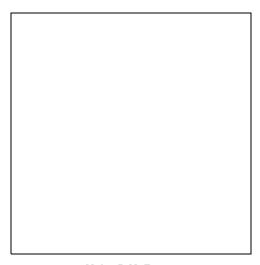
BIFHSGO SATURDAY MEETING REPORTS

The Ottawa Sharpshooters: A Journey to the Northwest

he fascinating story of the travel to and involvement of an Ottawa-based army unit in the Riel Rebellion of 1885, as told by Major R. M. Foster, highlighted the October meeting of BIFHSGO. John D. Reid introduced the speaker, whose talk marked the start of a BIFHSGO project on the history of the families of the Ottawa Sharpshooters.



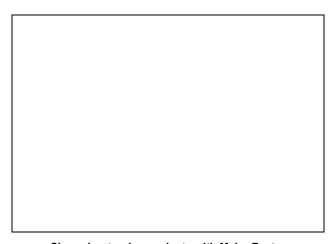
Major R.M. Foster

The Sharpshooters were a unit of the Governor General's Foot Guards. This regiment, which was modeled on the Coldstream Guards, was formed in Ottawa, 7 June 1872 to provide a ceremonial presence in the capital. Rifle shooting was considered an important component of regimental skills. Shooting took place every weekend at the Rideau Range, located just below the present Russian Embassy. Ceremonial activities and social standing were also important aspects of the regiment and many prominent Ottawa families were part of it.

With the outbreak of rebellion in the Northwest, 50 soldiers were selected to form the Company of Sharpshooters. This company left Ottawa in March 1885 for the journey west. It took nine days to travel from Ottawa to Winnipeg by train and often on foot, through a cold month of late winter. The hardships of such a journey around the north shore of Lake Superior on foot and in the middle of winter are hard to imagine but the courage and determination of the men involved

is easily recognized. Heroic events such as this journey should receive greater recognition in the story of Canadian history. Travel conditions in the west were not much better as the group traveled on foot from Swift Current to Battleford, a distance of 202 miles. The Sharpshooters took part in two battles, Cut Knife Hill on May 2 and Batoche on May 9. They lost two soldiers in the battles. Riel surrendered on May 15 and that event marked the end of the rebellion.

The Sharpshooters returned to Ottawa in July. Their return to the capital was marked by a parade and reception on July 24. There is a monument to mark the event in Confederation Park, Ottawa.



Sharpshooter descendants with Major Foster

Following the presentation, Major Foster introduced Patricia McClenahan, Chris Heard and his son Ben—descendants of Captain Alfred Hamlyn Todd, the Commander of the Sharpshooters. A lively question session ensued. Caroline Herbert thanked Major Foster.

Further information on the Sharpshooters and on BIFHSGO's interest in them can be found in at least three separate places on the Web. Search for "Governor General's Foot Guards," "Ottawa Sharpshooters" and "BIFHSGO."

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Reported by Gordon Taylor

Great Moments in Genealogy—13 December 2003: Part 1

his annual program took place on 13 December 2003. It was organized and moderated by Terry Findlay. Nine members made presentations, too many to be covered in one article. In this issue we report on three.

A Great Middlemore Moment

ANNE RIMMER

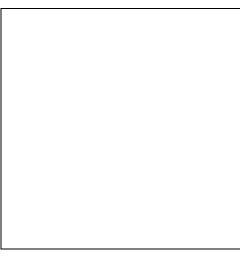


Patricia Roberts-Pichette, who had been Anne's "supervisor" while she explored the Middlemore Home children as a summer project, introduced Anne. She thought she had answered last year's challenge—to come up with something special for Great Moments 2003—and left the floor to Anne.

Anne described her project with great enthusiasm and eloquence, far beyond what might be expected of BIFHSGO's youngest member. As she explored the files of the Middlemore children, she found that she could relate to them and their experiences because she was, herself, a teenager. While many of the children had interesting stories, one or two of them "stuck out." Edward Bellany's folio, for instance, had little information, but illustrated an old adage—he had, indeed, run away to join the circus!

Samuel L. Hargritt had probably the largest folio of all. He had arrived in Canada with his sister, rescued his Anglican brother from a Catholic orphanage, settled on a farm, joined the army and tried to reconnect with his family. He eventually became an American citizen.

Another Great Middlemore MomentGary Roberts



Gary Roberts

Caroline Herberts introduced Gary, the son of Beatrice Roberts, a one-time "home" child who had settled and lived out her life in Prince Edward Island. Gary had become interested in his family history after realising that his mother was the sole survivor of her scattered generation.

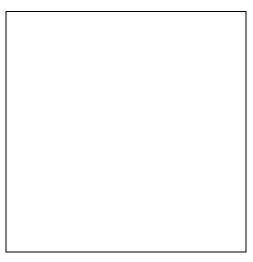
While tracing his mother's roots in Birmingham, England, he found that relatives there were also researching the family. They had a photograph of the *Franconia*, the ship that had carried the children to Canada. With the help of his UK connection, Gary contacted a total of 23 relatives in Canada and the UK, and a family reunion was held for his mother in August 2003. The reunion was significant and memorable for the whole gathering, and Gary and his new-found relatives will be continuing the search for more family members.

Gary thanked Patricia Roberts-Pichette and Caroline Herbert for their invaluable help with his research, and we thank Gary for his humorous presentation.

Sharpshooter Stories

JOHN D. REID

As a contribution to local history, BIFHSGO will, over the next year, research the lives of the men in the Governor General's Foot Guards (GGFG), Company of Sharpshooters who travelled west in March 1885, to help suppress the North West (Second Riel) Rebellion. In his presentation, John D. Reid introduced BIFHSGO members to four of the Ottawa Sharpshooters.



John D. Reid

Private George A. Sparkes

In researching Private Sparkes, John went to ArchiviaNet, favourite Web site. www.archives.ca/02/0201 e.html, and found a record of him under soldiers of the First World War. He was listed as George Angoe Southwell Sparkes—a lovely name to research. He was born in England, gives his occupation as civil servant, and says that he took part in the North West Rebellion. He was subsequently found in the South African War records and also turned up in the index to Prime Minister Sir John A. MacDonald's correspondence. By delving further into MacDonald's letter file, John discovered that Private George Sparkes was a great-nephew of the Prime Minister. MacDonald set him up as a temporary, then junior, clerk — an Order in Council appointment.

Private Basil H. Bell—the "Low" tax revolt

Revolts over high taxes ...yawn. Over *low* taxes! What? In researching Basil Bell, who was born in Yorkshire, John found that he had stayed in the militia, was commissioned and, as a captain, was called out to suppress a tax revolt in 1895. The good citizens of Lowe, Quebec, had for many years been refusing to pay municipal taxes because they claimed that they received no service. Eventually, the council took action, calling in the militia to support the confiscation of property. At first the citizens took no notice, but suddenly they were lined up along the street wanting to pay. What happened? It was announced that those who had not paid by the next day would be responsible for

not only their back taxes but also the cost of the militia deployment—\$3 per soldier per day for more than 100 troops. The potential cost was enormous compared to the taxes owing. Result—they paid—another success for the militia.

Osgoode and Rogers—memorial church windows

Private William Osgoode—found spelled with or without an e—was one of the Sharpshooters killed at the battle of Cut Knife Hill. In remembrance, a memorial window for Osgoode was erected in New Edinburgh's St Bartholomew's church. Osgood (without an e) was with the Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, not the GGFG, from which most of the Sharpshooters came. In the friendly rivalry that goes on, the Rifles must have enjoyed the fact that this window is in the GGFG home church.

The other Sharpshooter who died was Private John Rogers. Although his address is given as Stewart Street, in Sandy Hill, when it came to a memorial window it was installed in Trinity Anglican Church in Ottawa South. It was sometimes known as the rose window, owing to its colourings. Unfortunately the window was destroyed by fire in 1947.

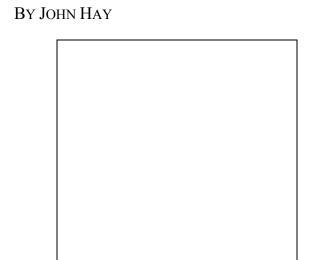
In celebrating the 125th anniversary of this church, the members tried to find a picture of the window. The best they could come up with was a rather fuzzy black and white image. In the middle is a young soldier, shown reading a book. This was appropriate, as Rogers had come first in the competition to enter the civil service in Barbados, his birthplace. You can just make out Rogers' name. Volunteers at Trinity decided they would try to re-colour the picture according to the recollections of the older parishioners but they only partially completed it. One can imagine how colourful it would be with the light shining through. An elderly person, no longer able to see very much, described to John how lovely it was.

BIFHSGO is always looking for people to help out with the Sharpshooter project, and it's not just to do research. John requests anyone with computer graphics skills, some artistic talent and the patience, who would like to take on the challenge of restoring the image, to contact him.

Reports prepared by Trevor Butlin and Norma O'Toole

FROM THE 2001 CONFERENCE

Searching Scottish Family History From Canada



John Hay

Family Research from Ottawa? This article, originally a lecture presented at the BIFHSGO 2001 Fall Conference, describes the many Scottish documents that have a genealogical content. It sets out the purpose of these records and indicates those that are available on the Internet, at the LDS Family History Centre (FHC) and through publications and CDs that may be purchased in Canada or from various Scottish societies.

Introduction

The Scots have an appetite for family history and the existing records are good:

Early observers noted that the Scots were a proud people, very interested in pedigree and that this was not confined to the gentility but was widespread. In 1707, the population of Scotland is thought to have been about one and a quarter million with 154 peers, one peer to 8,000 people, compared to 164 peers south of the Border—one peer to 32,000 people.¹

The documents of the past were made long ago; only access to them has changed, mainly through indexing and the Internet. A few items of interest to genealogists and family historians are still being discovered in libraries, county repositories and family collections. The old parochial registers of the Church of Scotland

are probably the most frequently used records for Scottish research. Twenty-five years ago, microfilm copies could be seen at the FHC but a visitor to Register House in Edinburgh, Scotland, could still see and hold the actual registers made by the session clerks of the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries where the researcher had to struggle with the old handwriting.

Gerald Hamilton-Edwards notes that the baptism registers of Selkirkshire were the first to be chosen for indexing because that county had the fewest parishes only six.² In the 1980s, Robert Starratt, a family history consultant and keynote speaker at a BIFHSGO fall conference a number of years ago, recorded in his extensive list of sources for Scottish ancestral research that fifteen parishes had by then been indexed. Today, when one visits the FHC, one can see a complete index of baptisms and marriage banns up to 1854 for all of Scotland—more than 900 parishes—in microfiche format. One can also find the contents of this index within the International Genealogical Index in CD-**ROM** computer format. one contacts www.familysearch.org, the same information and more can be found. Each time one visits a genealogy site one finds an increase in available records.

The importance of reading Scottish history and geography cannot be overemphasized. The Statistical Accounts, made in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries for assessment of the agricultural capabilities of each parish, are now accessible on the Internet. These descriptions of the parishes will stir your enthusiasm and help you to expand your knowledge of your ancestors. They will help you to imagine the society and times in which they lived, whether in the highlands, rural lowlands or one of those Edinburgh high-rises called "lands." The Accounts will assist your search for your forbears' places in that population of one and a quarter million people, who formed the world's most literate and numerate society during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, a nation competing favourably with a larger, wealthier, more powerful neighbour.

