of barley, potatoes and grasses and lastly there were believed to be 400 million acres of rocks.

The lecturer pleads for settlement of this "fertile belt" mentioning that in the Red River district the yield of wheat is 40 bushels per acre. The territory is described in terms of potential wealth, the coming of the railroad and its good period of cultivation, from April to October. The Saskatchewan River, which flows through the territory, is suitable for navigation and BC is seen as the land of golden promise, with favorable temperatures in Victoria, comparable to those of Nantes and La Rochelle in France. For the railroad, several passes were explored including the Yellowhead and Peace River.

In the last part of his lecture the speaker concentrates on an extensive description of British Columbia which became a colony in 1858 and first aroused interest because of the discovery of gold there. From 1858 to 1870, gold accounted for an export value of \$21.25 million. The population included 15,000 whites of a total population of 60,000 including natives and Chinese. The naval yard at Esquimaux is also mentioned. Grains are produced on the Island, which also has a substantial hop crop. The speaker divides the mainland into 3 parts. The Lower District (now considered the Lower Mainland?) he describes as thickly wooded, the central area has a drier climate and the area from Alexandria to the mountains is again wooded. He again mentions the gold fields and other minerals such as copper, silver and coal. He is very enthusiastic about the prospects of the future for British Columbia and emphasizes that Canada must extend to the Pacific in order to protect national integrity and

territorial security. He feels Canada must protect against a US takeover since half of the US is useless for agricultural purposes and there is great migration to the Western states. In a discussion on migration and intermigration he mentions at between 1840 and 1870 the increase in population of 37 states of the US was 130% but in comparison 8 western states had a population increase of 500%.

*Casey 2-1899. Manitoba and the Canadian North-West. A reprint of 2 letters from The Times of Jan. 30 and 31, 1894. London: Printed and published by George Edward Wright, The Times Office, Printing House Square. 21 p.* The North-West -1. In 1891 there were 22-23 million bushels of wheat produced in the North-West. The author discusses mixed farming and the railway in relation to wheat production. Farmers are getting little for their labours and having to pay a lot for supplies. The risk from frost is no greater than that of drought in Australia or wet in the UK.

The second letter describes landscape other than the prairies, that is, the area between Calgary and Edmonton and Regina and Prince Albert. The author explains that the sending of chilled beef from Calgary eastwards, constitutes the chief source of UK meat supply. He describes the growth of Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Calgary due to the railroad but a larger population is still needed. He feels that the North-West is not suitable for those of Italian or other Latin races and that the upper class of UK residents "remittance men," sent to the territory, are not generally a success. US immigrants who are land hungry are also coming, particularly Mormons from Utah. ■

---

## *Irish Resources at the Family History Library*

KYLE BETIT, Kjbslc@aol.com

*[This article originally appeared in the Global Gazette at their web site: <<http://GlobalGazette.net>> and is reprinted here with their permission.]*

*[Kyle J. Betit is a professional genealogist, lecturer and author residing in Salt Lake City, Utah. With Dwight Radford, he is co-editor of The Irish At Home and Abroad journal and co-author of Ireland: A Genealogical Guide. Kyle makes frequent trips to Ireland and throughout the United States and Canada to conduct research for clients and give lectures. He studied biology and chemistry at Dartmouth College and holds a bachelor of science degree in biology from the University of Utah. He is involved in the application of genealogy research to medical genetics studies at the Universities of Utah and Vermont.]*

One of the readers of this column wrote to me by e-mail to ask about the Internet address of the National Library of Ireland (NLI) published in the last edition of this column, because my reader wanted to access some Catholic parish registers from County Galway. Well, it turns out that you don't have to go to the NLI to search those registers; they're available on microfilm right here in North America. How can I be writing a column on Irish research living in Salt Lake City? How have we published a journal on Irish research for six years as well as a research guide to Irish record sources? The answer lies largely with the Family History Library.

In most places around the world you have access to many Irish records in your own town (or close by) just by

ordering them on microfilm from the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. The library is operated by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (the Mormons). The church's Genealogical Society of Utah has microfilmed records from many repositories in Ireland as well as collected many books and periodicals about Irish genealogy which are deposited in the Family History Library. The Mormons also have satellite centres in many of their churches around the world, called Family History Centres, where you can order in the microfilm held in Salt Lake City. The library houses the largest collection of Irish records outside of Ireland itself.

From one perspective doing Irish research is easier in Salt Lake City than it is in Ireland itself. That is because the

Mormons have microfilm at the Family History Library from multiple repositories in Ireland: the Genealogical Office, the General Register Office, the National Archives of Ireland, the National Library of Ireland, and the Registry of Deeds, all in Dublin; the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland in Belfast; Irish county libraries and other repositories. Many records of Irish people held at the Public Record Office at Kew, Surrey, England are also on microfilm at the FHL. In Salt Lake City all of the microfilm is on one floor of one building. In Dublin, you might have to visit five or more repositories to get a similar range of records.

**Freeholders Registers as an Example.** Consider one record type as an example: Freeholders Registers. A freeholder held his property either in fee, which means outright ownership, or by a lease for a life or lives (such as the term of his life or the term of three lives named in the lease). Forty-shilling freeholders had the vote in Ireland until 1829, including Roman Catholics beginning in 1793. For an article in the final issue of our journal, *The Irish At Home and Abroad* [volume 6, number 4, 4th Quarter 1999] I compiled a 15-page table of freeholders, freemen, and voters records for the various counties, cities and boroughs in Ireland. It can be seen from the table that freeholders registers from several Irish repositories are available at the FHL, including the Armagh County Museum, the Genealogical Office, the Longford/Westmeath Library, and the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. The FHL also has copies of many old histories with freeholders lists in them; these are noted in the Freeholders lists in each county's volume in Smith's *Inventory of Genealogical Sources: Ireland*, a source compiled under the direction of Frank Smith which breaks down large microfilm collections and published books and journals at the FHL, so that the researcher can tell by county and subject what relevant material is in them. The FHL collection of periodicals containing freeholders lists is also large.

**LDS Family History Centres.** The FHL has branches called Family History Centres (FHCs) throughout the world. Much of the microfilm (and some of the microfiche) collections of the FHL can be ordered through any Family History Centre. Addresses of Family History Centres worldwide may be found on the Family Search web site <<http://www.familysearch.org>>.

**Major collections of Irish records at the FHL include:**

1. Cemetery Records Many published volumes of tombstone transcripts. Microfilm of the Mount Jerome Cemetery registers (Dublin City).
- ◆ Censuses and Census Substitutes The 1901 and 1911 censuses of Ireland. Census fragments, nineteenth century. Many census substitutes from the 1600s-1800s.
- ◆ Church Records Microfilm of church registers from about 1/3 of the Catholic parishes in Ireland; Quaker registers of births, marriages and deaths for all of Ireland.
- ◆ Civil Registration Microfilm copies of indexes to Irish civil registration from 1845 through 1958. Also copies of many of the original registers of birth, marriage and death, although there are gaps in the collection.
- ◆ Directories Country-wide and local town directories are

available as books and/or on microfilm. Significant series of directories for Belfast and Dublin are included.

- ◆ Estate Records Relatively few are available, but some have been filmed at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, Belfast.
- ◆ Genealogies Most of the manuscripts of the Genealogical Office, Dublin, are available on microfilm.
- ◆ Inventories and Catalogues Descriptive catalogues of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, Belfast. Kew Lists for the Public Record Office in England. Many genealogical guides and inventories.
- ◆ Land Records Records of the Registry of Deeds from 1708-1929, along with indexes by the name of grantor and by the locality (such as townland), are available on microfilm from the FHL.
- ◆ Military Records Many British Army, Irish militia and yeomanry records microfilmed at the Public Record Office in England.
- ◆ Occupational Records Guild records for Dublin City and other cities. Royal Irish Constabulary records and indexes.
- ◆ Place Names Indexes to towns and townlands in Ireland, 1851, 1871, 1901.
- ◆ Reference Material Most Irish genealogy reference works and Irish county genealogy guides are available.
- ◆ Taxation Records Tithe Applotment Books (1823-1837). Griffith's Primary Valuation (1847-1864). Griffith's Revision Lists for Republic of Ireland counties.
- ◆ Wills and Administrations Indexes to pre-1858 records by diocese. Records and indexes by probate registry for post-1858 period.

