



# Anglo-Celtic Roots

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Quarterly Chronicle

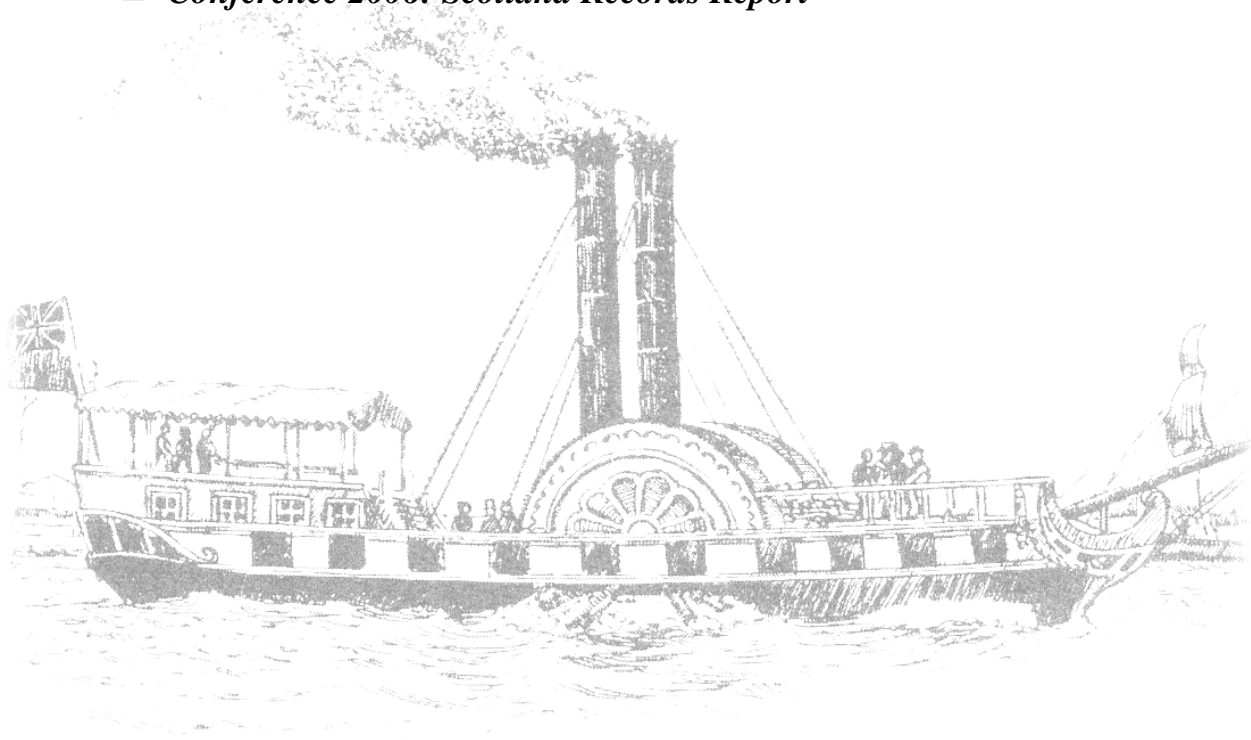
Volume 13, Number 1

Spring 2007

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### The Society

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) is an independent, federally-incorporated society, and a Registered Charity (Reg. No. 89227 4044 RR0001). The purpose of BIFHSGO is to encourage, carry on and facilitate research into and publication of family histories by people who have ancestors in the British Isles.

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

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

Membership in the Society shall be available to persons interested in furthering the objects of the Society and shall consist of anyone who submits an application for admission as a member accompanied by payment of the applicable fees or dues. The 2007 calendar year fees for membership are: \$35 Individual; \$45 Family; \$30 Institutional. Membership benefits include: the year's four issues of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*; ten family history programs, each of two hours' duration; up to six free queries a year; friendly advice from other members; participation in a special interest group that may be formed.

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We invite readers to share family history articles, illustrations, letters, queries and similar items of interest by submitting them to *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Manuscripts should be written in the style of story-telling or letter-writing, leaving it to the editor to adjust. Preferably, articles should be submitted on both paper and MS-Windows compatible media, and addressed to: The Editor, BIFHSGO, PO Box 38026, OTTAWA ON K2C 3Y7.

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

Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of BIFHSGO or its Officers. The Editor reserves the right to select material to meet the interest of readers, and to edit for length and content. Please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope if you wish a reply or return of material or, for out-of-country contributors, equivalent International Reply Coupons if you wish a reply or return of material.