The Records of Scotland

Tables 1 and 2 summarize various details about all the extant Scottish records of genealogical use. The list has been compiled from information contained in the following genealogy books:

- Bigwood, Rosemary, Tracing Scottish Ancestors, (Glasgow: HarperCollins Publishers, 2001)
- Genealogical Library of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, SCOTLAND—A Genealogical Research Guide, (Salt Lake City: LDS, n.d.)
- Hamilton-Edwards, Gerald, In Search of Scottish Ancestry, (London: Phillimore, 1972)
- James, Alwyn, Scottish Roots, (Edinburgh: MacDonald Publishers, 1985)
- Moody, David, Scottish Family History, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1994)
- Moody, David, Scottish Local History, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1990)

- Sinclair, Cecil, Tracing Your Scottish Ancestors—Scottish Record Office, (Edinburgh: HMSO, 1990)
- Sinclair, Cecil, Tracing Scottish Local History—Scottish Record Office, (Edinburgh: HMSO, 1994)

Rosemary Bigwood's pocket book is an excellent tool with a surprising amount of useful information. The Genealogical Library Guide outlines the approach to be taken when using the LDS Library. The Hamilton-Edwards book is the comprehensive work of a genealogist searching for his family in the Scottish Records Office in Edinburgh. Alwyn James's book is a step-by-step guide for the beginner. David Moody's books are descriptive guides that help put lives to the names found in the records. The two books by Cecil Sinclair might be described as the archivist's guides to the holdings of genealogical importance at the National Archives of Scotland (NAS) in Edinburgh.

Table 1: Record Types

Record	Description of the Scottish Records
Census	Census of population by parish for 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901
Vital Statistics	Civil Registration of births, marriages and deaths since 1855
Old Parish Registers (OPR)	Church of Scotland records of baptisms and marriage proclamations Some death records, which are actually only account books recording fees paid for the mortcloth used to cover the casket at a funeral plus other church revenues and expenditures. A few registers of the Free Church also exist.
OPR Indexes	LDS index of the previous Church of Scotland records
Statistical Accounts	Description of each parish written by the parish minister to provide information concerning the land and people for agricultural purposes
Cemeteries	Monumental inscriptions
Register of Deeds	Records of all sorts of business transactions that, at the time, were deemed necessary to be registered
Record of Heirs	Record of lands transferred by inheritance
Sasines	General documents recording land transfer listed by commissariat
Testaments	Record of wills, dative if not previously arranged
Kirk Session Minutes	Minutes of session meetings include discipline of congregation for fornication, adultery, drunkenness, and slander. Payments from poor box to parish poor
Hearth tax	Tax on each household to raise money for war, similar to a census
Poll tax	Tax on each household to raise money for war, similar to a census
Window tax	Tax on household per window above a minimum number of windows
Heritors' Minute	Records of minutes of meetings of the heritors or landowners
Books	Details of maintenance of schools, churches and roads
Rent Rolls	Rents due on particular properties
University Graduates	Details of graduates with dates, degrees of study, home parish, father's name and occupation and, sometimes, the name of a brother
Fasti Ecclesiae	Details of the ministers and their families for each parish of the Church of Scotland. Volumes are organized by
Scoticanae	parish, within presbytery, within synod. The ministers are listed chronologically within each parish.
Burgess Records	Lists of the burgesses or tradesmen in the various burghs with information on guild status and date of entry
Scots Peerage	Genealogy of the nobility
Muster Rolls	Military rolls prior to the 1707 Union
Military records	Military rolls after the 1707 Union
Maps	Parish, town, estate maps. Some held at West Register House (NAS) and NLS in Edinburgh.

Behind all successful genealogical research is an extensive knowledge of the history and character of the people. Some useful books are listed below:

- Devine, T.M., The Scottish Nation 1700-2000, (London: Allen Lane, 1999)
- Lynch, Michael, Scotland A New History, (London: Pimlico, 1992)
- Mackie, R.L., A Short History of Scotland, (Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, 1962)
- Maclean, Fitzroy, Scotland A Concise History, (London: Thames & Hudson, 2000)
- Prebble, John, John Prebble's Scotland, (London: Secker & Warburg, 1984)
- Smout, T.C., A History of the Scottish People 1560-1830, (Glasgow: Fontana/Collins, 1975)

Another category of resources that should not be neglected is that of relevant maps:

 The Mapping of Scotland, a booklet of facsimile reproductions from the Fourth International

- Conference on the History of Cartography (Edinburgh: John Bartholomew, 1971) contains some maps that aid research.
- The National Library of Scotland (NLS) has perhaps the largest collection of maps in Scotland. Check the Web site.
- Timothy Pont surveyed the whole of Scotland in the late sixteenth century. His maps were published in various atlases in the 1600s and show all the farms, villages, mills etc.
- General William Roy, Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55. Copies are available in the NLS.
- Many town and estate plans were made in the eighteenth century, some showing the names of landholders. The West Register House of NAS holds a large collection of these.
- Ordnance Survey, early maps (www.oldmaps.com)
- Ordnance Survey, Landranger series, 1:50 000 scale, current release

Table 2: Availability of Records

Record	Period Covered	Extent	NAS Record	Family History	On the
			Number	Centre	Internet
Census	1841- 1901	All houses		X	Some
Vital Statistics	1855- present	All persons			Χ
Old Parish Registers	1553-1854	4 000 volumes	CH1	Films	Х
OPR Indexes		900 parishes		Fiche	Х
Old Statistical Accounts	1791-1799	20 volumes			
New Statistical Accounts	1834-1845	24 volumes	Books		Χ
Cemeteries	1600 - present	Some		Χ	Х
Register of Deeds	1554-1851		RD	Indexes on film	
Record of Heirs 3	1544-1700	Printed abstracts	C21	307 films	
	1586-1901	Microfilms			
	The record continues to				
	the present.				
Sasines	1617-1868	3 779 volumes	RS	53 films of	
	1869-1928	36 000 volumes		abridgements	
	The record continues to				
	the present.				
Testaments	1500s-1876	Few	C22	Indexes on film	X
Kirk Session Minutes	1600s-present	Most parishes	CH2	Few	
Hearth tax	1691-1695	Most parishes	E.69	3 films	
Poll tax	1693-1699	Most parishes	E.70	Films	
Window tax	1747-1798	Some parishes	E.326		
Heritors' Minute Books	After 1780	775 parishes	HR		
Rent Rolls		Few	E.326, E.700, GD		
University Graduates	1500s-present	Scotland's four	Books		
,	· ·	universities			
Fasti Ecclesiae	1560-1954	8 vols. Church of	Books		
Scoticanae		Scotland			
Burgess Records	1600s	Few	В		
Scots Peerage		All nobility	Books, GD		
Muster Rolls	1665-1708	4 800	PC		
Military records	After 1707 union	Many	PRO London	Many films	
Maps	1500s on	Many	RH	Books	Х

The Search From Ottawa

The author of this article has used examples from his own ancestral research to illustrate the content and form of the various records described. The extracts in the following sections are reproduced exactly as originally written as to form, spelling and presentation of dates.

The Internet

Table 3 lists sites that contain particularly valuable information.

Table 3: Internet Sites

Internet Site	Records
The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints (LDS)	Internet Genealogy Service
	Search for Ancestors, Share Information, Family History Library
www.familysearch.org	Catalogue (265 topics for Scotland)
General Register Office for Scotland	Census Index 1881, 1891, 1901
	OPR Index Births/Christenings 1553-1854
	OPR Index Marriages 1553-1854
	Deaths prior to 1855
	Statutory Register Index Births & Christenings 1855-1901
	Statutory Register Index Marriages 1855-1926
	Statutory Register Index Deaths 1855-1951
www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk	(Access costs £6 for 30 page credits in 24 hour period)
The Scottish Archive Network	Searchable database of 350 000 names of "defuncts" in
	Scottish wills 1500-1875
	Copies at £5 per will
www.scottishdocuments.com	250 000 of 350 000 now available
The National Archives of Scotland (NAS)	About the NAS, NAS Fact Sheets
	The Collections (160 pages of information about records)
	Services to researchers
	Family History, Education, Exhibitions, Conservation
www.nas.gov.uk	(No record access; use www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk)
The National Library of Scotland	Collections, information, catalogues, digital library
www.nls.uk	Extensive map information, Pont & Blaeu maps
GENUKI	UK & Ireland genealogy
	Information and links throughout Scotland
www.genuki.org.uk	Links to Scottish societies
Joint Board for the Statistical Accounts of Scotland	The Old Statistical Account of Scotland 1791-1799
http://edina.ac.uk/StatAcc	The New Statistical Account of Scotland 1834-1845
MultiMap	Current maps and directions in the UK
www.multimap.com	
Old-Maps	Printable historic British maps; many from the First Ordinance Survey
www.old-maps.co.uk	of Scotland e.g. 1865
Gordon Johnson's Home Page	Professional research in Scottish genealogy
www.kinhelp.co.uk	Links to elsewhere
Scottish Cemetery Records	Memorial inscriptions in some cemeteries
www.scotlandsclans.com/cemeteries.htm	
Scottish Names Research Directory	On-line Scottish surnames research directory
www.users.on.net/proformat/sctnamesL.html	Listed by county, listed by surname.

Family History Centre Research

A visitor to the FHC is, initially, able to view the same material that is seen on **familysearch.org**, using the FHC's computers and the Church of Scotland CDs. The indexes to the old parish registers can also be seen in microfiche format, indexed by county, baptism, marriage, and surname.

Microfilm copies of the original registers may be ordered for viewing from the LDS in Salt Lake City. The film numbers may be found using the Family History Library search on the computer, by using the Scottish locality fiches or by reference to the Phillimore parish map book at the library. A researcher may be reluctant to order a microfilm because of the long time that it takes to become available or because the handwriting may be difficult to read. However, the

film is a primary source that is not subject to the errors of transcription. The parish register is a logbook, which shows the complete sequence of the entered records in the particular parish. Not all the information is included in the index or transcription. The witnesses, who may be relatives or friends, and the farm name are excluded. There may be gaps in the record, which, although very obvious in the register, disappear in the transcription. Damaged pages or indecipherable records are obvious in the film version.

Old Parish Registers

To illustrate how a search may be made using microfilms of Old Parish Registers, as well as some anomalies that may be found, information obtained from the original records about some members of the Hay family are given below.

New Monkland Parish 651/1, Lanarkshire. The number is the one assigned by NAS. The LDS film number is 0102958. These records include the name of the farm or town where the individuals lived. If the place name is preceded by "in," the people were tenants, if preceded by "of," they were the landowners. "At," rarely used, is for those passing through.

- March 9th 1712 John Hay and Jean Wallace in easter glentor a lawful son called John
- July 9, 1724 John Hay and Isabel Mirk in Cumbernauld a laull Daughter called Clementina. (This birth was recorded here because there was a vacancy in the ministry of Cumbernauld at this time and New Monkland is the adjoining parish.)