**Accessing the FHL Irish Collection.** You will often find that trying to use the computerized (or microfiche) Family History Library Catalogue is a frustrating and unsuccessful way of trying to access some of the FHL Irish records. One problem is that there are so many administrative jurisdictions (counties, civil parishes, ecclesiastical parishes, baronies, poor law unions, towns, townlands, etc.) in Ireland under which records could be catalogued. It is often easier to use the following recommended finding aids:

1. Smith's *Inventory of Genealogical Sources: Ireland*, by Frank Smith, arranged by county (Salt Lake City, UT: Corporation of the President, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1994).
2. Finding aids (books) prepared on specific record types by the library staff, such as *Register of Ireland General Registry Office Births, Marriages, and Deaths 1845-1959* (Salt Lake City: Genealogical Library, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1978).
3. Kyle J. Betit and Dwight A. Radford's work *Ireland: A Genealogical Guide* (Salt Lake City: *The Irish At Home and Abroad*, 1998) lists many FHL microfilm numbers.

**There Are Limits to the Collection.** Of course, the FHL doesn't have everything from Ireland by any means. For example, very few Church of Ireland, Presbyterian, Methodist or other non-conformist church records are at the FHL. The FHL also has very few newspapers from Ireland. Many manuscript valuation records, freeholders lists, and estate papers are only available over in Ireland. So this leave



plenty of room for you to go to Ireland to continue your research. But there's no need to go to Ireland unprepared: Do what work is possible through the FHL before going to research in Ireland. You will encounter less waiting time and less cost for reproductions at the FHL than at Irish repositories.

By the way, the Family History Library and its

collections are open to the public free of charge, six days a week, regardless of a researcher's religious background (no questions are ever asked), and the FHL Catalogue itself is now available on the Internet at the LDS Church's Family Search web site: <<http://www.familysearch.org>>.

Thank you Family History Library and Genealogical Society of Utah!!! (I've always wanted to say that.) ©

*[A note from the author: I make frequent trips to Ireland to conduct on-site research for clients. Archives and libraries in both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland are visited to examine records such as those mentioned above in Dublin repositories. These include church registers, Griffith's Valuation manuscript materials, voters and freeholders records, wills, and estate papers. Visits are made to townlands and towns of origin, photographs taken of the ancestral home site and landmarks, and interviews conducted with residents and relatives. For information about being included in my upcoming June 2000 research trip, please e-mail me at [kgbsk@aol.com](mailto:kgbsk@aol.com). (editor's note: because of the expense of flights, hotels, meals etc, Kyle's fee for research done in Ireland is 450.00/day US\$)]*

#### TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES COLUMNS

### Your Publishing — John Townesend #8

*[Editor's Note: The objective of this continuing series is to assist the Reader to produce a professional-quality self-published computer-generated, hard-copy manuscript ready for the printer; and to then market and distribute the resulting book. This is Number 8 of the series, which commenced in the Fall, 1998 Edition of Anglo-Celtic Roots.]*

#### 4. Preparing Your Book.

There are four main parts to any book: the *cover*; the *front matter*; the *main text*; and the *back matter*. Last quarter we considered the cover, and now it's time to start to overview the front matter.

First comes the inside of the front cover, on the left. If you had a cover image involving the family—say a group picture—you could reproduce this bottom left, and provide details on the various people.

Then comes the *Title Page*, on the right. The text is generally centred vertically and horizontally. You can be creative here with your fonts, although it will add cohesion to the book to be compatible with the standards you developed earlier. The Title Page contains your title, any sub-title, the names of author(s) or editor(s), the name of the publisher and where and when published. It will not contain headers, footers or page numbering.

On the reverse (left) side of the Title Page is the *Copyright page*. This contains the copyright symbol (©) with information on who holds the copyright—it might be you or your publisher. You can say "All Rights Reserved", which will (or should) bring to your attention any further intended use of your book's contents by others. For they should come to you to get permission. As, indeed, you should have in using material drawn from other sources. You may find your material's use by others interesting to know about, and it is useful to check on accuracy too.

Publishing information—publisher's name, street address, email address, website, date, and number of printing etc.—is also indicated. This is important because readers might wish to write in to order additional copies.

And then there are two essential elements to the title page with which you will need to work in concert with the National Library of Canada to develop—the *International Standard Book Number (ISBN)* and the *Canadian Cataloguing in Publications Data (CIP)*.

The ISBN is the first universal book numbering system in the world., and the National Library is Canada's ISBN

Agency, providing unique identification for all books published in Canada, and thereby improving exchange of information about books as a service to all parts of the book trade. So if you want your book to be recognized in bibliographies, catalogued by libraries, carried on bookstore inventory and so on, getting your ISBN is essential.

The ISBN is a ten digit, always preceded by the letters ISBN. Once an ISBN is assigned to a title, it cannot be re-assigned, even if the title is out of print. This is because while it is an order fulfilment tool, it is also using extensively in cataloguing.

If your book is hardcover, the ISBN should be printed on the Copyright page. It should also appear at the right foot of the outside back cover and at the right foot of the back of a jacket. If your book is paperback, in addition to the foregoing, the ISBN should appear on the spine of the book.

To obtain an ISBN for your book, contact: Canadian ISBN Agency, National Library of Canada, Ottawa, ON K1A 0N4. Telephone (819) 994-6872. Fax (819) 997-7517. Email: [isbn@nlc.bnc.ca](mailto:isbn@nlc.bnc.ca)

The second item on the Copyright page involving the National Library of Canada is the Cataloguing in Publication (CIP) block. When you have your ISBN number, request the National Library, as above, to send you a copy of its *Cataloguing in Publication Information* form. This will enable you to send the National Library the information it needs to compile and send to you the CIP information to be included in your book.

To compile the CIP information, the National Library needs to be able to get a good sense of your book. So it will need a copy of the Title page, Introduction, Table of

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

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

Contents and any other descriptive information available. Since these are among the last parts of a book to be compiled, this means that obtaining your CIP information may entail some delay in finalizing your camera-ready. Indeed, the Copyright page may be the final piece of the jigsaw. The National Library is well aware of all this, and has proved very helpful in speeding things along just as fast as possible.

The Cataloguing in Publication Information form requires, in addition to the ISBN, the following types of information: Publisher details; In-house Editor; Author(s) names; Title and Subtitle; Edition details, if applicable; whether Bilingual; Projected publication date; Type of work; Primary subjects; and last, to whom the CIP Entry is to be mailed. When it arrives, you'll see that it contains the type of

descriptive information you are accustomed to seeing on Copyright pages, including the Library of Congress and Dewey System cataloguing numbers.

Opposite the Copyright page, on the right, is your *Dedication page*, although this is optional. The Dedication itself is usually placed in the top-third of the page, centred. This is another opportunity to be creative with your fonts, if you wish. Dedication page has no header, footer, or numbering. The reverse of the Dedication page is kept blank.

The Acknowledgments page is on the right, and again blank on the back. Since each additional page is also extra expense, you decide to put your "thank-yous" in the Preface later. If you do have an Acknowledgments page, it also has no header, footer or numbering.

We'll continue with the front matter next quarter

### **The Printed Page**—Marilyn Thomson

**The Historical Society of Ottawa - Bytown Pamphlet Series No 63 - ISSN No 0823-5457, ISBN No 0-920960 76-6** by Jadranka Bacic, winner of the 1998 Col By Prize for her paper on *The Influenza Epidemic of 1918 in Ottawa*. This interesting pamphlet is the 5th of the series to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Historical Society of Ottawa and gives a detailed account of this plague and its devastating results in the city of Ottawa and the country. As well in this *Bytown Pamphlet Series No 64 - ISSN No 0823-5457, ISBN No 77-4* by Steven Artelle, PhD student specializing in Canadian Literature, *The Last Days of Archibald Lampman, Canadian Poet 1861-1899*. This pamphlet is the last in the series celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Historical Society of Ottawa and gives a short history of the life and death of Ottawa poet Archibald Lampman.

**Family History News and Digest - The Official Journal of the Federation of Family History Societies, Vol 12, No 3, April 2000. Basic Facts About Using Education Records** by Colin Chapman. *FFHS 1999..A5, 16 ppp/back..ISBN 1-86006-106-0.£1.95 inc. UK p & p, £2.25 incl. O/S surface, £2.85 inc. O/S air* as reported and recommended by Paul Gaskell. This new addition to the well-known *Basic Facts* series contains a great deal of background information relating not only to mainstream education provided by schools, colleges and universities but also to other organizations that took a leading role in providing education such as trade guilds and Sunday schools. Further detailed information can be found regarding education records pertaining to the Jewish Historical Society, Catholic Record Society, the Wesleyan Committee of Education Records and the Church of England Records Centre.