# Anglo-Celtic Roots

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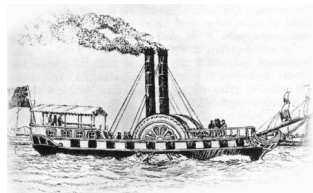
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The first steamship in Canada, the *Accommodation*, was built at Trois Rivières in 1809 for the Hon. John Molson of Montreal. It carried passengers, many of whom were immigrants, from Quebec to Montreal. It was soon replaced by larger and more powerful ships of Molson's St. Lawrence Steamboat Company.

Source: John Ross Robertson Collection, Toronto Public Library

## The President's Corner . . .

I would like to take this opportunity to wish everyone a Happy New Year, especially those members who are unable to attend our monthly meetings. I hope you all had a great holiday season with friends and family. Maybe you even added a few names to your family tree through your research efforts. I hope that 2007 will be a year of more successes.

2007 will be a challenging year for your Society. As you know, our Society library is co-located with the Ottawa City Archives in the old City Hall on Sussex Drive. A new location must be ready by 2010. The big challenge will be to get councillors to recognize the importance of the City Archives and to include adequate funds in the City budget.

Another challenge will be organizing a fall conference this year. We still need three or four additional volunteers to fill key positions on an organizing committee. Without these volunteers we will have to look at a reduced conference or other event for the weekend of 14–16 September.

On the more positive side, BIFHSGO will organize and run a Research Room at OGS Seminar 2007 being held at Algonquin College in Ottawa on 1–3 June. This is a major genealogical event in Ontario and was last held in Ottawa in 2000. Plan to attend if you can.

### Willis Burwell



### Board of Directors 2006–2007

John Hay, Roy Thomas, Betty Burrows, John Reid, Christine Jackson, Cliff Adams  
Sharon Moor, Willis Burwell, Glenn Wright, Lesley Anderson

Photo by Bert Hayward

### *Notes From the Editor's Desk*

This issue marks another milestone for BIFHSGO—it is the 50th issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. While the constantly-evolving technology has allowed us to improve the physical and graphic qualities of the publication over the years, we are indebted to those who have produced the journal, beginning in December 1994, for their foresight and for the quality of their material that established the high standards that we strive to maintain today.

We are delighted by both the quality and quantity of material that is being submitted. Prospective authors should be encouraged by the description by Editor Emerita Irene Kellow Ip of the writing group that meets after each regular Saturday meeting. We anticipate that some of that material will appear in future issues of this journal. In the meantime, Patricia Roberts-Pichette adds another chapter to her detailed description of the Middlemore Home Children. From the 2006 Conference, John Reid explains DNA testing, Fergus Keyes contributes a history of St. Columban, an Irish settlement in Quebec, and I have summarized two talks by David Webster on Scottish statutory records. Descriptions of 'Great Moments' by Gerry Glavin and Robb Watt provide entertaining advice on researching family roots.

Finally, a separate insert describes the need for volunteer help with *Anglo-Celtic Roots* and other Society activities. Please take a moment to consider how you have benefited from your membership in BIFHSGO, and how you could help sustain our programs.

**Chris MacPhail**

## SATURDAY MEETINGS

## Hurrah for Helpful Librarians

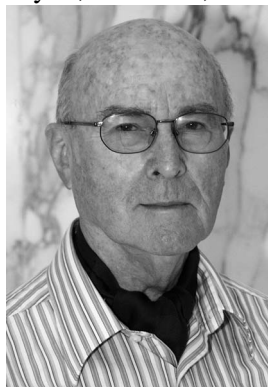
BY GERRY GLAVIN

*Gerry Glavin, a member of BIFHSGO since 1995, has served as Vice President of Program and Conferences for four years, and as President from 2002 to 2004. He has since been able to get back to some neglected branches of his family history research.*

I have been doing what a lot of you, I am sure, have done or are doing—going back over the family tree and searching out by-passed branches. My main interest has been in my maternal grandfather Turton's family tree.

During the September 2006 Conference, I took advantage of free access to Ancestry.com to look up my grandfather's brother, Joseph Pym Turton. I was quite successful—except for the usual thing—a couple of answers raised a couple of more questions!

On Ancestry.com I found Joseph Turton's immigration entry into New York in 1881. I knew from my grandfather's obituary (1935) that at that time his brother was living in Syracuse NY. Google.ca gave me the address for the Syracuse Post Standard newspaper, whose staff very helpfully referred me to Ms. Sammons, Librarian, Local History/Genealogy, Onondaga County Public Library, Syracuse, NY, and provided her e-mail address.



Ms. Sammons was most helpful, sending me a digital jpg copy of Joseph Pym Turton's obituary. Now I had a date: JPT died Saturday 27 July 1946, and the added information that he had a son Joseph P. Turton Jr.! Do you think that fathers name their sons after them just to confuse family historians? JPT Jr. is the sixth generation Joseph Pym Turton!