Slamanan Parish 489/1, Stirlingshire. Births: The format varies with both the time of recording and the minister. The witnesses may be relatives, the session clerk and the church officer or the congregation. Some entries after 1783 indicate that a registration tax of three pence was paid:

Bn July 29 1749 Margt to John Ingle

Bpt Aug 6 Agnes Salmond Wit: Charles Hay & John Inglis

Born 10th March 1761 Robert to Charles Hay

Bapt 15th March & Janet Niel

Wit. James Waddel & William Rankin

Aug 26, 1763 Elis: Hay to Charles Hay & Janet Neil Wit. Congregation

April 17th 1791 Janet to Robert Hay & Lillias Arthur cong 3

May 11, 1800 John Hay &) James Blackridges (abode) Margt Thomson)

Marriages:

April 30th 1756 Charles Hay and Janet Neil both in this parish were booked for proclamation

March 7 1789 Robert Hay in the parish of New monkland and Lilias Arthur in this parish gave up their names for proclamation

Often the information in the original record is unclear, as seen in the following baptism record from Muiravonside Parish, Stirlingshire:

Births: Aug 2, 1692

Child Jean Hay

Parents David & Jarby? Hays (Jean overwritten

with another name)

Witnesses David Scot, James forgie

This birth record was not to be found on **familysearch.org**, indicating that the LDS omits uncertainties.

A researcher contacted through the on-line Scottish surnames Web site provided a family tree, listing Grizel Hay, born 23 June 1728 in Cumbernauld parish, daughter of James Hay. There is a gap in the Cumbernauld records between 1710 and 1727. The record of baptisms in 1728 includes four different John Hays as fathers—one at Haltoun, one at Forrest, one at Bruntrigg and one a writer in Edinburgh. No mothers' names are recorded. Grizel was not found in the register.

Changes in the parish boundaries can also complicate research. Part of Falkirk parish was annexed to Slamannan parish in 1725, due to a rapidly increasing population in Falkirk. This permitted persons living in the annexed portion to go a shorter distance to the church in Slamannan. Some maps indicate the parish boundaries and the location of the parish church.

Hearth tax

A one-time tax of 14 shillings was collected between 1691 and 1695 from all classes of society, to lessen the tax burden placed on landowners or heritors. Although the handwriting is difficult to read, the record is similar to a census and lists the names of the householders—including the poor—the place of residence and the number of hearths in the dwelling. In

Edinburgh alone, 20 000 persons are named. One can determine neighbours and, if the house is not named, one can possibly work out the name by following the route of the canvasser. The whole hearth tax record is on three LDS microfilms: 0559524, 0559525 and 0559526. The poll tax is quite similar and also available.

Sasines

All land transfers were registered by a document called a sasine. A notary public or lawyer prepared the document. A bailie or magistrate was present at the property during the transaction and there were also witnesses to the document. These are all listed and may be of value to the researcher. Below is an excerpt viewed at the NAS in Edinburgh. These records are not completely indexed and have not been microfilmed; however, an abbreviated version—a sasine minute book— is available on microfilm at the FHC.

Sixth day of April 1748 compeared John Boyd after signed as pror attorney for Jean Boyd only lawful Jno Boyd tennant in Easter Drumclair and relict of Jas Waddell only lawful son to Alexr Waddell of Rashiehill who with another Discreet man Charles Hay after signed Baille for that part of the precept of sasine....hereby desire and require you Charles Hay son to Jno Hay Hay Weaver in Cumbernauld and ilk of you....

Other resources

Scottish Genealogy Society

This society (SGS) publishes the quarterly journal *The Scottish Genealogist* and has a large number of publications for sale. Check the Web site **www.scotsgenealogy.com** or write to 15 Victoria Terrace, Edinburgh, EH1 2JL, Scotland.

Cemeteries

Some monumental inscriptions have been recorded and published. Records may be seen on the Internet or purchased through the SGS, Scottish Family History Societies, etc.

The SGS cemetery publication for Cumbernauld in Dumbartonshire provides an indexed cemetery plan with some notes of the records to be found in the parish. As an example, we can study stone number 153—a large rectangular stone—with the date, 1797, at the top and a string of four sets of initials followed by "Jas Hay & Agnes Erskine" in a different script, probably added later. Using **familysearch.org**, I found that James Hay and Agnes Erskine were married 24 June 1842 in Cumbernauld.

Joⁿ H. J. S. J. H. C. M

Jas Hay & Agnes Erskine

Jon. H. could be John Hay; J. S. could possibly be Janet S---; J. H. is possibly James Hay; and C.M. might be Christian M---.

Trying **familysearch.org** again, I found Christian Mirk married James Hay, 22 September 1759 in Falkirk parish. This fits. I did not find Jon Hay. There are some gaps in the marriage record about this time. We can look at the index of surnames for this cemetery and make some trials in **familysearch.org**. The Hay family was linked to the Mirks family by marriage about 1700 and the second couple is probably correct. The "S---" surname might be Salmond, Stark or Shaw, all surnames found elsewhere in this cemetery. These names may also appear in the sasine records.

Wills and testaments

A testament is a collective term used to describe all the documents relating to the executry of a deceased person. Where there was a will, the document was known as a "testament testamentary." If there were no will, it was called a "testament dative." Each had an inventory of the dead person's property, although some are very brief.⁵ One testament examined at NAS was a stack of pages half-an-inch thick. A typical search in **ScottishDocuments.com** gives:

Name	Forename	Date	Description	Court
Hay	John	31/1/1732	junior, merchant in Edinburgh and residenter at Whittingham	Edinburgh Commissary Court
Hay	John	21/6/1728	Dr, M.D. sometime surgeon—Apothecary of Edinburgh	Edinburgh Commissary Court
Hav	John	5/6/1745	merchant and sometime baillie Edinburgh	Edinburgh Commissary Court

Scots Peerage

Sir James Balfour Paul, *Scots Peerage*, 1914 (nine volumes).⁶ This source can be useful in finding out the

names of the local landowner and the minister. A typical entry follows:

Charles Lord Elphinston born at Elphinston 6 Aug 1711 married Clementina Fleming Daughter John, 6th Earl of Wigton by 2nd wife Mary daughter of William, 9th Earl Marischal 14 October 1735 bride on 16 yrs dowry 16,000 merks in 1747 succeeded to whole of Wigton estate. Died Marylebone 1 Jan 1799.

Children: John 11th Lord succeeded 1781, wounded 1759 at Quebec, died Cumbernauld 19 Aug 1794. Charles b. 29 Apr 1739 lost in HMS Prince Geo. 1758, William 1740-1834, Lockhart 1743-1748, Geo. Keith, Malcolm, Hugh, Mary, Eliz, Eleanora, Primrose, Clementina.

Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae

This series of eight volumes by Hew Scott DD, published by Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, 1920, lists all the known Church of Scotland ministers and allows one to explain gaps in the parish registers, if there were a vacancy in the local ministry. These volumes are not widely available but a set can be seen at the Stouffer Library, Queens University, Kingston, Ont.

Following is an example from New Monkland parish in Lanarkshire:

John Hay of Inchnock and Gayne, in the parish, born 1654 eldest son of Andrew Hay of Inchnock, [son of John Hay rector of Renfrew] and Mary Hutcheson; educated at Univ. of Glasgow; MA (1670) Adm min of Yester 10th Aug 1676, dep 29 July 1680, reponed 27th Jan 1681, trans. To Dunlop that year, trans and adm about 1689; outed soon afterwards. On 3rd July 1692 the Kirk Session wrote to him to Inchnock, requesting the return of a baptismal basin and the session registers. The former were restored to the church, but in 1694 a process was instituted against Hay before the commission of Hamilton for the return of the registers.... He was dead before 7th Jan 1720. He married Anne daugh. Of John Graham of Dougalston, and has issue John of Inchnock and Gayne, served here 7th Jan 1720; Margaret (marr 12th May 1778; John White, writer, Edinburgh) died 1770; Christian (marr. Andrew Stalker, bookseller, Glasgow); Rebecca (marr John Spreull of Milton) - Nisbet's Heraldry ii. App., Reg. Of Deeds, Durie 7th Dec 1719; Inchnock Titles; Hamilton Tests; ix, 25; Edin. Marr Reg; Macarthur's New Monkland 58 et seg

Various other sources

 Another useful supplier is the Scottish Association of Family History Societies.

- Booksellers Natural Heritage and Global Genealogy have many useful books and maps.
- One can find a researcher in Scotland through the Association of Scottish Genealogists and Record Agents (ASGRA).
- One can purchase maps from a number of suppliers. West of Scotland Census Returns and Old Parochial Registers published by the Glasgow District Libraries includes maps that show the location of the parish church, perhaps explaining why some people attended a closer church in a neighbouring parish.

Summary

In this article the written registers of the past, where one might find ancestors, have been described. Knowledge of the history of Scotland in the particular times of research is important. Art and literature can give another view, not exact but meaningful. The Scottish National Gallery and the Scottish National Portrait Gallery display the likenesses of the past—of people and the countryside. David Allan, Allan Ramsay, David Martin, Sir Henry Raeburn, Alexander Nasmyth and David Walker, to name a few, have painted the clansmen, lords, statesmen, ladies, the wealthy and the common folk. From the literature of Sir Walter Scott, Robert Burns and Robert Louis Stevenson, one sees these times and places afresh.

Although **familysearch.org** is great for rapid searching on the Internet, you should go back to the microfilms, a primary source, link the various record types and frequently review the material that you have collected, to refresh your knowledge and to discover new connections. Try to learn something of the complete community and its history. Look at the Statistical Accounts of the parishes where your ancestors lived and don't forget to reference all the material collected. Watch for changes in access to the records, as the growth of available resources in printed form, on CD-ROMs and on the Internet is remarkable.

Endnotes:

- ¹ Advertisement for "The Scots Peerage" CD-ROM
- ² Gerald Hamilton-Edwards, In Search of Scottish Ancestry (London: Phillimore, 1972)
- The actual retours date from 1530 and are in Latin until 1847
- ⁴ NAS Reference: RS59/19 p. 254R to p. 255R
- ⁵ Copies of these primary sources are, or will soon become, available on the Internet at £5 per will.

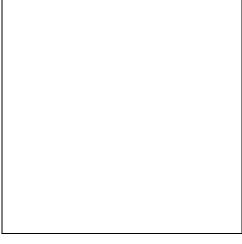
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⁶ Available from the SGS on CD-ROM or on inter-library loan from the Canadian Library of Parliament.

FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

A Genealogical Trip to England

BY CLIFF QUINCE



Cliff Quince

t is strange how some people get involved in genealogy. As a child, I couldn't give a hoot about my ancestors. I was too busy living my life to be concerned about distantly connected people, and both my grandfathers had died before I was born. I knew that my father had been born in England, but a great many Canadians had a European background. Some interest in family history developed when an aunt made a visit to England and returned with a map of some property that our family had once owned. The property was known as Granby House Terrace in Newmarket. It had 14 houses on it, lots of garden space and several stables. I was curious about the stables and found out that my great-grandfather had been a racehorse trainer in Newmarket, the racing centre of England. With that news. I was more than curious! Horses were in the Quince blood. Both my father and my uncle served in the artillery in the First World War, as drivers of the six horse hitch to the limber that brought the guns and/or the ammunition to the front. I have since learned that my great-great-grandfather, John Quince, delivered the Royal Mail on horseback.

My father informed me that my grandfather had attended Cambridge University and, while a student, had eloped with my grandmother. The family immediately disowned him, a fact that led me to conclude that my great-grandfather had been a hardhearted father. My grandfather and his wife moved to London, purchased a confectionary shop and

proceeded to raise a family. They had two sons and three daughters. In 1902, the family set sail for Canada and settled in Montréal. They had three more girls in Canada.

What little I knew about the family history I passed on to my daughters, one of whom was really interested. She got on the Web and had her name posted in Newmarket, the outcome of which was an e-mail correspondence with a resident named Geoffrey. He dug up old newspaper clippings that mentioned my great-grandfather, Samuel Quince, and sent her a photograph of a headstone that bore the names of Samuel, his wife Susannah, and both of their mothers. With this news my interest was really aroused.