Also reported in the above Journal: *Coroner's Records in England and Wales* by Jeremy Gibson and Colin Rogers. *FFHS 2000 (second ed updated) 48 pp A5 glossy p/back, ISBN 1-86006-049-8, £3.50*. A reprint of the 1997 edition with a number of minor amendments.

**Second Stages in Researching Welsh Ancestry** by John and Sheila Rowlands. *Joint publication FPHS and Department of Continuing Education, University of Wales, Aberystwyth, 1999.348 pp, A5 thick p/back. ISBN 1-86006-066-8. 16.45 pounds incl UK p & p, £17.15 O/S*

*surface or £19.70 O/S air*. Tom Woods reports "a veritable gold mine of information!...In Welsh research it is very important to have some understanding of the social, cultural, religious and economic background of the communities where people lived and this book hardly leaves any of these 'stones' unturned. A really well produced Welsh reference book with many drawings, maps and photos. It should be compulsory reading for all with ancestry in the Principality."

**My Ancestors were Methodists: How Can I Find Out More About Them** by Rev William Leary. *SOG (3rd edition) 1999, 115 pp, A5 Glossy cover, ISBN 1-85951-403-0, £4.95 from bookstalls*. This very useful book covers a wide range from how to find Methodist ancestors including local material, national material, published connectional material and details of Methodist archives, Methodist Registers at the Public Record Office and the Methodist Registers at the SOG. "A must for those family historians who had Methodist ancestors."

**Dictionary of Old Trades and Occupations** by Colin Waters. *Countryside Books, Highfield House, 2 Highfield Ave, Newbury, Berkshire, RG 14 5DS, 1999.254 pp, A5 glossy p/back ISBN 1-85306-601-x. Cover price £9.95. Available from FFHS Publications*. "Do you have an orrice weaver, sheldrake, crimp, chingler, scavelman or a long song woman on your family tree? Many obscure names for occupations crop up as you delve into documents, some of them are now totally obsolete. This reference book is essential to any researcher's library, apart from which it is also a very good read," says Susan Lumas.

**BIGWILL - Vol 7, No 2. April - May 2000. Burke's Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies of England, Ireland and Scotland** by John Burke and John Bernard Burke. *2nd edition 1841, reprinted 1999 by Clearfield Company, 200 E Eager Street, Baltimore MD 21202.648 pp Soft-cover, \$47.50 plus \$3.50 p & h. reviewed by Paul Milner*. "King James I instituted the Order of the Baronet in 1611. Between 1611 and the writing of this book in 1841, nearly 1000 Baronetcies became extinct or dormant. This book presents in alphabetical order of the Baronet information on the family lines up to the time of the extinction of the royal patent.

The lineage begins with the first known representative and continues through the generations with information on births, marriages and deaths. Additional biographical

information is added when known. Mr Milner reports; "women are often given scant treatment in this volume."

**NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY**, Vol 88, No 1, March 2000. The feature article *Genealogical Research in Rhode Island* by Maureen Taylor. Mrs. Taylor is an author, lecturer and former president of the Rhode Island Genealogical Society. "Beginning as an unpromising collection of outcasts, malcontents, squatters and dissenters, followed by a century and a half of internal dissension and external hostility, Rhode Island emerged as a special place." A fascinating and informative article recounting the history of this place from 1636 to the present, including the genealogy and history of Rhode Island's large French Canadian population (The American French Genealogical Society, 78 Earl Street, Woonsocket, RI 02895. <www.afgs.org>.)

**THE ANCESTRAL SEARCHER - The Heraldry and Genealogical Society of Canberra, Inc.** Vol 23, No 2 - June 2000. *The Records and Badges of Every Regiment and Corps in the British Army* by Henry M Chichester and George Burges-Short. Book review by Michael D'Arch FHGSC. "This fantastic edition is a gem and a mine of information for family historians. First published in 1895, the second edition was published in 1900. This book would be a valuable source of information for those looking for details of the British Army in Queen Victoria's reign. It has 24 colour plates and 240 excellent illustrations of badges and incorporates lists of all Regiment's titles as they were in 1895

### Family History Events — Marilyn Thomson

Nov. 4, 2000 - *Livonia, Michigan. Putting it in Print: Writing and Publishing your Family History.* Contact the Western Wayne County Genealogical Society, Delphine Goodwin, 29578 Westfield, Livonia, MI 48150, for details.

### Sources — Linnéa June Adam

1. If you think there's a chance that the elusive 19C British family member that disappeared from UK records might have gone to Australia you can check the Web site of the Public Record Office, Victoria for the *Immigration to Victoria 1852-1879 Index to Inward Passenger Lists, British and Foreign Ports* at <<http://www.prov.vic.gov.au>>. This new searchable database lists unassisted passengers and gives full name, title, age, arrival date, ship name and fiche references to the relevant passenger list.
2. The Scottish Association of Family History Societies has set up its own Web site at <<http://www.safhs.org.uk>>. The new e-mail address is <[scots@safhs.org.uk](mailto:scots@safhs.org.uk)>.
3. Here is good news for some researchers. Two parish registers, thought to have been lost forever, have been restored to record offices. The register for Sandhurst in Berkshire covering the years 1696-1812 has been restored with new conservation techniques by the Berkshire Record Office. The second register, for Otterbourne in Hampshire 1747-1812 and missing for some years, has been found and is in the Hampshire Record Office.
4. You can now download some blank research forms and

and formerly. Also included are the names and full titles of Territorial Regiments in order of precedence and details of the Royal Marines (Artillery and Light Infantry), the West India Regiment, the Hong Kong Regiment and disbanded Cavalry regiments. There is also information on the Department of the Army, eg Chaplains, Army Ordnance, Army Pay, Army Veterinary and Army Medical Service."

**The Sash Canada Wore: A Historical Geography of the Orange Order in Canada**, by Cecil J. Houston and William J. Smith. Reprinted by *Global Heritage Press, 13 Charles Street, Suite 102, Milton ON L9T 2G5. 1980, 1999. Xii 215 pp Illustrations, index, maps. Hardcover \$34.95* reviewed by Paul Milner, Park Ridge, Illinois. "This book traces the fraternal organization from its birth in 1795 in rural Ulster to when it became a major social and political force in the colonies of British North America, now Canada. As a result of media focus, the Orange Order is viewed as strongly anti-Catholic but the book gives a very different impression portraying a politico-religious society which defended Protestantism, urged loyalty to the British monarch and promoted the maintenance of Canada's constitutional arrangements with Britain. It is estimated that one in three Canadian men belonged. The impact was great, especially on communities in remote areas where it met many social needs. This book describes the rise of the Order in the 19th century and its gradual demise in the 1970s. It provides good social and historical information about an organization that impacted the lives of many Canadian families." ■

Jan. 14-20, 2001 - 2001 NGS. *Research Trip to Salt Lake City.* Dereka Smith MLS and Shirley Langdon Wilcox CG will lead a research trip to the Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Salt Lake City. Contact the NGS. Library at (703)525-0050 ext 331 or e-mail <[library@ngsgenealogy.org](mailto:library@ngsgenealogy.org)>. ■

print them on your own printer, courtesy of the people at Ancestry.com. The charts are basically ways to write down and record your research findings, but might help in organizing all the bits of information that accumulate so quickly. The address is <<http://www.ancestry.com/save/charts/>>.

5. If you are searching "children sent abroad" you may find a wealth of information and links at Marj Kohli's "Young Immigrants to Canada" <[www.dcs.uwaterloo.ca/~genealogy/homeadd.html](http://www.dcs.uwaterloo.ca/~genealogy/homeadd.html)>. From *Cleveland FHS Journal* October 1999 Volume 7 Number 8

6. The York minster data-bank contains more than half a million entries relating to Yorkshire men and, women mostly before 1550. The earliest entries are from the second century, but the main bulk of the entries starts in 1086 with Domesday Survey. The sources include: probate records such as wills, inventories and monumental inscriptions; membership of religious guilds; lists of freemen; civic officials; parish registers and muster records; charters; local and national government records; legal records; taxation returns; accounts and finally Court and ecclesiastical records. Some of the material is taken from original manuscripts that are not readily available to the public. The Minster is a non-profit

organization, and any surplus funds are ploughed back into research.

A search for a surname and its variants costs £10, but there is no charge for an unsuccessful search. Enquires with ordinary and e-mail address, and a cheque payable to the Dean and Chapter of York, should be sent to the Minster Library, Dean's Park, York. Cheques in US, Canadian, Australian or NZ dollars for the equivalent are welcome.