In any event, Ms. Sammons' response, attaching the obit, was very interesting:

Hello Mr. Glavin

I began by looking in the (Syracuse) city directories and started in 1933 – finding Jos P Turton, living at 316 1/2 Gifford St, working as a caretaker/gardener and his wife's name as (in 'parens'), Sarah.

I looked at every other year until 1938 and this is how the listing for that year looks:

Turton, Jos P h 316 1/2 Gifford St

Sarah A , widow Jos P died May 3, 1938

She continued:

When I initially read that entry I thought it indicated that Jos had died and Sarah was now the widow. But after looking for obits on them, I'm very confused. Sarah A. Turton died on May of 1938 (I copied her obituary – would you like it?).

In subsequent directories, JPT is listed, sometimes on the same street but different number and then on an altogether different street (sometimes too, it is spelled TURTUN) BUT, when you see Sarah's obit it says "She was the widow of Joseph P. Turton". So, I looked for his obituary. I found a Joseph P. Turton who died in 1946. Then I looked at the cemetery records where she is buried and in the lot next to her is Joseph P. Turton who died in 1946!

If I'm not totally confusing you yet, what seems to be is that her obit says she's a widow, the City

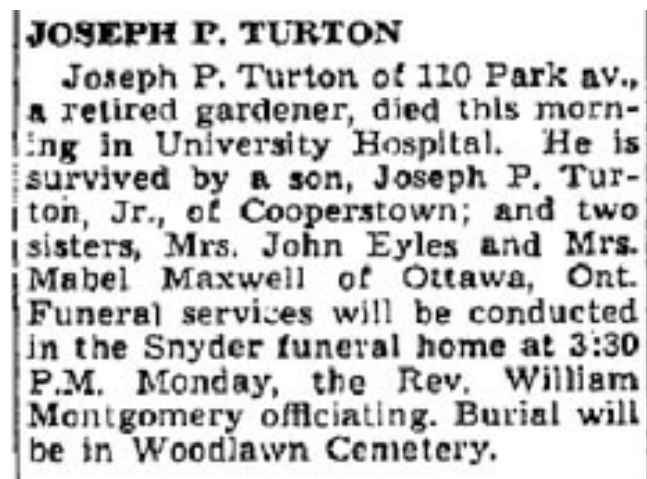


Figure 1: SYRACUSE HERALD-JOURNAL, Saturday 27 July 1946

Directory says she's a widow and yet it appears he dies after her! Any ideas?

I can mail you Sarah's obit if you'd like. There will be a \$2.50 fee to mail it. Or I can transcribe it if you'd like? Please advise. A most interesting dilemma.

Holly Sammons, Librarian, OCPL

I asked Ms. Sammons to proceed with a search for Joseph Pym Turton's wife Sarah A. Turton and her response was even more interesting:

Hi Gerry (Note that we are now on a first name basis !!)

Sarah's obit is FULL of info. It has to be a paper copy since I do not have electronic access to it. We have some of our papers digitized like the one Jos P is in - but not all. When I first saw her obit my thought was 'boy will he be happy to get this!' - sorry to tease. I'll transcribe it below. If



**Figure 2: Onondaga County Public Library**

you still want a hard copy, send me your mail address and I'll pop it into the post. A check is fine, or what ever form is easy for you. And yes, made out to Onondaga County Public Library (OCPL).

I'm also thinking the cemetery might have more information on these two. Our records from them put the Turton's in section 34, lot 17. They have good records and might give you more information/documentation: Woodlawn Cemetery 800 Grant Blvd Syracuse, NY. Let me know if there's anything else I can help you with.

Holly

And here is what Sarah's obit told me:

Mrs. Sarah A. Turton, 316 1/2 Gifford Street, died Tuesday night (May 3, 1938) in Onondaga

General Hospital after a short illness. She was in her 82nd year. She was the wife of Joseph P. Turton. A native of Troy, Mrs. Turton had lived in Syracuse for 40 years. She was a member of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church. Surviving her are her husband and two sons, A.G. Williams of St. Petersburg Fla, and Joseph P. Turton, Jr. of Cooperstown; a sister, Mrs. Jennie Towner of Syracuse, and three brothers, Thomas Bullock of Dearborn Mich; Isaac Bullock of Cleveland O., and Peter Bullock of Syracuse. Burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Of course from her obit you've got a slew of new names to look for!

Okay, let me know if there's more help I can give you. And if you do figure out the details of this and are inclined to pass it on, I'd love to know.