In Loving Memory of SAMUEL QUINCE Who Departed this Life June 7th 1892, Aged 71 years.

"Come unto me all ye who labour and are heavy laden and I will give thee rest."

Also SUSANNAH, his beloved wife who departed this life Jan. 18th, 1898, aged 73 years.

"This is my commandment that ye love one another as

I have loved you."

Also of ELIZABETH ANN QUINCE, died Sep. 4th, 1871, aged 85, and also of ELIZABETH SPEED, died Sep. 16th, 1883, aged 78.

A couple of years ago, I told my cousin Dorothy, who lives in Wallasey, near Liverpool, what I knew of the family history, but she had little interest in finding out more. I went to the National Archives and dug up the history of the artillery unit in which our fathers had served. The history is in a form of an official diary. The only names that would be found in it would be of officers going on, or returning from, leave, casualties or those who had committed a misdemeanour. I was pleased to inform Dorothy that neither of our fathers had made it into the diary. The diary told the horrors of war—the mud, the shellfire, the gas attacks. When the

war was over, they still had hardships. They were in France for Christmas 1918. Their supplies had not arrived and Christmas dinner was bully beef and plum duff, food that they had eaten hundreds of times before. My father never again ate bully beef or plum duff once he was demobbed. After these discoveries, Dorothy was a little more interested in family history.

My wife Joyce and I decided to go to Newmarket to see what the town was like. We told Dorothy, who said that she would like to visit Newmarket too and offered to arrange accommodation for us. She soon found that bed and breakfasts were very expensive—£60 per person per night. Instead, Dorothy found a listing for a two-bedroom flat, with kitchen and living room facilities, for only £250 a week. It was perfect.

We contacted Geoffrey, our daughter's e-mail buddy, who took us around to see the gravestone that bore my great-grandfather's name. His assistance was invaluable; without it, we would have spent hours trying to locate it. When we asked him why he had been messaging my daughter, he said that it was because he thought that the name Quince was so unusual. How wrong he was. Quince is in the "Doomsday Book," compiled in 1086, and is common in most English telephone books; not so in Canada. There is a Quince family in British Columbia and my family in eastern Canada; I don't think that we are related. We are glad that Geoffrey got on board because he was a great help on our visit.

One of the first places we wanted to tour was Granby House Terrace. It had hardly changed in over a hundred years. Joyce was taking pictures and making herself conspicuous in the hope that a resident would come out to ask us what we were doing. It worked. A man told us that the houses were all designated as heritage homes and changes could not be made without authorization. The ancient building material had been flint, which still predominates in the walls.

We also visited All Saints Anglican Church, which Samuel had attended. We arrived just as a service was concluding. We spoke to one of the elders and told him why we were there. He showed us the old font, at which all of Samuel's children would have been baptized, and maybe even Samuel himself. There was a beautiful, hand-carved oak divider that a relative of Samuel's wife Susannah had donated to the church.

As part of a guided tour we visited several stables and a swimming pool for horses. It was a therapeutic pool for horses with ailments. Stable hands led the horse around the circular pool with a rope attached to its bridle. Once the horse was out of the pool, stable hands would wipe it down and place it under a battery of heat lamps for 15 minutes. There are always over twenty-five hundred horses in training in and around Newmarket

There is an area of 2 500 acres called The Gallops, where the horses are exercised. Most of the jockeys that exercise the horses are girls. There are guardrails around the Gallops, on which one can lean while watching the horses. The girls walked the horses on a cinder-earth track as they returned to the starting area. The riders were quite friendly and chatted with the onlookers. Once they reached the starting area, they raced the horses over the grass, back to where we were watching. Each stable's horses wore distinctive coloured blankets.

We went to the races on a Sunday and were surprised to see so many of the men neatly dressed in business suits. The women, too, were very neatly attired. Because it was a cold day, in May, with threatening rain, the racing elite spent the time between races inside the numerous bars. The racetrack is grass-covered and the races were run straight, with no curves.

There are many more ancient buildings, cities and so on in the United Kingdom than in Canada. Geoffrey and his wife Sue had dinner with us in a pub called The Three Blackbirds. It was built in 1642—the year that Maisonneuve founded Montréal.

Geoffrey took us to an Archives office in Ely, where we found out more about Samuel Quince. There were copies of the deeds of the progressive attainment of the property known as Granby Terrace. Originally it was the property of the Duke of Rutland. We made copies of deeds dating back to 1854. They were not letter size but measured two by three feet. There was also a record of every piece of property in the seven-bedroom house that Samuel willed to his wife Susannah (nee Speed). Knives, forks and spoons were listed and anything of value was noted.

Samuel had been a member of the local Board of Health in Newmarket. It was amusing to read some of the minutes of the Board. Samuel would make a motion, for example, to have a row of trees planted in a park. The motion would be approved unanimously and the next item of business would be the appointment of Samuel to see that the work was carried out. Samuel

had been very active in the community and had been continually reappointed to the Board by the ratepayers. Samuel had been a member of the Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds, a Friendly Society, but no one to whom we spoke at the Archives knew anything about it. One of the older women said that she thought she might have some information at home. "Leave me your phone number and I'll get back to you." She sure did. She gave us the telephone number of the Order. We called them and they mailed us a copy of a "Historical Sketch" of the Order, which was, basically, a group of good Christian men, who ensured that those who died in poverty or in workhouses were given a decent burial. It was formed in 1825, on Christmas Day, and is

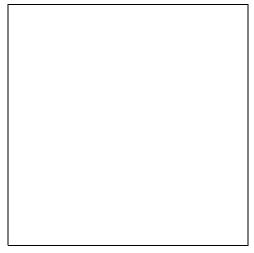
still active today. Few people know of it, however, because it is a secret society.

Upon the death of Susannah Quince, the Granby House Terrace property was sold, lot-by-lot. Granby House Terrace is no longer a Quince estate.

For me, the skeleton of Samuel Quince now has some flesh on its bones. He sired ten children, the last being my grandfather. I guess one didn't get married on the sly, in those days, without parental approval. I now see him as a man of substance, a doer of good deeds and a servant to his fellow citizens.

The Queen's Coachman—Our Only Claim to Fame

BY CHRISTINE JACKSON



Christine Jackson

hroughout my childhood, spent in Brighton, Sussex, England, and until I left home at the age of 18, I was aware of my father's family ties with Ringmer, a village just outside Lewes, the county town of East Sussex. My paternal grandfather, Caleb Durrant, had left the village as a young man to live and work as a carpenter (a family profession) in Brighton, raising a young family and dying of peritonitis in 1915 at the early age of 33, when my father was only a few months old. During the 1950s, we often visited Ringmer, where my father's spinster aunt, Charlotte Candace (Candy) Durrant still lived in the same house, on the west side of Church Hill, which her late parents had occupied from the time of their marriage in 1874. (The house is no longer standing, the row having been demolished to make way for modern housing.) Candy

and Caleb's parents, my great-grandparents, were Ringmer-born John Durrant and Mary Miller.

It was great-grandmother Mary Miller's relatives who provided our working class family with its only glimpse of Victorian high life. For, so the story went, a certain Edwin Miller had actually driven Queen Victoria's coach! The romantic but apparently unfounded notion that my mother's family, which hailed from the nearby coastal village of Rottingdean, *may* have been involved in smuggling, somehow just couldn't compare to that irresistible claim to fame!

But it wasn't until I started to research my Durrant family history, in the late 1970s, that I finally had confirmation of the story about Edwin Miller, my great-grandmother's brother! My father's cousin gave me copies of some turn-of-the-century newspaper clippings about Edwin, written on the occasion of his retirement from service or, as they called it in those times, his superannuation. The number of articles about him that appeared in the daily national newspapers of the day must surely have been a reflection of the high regard which the position of Queen's coachman commanded.

Edwin was born in 1836 into humble circumstances, the son of William and Charlotte Miller. The 1841 Census records Edwin as a child of five, living with his parents at Park Gate on the Lewes-Uckfield Road, in the western part of Ringmer parish. By the age of 15, however, he had apparently left the area, as he does not appear in the 1851 Census of Ringmer, although his

family remained on the Uckfield Road. As for his subsequent movements, it is evident from the following article in *The Daily Mail*, 14 September 1898, that Edwin entered the service of Sir Henry Ashley as a lad, whence he was taken into the Queen's service as a coachman in 1858, at the age of 22 years:

Mr Edwin Miller, who for 40 years has been in Her Majesty's service as coachman, and for the last nine of that period as State coachman, has, as stated in our columns yesterday, just been superannuated. A Daily Mail representative has had a chat with him. It is somewhat difficult to imagine what manner of a man a Royal coachman is in private life. One sees him on State occasions gorgeously *bedizened*² in scarlet and gold, his legs encased in the finest silk hose, and a velvet cap on his bewigged head, and he strikes one as an emperor amongst *Jehus*.³

It was in a garb totally unlike his glittering livery that the representative found him. He was in his shirtsleeves and collarless, superintending the disposal of his *lares and penates*⁴ in his new home.

The shrewdly kind face with good-humoured laughing brown eyes was familiar enough, but the close-cropped grey hair looked strangely unfamiliar after the wig in which he has always appeared when driving Her Majesty *abroad*.⁵

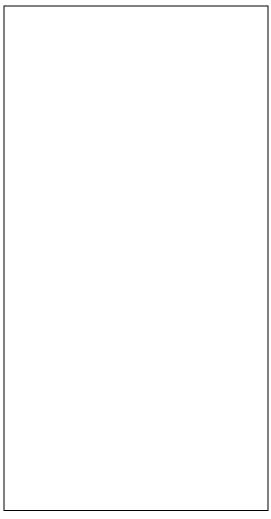
"I've had a very successful career," he said, "and from the Queen downward all the Royal family have shown me the utmost kindness and consideration.

"I was in Sir Henry Ashley's service until he died, and then Lady Ashley got me with the Queen as coachman forty years ago. I'm just sixty-two now, so I was a lad then. Yes, I've driven pretty nearly every crowned head in the world at one time or another, and can remember the Royal family from the time they were but children.

"When the Prince of Wales was a smart young fellow of perhaps eighteen or nineteen I remember going down to Aldershot to look after his horses there, and once I sat up all night to clip a grey pony he used to ride. Suffolk its name was.

"All the time I've been with Her Majesty I've never had a serious accident. The worst I think was when I was driving the Prince one night in the Mall, and one of the horses kicked, and got his leg over the pole. Still, no one was hurt then.

"I've seen all the great State processions for the last 40 years, and I've got mementoes given me by the Royalties I've driven. Here's a brace of pied pheasants shot by the Prince Consort, and which I set up and stuffed myself, and those pictures there are of La Fleche and Donovan. The Duke of Westminster and the Duke of Portland both won the Derby while they were Masters of the Horse, so I was more interested than I might have been otherwise.



Edwin Miller

"I've got a medal from the Queen for thirty six years' faithful service—another with a clasp for her Jubilee and Diamond Jubilee, others given me by the King of Siam and the present Emperor of Germany, scarf pins from the Czar, King of Portugal, Crown Prince of Bulgaria, and the Duke of Connaught.

"Nearly all the members of our Royal Family have given me their signed photographs, or some other

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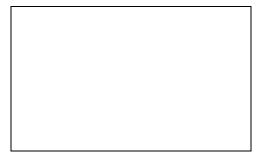
expression of their thoughtfulness. They never forget a servant, any of them.