7. For Scottish research your editor can recommend Margaret MacKay, she is fast, accurate, willing to provide that little extra service and reasonable in cost. She can be

*[Editors Note: This is a new column, designed to enable members exchange the names and addresses of sources they have either found or heard of as being particularly useful. Future columns will rely on the contributions of members rather than sources gleaned from other publications. Members are, therefore, requested to notify either Linnéa Adam at: 1020 Stormont St, Ottawa ON K2C 0M9, or <ljbadam@magma.ca>, or Percy Bateson, 650 Southmore Drive West, Ottawa ON K1V 7A1, or <bateson@cyberus.ca> of any such sources. The usefulness of this column is in your hands.]*

contacted at <100424.100@compuserve.com> or at: 77 Erskine Hill, Polmont, Falkirk, Stirlingshire, Scotland, UK.

8. The Ordnance Survey has made available on the Internet an on-line gazetteer which provides means of searching a large list of place names extracted from the Ordnance Survey database, but not including farms and houses. The search will return the name of the place, grid reference and the number of the : 50,000 Landranger series of maps that the place appears on. For those with access it can be found on the GENUKI home page. *[From Cleveland S Durham N Yorks FHS Journal July 1999 Vol 7 No 7]* ■

## ***Standards for Sound Genealogical Research***

RECOMMENDED BY THE NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

**R**emembering always that they are engaged in a quest for truth, family history researchers consistently;

- ◆ record the source for each item of information they collect,
- ◆ test every hypothesis or theory against credible evidence, and reject those that are not supported by the evidence,
- ◆ seek original records, or reproduced images of them when there is reasonable assurance they have not been altered, as the basis for their research conclusions,
- ◆ use compilations, communications and published works, whether paper or electronic, primarily for their value as guides to locating the original records,
- ◆ state something as a fact only when it is supported by convincing evidence when communicating the fact to others,
- ◆ limit with words like "probable" and "possible" any statement that is based on anything less than convincing evidence, and state the reasons for concluding that it is probable or possible,
- ◆ avoid misleading other researchers by either intentionally or carelessly distributing or publishing inaccurate information,
- ◆ state carefully and honestly the results of their own research, and acknowledge all use of other researchers' work,
- ◆ recognize the collegial nature of genealogical research by making their work available to others through publication, or by placing copies in appropriate libraries or repositories, and by welcoming critical comment,
- ◆ consider with open minds new evidence or the comments of others on their work and the conclusions they have reached.

*Copyright 1997 by National Genealogical Society. Permission is granted to copy or publish this material provided it is reproduced in its entirety, including this notice.*

### **Did You Know**

The nursery rhyme Ring o' Ring a Roses is a picture of the Bubonic Plague? The plague produced horrid round sores, edged with a hard red scab—the ring o' roses. The 'posies' were bundles of herbs, held to the nose when out—the only known prevention. Sneezing was during the final fever—then they all 'fell down'—dead. Generations of children sang the rhyme without knowing its gruesome origins!!

## Problem Solving Sessions Wind Up Yearly Meetings

JUNE COXON

More than 50 people attended BIFHSGO's last meeting of the season, held at the Royal Canadian Legion on Kent Street on 10 June. Organized by Gerry Glavin, the topic of the meeting was problem solving and it followed a format similar to that of last year's June meeting. Participants arrived with at least one genealogical problem then sought help from one or more volunteer experts. Members who tried to solve their colleague's problems were: Norm Crowder - who handled questions about the military and the Loyalists; David Jeanes - who answered questions about Wales; Mike Donegan - the Internet; Keith Hanton and Jim Lynn - Ireland; Jim Heal - reunions and Western Canada; Doug Hoddinott - computer software; Judith Madore - BIFHSGO's library;

Hugh Reekie - Scotland; Bernice Severson - genealogical resources and techniques; John Sayers - England; and Richard St. John - the Family History Centre.

Jim Shearon welcomed those in attendance. Gord Taylor, speaking as the Nominating Committee Chair, invited members interested in serving on the Society's Board of Directors to contact him or Gerry Glavin by calling BIFHSGO's phone number - 234-2520.

BIFHSGO's next meeting on September 9, will feature John Reid speaking about "Using the 1881 UK Census to Your Advantage." The Annual General Meeting will also take place at that time. ■

### Research Fund

The President and the Board of Directors wishes to express their thanks to the members listed below for their generosity in contributing to the Society's Research Fund in the years 1999 and 2000

Betty Bandel	June Bennett	Liana Brittain	Douglas Brown	Joseph Bryant	A. Joan Burnside	T. James S. Cole
Laurie Cox	J.S. and Joan Dunn	Robert Elliott	James Gordon Fogo	William Glover	Kenneth and Maxine Harley	Kathleen Harrison
Sheila Lang	Donald Lennox	Robert Manchip	Diane Martieau	Gregg McCooeye	Jean McGlashan	Peter and Helen McLoughlin
Valerie Monkhouse	John Moody	John Moore	Gerald Neville	Kathleen O'Brien	George Old	Norma O'Toole
Brian O'Regan	F.S. Perry	Rick Roberts	David Roger	Donald Ross	T.R. Ringer	Duncan Shearer
Cathi Skura	Audrey J. and Robert Stiles	Ted Smale	Janet Taylor	Jean Thomas	Lorne A. Turner	Trevor and Joy Underwood
Margaret Watson	Anna P. Whitney	Kelwyn Wylie	Margaret Zelman			

## BOER BONES SKELETONS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

[From the Daily Express, London, Tuesday 24 April 1900.]

When the war (*sic*) broke out several agents were despatched to the field with orders to secure as many skeletons as possible.

Four large packing-cases of Boer bones have already been received from the skeleton hunters and are now waiting to go through a whitening and finishing process before being put on the market.

Skeleton hunting is a curious calling for anyone to choose. But it is a recognised business, in which hundreds of men are engaged.....

It is not the first-hand cost which makes skeletons expensive. To change the raw bones into the finished skeleton costs a good deal of money, for the bones must be bleached, polished and mounted.

The Boer makes a fine skeleton of sturdy build. Objections might be raised from a sentimental standpoint to the fact of a fallen Boer being turned into an anatomical subject.

But many of them were sold for this purpose by their own people. In cases where a bargain in bones was not settled in pounds, shillings and pence, no official protest has been made against the removal of Africander (*sic*) skeletons.

After all it is not an unhonoured fate to stand in a college niche and help young medicos to a knowledge of anatomy. Many good citizens "will" their bodies to the dissecting room of a hospital. The skeleton is acting a use-civic (*sic*) part in teaching bony lessons to budding young doctors. ■

## History Through Dolls


JUNE COXON

On 1 February 2000, "Timeless Treasures: The Story of Dolls in Canada" opened at the Museum of Civilization (CMC). At first glance a doll exhibit may seem to have little to do with genealogy yet such a collection is overflowing with small history lessons. The exhibit's title is a little misleading, however, for this delightful exhibit includes much more than Canadian dolls. Many on display are from other countries, including the British Isles.

"Dolls are, in essence, cultural icons," says the exhibition's guest curator Evelyn Straahlendorf. "They reflect our culture, show who we are and what we admire, who we think is important. They are a unifying influence, in that women and girls from coast to coast and through time have made dolls, dressed dolls and dreamed of owning fancy dolls from retail catalogues. Dolls also reflect our history, showing how clothing and technology have evolved and how different peoples at different times in history have seen the world."

The exhibit of more than 400 dolls, located in the museum's Canadian Hall Mezzanine, occupies 1,200 square metres and covers over a thousand years in time. It features a wide range of interesting dolls—from rare antique ones to unique creations by current—day artists.

There are First Nations dolls, settlers' dolls, china head dolls, or Eaton's Beauties of the 20th Century. Other dolls representing historical figures like Sir John A. Macdonald and William Lyon Mackenzie. Folk heroes like Évangéline, Native spirits, or well-known Canadians like the Dionne quintuplets, Barbara Ann Scott, Emily Carr, Wayne Gretzky, and Mme Pauline Vanier are also represented. Also on display are tiny ivory, wood, or bone Inuit dolls that were used to teach girls how to cut and sew different furs and leathers. Or you can see an unusual doll from the late 1800s. This *Autoperipatetikos*, or walking doll, walks and pushes a chair on wheels carrying a wooden doll. A Montagnais "tea doll" from Labrador is also in this collection. It would be stuffed with tea at the beginning of a journey for use by a trapper and his family.