Holly Sammons, Librarian

My conclusion:

Dear Holly:

THANK YOU - I think that you have given me more than enough information to follow-up on. My main interest was the family connection with Joseph Pym Turton (senior). So I will skip the hard copy for now, but I will send OCPL a donation of US \$20, which certainly doesn't cover either your costs OR time and effort, all of which are much appreciated.

I think that I may have solved the confusion:

- (1) Sarah A. Turton died 03 May 1938, the wife of JPT
- (2) The fact that two children survived, one of whom - A.G. Williams - would seem to provide her first married name as WILLIAMS and that she subsequently became the Widow Sarah A. Williams
- (3) Three surviving brothers with the name BULLOCK would then provide her maiden name, and
- (4) The second son, Joseph P. Turton Jr., was by her second husband, Joseph P. Turton 'senior', my Great Uncle.

SO, the 1938 Syracuse City Directory entry is either incomplete or truncated or just incorrect. But what her middle name was is still a mystery, but I think I will leave further research to others.

In any event, THAT is how I will interpret the information you so helpfully provided.

Regards, Gerry Glavin

Dear Gerry

Well, thank you for your generous gift and your conclusions. We will put your gift in our trustees fund to be used specifically by this department.

Thank you again, and please if you need anything else in the future let me know.

Holly

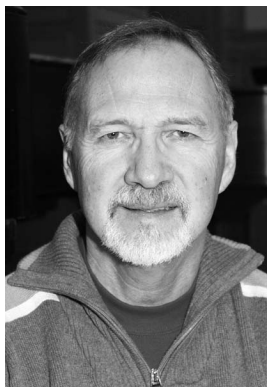
Family research is definitely rewarding—you run into some very nice and helpful people and, in my case, resolve at least one family mystery—the death date of my great uncle, Joseph Pym Turton.

## Stop, Look and Linger

BY ROBERT D. WATT

*Before his appointment as Chief Herald of Canada in 1988, Robert Watt FRHSC, A.I.H. held a number of positions involved with the preservation of Canadian history, including archivist for the Public Archives of Canada, Chief Curator of History at the Vancouver Centennial Museum (now the Vancouver Museum) and later Director of that museum.*

My 'great moment' is a cautionary tale, told against myself. It relates how, in spite of forgetting an elementary rule of family history research, I solved not one but several mysteries and discovered some wonderful data that will undoubtedly lead me to fresh fields of study. The setting for my breakthrough was a cemetery in Scotland but, curiously, it came only after



the visit was over and I was back in Canada.

My objective was to find and visit the place where one of my paternal great-grandmothers is buried. Her name was Janet Watson Turner (Figure 1). She was born 13 November 1853 in the Parish of Cambusnethan near the small village of Newmains, in Lanarkshire, the daughter of William Jackson Turner, a colliery manager (Figure 2) and Margaret Kilpatrick. Ms. Turner was a country school sewing mistress and in March 1876, she married my great-grandfather, David Brand Watt (1849–1936), headmaster at Muiravonside Parish School, about 2 miles south-west of Linlithgow.



Figure 1: Janet Watson Turner

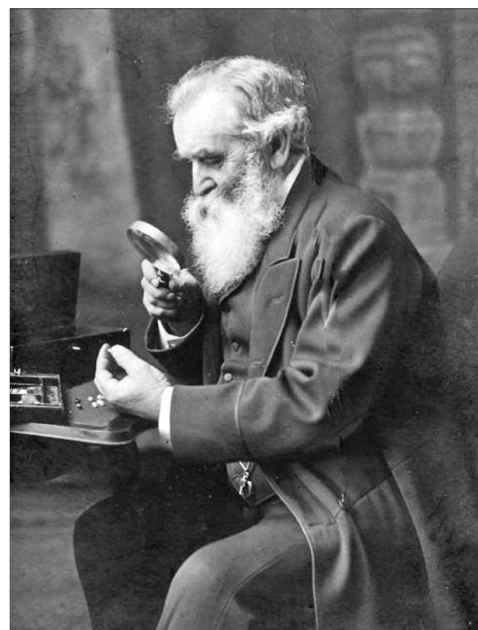


Figure 2: William Jackson Turner

Janet died at a relatively young age, on 16 November 1898. Having visited David Watt's gravesite in Muiravonside Churchyard and having checked with local authorities, I knew that Janet wasn't buried there. But where?

Then, two years ago, I found an entry in the diary kept by one of her eldest sons, that she had expressed a wish to be buried in the family plot in Cambusnethan and the funeral and interment were held there. So the hunt for this cemetery started.