"When the Empress of Germany was over here last she often spoke to me about horses she remembered as a child. They're all the same, thinking always of those who work for them. The Queen, tired as she was after the diamond jubilee procession, sent to inquire about me when she returned to the Palace.

"I have broken in all the young horses for nearly thirty years, and, under Lieut. Nicholas, the Superintendent of the Mews, have had the management of nearly everything. You see the State coachman never leaves London, and never drives any but crowned heads, or the Queen's representative.

"Of the members of the Household with whom I've come into contact I've nothing but praise. They have always treated me with more than kindness—especially Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Duke of Westminster, and the Duke of Portland.

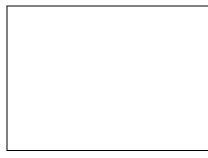
"Her Majesty—well there's not a kinder or more gracious lady living. The Prince Consort was always considerate and courteous.



Irish State Coach

"I suppose no other Royal coachman will ever drive so many distinguished sovereigns as I have had the honour of doing, and I'm certain none will ever have the care of such a Queen and lady as Her Gracious Majesty. That makes my retirement a little easier—for though my pension is all I could wish for, and I have many friends, I would have liked to stay in the service of the Queen...."

Edwin Miller drove the State carriage in both the Jubilee and Diamond Jubilee processions. After his retirement in 1898, he owned and ran a pub in Portugal Street, the Crooked Billet, near Lincoln's Inn Fields and Fleet Street, in London. The 1901 Census, taken on March 31, some nine weeks after Oueen Victoria's death, records him as a licensed victualler. But the Queen's former coachman made the headlines again shortly afterwards when the London County Council (LCC) expropriated his property for the Holborn to Strand improvement scheme. Edwin sued the LCC for compensation in the amount of £10,417—£4,121 for the property and £6,000 for the business, plus a few hundred for the fixtures. The jury awarded him £6,140, after which Edwin, the Queen's former State Coachman and most loyal supporter, apparently faded into history, a very proud and seemingly contented man—and our family's only claim to fame!



The Gold Coach

Endnotes:

- William Miller was described as a labourer at the time of the marriage of Edwin's sister, my great-grandmother Mary, to my great-grandfather John Durrant, in 1874.
- ² "Dressed out gaudily," according to the *Concise Oxford*Dictionary
- ³ The *COD* says a *jehu* is a driver, especially a reckless one! At this time—1898—there would have been mostly horse drawn carriages on the roads and few automobiles.
- ⁴ Meaning the arrangement of his personal belongings.
- ⁵ In the sense of "out and about."

Sir Guy Carleton Loyalist UELAC Day Trip to Eastern Ontario Loyalist Historic Sites 18 September 2004

The bus trip begins in Ottawa and visits sites along the St. Lawrence River from Cornwall to just west of Prescott. Registration fee is \$50 per person, due upon registration, which must be received by 1 August. Register by contacting George Anderson, 64 Saginaw Cres., Ottawa, ON K2E 5N7; 613-226-6348; andrew1@magma.ca or Edward Kipp, 6242 Paddler Way, Orleans, K1C 2E7; 613-824-1942; ekipp@magma.ca.

FAMILY HISTORY SOURCES

The Bookworm

Emigration to Canada in the early nineteenth century is the subject of two recent additions to the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library

REVIEWED BY BETTY WARBURTON

he Kerry Chain: The Limerick Link by Carol Bennett McCuaig. Renfrew: Juniper Books, c2003.

Family historians looking for their ancestors in the Ottawa Valley are probably familiar with the books written by Carol Bennett (now Carol Bennett McCuaig) about settlement in Renfrew County. They will welcome her latest publication, The Kerry Chain: the Limerick Link. A brief overview of conditions in Ireland that may have influenced emigration introduces her book. She then explores a chain migration of more than 200 people who came to Canada from County Kerry, Ireland, between 1825 and 1875, and of 250 people who emigrated at the same time from nearby parishes in County Limerick. In Canada, the two groups settled near each other in Renfrew County and intermarried. Carol has consulted many different sources in Canada—census records. church registers, obituaries, tombstones, newspapers, letters from, and interviews with, descendants. Out of this great jigsaw puzzle of information she has created a record of each emigrant and of his/her known children. If known, she reports where the person came from in Ireland, where he settled, who his parents were, whom he married and the connection to other families in the book. Stories of interest and other informative items are included. Despite the massive amount of information, it is relatively easy for readers to find their way. The families have been sorted alphabetically into four groups:

- 1. The Kerry chain—Roman Catholic families
- 2. The Kerry chain—Protestant families
- 3. The Limerick link—Roman Catholic families
- 4. The Limerick link—Protestant families.

Appendices listing the Peter Robinson settlers, a nominal index and bibliography, maps and a descriptive list of places named are included.

The Silver Chief: Lord Selkirk and the Scottish Pioneers of Belfast, Baldoon and Red River by Lucille H. Campey. Toronto: Natural Heritage, c2003.

Many readers will remember Lucille Campey's talk at the Library and Archives Canada about the Scottish emigrants who sailed from Aberdeen to Canada. In her most recent publication, she continues her research into Scottish settlers who came to Canada. The Silver Chief is about the Scottish settlers brought by Lord Selkirk to Prince Edward Island, Upper Canada and the Red River early in the nineteenth century. The author's concern is with the settlers and how Selkirk's ideas (radical for that period) on colonization influenced later emigration to Canada. She investigates the reasons why these Scots emigrated and why they settled in Canada. Selkirk's relationship with the settlers, with the British government and with the North West fur traders is examined. She assesses the achievements of Selkirk and his settlers and how his colonies grew and prospered during the nineteenth century. The book involved research in Canada, Scotland and England and, like all Campey's books, is well documented and indexed. Several previously unpublished lists of settlers' names are included. Anyone researching Scottish ancestors in Canada should consult this book.

Further reading available at the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library:

By Carol Bennett:

Founding Families of Admaston, Horton & Renfrew Village

Founding Families of Bagot, Blythfield & Brougham

Founding Families of Grattan & Wilberforce
By Carol Bennett and her husband, Donald Wallace
McCuaig:

In Search of Lanark

Renfrew County: People and Places

By Lucille Campey:

A Very Fine Class of Immigrants: Prince Edward Island's Scottish Pioneers, 1770–1850

By John Morgan Gray:

Lord Selkirk of Red River

The library of the Ottawa Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society has:

- Fast Sailing and Copper-Bottomed, by Lucille H. Campey
- Peter Robinson Settlers, 1823–1825, by Carol Bennett
- Founding Families of Bromley Twp. and People of St. Patrick's, Mount St. Patrick Parish, 1843, by Carol Bennett McCuaig

The Printed Page

BY BETTY WARBURTON

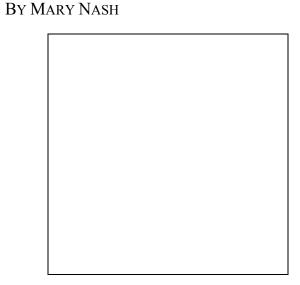
Library, either through subscription or exchange. They contain gems of articles that you will likely never know about, unless you visit the library. The Ancestral Searcher: Quarterly Journal of The Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra 26, 4 contains two articles of possible interest but the other magazines are worth browsing from time to time.

Miriam Benn, "What were your totally undistinguished ancestors doing from 1600 to 1850?" uses the Parish Chest records of Loose and Frittenden, Kent, as examples. She refers to assessment records, overseers'

accounts, vestry minutes, etc. to trace the activities of the poor (and not so poor) in those parishes.

Denis Woodhams, "London: Using the 1851 Census. Finding your way around in the 19th Century and Looking for Missing Children" gives an overview of how the Census was taken and how it was assembled into registration districts and sub-districts. He discusses street indexes and personal name indexes. Workhouses and orphan asylums, where you are likely to find missing children, are dealt with in some detail.

Gleanings from the Library and Archives Canada



Mary Nash

This is the twentieth in a series of descriptions of selected pamphlets and brochures from the Catalogue of Publications, in the Library and Archives Canada, published in 1931 and commonly

known as the Casey Catalogue. The numbers at the beginning of each entry refer to its number 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 Library and Archives Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

Casey 1-2569. To emigrants: Canada, its advantages to settlers, by John Miller Grant, 2^{nd.} ed., London: Algar & Street and W. Wesley, 1856. Casey 1-2607. Canada, land of hope for the settler and artisan, the small capitalist, the honest and the persevering, by Editor of *Canadian News*, London: Algar & Street, 1857.

These two pamphlets were published in the mid-1800s in England, for the benefit of potential emigrants from the United Kingdom to British North America. The advice and information offered are fairly similar in the two pamphlets.

Both authors describe the prospects for hard-working emigrants in very positive terms. There is freedom of religion, education available to all, taxation that is one-fifth the rate in the UK, cheap land, good communication and a healthy climate.

Demand for labour was high in both Upper and Lower Canada. Mechanical labourers, such as bricklayers, carpenters joiners, shoemakers, masons, and blacksmiths and wheelwrights, are said to be in demand. The writers suggest that professionals and mechanical labourers should go to the cities and towns while agricultural labourers are advised to shun urban centers, if they want to become landowners. The Grant pamphlet mentions that workers are in strong demand by the railroad companies at high wages, which had doubled in 1856. These workers are also offered cheap land.

Rates of pay for agricultural labourers are two to three times higher than in the UK, according to the *Canadian News* editor (CNe). Both authors supply a table of the going daily wage rates for various trades, indicating that bricklayers receive the top wages (over 11s) while needlewomen receive the lowest rate (1s3d to 2s6d).

Emigrants are told that land is cheap in Upper and Lower Canada and both authors give some information about land prices and sale regulations. Land is cheaper in Lower Canada (1 to 4 shillings per acre according to Grant but as high as 7s 6d according to CNe). In Upper Canada, prices ranged from 4s to 20s per acre. CNe mentions that the purchaser must settle on the land immediately in order to qualify for these rates.

CNe says that the government of Upper Canada opened three lines of road from east to west between Ottawa and Lake Huron. One was the Ottawa and Opeongo Road, with access from Bonnechere. The second was the Addington Road, with access from Napanee, and the third was Hastings, with access from

Belleville. Each land grant is for 100 acres. Any emigrant from any country was eligible for a land grant provided that they were at least 18 years of age. The land had to be settled within one month, a house built and 12 acres cultivated within four years. Settlers were required to maintain the roads. Grant also gives information about private land sales, e.g. by the British American Land Company and the Canada Company, and mentions that land can be leased if an individual is unable to purchase.

CNe gives considerable detail about agricultural operations, such as the cost of clearing land and the expected yields from various crops. Although it was not possible to work in the fields from mid-November to the beginning of April, he writes that work goes on all the time, with even young children being urged to help. Those who do not work would suffer the consequences. He concludes this section with a three-page quotation from the agent for the Opeongo Road.

Grant gives advice about what emigrants should bring and leave behind and how to best prepare for the ocean voyage. In his opinion, the reception facilities available at Ouébec are good in comparison with those available at New York or in other parts of the USA. He explains that, on landing at Grosse Île, the ship will be checked by the medical officer, and that the ship will be met by a government agent of emigration at Québec. The agent can accept complaints about the voyage and is authorized to take legal action. He can also pay the fares of those without funds. CNe also gives advice about the ocean voyage and mentions the names of ships that are available and recommended companies. With respect to the journey inland, he lists the railway stations on the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways as well as branch lines.

Other items of interest in the two pamphlets are maps and advertisements for steamship companies, clothing, furniture etc.