This is the first national exhibit of Canadian doll artists. Half of the dolls are from the CMC's collections while others are on loan from doll collectors and artists across Canada. The exhibit will be on display at the Museum of Civilization in Hull, Quebec until 30 March 2003. Have a look at it. You may be surprised at how much you can learn about history from a doll. 



WL Mackenzie and John Strachan.  
Courtesy the Canadian Museum of Civilization

### Justice—Old Style

Recorded that: "In 1614 Jane Wilson and Rose Little, gylte of an unseemlie assault, and an open scolding betwixt them, in the open marquet; to be ducked three times either of them." Darlington Borough Book

[Source Cleveland FHS Journal Apr 1999 V7 N6]

## *A Visit to the Brian O'Regan Library*

PERCY BATESON

Perhaps the Society's most significant achievement in the past year has been the establishment of the Brian O'Regan Library. Ever since BIFHSGO started the Board has agonized over how and where to make their collection of books and periodicals available to the members. Initially, the Society had very few books and every location examined seemed to be full up or not financially viable for a fledgling Society with a small number of members. The Brian O'Regan donation of books provided a great impetus to somehow or other get a library started.

Under the guidance of the President and the Board of Directors an arrangement with the Royal Canadian Legion was worked out and the tedious job of cataloguing and organizing begun. With help from a summer student the hard working Library Committee and their volunteers have now completed cataloging some 500 volumes and sorting dozens of periodicals into a useable order.

Recently I paid a visit to the library to see just what was available and I must say I was surprised; there are books on



Betty Warburton Preparing to search the 1881 Census

almost every aspect of genealogy, particularly Ireland, and an excellent computer setup with CDs of the British 1881 Census which has recently been released. Betty Warburton and Valerie Monkhouse who are now responsible for doing the cataloguing showed me the huge amount of work completed and a more than equivalent amount to be done.



Valerie Monkhouse with one of the many Volumes

The Library Committee would like all members to be able to search the bookshelves and CDs whenever and for whatever they want but they simply lack the resources to do so. With Judith Madore the only volunteer available on a regular basis it is impossible to open the facility more than the current Saturday mornings. More volunteers are desperately needed to capitalize on the tremendous amount of work already done and make the library into a living and vibrant part of the Society. Anyone who can spare a half day a week or more is asked to contact Judith Madore, President of the Library Committee at 521-7770 or <judith.madore@sympatico.ca>, or any board member. Remember it's your Society and it's your Library and without your participation it simply will not work. ■

### BIFHSGO NEWS COLUMNS

#### *From Your Editor*—Percy Bateson

As most of you know Anglo Celtic Roots has recently been honoured with two honourable mention awards from the National Genealogical Society and a Highly Commended award from the Federation of Family History Societies. While these awards are gratifying they are also an indication that even though we are one of the smallest

societies competing it is possible to challenge larger and richer societies, in fact, there really is no reason why we should not do better and win at least one of the competitions. To do so though requires individual members to support the small editorial staff in three ways.

First: It must be remembered that the editor is at the mercy of the members in that, if they do not provide articles, the content and the quality of the journal suffers. This current

Issue demonstrates our vulnerability; with no Saturday Meetings in July and August there was a dearth of articles to publish let alone choose. I urge each of you to consider becoming a contributor, you will experience considerable satisfaction from seeing your work in print, and you will be helping us on the way to a first prize.

Second: We are in urgent need of an Assistant Editor Graphics; this is not an onerous task nor is it too difficult. For example the photograph in the library article was taken by me using my daughter-in-law's camera and the cover picture was selected by me from the National Archives Collection. All the comments from the competition judges contain mention of graphics, not so much the quality but the quantity. As the old saying has it; a picture is worth a thousand words, and, it would seem a thousand points towards a first. A volunteer to help in this area would be an inestimable asset.

Third: And this is more specialized. In formatting the journal I have found an apparently insurmountable problem

with Corel 8, the program we use. It is extremely difficult to get the machine to wrap print around a graphic without losing its justification, only by selecting the position of the graphic by trial and error can a satisfactory layout be achieved. John Towesend is in communication with Corel to try and overcome this problem, in the meantime I waste an inordinate amount of time obtaining a satisfactory layout. If anyone has experienced this problem and knows of any way to overcome it, or if anyone knows of a good desk top publishing program which would relieve me of it I would love to hear from them.

This Issue introduces a new column entitled *Sources*, which it is hoped will be of use to members. This edition contains sources gleaned from the various periodicals we receive as well as one of which I have personal knowledge. It is hoped that members who have found useful sources will share them with the rest of us by notifying either Linnéa Adam or me at the addresses given at the end of the column.

### **The Bookworm**—Judith Madore

#### **New Arrivals**

The following CD-ROMs have been added to the library holdings:

**The British 1881 Census.** This CD-ROM version of the Census is now available for viewing in the library. The Census covers England, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, and the Royal Navy returns. Included are the National Index (the alphabetical list of names) on eight discs, and 16 regional discs. For more information on using the 1881 Census, consult:

*The Indexes to the 1881 Census of England*, David

Jeanes, *Anglo-Celtic Annals* 1995, p. 26.

*The 1881 British Census on CD-ROM*, Barney Tyrwhitt-Drake, *Family Tree Magazine*, July 1999.

**The Index to Griffiths' Valuation.** *Griffiths' Valuation of Land and Building Holdings in Ireland* was published between 1847 and 1864. Although its original purpose did not include facilitating future genealogical research, it has in fact, become a valuable tool for tracing Irish ancestors during these years. Using the Index, the researcher can potentially locate an individual within a Poor Law Union, Barony, Civil Parish and Townland. ■

### **Notes From the Board**—Cecil de Bretigny

By the time you read this column the Annual General Meeting (AGM) will be over and a decision will have been taken as to whether the Society will continue to issue charitable receipts for membership fees as has been done in previous years. A motion to discontinue the issue of receipts will have been brought forward at the meeting and the reasons why this approach is being taken will have been the subject of debate. If you didn't attend the AGM Session or were not able to be at the conference the following will provide you with the reasons why your Society has decided to recommend that we no longer issue charitable receipts for the annual fees charged by the Society.

The Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (formerly Revenue Canada) has issued, within recent months, a clarification on the issue of membership fees. In the past your Society has given to members both a charitable receipt and the right to purchase books and attend our conferences at a reduced rate. Over the past years the Society has produced a quality quarterly publication called *Anglo-Celtic Roots* which is made available to all our members. But the same periodical is only available to non-members for a fee. As a result of this decision members were receiving a material benefit as they could enjoy publications free of charge or at special rates and

a tax credit as well by virtue of our being classified as a charitable organization. But now the Agency has said that if these benefits continue to be given to Society members then the membership fee cannot be considered as a gift and a tax receipt cannot be issued.

The issue came up after an audit of the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) by the new Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA). Besides dealing with the relationship between OGS and the area genealogical groups the CCRA noted that benefits were being given to members when they paid an annual fee and that this was contrary to the meaning of the income tax provisions dealing with charitable donations. If we give a donation to the United Way, for example, our donation does not give us the right to direct the United Way on how to spend their money. The gift is one we give without expecting anything in return. In a similar way the money we give to BIFHSGO is to cover its expenses connected with research, education and publications and it should not be given so that we are then entitled to a percentage off the price of a book published by the Society.

With this ruling in mind the Society is proposing that we continue to issue and send to members *Anglo-Celtic Roots* and because we are conferring a benefit on Society members we will no longer issue a charitable receipt for the annual fee. I am looking forward to the discussion on this issue. ■



## *Where's Isaac?*

TONY FLETCHER

For the last three years, we have searched unsuccessfully for the records of my Mother's Father, Isaac Dobinson, after 1910. Isaac was born on 1 Feb 1884 in Appleton Wiske, near Northallerton, North Riding, Yorkshire.<sup>1</sup> He was married in Burnley Registry Office, Lancashire in 1905 to Florence Emily Caine of Dalton-in-Furness.<sup>2</sup> Isaac's occupation at that time was a fruiter, Florence a domestic. My Mother, Clara Dobinson, was born in 1905 at 5 Primrose Rd, Nelson, near Burnley.<sup>3</sup> She was taken later that year to be brought up by Isaac's Mother and unmarried Sisters at his family home in Great Smeaton, Yorkshire. My Mother never saw her Mother or Father. Florence died in 1910 in the Royal South Manchester Hospital of acute rheumatic fever.<sup>4</sup> The death certificate recorded that Isaac was a fruit salesman and that both resided at the Railway Hotel, Levershulme (near Manchester).