**Figure 3: Fence and Headstones**

My first approach was through the Lanarkshire Family History Society, whose president and research volunteers proved very helpful. They pointed me to a LFHS publication, "Cambusnethan Monumental Inscriptions", which was published in 2003 based on transcriptions taken in 1982. Entry 551/1 in this small book revealed that there was a monument in Cambusnethan Old Parish Churchyard to Janet's maternal grandfather, Alexander Kilpatrick (c.1810–1887), a stone quarrier, his wife Janet Watson (c.1805–1868), and their son George and daughter Sarah. However, there were no memorials, at least in that site, to Janet W. Watt.

Using the Internet, I made contact with one of the archivists working for the Motherwell Heritage Centre, a local archive and museum operated by the North Lanarkshire Council. The archivist explained that Cambusnethan Old Churchyard had been absorbed some years ago by the current, much larger cemetery, Greenbarn. Records of some of the burials in this cemetery are kept at the Centre and are computer indexed. Because of this I was able to confirm that Janet and her parents were buried in this newer cemetery, in Lair 422, but with no monument.

However, this lair is doubled with its neighbour, number 421, which is the grave of one of Janet's younger brothers, Alexander Kilpatrick Turner, and which is marked by a monument put up by his parents.

The next step was to visit the cemetery. Luckily, I was scheduled to be in Scotland in early August last year. On the morning of August 5th, a cousin very kindly drove me to Wishaw and with the help of a friendly librarian we located the spot very quickly on Kirk Road, north of the town on Route A722. I was fortunate, also, that the site managers were on duty that morning and I was able to explain my quest. They not only searched the original registers of burials, which are kept in the cemetery site office and confirmed that the information from the Motherwell Centre was correct, but guided me to the two locations, of the Kilpatrick and Turner monuments.

As my time was very limited the offer to take me to the two sites was especially useful as the cemetery is large and I would not likely have found them on my own. However, it turned out that the Kilpatrick monument is behind a high heavy wire fence in order to prevent further vandalism, which is a real problem in many cemeteries in central Scotland. The monument, if it is still standing, is somewhere in the grass (Figure 3).



**Figure 4: Alexander K. Turner Monument**

A few minutes south of the fence is Lair 421/22, which the archivist from the Motherwell Centre had mentioned marked the grave of Alexander K. Turner.



(Figure 4) Here was the first surprise. Buried with him, and memorialized on the stone are two of his siblings: John, who died in 1902 and Margaret, who died a year later. So lesson or reminder one, remember that the information held in archives or in published sources, especially relating to transcriptions of cemetery



**Figure 5: William Turner and Margaret Kilpatrick Monument**

records may be dramatically incomplete.

Moments later, I made my big mistake. Conscious that I had already kept my cousin sitting in his car for half an hour and that we were due to visit other sites in

Glasgow within the hour, I took some close-ups and some longer-range photos of the monument and left.

A month later I was back in Canada and was looking through the photos. For some reason I turned the photo (Figure 5) upside down just to see if I could read any part of the inscription on the shaft which lies at an angle to the Lair 421 Turner monument. To my amazement, I could see that the inscription was a memorial to my great-great grandparents William Turner and Margaret Kilpatrick, giving precise dates of birth for each, which I did not have, and of their youngest son, George Robert Turner, born 15 October 1874, who died in the spring of 1928 in East London, Cape Province, South Africa. Through a colleague in Pretoria I was able, in a matter of days, to get a copy of George's death record, confirming that he died 8 March 1928, and giving the names of his wife and their two sons and two daughters.

So a monument which lay just at the corner of my vision when taking the photos, turned out to be central to my family story. Since my photo cuts off the top of the shaft I am going back for a closer look to get a better set of photos and perhaps even a rubbing if that is allowed. The second mystery this has solved is confirmation of a comment made more than forty years ago by my father's mother, that we had relations in South Africa but she didn't know who they were.

So this chastened researcher is resolved never again to visit a cemetery without carefully checking all around a family monument to make sure there is nothing nearby of relevance—that and remembering that even an archives record can be incomplete.

So the moral is STOP, LOOK and LINGER.

## FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

# The Middlemore Project: Part X The War Years and Their Aftermath<sup>©</sup>

BY PATRICIA ROBERTS PICHETTE

*This article is the tenth in a series and describes the effects of the First World War and the changes that ensued. The next article will complete the story of the Fairview Home and the end of settlement of Middlemore children in eastern Canada.*

### Enter Mr. Blois

**B**efore continuing, Ernest H. Blois should be introduced. He was born 18 June 1878 at the Gore, Hants County, Nova Scotia, the great-

grandson of Abraham Blois (born in 1747 in Essex County, England). He joined the 84th Highland Regiment and was granted land in Hants County when the regiment was disbanded on 10 October 1783 at

Windsor, Nova Scotia. By 1900, Mr. Blois, who had been educated at the Halifax County Academy and Dalhousie University, was a member of a small group of activists in Halifax that began to influence social policy affecting the disadvantaged. In 1901, he became a teacher at the Halifax Industrial School. In 1906, he was appointed superintendent, a position he held until 1912 (MacKinnon, 1992). Mr. Blois held eugenic views and, though genuinely concerned about the welfare of children, was convinced that the numbers of “mental defectives” or “feeble-minded”<sup>1</sup> in Nova Scotia should be reduced.