BIFHSGO News

In Sympathy

The Directors of BIFHSGO offer their sincere condolences to the families of the following deceased members: Freda Hammer of Ottawa who died 26 September 2003. Freda and her husband Bert joined the Society in 1996.

Ruth Dibbs of Ottawa, who died 23 January 2004. Ruth and her husband Hugh became members in 2000.

Learning Opportunities

By JOHN D. REID

hope you are reading this column fairly hot off the press as the first three items are coming up soon.

Scottish History and Records

BIFHSGO's first-ever Scottish lecture series is just about to start. It's a much-requested addition to the Society's educational programs. Since his retirement last fall, John Hay has been developing these four two-hour lectures that will provide intensive coverage of the records one can use in Scottish family history research.

Lecture 1: Thursday, March 18, 7:00 p.m.: How the country was run: the government, courts, church, merchants and trades-people; the main locations for the records (books, maps and other resources); details of more than 20 types of records.

Lecture 2: Saturday, March 20, 9:30 a.m.: Church records, the census and civil registration.

Lecture 3: Thursday, April 1, 7:00 p.m.: Land registration, wills and taxes.

Lecture 4: Saturday, April 3, 9:30 a.m.: More obscure records: Heritors, rent rolls, the peerage, burgesses.

Location: Montgomery Legion

Cost: \$50 for BIFHSGO members, \$65 for non-members, payable when you register.

To benefit you should already have a basic knowledge of genealogical research procedures and familiarity with the Internet. Registration information: www.bifhsgo.ca.

Gene-O-Rama

Organized by the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS), Gene-O-Rama is being held March 26-27 at Ben Franklin Place, Ottawa. That weekend falls between the two weeks being used by the Scottish History and Records course—clever to schedule Gene-O-Rama so conveniently!

This year's speakers are Marie-Louise Perron, Kathie Orr, Rick Roberts and Ryan Taylor. There is also a long list of invited exhibitors, including BIFHSGO, at the Marketplace. As Heather Oakley reminded us recently, even if you can't spare the time to attend any

presentations it's worth dropping in for an hour to visit the marketplace—it's free. For more information see www.ogsottawa.on.ca.

Beginning Genealogy

BIFHSGO and Ottawa Branch OGS are cooperating to present a half-day introduction to genealogy, which will be of particular interest to members who are new to family history. Topics covered will be: getting started; civil registration and the census; Ottawa resources; Internet resources; recording your findings. The first event, hosted by Ottawa Branch OGS at the Library and Archives Canada, 395 Wellington St., will be on the afternoon of Saturday, April 17. Advance registration is required and space is limited. There is a nominal \$10 charge to cover costs. Bring a friend to learn more about this exciting hobby—non-members will be charged \$15. See more information and registration details at www.bifhsgo.ca/education.

OGS Seminar

If a genealogy trip to Toronto at the end of May appeals to you, consider the annual OGS Seminar. The line-up of speakers and topics this year looks particularly good, including Penelope Christensen, Dick Eastman, J. Brian Gilchrist and Marjorie Kohli. There's more information at: www.ogsseminar.org.

Pre-Conference Seminars

For the past two years, our annual September BIFHSGO conference has featured a pre-conference seminar, giving more time to a particular topic than we can include in the regular conference sessions. This year, we're increasing the range of seminars offered. To whet your appetite, here's a preview of a half-day session, "The 3 Cs of writing your family history," that Sher Leetooze, a well-known writer and storyteller, has agreed to offer:

Writing a family history is a little like baking a cake. Using the 3 Cs of cake baking, you would collect your ingredients, concoct the ingredients, and cook them. Now we all know that it isn't that easy—you must know **what** to collect, **how much** to use and **when** to add it to the mixture, and **how long** to bake your mixture in order to get a good cake.

Writing family histories is much the same. The 3 Cs used in writing are **conciseness**, **clarity** and **continuity**. Each has a number of ingredients that must be added to the mix at just the right time, and in just the right amount, in order to make your family's story shine!

Are you ready to write your family's story? The 3 Cs may be just the tool you need to get the job done. Bring along a notepad, a family tree and a few sharp pencils!

Your Family Tree Magazine

If you browse the better magazine stands, you may have noticed a new British monthly genealogy magazine. Your Family Tree Magazine trumpets itself

as "The Best Magazine for Genealogy." That's a debatable claim, but on a recent trip to the UK, I found *YFTM* selling better at W.H. Smith than its established competitor, *Family Tree Magazine*. It is a refreshing, if more costly, option. Each issue has a cover CD, part of the reason for the higher cost and much more common for magazines in the UK than in North America. The January 2004 issue CD featured "The return of Owners of Land 1873," containing 125 000 names of people who owned more than one acre of land in England, excluding London. It also included a standard edition of the genealogy program "Heredis 7.2" and many trial versions of various other programs, including "The Master Genealogist™." If you like to mix technology and genealogy it's worth a look. ■

BIFHSGO LISTINGS

Members' Interests

BY ERNEST M. WILTSHIRE

hese charts 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 that each member may be searching several names. So be specific when communicating with them. Good luck.

Occasionally, due to a lack of space, names published in *Anglo-Celtic Roots* may be restricted to six per

individual. If this should occur, the remaining names of interest will be published in a future edition. If the members have Internet access and they give permission, all of their names of interest are published on the BIFHSGO Web site at: www.bifhsgo.ca.

Many BIFHSGO members belong to Genealogy societies that cover the areas detailed in this Members' Interests list. If you would like to loan your quarterly journals or other pertinent documents to members with an interest in the same geographical area that you are researching, please contact them directly and arrange to exchange information at the monthly meetings.

	TABLE A (Names being searched)												
Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.		
Aitken	LKS SCT	1800	656	Fullerton	NBL ENG	1790	656	Morrison	AYR, LKS SCT	1834	545		
Allen	Limavady IRL	1840- 1847	019	Garbutt	YKS ENG, ON CDA	1750	755	Murray	DNB SCT	1840	656		
Anderson	ABD SCT	c 1785	545	Gibb	FIF, ABD SCT	c1790	545	Murray	LKS SCT	1840	656		
Armstrong	IRL, USA	Pre 1815	344	Giles	WEX IRL, Lanark Co. ON CDA	1810	545	Nightingale	DBY ENG	1760+	725		

Atkin	WRY ENG; IRL	Pre 1900	216	Gormley	MOG IRL	All	831	Oakley	LND ENG	1840	111
Auckland	BRK ENG	Pre 1850	024	Harbard	Eton BKM ENG	Pre 1850	024	Palmer	Dutchess Co. NY	Pre 1783	738
Barden	Tunbridge Wells KEN ENG	Pre 1900	376	Haslam	ENG, IRL, CAN	Pre 1850	344	Parnell	CON ENG	1700	831
Barden	Windsor On CAN	1920	376	Hobson	BKM ENG	Pre 1800	024	Payne	LND ENG	1850	024
Barden	Kego Harbour MI USA	C 1924	376	Huffer	Birmingham WAR ENG	Pre 1900	376	Pettet (John Edward Jarvis)	Deal, KEN ENG	1841+	771
Barden (Frederick)	Victoria BC CAN	C 1914	376	Humphrey	NRY ENG	Pre 1810	216	Pidgeon	Wmstn. Glengarry ON CDA	1800- 1900	019
Beggs	IRL	All	776	Irwin	FER IRL	1840	656	Powers	IRL, QC	1850+	657
Bissett	ABD SCT, VT USA	1850	755	Johnson	STS, DBY ENG	1760	725	Roberts	CON ENG	1700 +	831
Boyd	INV SCT	1750	656	Kirkland (Sam)	ARM IRL	1829	771	Ross	ABD SCT	c 1800	545
Brahan	WRY ENG	Pre 1910	216	L'Armand /Larmont	Glengarry ON CDA	1750 +	019	Sansum	Edmonton MDX ENG	Pre 1950	376
Brown	Tunbridge Wells KEN ENG	Pre 1900	376	Lacey	Princes Risborough BKM ENG	Pre 1850	024	Sansum (Stephen)	Birmingham WAR ENG	Pre 1900	376
Brown	Westmorland Co. NB CAN	All	738	Lackey	IRL	Pre 1815	344	Sansum (David Huffer)	Birmingham WAR ENG	Pre 1920	376
Butler	WRY ENG	Pre 1840	216	Langley	Wycombe, BKM ENG	Pre 1800	024	Seaman	Westmorlan d Co. NB CAN	All	738
Cairns	DFS SCT	Pre 1800	738	Lawton	YKS ENG	1760	725	Sharpe	Birmingham WAR ENG	Pre 1950	376
Cameron	Windsor BRK ENG	Pre 1900	376	Lee	IRL	Pre 1850	344	Sheard	YKS ENG, ON CDA	1780	755
Carol(I) Carrol(I)	ON CAN	1910	839	Lennox	SRY ENG	Pre 1850	647	Smith	LND ENG	Pre 1870	024
Carrick (Margaret)	Doun PER SCT	1850- 1890	019	Letts	ENG	Pre 1815	344	Standen	ENG	All	776
Carroll	OFF IRL, QC	1825	657	Loch	BEW SCT	1750	656	Stephenson	ENG	All	776
Cassidy	WEM IRL, QC	1825	657	Long (William C.)	BC CAN	Pre 1914	376	Stewart	RFW SCT	1752	545
Chamberlain	LND ENG	Pre 1850	024	Long	Streatham LND ENG	Pre 1920	376	Stirk	Birmingham WAR ENG	Pre 1900	376
Chestnut (James)	ANT IRL	1816	771	Long	Windsor BRK ENG	Pre 1900	376	Stone	Windsor ON CAN	1920	376
Clarke	Prince Co. PE CAN	Pre 1900	738	Lynch	IRL, QC	1825	657	Stone	SFK ENG	1950	376
Coates	NRY ENG	Pre 1810	216	Manson	CAI, REW SCT, Lanark Co. ON CDA	1820	545	Stone	Birmingham WAR ENG	Pre 1900	376
Cooper	Cantley, Hull QC CDA	1800	019	Maxwell	Cantley, Hull, QC CDA	1800	019	Stone	Llandudno CAE WAL	Pre 1970	376
Crawford (William)	Ancaster, ON CAN	1825	771	Mayo	Birmingham WAR ENG	Pre 1900	376	Townshend	BRK ENG	Pre 1750	738
Cullen	CAV IRL, QC CDA	1825	657	McCaughan	IRL	Pre 1825	344	Trafford	BDF, OXF ENG	1750- 1900	755

Curran	DUR ENG	1800	725	McClemments	IRL, QC	1830	657	Trattles	YKS ENG	1760	725
Custead	NFK ENG, PA USA, ON CDA	1750	755	McCurdy	Gloucester, Carlton Co. ON CDA	1850	019	Walker	DFS SCT	All	738
Darnbrough	WRY ENG	All	216	McDonald	INV SCT	1750	656	Wallace	CON ENG	Pre 1850	738
Dent	ENG	All	776	McGerray	ENG, IRL, SCT	All	776	Watt	AYR SCT, ON CDA	1700	755
Dorking	CON ENG	1700	831	McGrane/ McGrann	TYR IRL	All	831	Waugh	CUL, DUR, NBL ENG	1760	725
Duncan	ABD SCT	c 1785	545	McNeely	ANT NIR, Lanark Co. ON CDA	c 1750	545	Whittaker (Richard)	CON ENG	1844	771
Durnford (Wm.)	SOM ENG	1565	771	Meadows	ON CDA	1800	755	Wilson (John)	DFS SCT	1800	771
Eland	YKS ENG	1750- 1900	755	Millar	IRL	All	776	Wilson	Fitzroy Harbour, Huntley ON CDA	1830	019
Fawson	Birmingham WAR ENG	Pre 1950	376	Milthorpe	WRY ENG	Pre 1840	216	Wilson	Doun PER SCT	1850- 1890	019
Fletcher	FER IRL	1840	656	Monteith (Robert)	Exeter, ON CAN	1843	771				