The family legend was that Isaac migrated to Canada in 1911. No record has been found of him leaving the UK or arriving in Canada. All sources have been checked. We did find a Christmas card amongst my Mother's papers date marked 22 Dec 1914 from Canada to one of his sisters, then Mrs Clara Hopkins. The postmark was partially obscured but we have concluded it was sent from Sarnia, Ontario, and a port on the Great Lakes. We have a photo (undated and no location) of Isaac in a nautical uniform, but wearing no badges or company insignia, which implied that he was employed on a 'day trip' class of pleasure steamer. In the background on the photo is a typical 'Great Lakes cargo steamer'. We concluded on this evidence with the Christmas card that he was in Canada in 1914.

After that, his verifiable record becomes a mystery. Isaac was supposed, by the family legend, to have returned to the UK during WWI with the Canadian Army in an Artillery unit. In Annie, his favourite sister's effects after she died, we found an unnamed leave pass for 14 days in December 1917 when he visited her (now Mrs Pybus) in Middlesborough. We also have four letters, also from the same source, dated between September and November 1918 from France addressed to Annie written on Canadian YMCA paper. Isaac wrote about being gassed but having recovered. About his unit being used as 'storm troops' in the Canal du Nord battle in September 1918. He

responded to Annie's letter telling him that his Mother had died in August 1918. He wrote about other family friends, and about a pal who had been wounded 'down the line'.

We have a photo of him in army uniform; cap, tunic, breeches, puttees, boots and spurs. On his chest is a gas respirator and across his chest is a leather bandoleer. We had the photo enlarged and the experts tell us the badges and uniform he was wearing indicated that he was in the Canadian Artillery. Isaac, according to family legend, survived the war but died of influenza on the ship returning to Canada in 1919. At no time did he mention my Mother in his letters, nor is there mention of a visit to Great Smeaton while on leave in December 1917.

This is the mystery. Isaac is not on any Canadian lists of soldiers serving in WWI. Nor is he on any list of soldiers who died in 1919. He is not on St Catherine's Index listing deaths either ashore or at sea from 1918 to 1930. In case, by some chance, his WWI service was in the British Army, we have checked and he has no service record at MOD. Moreover, because about 40% of those records were burnt in the WWII Blitz he is not on the list of British soldiers who survived WWI and received the Victory and General Service Medals, which is intact. Furthermore, his name is not on the list of British and Canadian soldiers who were court martialled and either executed or imprisoned for any military or civil crime during WWI. This would have precluded him from receiving service medals, either British or Canadian.

In case he enlisted under a pseudonym, we have checked all the alternative family names, which he may have used without success. We have also checked if there had been a typographical error eg, using Robinson instead of Dobinson or misspelt eg, Dobbinson again without success. Dobinson is not a common name in Canada, there were only three listed in the WWI Canadian Army records, none was the elusive Isaac. We have reached the end of our search process but we still have to ask, WHERE IS ISAAC?

1 From Certificate of Registry of Birth.

2 From Marriage Certificate.

3 Mother's Birth Certificate.

4 Florence's Death Certificate. ■

## Routes To Roots

RYAN TAYLOR

[The following article by Ryan Taylor is reprinted with permission from *The Global Gazette*, December 23, 1999 Vol III December 27 Web site < <http://GlobalGazette.net>>.]


The idea of including medical information in family histories is a recent one. When I was writing the material I published last Christmas, I included causes of death whenever I knew them, including some that caused some raised eyebrows in our family.

Modern medicine does emphasize the genetic links which affect our daily health. Genealogy has a role to play in informing people about the causes of their ailments, even if they have no other genealogical interests.

The Quebec Family History Society offers a new workbook entitled *Family Health Trees: Genetics and Genealogy* (available from <[GlobalGenealogy.com](http://GlobalGenealogy.com)> 1-800-361-5168). People who do not want to spend extensive time tracing their family history but who still have a wish to document their genetically-linked conditions might find it useful.

My brother's faulty retina is mirrored in several of our cousins. Naturally I was interested to find a blind ancestor in

the early 19th century in England. This turned to amazement when we found that a large hospital in London is sponsoring an investigation into ophthalmological irregularities in descendants of a family from Eynsham, Oxfordshire. Our blind ancestor descends from a family there. Retinal disease in descendants of an Eynsham couple from 300 years ago is a common link.

Readers in the Kitchener-Waterloo area can find another version of a family health workbook in the library of Waterloo-Wellington Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society. Their library is housed in the Grace Schmidt Room of the Kitchener Public Library, 85 Queen Street North. This workbook was created about fifteen years ago by the Women's Institutes of Newfoundland, where the small population makes genetically-linked illness a real danger. It is long out of print, but Waterloo-Wellington Branch has two copies for use in the library only. 

Tom Rimmer has the following certificates surplus to his requirements and he is offering them to any member who may have a use for them. He can be contacted at 591-5538, or <[rimmer@igs.net](mailto:rimmer@igs.net)>

### MARRIAGES

Groom's Name	Bride's Name	Place of Marriage	Wedding Date
Thomas Blair	Agnes Arthur	Penicuik, Scotland	2 December 1876
Thomas Jennings	Ellen Shacklock	Liverpool, England	26 May 1928

### BIRTHS

Name of Child	Place of Birth	Date of Birth	Mother's Maiden Name
John Coulthard	Liverpool, England	30 October 1853	Trevors
Harriet Mellanby	Hartlepool, England	5 April 1866	Mellanby
William Lawson Mellanby	Hartlepool, England	19 September 1869	Lawson
Robert Malcolm	Dunfermline, Scotland	25 July 1861	Malcolm
Elizabeth Jane Peers	Newcastle on Tyne, England	10 September 1883	Curry
Gearge Peers	Woodchurch, England	28 August 2868	Moore
Charles Rimmer	West Derby, England	29 August 1910	Ellis
Harold Rimmer	Toxteth Park, England	12 June 1905	Gerrard
Thomas George Rimmer	West Derby, England	8 February 1889	Kenny
James Ward	Toxteth Park, England	17 June 1841	Mundel
Joseph Ward	Liverpool, England	17 April 1870	Byrne

### DEATHS

Name of Deceased	Age at Death	Place of Death	Date of Death
John Blair	68	Dennistown, Scotland	22 January 1891
Helen Ferguson	78	Edinburgh, Scotland	14 June 1885
Mary Ann Jennings	1	Liverpool, England	16 March 1865
Mary Ann Rimmer	34	West Derby, England	8 December 1875

---

**QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**  
 COLUMN
 

---

***From Near and Far***— Linnéa-June Adam

**From Connections, the periodical of the Quebec Family History Society, Volume 22 Issue 4 June 2000.**

*The British Immigration and Colonization Assoc Of Canada* by Marilyn Lorna Hindmarch tells of this society which began in 1921. Its stated objective was "to bring out selected British boys between the ages of 14 and 18 years and place them on recommended farms where they will be trained in agriculture, with the object of becoming successful farm owners and good citizens of Canada." She relates how between 1924 and 1928 over 2200 British boys were brought to Canada, given landed immigrant status upon arrival and placed on farms in Quebec and Ontario. The article tells the details of this endeavour and describes its eventual demise in 1941.

There is also a very brief, interesting article in this issue of *Connections*, *Quebecers Irish Roots*, which gives some of the highlights of a Radio Ville Marie interview on this topic. The argument is made that contrary to common belief that the Irish first appeared in Quebec with the famine, some came much earlier as soldiers with French troops or with the English army, and also as civilians. The article states that many "pure laines" have Irish, Scots, or English ancestors, and as examples mentions Pierre Elliot Trudeau's Scottish ancestors, Louis St-Laurent's Irish grandmother and Jacques Parizeau's Lymburner and Munro connections from Scotland, as well as others.

**From the British Isles Family History Society Volume 12 Number 4**, an article entitled *Land and Tax Records* is the summary of a lecture presented by genealogist Nancy Lee Bier. She describes some of the differences in vocabulary and basic terminology used in the land and tax records of different countries, and has a great deal of useful information for anyone using these records in their searches. She has included a few pages of a chart she prepared which shows some of the differences in these records in England, Scotland and Wales, and shows what was available for each period of time. There is also a bibliography of useful books on this subject.

**From the Tay Valley Family Historian, No 56 May 2000**, an article *Dundee Whalers - A Chill Reminder* is a extremely interesting report of a talk given to Society members by David Henderson of the Dundee Museum. The speaker outlined the history of Scottish whaling from its beginnings in the 1750s through to the 1900s.