Strangely, Nova Scotia legislation had, in 1880, given the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPC) the authority to deal with abused and neglected children. As early as 1890, there was discussion in Halifax about the impact of the feeble-minded on society and, in 1895, the Halifax Council of Women (HCW) was agitating in favour of eugenics-influenced social policy. Through the early 1900s, letters from HCW members published in such local newspapers as *The Daily Echo* and *The Evening Mail*, pointed out the dangers of the out-of-control fecundity of the feeble-minded and its links to crime, immorality, vice, pauperism, illegitimacy, drunkenness and venereal disease. The campaign was supported by members of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire (IODE) and such influential Nova Scotians as Dr. William H. Hattie, Medical Superintendent 1898–1914 and Provincial Health Officer 1914–1922, and W. B. Wallace who, in 1911, was appointed judge of the Juvenile Court of Halifax (Ellis, 2004).

It cannot have been by chance that, on 26 November 1905, J.J. Kelso, the provincial Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children for Ontario (established in 1893), was invited to speak on “Child Saving” at a Halifax meeting organized by HCW, helped by Mr. Blois and chaired by the premier, the Hon. George H. Murray. Mr. Kelso was dedicated to child protection. He had organized 40 Children’s Aid Societies (CAS) in Ontario since 1893 and disapproved of juvenile immigration (shown by his patronizing comments about Middlemore children in the January 1905 “Gilt Edged Emigration” story). His prescription for saving children required direct government (provincial and municipal) and volunteer involvement. The key policy was to “save” children by removing them from “unsuitable” parents and placing them in selected private homes and by placing juvenile offenders on probation, not in institutions. It was almost as though he were recommending a mixture of

the British Poor Law (county and municipal government involvement) with activities of British voluntary organizations (without the emigration option) related to placement of children in foster homes. The following day, Mr. Kelso addressed another four groups: City Aldermen; Pine Hill Divinity College and Halifax Ladies College students; and a public meeting in St Paul’s Hall, Halifax, which was attended by the Premier and the Mayor. At the latter meeting, a motion to form a Children’s Aid Society was passed and an organizing committee appointed. Eight days later, on 5 December 1905, the Halifax City CAS was formed, with Justice Benjamin Russell as chairman (*The Morning Chronicle*, November 27, 28 and December 6, 1905). While the meetings were reported in detail, there was no mention of any discussion on immigrant children or of the feeble-minded. Soon afterwards, the Nova Scotia government appointed Mr. Blois to a new legislative committee, chaired by Justice Benjamin Russell, that was established to make recommendations regarding the protection of children. The outcome was the passage, in 1906, of the first Nova Scotia Children’s Protection Act but Mr. Blois and others continued to use the SPC to establish authority to intervene on behalf of families and children. On 8 June 1908, no doubt as an outcome of the HCW activities, the League for the Protection of the Feeble-Minded was established, with Mr. Blois and Dr. Hattie among its leaders and the Lieutenant Governor its honorary president. Easy access to the province’s powerful was assured. Then, on 6 February 1912, when Mr. Blois was appointed Chief Probation Officer for Halifax City, he was welcomed to the post by Judge Wallace (Ellis, 2004; MacKinnon, 1992).

Another outcome of all this activity was the formation of a provincial office in 1912 for Neglected and Dependent Children, under the authority of the Nova Scotia Attorney General. Mr. Blois was appointed the provincial Superintendent (MacKinnon, 1992). When Mr. Kelso received Mr. Blois’s first annual report in 1914, he wrote on the flyleaf of his copy:

Mr. Blois, Supt of the Industrial School of Halifax when I visited that city and Province to organize Children’s Aid work. He was then selected as the most likely man to take up the new work (Blois, 1914).

Mr. Blois was now playing the same role in Nova Scotia as Mr. Kelso in Ontario. He had the same title, was responsible for establishing CAS units, acted as a CAS where none existed and reported annually on CAS activities, using Mr. Kelso’s reports as a model.