	TABLE B (Members referred to in Table A)								
No.	Member's Name and Address	No.	Member's Name and Address						
019	Dolly Allen 1156 Maybank St. Ottawa ON K2C 2W6 E-mail: dmallen@magma.ca	657	Mark L. Cullen 311-1328 Marinaside Crescent Vancouver BC V6Z 3B3 E-mail: markcullen@telus.net						
024	Frank Stanley Perry 1297 Amesbrook Drive Ottawa ON K2C 2E8 E-mail: fsperry@magma.ca	725	Diann B. Lawton GLW, RR#3, 1265 Rock Lake Rd. Maberly ON KOH 2BO E-mail: diannl@roguedata.com						
111	Heather Oakley 1100 Alenmede Cr. Ottawa ON K2B 8H3 E-mail: ariddell@ncf.ca	738	David Arthur Walker 1972 Yorks Corners Rd. Edwards ON KOA 1VO E-mail: dawalker@magma.ca						
216	John W. Brahan 2192 Hamelin Cr. Gloucester ON K1J 6L1 E-Mail: N/A	755	Diana Trafford 1914 de la Montagne Luskville QC JOX 2GO E-mail: d.trafford@sympatico.ca						
344	Audrey V. Lackey Montague Boundary Rd. Smith's Falls ON K7A 4S7 E-mail: N/A	771	Barbara Durnford 880 Country Rd. #3, RR #1, Belleville ON K8N 4Z1 E-Mail: quinte1@reach.net						
376	Stephanie Sansum Stone 521 Brock St. Kingston ON K7L 1T9 E-mail: sstone4@cogeco.ca	776	Catherine Amy McGerray 1700 Jobin Cr. Gloucester ON K1J 1CS E-mail: cmcgerray@rogers.com						
545	Lena Morrison R.R. #1 Delta ON CDA K0E 1G0 E-mail: zacky@sympatico.ca	831	Sheila A. Hill 20 Minto St. N. Clifford ON NOG 1MO E-mail: shill@wightman.ca						
647	Elizabeth C.M. Shaw 112 La Rose Bay Rd. RR #1 Lyndhurst ON KOE 1NO E-Mail: N/A	839	Heather Acton 153 Little Bushey Lane, Bushey, Watford, Hertfordshire, England WD23 4NW E-mail: sidneyacton@onetel.net.uk						
656	Barbara B. Aitken 4242 Bath Road Kingston ON K7M 4Y7 E-mail: barbageneal@sympatico.ca								

Membership Report

BY DOUG HODDINOTT

New BIFHSGO Members to February 6, 2004

No.	Name	Address	No.	Name	Address
825	Major Robert M. FOSTER	Ottawa, ON, Canada	836	Elizabeth GROOM	Columbus, WI, USA
826	Mr. Alex DOUGLAS	Ottawa, ON, Canada	837	Mrs. Mary Groom POSER	Columbus, WI, USA
827	Brenda FRANKLIN	Chester Basin, NS,	838	Mr. Douglas R. BRADLEY	Ottawa, ON, Canada
		Canada			
828	Ms Maggie RICKETTS STEELE	North Augusta, ON,	839	Mrs. Heather ACTON	Bushey, Watford, Herts,
		Canada			UK
829	Mrs. Maureen TUTHILL	Brockville, ON, Canada	840	Mr. & Mrs. Wilson & Ann BOYD	Carp, ON, Canada
830	Miss Laurena Anne RIMMER	Ottawa, ON, Canada	841	Ms Bernice MacINNIS	Nepean, ON, Canada
831	Sheila HILL	Clifford, ON, Canada	842	Mr. John McCONKEY	Laval, PQ, Canada
832	Mrs. Arleen F. HOFFMAN	Monroe Twp, NJ, USA	843	Mr. & Mrs. Orin & Cora MANITT	Ottawa, ON, Canada
833	Ms Eleanor RYAN	Ottawa, ON, Canada	844	Ms Nicole BROUSSEAU	Ottawa, ON, Canada
834	Mr. Martin B. A. WICKHAM	Ottawa, ON, Canada	845	Mr. & Mrs. Jack & Pat SCRIMGEOUR	Nepean, ON, Canada
835	Mrs. Helen Groom JOHNSTON	Mecquon, WI, USA			

BIFHS	BIFHSGO Membership Summary to February 1, 2003		Single		nily	Institution	Total
			Part Yr.	Full Yr.	Part Yr.		1000
2003	Total to1 Feb. 2003	249	-	75	-	7	331
2003	Total Year 2003	299	18	86	2	8	413
	Paid Renewals	227	-	49	-	5	281
2004	Paid First Time	15	-	3	-	-	18
2004	Complimentary (to speakers)	10	-	3	-	-	13
	Total to 1 Feb. 2004	252	-	55	-	5	312

Index to Volume 8 of Anglo-Celtic Roots

BY BETTY WARBURTON

A: Index of Articles

www.familysearch.org	Wayne W Walker	85
Accessing and Using the National Archives for Family		
Research	Lorraine St Louis-Harrison	87
Anglo-Celtic Roots Runner-up Award	Jim Shearon	75
Annual General Meeting	Percy Bateson	14, 72
Archive CD Books - London 1902	John D Reid	74
Archives of the City of Ottawa	Serge Barbe reported by Ken Wood	12
Balchin Family Society: One Family's Story	Michael Balchin reported by Denice Laycraft Willis	69
BIFHSGO Annual General Meeting - 14 September 2002	<u> </u>	113
BIFHSGO Conference 2002 - Something for Everyone	Terry Findley	115
BIFHSGO Donation to the National Library of Canada	Jim Shearon	73
BIFHSGO Library Moves to City of Ottawa Archives	Jim Shearon	72
The Bookworm	Judith Madore	20, 47, 136
Book Review	Ruth Kirk	104
Britain's Gift that Keeps on Giving	John D Reid	94
Canadian Genealogical Centre: an Overview	Marie-Louise Perron	130
The Conference Lecture: "Scottish Emigration to Canada: the		
19th Century Experience"	Tom Devine	119
Conference Papers	Percy Bateson and Ken Wood	16
County Meetings	John D Reid	74
The Devine Lectures are Here!	—	122
Dig Deeper: Six Feet may Not be Enough	Terry Findley reported by Denice Laycraft Willis	102

Tom Devine	117
—	Between pp. 96-7
Gordon D Taylor	15
Marilyn Thomson	137
	128
	135
	129
	33, 62, 91, 123
	5, 34, 66, 96
	43
	135
	29
Patricia Roberts-Pichette	57
	•
John D Reid	127
	110
Tagor Guint	110
John D Reid	1, 37
	104
	98
	122
	23
dulii waasa	20
Stephen Alsford reported by Ken Wood	42
Ctophon Allord reported by Non Wood	72
Gordon D Taylor	45
	8, 38, 99, 137
	78
	42
	80
	11, 100
Lilliea-Julie Adalli, i elcy Datesoli	11, 100
The Dayarand Canon Pardon Dursall	39
	107
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	21
	74
JIII Silealoil	1-
Torry Prown and Poh Crainger	132
Terry Diowit and Dob Grailiget	132
lim Chaaran	48
	9, 37
John Townesend reviewed by Ken Wood	70
	Gordon D Taylor Marilyn Thomson Gordon Taylor Gordon Taylor Lucille Campey Mary M Nash Linnéa-June Adam Mary M Nash Denice Willis Gordon Taylor John Sayers Patricia Roberts-Pichette John D Reid Nigel Saint John D Reid Percy Bateson Bernadette Primeau Judith Madore Stephen Alsford reported by Ken Wood

A: Index of Places and Names

Titles of books, journals, articles in journals and CDS mentioned in the text have been formatted in italics and have been included in this index. A page number is given for Web sites. Some subjects are included.

1881 British Census and Nationa	Adam, Basil 72 Aldershot ENG 74 Alexander II (Emperor of Russia) 23	Canada: The Petworth Project 8, 38 Athens ON 41	immigration 118 Australian National Archives 128
---------------------------------	---	---	--