One sailor on a Dundee whaler kept a diary, which gives an excellent account of the conditions on these whaling ships and the hard life of those who sailed on them. The article is also of special interest to Canadians as these ships were early visitors to our northern waters. There are many accounts of the close relationships which developed between the whalers and the Inuit. It is said they traded bears, walrus, seals, etc. for tobacco, spirits, tea, coffee, clothing and ironmongery. Ice was the main problem in the Arctic region, and often trapped the ships. In the 1830s, 1000 seamen were shipwrecked, and of one crew of some 70 men, only 6 survived. Later ships with steam engines were able to push through the light pack ice, although some still keeled over on the journey. The speaker reported that the greatest collection of crew-lists, 40 log books of Dundee whalers, is held at Memorial University in Newfoundland.

**From Generations, the periodical of the Manitoba Genealogical Society Volume 25 Number 2 June 2000**, there is an article which describes a possibly little-known reference source for those searching information on family members who lived in Canada.

The Canadian National Registration File of 1940 was the result of the compulsory registration of all persons 16 year of age and older in the period from 1940 to 1946. It is held by Statistics Canada and covered under the Privacy Act, so available to researchers only under certain conditions, such as proof that the individual being researched has been deceased for more than 20 years, the individual's place of residence at time of registration and payment of \$48.15 which will be returned if the search is unsuccessful. The information for men and women differs slightly, and questions included name, address, age and date of birth, marital status, dependants, birthplace of self and parents, nationality, naturalization, occupation, etc. The Internet address is <http://www.statcan.ca> and then go to the on-line catalogue for the searches of National Registration. The mailing address is Census Pension Searches Unit, Census Operations Division, Statistics Canada, B1E - 34 Jean Talon Bldg. Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa ON K1A 0T6.

**From The Wharfedale Newsletter, Issue No 36 June 2000**, there is an interesting article, *Marriage Allegations and Bonds* by Audrey Dakin. Most family historians make frequent use of the marriage information to be found in Parish Registers, and this article explains the author's research into different

procedures and requirements of long ago marriages, prompted by finding a statement in a Parish Register that a couple in 1796 married by license, rather than the more usual practice of having the Banns read. The author refers to an information booklet, Bishops' Transcripts, Marriage Licenses, Bonds and Allegations, and did personal research at the Borthwick Institute in York, where the Allegation and Bond for this marriage were found. There many were reasons listed why licenses, rather than the more lengthy reading of the Banns, were chosen. These could include the bride being under the age of consent, in which case her father's name appeared on the Allegation swearing an oath that the marriage had his consent, or the couple wanting to marry outside their parish or diocese. An Allegation was a request for a marriage without Banns usually made by the bridegroom but occasionally by the bride, and gave the petitioner's name, address, age and occupation, marital status, together with the name and age of the bride. A Bond was a document where a person, often a friend of the bridegroom, promised to pay a substantial sum of money to ensure that the marriage took place, and the money became forfeit if the marriage was found to be contrary to Canon Law. Bonds were discontinued in 1823 but Allegations were still kept. The writer says Marriage Allegations and Bonds are to be found within the Diocesan Record offices, and may contain additional information than that which is to that found in Parish Registers.

**From The Newsletter of the Upper Ottawa Valley Genealogical Group, Timberline Vol XI Issue 3 June 15,** there is an announcement that on 1 May 2000 a new year of historic birth, marriage and death records were made available to researchers. The microfilm of indexes and registrations for births (1903), marriages (1918) and deaths (1928) as well as a few miscellaneous vital records are now available to the public through the Archives of Ontario and the Genealogical Society of Utah. With this addition, the following vital records are now available to the public: Births 1869-1903; Marriages 1869-1918; Deaths 1869-1928. These records are available in person, in the main reading room of the Archives of Ontario; on inter-library loan from local libraries, and through Family History Centers of the LDS.

**The Family History News and Digest, Vol 12 No 3 April 200,** the official journal of The Federation of Family History Societies. This periodical is filled with valuable reference material for British researchers, and is well worth reading. The inside back covers contain

a full listing of the names and addresses of all secretaries of Member Societies in England, Wales, Ireland and overseas. The Federation News section reports the activities of these member societies, their Internet and e-mail addresses. The Digest Section contains abstracts of articles which have appeared in the Journals of member societies, organized by subject categories. There are brief reviews on new and revised Federation publications, as well as those of member societies, with pricing and instructions on how to purchase those which might be of special interest to researchers.

**From The Cleveland FHS of South Durham and North Yorkshire, Vol 7 No 10 April 2000.** Under the heading *Know Your Parish*, this periodical has a lengthy and very informative article entitled *Askrigg in Upper Wensleydale*. It describes the township of Askrigg and its history going back to 1587 when the Market Charter was granted up to present day times, as well as the history of some of the surrounding hamlets of Upper Wensleydale. The article tells the history of some of the schools, the villages, the old churches and their restorations. It should prove to be fascinating reading for anyone doing family history research in this area of England.

**From the NGS Newsmagazine, Volume 26 Number 2 March/April 2000 and Volume 26 Number 3 May/June 2000.** This periodical provides many articles of interest in both these current issues, along with book reviews and queries. There are extensive library acquisitions to browse through and news from member organizations. The NGS/CIG Digest, of the National Genealogical Society Computer Interest Group, contained in both issues, is a treasure trove of information for anyone using computers in genealogical research. There are comprehensive software reviews, easy to follow articles on tools and techniques, descriptions of new equipment and its uses, and listings of new Web-sites. As an aside, it's interesting for Canadians to read that the First Annual Technology Excellence Award was presented to the Alberta Family Histories Society of Calgary, Alberta at GENTECH 2000 in San Diego for the Canadian Genealogical Projects Registry. The award was established by the New England Historic Genealogical Society "to encourage and foster the development of new genealogical research methods in computerized or electronic formats, as well as to recognize appropriate use of technology in advancing the quality of genealogical research." ©

## *Before Ottawa was Bytown: the Family of Samuel and Elizabeth Upton*

SUBMITTED BY MRS HAZEL FRY, FROM A SCRAPBOOK HELD BY MRS PETER GRANT.

*[This is a copy of newspaper clipping from a scrapbook compiled by Mrs Geo Tackaberry—probably from the Kemptville Advance about 1897].*

A lad who first saw the light of day in County Antrim, Ireland in Aug 1800, ventured across the raging Atlantic when only 17 years of age, unaccompanied by a parent or nay near relatives. When he put foot on Canadian soil he was a total stranger to all. His first abode was in Montreal where he worked for 3 years. Then he came to Upper Canada passing through a place which he affirmed had but two houses and which is now the capital of the Dominion. Through this latter place he proceeded on to the township of Beckwith where he remained for several years. Later a young woman arrived from County Wexford in his own native land and at the village of Richmond they were united in holy

wedlock Oct 21, 1822.

The ups and downs of wilderness life was their position but well equipped with health and strength, perseverance and honesty, they were equal to all the trying emergencies and made a success of life.

Samuel Patterson and Elizabeth Upton were a happy young couple and they moved to Oxford Township in 1842 to spend the remainder of their days. To them were born 10 children—five of whom are still living (1897) whose names, ages and number of children and grandchildren we give below:

Mary, 1842	Anne, 1826	John, 1828.	James, 1830	Jane 1833
Robert, 1835	Elizabeth, 1839	Benjamin, 1837	Samuel, 1842	Charlotte, 1846

Name	Residence	Number of Children	Number of Grandchildren
John Doug Patterson's ggf (Died 1914)	Kemptonville	9	10
James	Oxford	12	9
Benjamin (Died 16 Oct 1916)	Burritt's Rapids	15	20
Samuel	Kemptonville	11	
Mrs Robert (Elizabeth) Wiggins	Marlboro	4	4
Mrs Robert (Mary) Conn afterwards Mrs William Danders	Sarnia	2	
Mrs James (Ann) Donnelly	Marlboro	7	13

When the cycle of time cut off their existence the grandsons were well advanced in years:

Mrs Patterson departed this life Dec. 22, 1883. 82 years of age  
Mr Patterson Departed this life Sept. 18 1887. 87 years of age.

In the Frankston Cemetery on the Monument are the words:

John Upton. Died March 31, 1823, age 50 years  
His wife  
Ann Warren Died June 23, 1859, age 77 years  
Natives of Co Carlow

Samuel Patterson married their daughter Elizabeth Upton Oct. 21 1822.

## Immigration Videos Might Liven up Your Family History

JUNE COXON

If any of your ancestors were immigration officers, or even if they worked for the Department of Immigration in another capacity you might be interested in the following videos that have been made about the department and some of its former employees.