Without question, children needed protection in Nova Scotia. But the activists were, as in much of Canada at that time, driven by the eugenics-inspired idea of protecting society from the “menace” of the feeble-minded. They saw the feeble-minded, especially the young, as in need of “protection.” This “protection” was to be accomplished by their segregation, thus preventing an increase in the feeble-minded population (Ellis 2004). The activists were also concerned about immigrant children taking places in foster homes away from Canadian-born children. Across Canada, determined social activists joined forces to spread their message and bring pressure on the federal government for national change. In Department of Interior (DI) correspondence, glimpses can be seen of both agreement and disagreement with the idea of a perceived threat to Canadians posed by juvenile immigrants. Eventually, eugenics was exposed for what it was and, though its ideas were slow to die, the work of the activists eventually evolved into essential social legislation protecting women and children.

Perhaps, because of entrenched beliefs, misunderstanding or personal animosity, confrontation between Mr. Blois and Mr. Ray, the new manager of Fairview, was inevitable. Mr. Blois appeared to believe that the Children’s Emigration Homes (CEH) children were neglected, dependent and delinquent (and were taking places in foster homes that should be available to Nova Scotian children) while Mr. Ray held the opposite view.

### **The Great War**

On 28 July 1914, war broke out in Europe and when, on August 4, Belgium was invaded, Great Britain (with the Empire) declared war on Germany. Thus, when Mr. Jackson left Canada after four months battling the previous manager, Mr. King, young men on both sides of the Atlantic were volunteering.

Mr. Ray’s appointment as manager in July 1914 came at a difficult time. He had to respond to any remaining public concerns about Fairview, resulting from the actions of Mr. King (who may well have been influenced by Mr. Blois), and to follow-up the recommendations of the generally favourable report by G. Bogue Smart, Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children (DI). Nevertheless, there was still the comment of W.D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration (DI), that “the percentage of failures is too large and [he urges] that greater care be exercised in the future in the selection and supervision of these young immigrants.” Mr. Middlemore had replied to Mr. Scott before the Homes Committee discussed the

matter and, by 25 February 1915, he had reported the receipt of a satisfactory reply from Mr. Scott (Homes Committee minutes, December 1914–February 1915). That comment, however, was to be reflected in an official government circular to juvenile emigration agencies in Canada.

From the beginning, the Homes Committee had no doubts about Mr. Ray’s loyalty but, nevertheless, kept a tight rein on all that happened in the Maritimes. The Committee required detailed monthly reports from Mr. Ray about finances, repairs and maintenance, visits, notices about the proposed return of a child and political developments in federal and provincial governments. Mr. Ray’s reports were voluminous. Because of the amount of travel connected with visiting, much fell on the shoulders of his wife Ellen, who was appointed matron and acted as secretary in her husband’s absence.

The first indication of contact between Mr. Blois and Mr. Ray was a notice in late 1914 from Mr. Blois that he required an annual report on the activities of the Children’s Emigrant Homes in Nova Scotia. Mr. Ray provided a brief report and again when the notice came in 1915, each of which was published in Mr. Blois’s report on Neglected and Dependent Children. At the same time, Mr. Ray had submitted comprehensive reports to the DI and to the Nova Scotia Department of Industries and Immigration (NSDII). Thus the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia covering 1914 and 1915 each contain two reports from Mr. Ray. It was probably not until 1916 that Mr. Ray found, to his distress, that his reports had been published in full in the Annual Reports on Neglected and Dependent Children. When he received the 1916 notice, he wrote to Mr. Jackson for his advice, saying, “Personally I question the wisdom of such a course—unless the Legislation of the Province demands same.” (Ray correspondence, 20 December 1916). The matter was not discussed at the January or February Homes Committee meetings nor is Mr. Jackson’s response to be found among the Middlemore papers. There was no report on Middlemore children in Mr. Blois’s 1916 report. As Mr. Ray wrote to Mr. Jackson on 26 July 1924, he considered that the reports published by Mr. Blois gave Nova Scotians a mistaken impression about the work of the Middlemore organization and the characters of the children—they were neither neglected nor dependent, or at least, not dependent on provincial resources.<sup>2</sup>

The Homes Committee minutes show that the beginning of the War caused little change in the

operations of the CEH. The minutes for 22 October 1914 state that the Committee “saw no necessity to deviate from emigration work” but agreed to receive “children of soldiers or sailors who are killed or permanently incapacitated owing to the war” provided that the Homes received the Army Allowance. The allowance would be put in trust for the child the day he or she left for Canada. In January 1915, Mr. Plenderleith, assistant to Mr. Jackson, volunteered for service in the Royal Army Medical Corps but was not accepted because of defective eyesight (Homes Committee minutes, January–February 1915). However, in late 1916, at about the same time that his first son was born, he was called up and served as a clerk in London for the duration (Ray Correspondence, 16 February and 21 May 1917).