Balchin, Luke69	Christ's Hospital, London ENG44	Family Tree Maker	History of the County of
Balchin. Michael69, 113	Church of England Waifs and	[software]17	Annapolis, Nova Scotia
Balchin, Patrick69	Strays, The30	Family History Month 128	Including Old Port Royal and
Balchin, Paul69	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-	Farm schools, ENG 31	Acadia137
Balchin, Robert69	day Saints, The [LDS]3, 85	Fast Sailing and Copper-	History of the Roman Wall,
Balchin, Robin69	Coates, Charles24	Bottomed: Aberdeen Sailing	The77
Balchin, Terry69	Cobden, Richard7	Ships and the Emigrant Scots	History, Directory and Gazetteer
Balchin, William G V69	Cobden Club7	They Carried to Canada 1774-	of the County Palatine of
Balchin Family Society69	Combe, Mr23	1855 129	Lancaster [CD]47
Barnardo, Thomas John29, 58	Contiguous Parishes of	Federation of Family History	Hoddinott, Doug72
Basic Approach to Illuminating			•
	Norfolk78	Societies	Home children 29, 57, 90
your Family History with Picture	Country Parson James	Fegan, James W C	Hopkins, J Castell
Postcards, A65	Woodforde's Diary	Findley, John 102	Hudson Bay Company 118
Basic Facts About Lunatics in	1759-180280	Findley, Terry44	Hutton, Catherine77
England and Wales for Family	County Atlas of England and	Fish, John Charles44	Hutton, William77
Historians136	Wales 1574-157695	Fraser, Gus 72	Immediate Family of Her Late
Bateson, Percy113	Coxon, June76	Free trade5	Majesty, Queen Elizabeth the
Battleford SK67	Cramer family125	French, T P97	Queen Mother,
Beechwood Cemetery, Ottawa	Cross Hill [ship]22	Frohn, Annie 92, 123	The [article]99
ON44, 52, 102	Crowder, Norman73	Frohn, Anton62	Immigration records [Canada] 90
BIFHSGO Conference15, 115	Crowley, Thomas58	Frohn, Antoon123	India - Emigration and
Bilborough-Wallace, Ellen30	Dacre ON42	Frohn, Gerard 92, 123	immigration118
Birmingham WAR57	Dargavel, John41	Frohn, Margaret62	Introduction to Tracing Your
Birt, Louisa30	Darien Settlement, Isthmus of	Frohn, Margaretha124	German Ancestors, An 136
Bishop, Jessie69	Panama117	Frohn, Peter 123	Ireland - Church records 99
Borthwick Institute of Historical	Davis Lock, Rideau Canal	Frohn family 125	Ireland - Emigration and
Research100	ON39	Gainsborough LIN21	immigration 39
Boston MA57	Deery, Bernard48	Gamble, Mr23	Jeanes, David18
Boutilier, Esrom4	Deery, Maggie48	Garson, May 76	Jewett, Barbara O'Brien72
Brian O'Regan Memorial	Dennison, Robert40	Gates, Alicia (Lily)45	Jones Falls ON40
Library72	Devine, Tom116	Genealogical Resources Within	Koedt, A. Peschke 7
Brisbane, Thomas118	Devine Lectures, The [CD &	the Jewish Home136	Labouring Life in Norfolk Village
British Vital Records [CD] 3	cassette]122	General Register Office of	1834-1914 80
British Columbia34	Devon 3	Scotland 105	Lamb, W Kaye94
Broadwindsor DEV43	Digital Imaging of the	Grant, Daniel7	Lamoureux, Bob72
Brockville and Westport	Genealogical Records of	Green, Pat69	Lancashire 1824/25 Baines
Railway41	Scotland (DIGROS)105	Green, Busteed42	Directory [CD]4
Brook, Catherine Elizabeth69	Dorset80	Green, Jane (Craig)42	Land Registry Records
Brown, Sarah Augusta107	Down, Jane43	Groom, Mary	[Ontario]
Bullock, David73	Down, Robert		
Bulmer, Mr23	Dowser, Elizabeth (Eliza)102	Guide to Genealogical Sources in	Lester, Edith Emma 44
Canada – Census	Dowser, Thomas102	the Borthwick Institute of	Letitia [ship]
39, 45, 90, 97, 122, 135	Duck Lake SK67	Historical Research, A 100	Lewisville WA, USA 42
Canada - Emigration and	East India Company118	Guildford SRY	Lindsay, Joseph
Immigration119, 129	Edgbaston WAR57	Guthrie, Thomas	Lindsay, Robert107
Canadian Genealogy Centre 130	Edmonton AB67	Guthrie Home, London ON 59	Lindsay, Robert Warden 107
Canadian Pacific Railway .6, 109	Education Act 187058	Hadrian's Wall77	Lingard, Charles23
Capacity to Judge : Public	Elgin ON40	Hardy, Sir Charles 70	Lingard, George23
Opinion and Deliberative	Emirau Island128	Hartley, Harold23	Lloyd's Captains' Registers 21
Democracy in Upper Canada,	English Parish Records CD	Harvey, Arthur34	Lloyd's Registry of Shipping 130
1791-1894, The8	Collection [CD]4	Hawke, Gail44	Local Newspapers, 1750-1920,
Carey, Barony of IRE102	English Immigrant Voices :	Hawthorn Cemetery,	England, Wales, Channel
Catholic Emigration	Labourers' Letters from Upper	Ottawa ON 102	Islands, Isle of Man 136, 137
Association, The30	Canada in the 1830's8, 38	Hay, John19	London ENG74
Chamberlain, Joseph7	Fairview Home, Halifax NS60	Heal, Jim 14, 73	London Gazette, The 127
Chester, Mr23	Family Tree Detective : Tracing	Heatherley, Thomas 128	Lorente, Dave73
Chichester ESS74	your Ancestors in England and	Henri, Alfred74	Lorente, Kay73
Children's Emigration Home,	Wales, The20	Historic Farm Buildings Including	Lynn, Jim 18
Birmingham WAR57		a Norfolk Survey80	Macpherson, Annie30
•		• /	,

Macquarie, Lachlan118	Northwood, Ann2	Revolt of the Field, The 95	Tiverton ON42
Madore, Judith72	Northwood, Charles44	Rideau Gardens Retirement	To Their Heirs Forever : UEL
Magwood, Stan72	Northwood, Herbert44	Residence113	Camden Valley, New York to
Manchester Guardian, The	Northwood, John William44	Rideau Canal ON 39	Upper Canada 8, 38
[newspaper]95	Northwood, Maria 3	Roberts, Rick 17	Toronto ON 58
Marburn [ship]49	Northwood, Sarah Davis44	Roberts-Pichette, Patricia 72	Tout, Doreen 81
Marchmont Home, Belleville	Northwood family3	Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment	Townesend, John 76, 113
ON30, 31	Oakland MB109	103	Trotter, Beatrice41
Maritime History Archive,	Opeongo Road ON97	Rye, Maria Susan 30	Trotter, Richard 41
Memorial University, St John's	Ottawa ON96	Saint, Fred 80	Union schools ENG 30
NL20	Ottawa, Archives of the	Saint, Harry81	United States - Census,
Mason, Frank44	City of12	Saint, William 81	1880 122
Mason, John B58	Ottawa Family History Centre.79	Salisbury, Lord 8	Usupoff, Prince24
Mason, Josiah102	Our Western Home, Niagara-on-	Saskatchewan 66	Valentine, Mr24
Mason, Sarah102	the-Lake ON31	Sayers, John 14, 73	Voyage of a Different Kind: the
Mather, James52	O'Regan, Brian73	Scotland - Church records 99	Associated Loyalists of
McCallum, Mary134	O'Toole, Norma76	Scotland - Emigration and	Kingston and Adolphustown
McNeil, Betsey134	Palmer's Index to the Times95	immigration 117, 119, 129	8, 38
McNeil, Donald133	Peebles, John49	Scots in New England : 1623-	Wade-Martins, Susanna 80
McNeil, John134	Peebles, Nellie (Shearon)49	1873 137	Wafer, John40
McNeil, Malcom134	Phillimore's Atlas and Index of	Scott, W R7	Walker, Wayne114
McNeil, Mary Anne134	Parish Registers78	Scottish Family History on the	Walter, John29
McNeil, Neil134	Photographs .33, 62, 90, 91, 123	<i>Web</i>	War of 1812 99
Medieval records42	Pichora, Anne73	Shearon, James49	Warburton, Betty
Members' interests 25, 53, 82,	Poor Law, 183429	Shearon, Jim 72	Warden, Martha 107
111, 138	Porter, Jane68	Shipping & Mercantile Gazette,	Watson, Sheriff29
Merritt, William Hamilton5	Post offices and postmasters	Maritime Intelligence21	Web sites 4, 11, 20, 52, 78
Merry Hearts Make Light Days –	[Canada]90	Six Week's Tour in Western	85, 88, 99, 104, 128, 135
the War of 181299	Pounds, John29	Canada, by a Lady, A 68	Webb, Archie24
Merry, Rachel 30		Smart, B 29	Webb, Charles
•	Price, Mary59 Price, Thomas59	Smith, John	Webb, Emma Lillian
Middlemore, Henry57	Prince Albert SK66	Sources for Church of Ireland	
Middlemore, John Throgmorton			(Fitzgerald)
30, 57	Prince George [ship]101	Clergy [article]	Webb, George Fitzgerald 3
Middlemore, Richard57	Probate Jurisdiction-Where to Look for Wills136	Southwark's Burying Places Past and Present : a Guide to Burial	Webb, George Watts
Middlemore, William57			Wesleyan Methodist National
Midgley, Thomas128	Publishing	Grounds in the London	Children's Homes and
Milman, H H29	Purcel, Robert102	Borough of Southwark 137	Orphanage30
Moneymore IRE45	Purcel, Susanna102	Spence, Thomas	Western Canada Contarial 66
Monkhouse, Valerie72	Purcell, Catherine41	Spiers, Ann	Western Canada [Ontario] 68
Monteagle Twp, Hastings Co,	Purcell, Edward Justus39	St Claire, Nikki (Henri)	Western land grants
ON42	Purcell, Francis41	St Petersburg, Russia	[Canada]
Moody, Jack73	Purcell, George Augustus41	Stephenson, Thomas Bowman30	Wetherall, Francis
Mosa Twp., Middlesex Co.	Purcell, Jane (Goodfellough)39	Stockport CHS	Wetherall, George
ON133	Purcell, John Patrick39	Sweeney, Catherine	Wetherall, James 102
Naiad [ship]21	Quarrier, William30	Sweeney, Kitty40	Wetherall, Nellie102
Nash, Mary15, 114	Ragged School Union29	Sweeney, Peter	Whaley, Sarah Jane41
National Archives UK104	Rangitane [ship]127	Sweeney, Thomas	Whiteside, Don73
National Archives of Canada87	Ray, William61	Swift, George72	William & Mary [ship] 101
National Burial Index [CD] 1	Record Offices and How to Find	Taber, Susan41	Willis, Denice
National Library of Canada	Them136	Taylor, Elizabeth45	Wilson, Elizabeth41
73, 94, 127	Records of the General	Taylor, Gordon	Winnipeg MB36
Neville, Josée (Henri)74	Assembly	Teviot, Lady Mary 15	Wood, Ken 76
New York, State of5	[article]99	Teviot Lectures: New	Workhouses 29
Niagara ON5	Red Hill Philanthropic Farm	Perspectives on English Family	World War I (1914-1918) 90
Norfolk3, 78	School SRY31	History, The 104	York County NB 59
North Surrey School, Anerly	Reformatories and industrial	Thompson, Betty81	Yorkshire100
SRY30, 32	schools ENG31	Thomson, Marilyn 76	
Northwest Company118	Reid, John D44, 72, 113	Times, The [newspaper] 95	

Making Donations to BIFHSGO

BY TOM RIMMER AND BETTY WARBURTON

Some members have asked recently about how to make donations to BIFHSGO. Donations by cash, cheque or money order may be made at any time. Many members make a donation when they renew their membership by completing the charitable donation section on the membership application form. Cheques or money order should be made out in favour of BIFHSGO and, if mailed, addressed to: The Treasurer, BIFHSGO, PO Box 38026, Ottawa ON K2C 3Y7 Canada.

Because of the Society's registered charity status, receipts for tax purposes will be provided for sums of five dollars or more. These receipts will be effective for the tax year in which funds were received.

Donors may make a **General Donation** to the Society or they may direct the donation to one of three funds. If none of these four activities is selected, a General donation will be assumed.

- 1. **Library Acquisition Fund**—used for the purchase of new books, CDs, microfiche, etc. for the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library. You may, if you wish, indicate how you would like the money spent. For instance, a recent donation specified that the donation be used to purchase items related to West Middlesex.
- 2. **Research Fund**—used for a variety of research activities. The principal activity at this time is the indexing of "Home Children." The fund covers ancillary costs of supplies and out-of-pocket expenses etc. but not payments for the services of individual researchers.
- 3. **Equipment Acquisition Fund**—used for the purchase of big-ticket pieces of equipment that enhance the presentations at the monthly meetings, e.g. LCD projectors and, in the future, remote microphones on booms and a larger, and more effective projection screen.

Donations may also be made in kind, e.g. books, CD ROMs, research documents and functioning equipment. The donation by two members of their large personal genealogical collections was the foundation of the library. At that time, procedures were established to appraise each collection and to issue tax receipts. Records were set up to keep track of donors and a collection policy established. The valuation of gifts is to be assessed by a sub-committee set up for the purpose. The Treasurer is specifically disallowed from serving on the valuation committee.

If a large collection of books were made to the Library, we would use the above procedures. Occasionally a member has one or two items they wish to donate and would like a tax receipt. The submission of the original sales receipt to the Treasurer is often enough.

Usually donations to the Library are less formal. Members decide they no longer need the material and are glad to get it off their shelves. And the library volunteers are very happy to have it. Often books or periodicals are handed to Betty Warburton at a meeting. Sometimes she finds them waiting for her at the BIFHSGO desk at the City Archives—hopefully with a note naming the donor. A few members have made a practice of passing on to the library the British family history periodicals to which they subscribe. And we are most grateful for that. The library's budget allows for the subscription to, or exchange with, only a few of the many family history societies in the British Isles.

Notwithstanding the above, the issuance of tax receipts shall conform to the regulations of Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, as revised from time to time.