Canadian immigration officers, particularly those who have served overseas, share a wealth of interesting tales. With this in mind, the Canadian Immigration Historical Society (CHIS) decided in 1994 that it wanted a record of some of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration's (CIC) retired officers. As a result, Hal Coxon, Mike Morris and I embarked on an around the world adventure, producing six oral history videos about six former immigration officers. We recorded their memories of work and life experiences while they were employed in offices and Ports of Entry across the country at such places as Kamloops and Douglas, BC, National Headquarters in Ottawa, Woodstock, New Brunswick and Halifax, Nova Scotia. We learned of their joys, apprehensions, adventures and encounters while they were posted to countries like Ireland, England, Holland, France, Egypt and Germany.

Among those we interviewed was Edna Whinney, one of Canada's first female immigration officers, who worked in England for many years. One of the Nepean, Ontario, Moodie family, she was 94 years old when we visited her at her Robertson House residence in 1994. We also interviewed Jack Manion, Bill Burton, Al Troy and Al Gunn. Viggi Ring, another pioneer female immigration officer, died suddenly shortly before we could interview her. Determined to get "her story" too, we gathered together some of her former friends and colleagues and recorded what they recalled about working and socializing with Viggi when she worked in Ottawa and at various posts abroad. Those participating in the group video were Joe Bissett, Dave Bullock, Mary Bullock, Al Troy, Jean-Yves Prevost, Wilf Greaves, and Ian Thompson. While they spoke about Viggi they inadvertently recounted a little about their own experiences as well. As a collection those videos span years of service from 1947 to 1990. The viewing time of the videos ranges from 27 minutes to one hour.

Another video was produced for CIC by former departmental employee, Tony Galasso. Entitled "Pier 21," it features an interview with former immigration officer Fenton

Crosman reminiscing about his work experiences in Halifax at Pier 21 when it was a bustling Port of Entry. At one time Pier 21 was Canada's answer to America's Ellis Island. Between 1928 when it began operating and 1977 when its doors closed for the last time, Pier 21 was where thousands of people—from regular immigrants to war brides, from home children to refugees—first set foot on Canadian soil, bringing with them hopes and dreams for a new life in a new country. After 1977 the pier building lay dormant for decades, but it's alive and well again thanks to a number of dedicated Maritimers. This time it's playing a new role as an immigration heritage centre and museum. For more information about the role Pier 21 played in our history and for stories told by some of the people who passed through its doors so many years ago check the following website <<http://www.ns.ca/pier21.html>>.

A 39-part documentary history series made by White Pine Pictures called, "A Scattering of Seeds," tells more stories about immigration. It features some of Canada's first immigrants like Mary Ann Shadd, an abolitionist and teacher who became the first female newspaper editor and first female black lawyer in Ontario. This series aired on television in 1998. The first series is currently being repeated on the History TV Channel and series one and two is being shown on TVO. You can purchase VHS copies of individual episodes of the series through the producer's website <[www.whitepinepictures.com](http://www.whitepinepictures.com)>, or borrow them from your public library. For more information and a list of the people portrayed in specific episodes you can also check another website <[historytelevision.ca/seeds](http://historytelevision.ca/seeds)>.

Although the Canadian Immigration Historical Society owns the original copies of the oral history video collection, the CIC library also acquired copies in 1999. If you're interested in either that collection or the Pier 21 video, CIC librarian Dawn Munro suggests you ask your local librarian to arrange for an inter-library loan.

These videos tell more than just the story about a particular location or an individual's experiences, they also reveal a little about the role the Immigration department played during a particular slice of time. Such information might be just what you're looking for to round out the statistical information you have about your family's history. ■



Bill Burton, dressed in his immigration officer uniform, strikes a formal pose. The photo was likely taken while he was serving as an immigration officer at one of the British Columbia ports of entry. Courtesy Canadian Immigration Historical Society.

**BIFHSGO NEWS**  
 LISTING

## NAME SEARCH

NORMA O'TOOLE

These tables are provided to enable BIFHSGO members to share in common research. If you locate one or more of the names you are researching in Table A, note the membership number (No) in column four. Using this Membership Number, contact the member listed in Table B. Please note each member may be searching several names so be specific when communicating with them. Good luck.

TABLE A (Names being searched)							
Family Name	Location	Year	No	Family Name	Location	Year	No
Anderton	St. Helens, LAN ENG	1800s	630	McDonald	Isle of Mull, Creich SCT	1781	629
Carlyle	Dundas Co. ON CAN	1840 - 2000	622	McMillan	Isle of Mull, Creich SCT	1781	629
Carlyle	Annan, DFS SCT	pre 1840	622	Millar	Stranraer SCT	1859	629
Corless	St Helens, LAN ENG	1800s	630	Moloughney	Fallowfield Carleton Co. ON CAN	1850 +	614
Davis	TYR NIR	1841	629	Moloughney	TIP IRL	pre 1850	614
Evans	LAN ENG	1800s	630	O'Brien	LND ENG	1870	614
Green	LAN ENG	1800s	630	O'Neil	LND ENG	1870	614
Haggarty	Dundas Co. ON CAN	1840 - 2000	622	Patrick	TYR? NIR	1840?	629
Haggarty	LDY NIR	pre 1840	622	Pauline	Fochabers, MOR SCT	1823	629
Hanson	ENG	1400 - 1599	177	Rolph	ENG	1817	629
Hanson	NH USA	1600 - 1799	177	Smith	Advocate Harbour NS CAN	1800s	177
Hanson	ME MA USA	1600s	177	Todd	HAM ENG	1825	629
Hanson	NB CAN	1700 - 1999	177	Weir	Wolford Twp, Grenville Co. ON CAN	1840 - 2000	622
Hicks	Southampton, HAM, ENG	1816 - 1832	629	Weir	IRL	pre 1840	622
Lowry	Ards, DOW NIR	1763	629				

TABLE B (Members referred to in Table A)			
No.	Member's Name and Address	No.	Member's Name and Address
177	Marjorie Dianne Hanson 1587 Louisbourg Cr Orleans ON K1E 2K3 e-mail: <dickhanson1587@home.com>	629	Marilyn Helen McMillan 7 Hawthorne Ave Cobourg ON K1A 1W3 e mail: <mcmillan@eagles.ca>
614	Barbara Elizabeth Jetté, 29 Burnham Rd Ottawa ON K1S 0J7 e-mail: <mjette@uottawa.ca>	630	Stephanie Anderton 21 Warwick Place Ottawa ON K1Y 1K1 <sanderton@quixnet.net>
622	Audrey J. Stiles 634 Dickinson Ave Ottawa ON K1V 7J4 email: <stiles.bob@sympatico.ca>		

New Members (1 May to 30 June 2000)					
No	Name	Address	No	Name	Address
626 (S)	Ken Rockburn	78 Hamilton Ave, Ottawa ON K1Y 1B9	629 (S)	Marilyn Helen McMillan	7 Hawthorne Ave, Cobourg ON K9A 1W3
627 (S)	Gordon George Bales	715 Millward Drive, Kingston ON K7M 8Z2	630 (S)	Stephanie Anderton	21 Warwick Place, Ottawa ON K1Y 1K1
628 (F)	Douglas F. Robinson	3505 Southgate Road, Ottawa ON K1V 7Y5	631 (S)	Jill A Thompson	42 Marielle Crt Ottawa ON K2B 8P1

**BRITISH ISLES FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY OF GREATER  
OTTAWA  
Calendar of Events**

**22-24 September, 2000. BIFHSGO Annual Conference.  
Theme: Loyalists, featuring Victor Suthren.  
At The National Archives of Canada**

**Saturday Morning Meetings**

at

The Montgomery Branch, Royal Canadian Legion,  
330 Kent Street

Contact: Gerald M Glavin, (613) 567-2880

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

14 October 2000, 10:00–11:30 am

Irish Research—*Nora Hickey*

18 November, 10:00–11:30 am  
Please note revised date due Legion  
requirements for Remembrance Day.

Home Children—*David and Kay Lorente*

9 December 2000, 10:00–11:30 am

Great Moments in Genealogy—*Society  
Members*

**BIFHSGO Library**

at

The Montgomery Branch, Royal Canadian Legion, 330 Kent Street.  
Hours of Operation

For opening dates and times please call 234-2520

**Ottawa Family History Centre—Hours of Operation**

Tuesday to Thursday

9:30 am–3:30 pm

6:30 pm–9:30 pm

Friday and Saturday

9:30 am–12:30 pm

Telephone

224-2231