The sons of CEH staff soon joined up. The son of Mrs. Hirons, the Boys’ Matron, volunteered and, as far as is known, came through unscathed. At least two of Mr. Jackson’s sons volunteered. His youngest son was

wounded so badly in his wrist that he was discharged. (His father thought he would be handicapped for life.) Another son, his oldest, was killed and, when the news reached Canada, a number of the children wrote to Mr. Jackson to express their sympathy. Like the staff and their sons in England, Middlemore old boys also volunteered. So far, the research shows that over 400 of the boys who had been settled in the Maritimes since 1893 volunteered. At least 24 of these volunteers gave their lives, two of whom were awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the medal that ranks second to the Victoria Cross; one of these two boys was also awarded the Military Medal (Figure 1). Many of the volunteers wrote in their letters the reason they had joined up; it was similar to many Canadian-born boys, “to do their bit for the Old Country.”

At its April meeting during preparation for the 1915 party, the Homes Committee learned that neither Miss James, the Girls’ Matron, nor Mrs. Hirons, the Boys’ Matron, wished to go. Mrs. Hirons was informed that, unless she could find a suitable lady to replace her, she would have to go. The date for departure was set for May 18. Imagine the concern at the May 12 Homes Committee meeting, when they discussed the desirability of the departure date, given the sinking of the *Lusitania* on May 7. By that time, both Mr. Jackson and Mr. Plenderleith were scheduled to go with a Miss Gibson, who had been engaged as the girls’ matron for the voyage. The Committee, by a vote of six to two, decided to send the party. They also delegated a subcommittee to meet later in the day, to arrange insurance on the lives of Mr. Jackson and Mr. Plenderleith (£1,000 and £500 respectively) for a period of three months. There was no mention of insurance for Miss Gibson or for the children. Everyone arrived safely at Halifax on June 1 and, after the settlement of the children and some visiting, Messrs. Jackson and Plenderleith, with Miss Gibson, returned safely to England (Homes Committee Minutes, May and September 1915).



**Figure 1: Distinguished Conduct Medal.** The second highest award for gallantry in action, awarded for distinguished conduct in the field. Ribbon crimson with a dark blue central stripe. The medal awarded for World War I service would have had the uncrowned head of George V, similar to the Military Medal. **Military Medal.** Awarded for individual or associated acts of bravery on the recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief in the field. Dark blue ribbon with five equal centre stripes of white, red, white, red, and white. Source: Veterans Affairs Canada ([www.vac-acc.gc.ca](http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca))

The departure of the 1916 party was delayed until June 9. The Homes Committee decided that the children of soldiers at the front would be emigrated and not kept back for another year (Homes Committee Minutes March 1916). The records suggest that there were children of two serving soldiers included in the 1916 party, both of whom seem to have given permission for their children to emigrate. As the party would disembark at Quebec City, Mr. Ray was requested to arrange free, or the cheapest possible, rail passes to their destinations (or to Halifax) for the children and

attendants. Although it is not mentioned in either the minutes or the correspondence, each receiving family must have been notified to meet their child at the local train station. While Mr. Jackson was in Canada, he visited 177 children in Cape Breton and in two nearby counties of mainland Nova Scotia, travelling 1,400–1,500 miles by horse and wagon and, for the first time, automobile. When he returned, Mr. Jackson requested the Homes Committee to give Mr. Ray authority to purchase a small automobile for visiting purposes. The Committee agreed (Homes Committee minutes, 22 September 1916).

Meanwhile, Mr. Scott was still concerned about undesirable juvenile immigrants and wrote to the managers of all agencies in Canada. At its 26 October 1916 meeting, the Homes Committee considered the directive that all visitors' reports were to be made available to Mr. Smart in order "to find out, and get rid of the most undesirable cases before they get a permanent foothold in Canada" (Figure 2). There was no comment by the Committee, probably because the records were always open for inspection and Mr. Smart was sympathetic to their work.

Sir,

It has become apparent to this Department that a number of juvenile immigrants have been admitted to Canada as wards of one or other of the Receiving and Distributing Homes who, within a few years after admission show pronounced signs of mental and moral undesirability and it has therefore been deemed advisable, in order to further protect ourselves, to have Mr. G. Bogue Smart of this Department examine the records of each Agency from year to year. Mr. Smart will call upon [Fairview] from time to time and I would like you to place before him for his inspection the reports made by your inspectors in each individual case.

It is hoped by this method to find out, and get rid of, some of the most undesirable cases before they get a permanent foothold in Canada.

Your obedient servant,

W. D. Scott Superintendent of Immigration

**Figure 2: Letter from W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, Canada Department of Immigration, to juvenile emigration agencies in Canada.** Source: (Ray Correspondence, 23 March 1916)

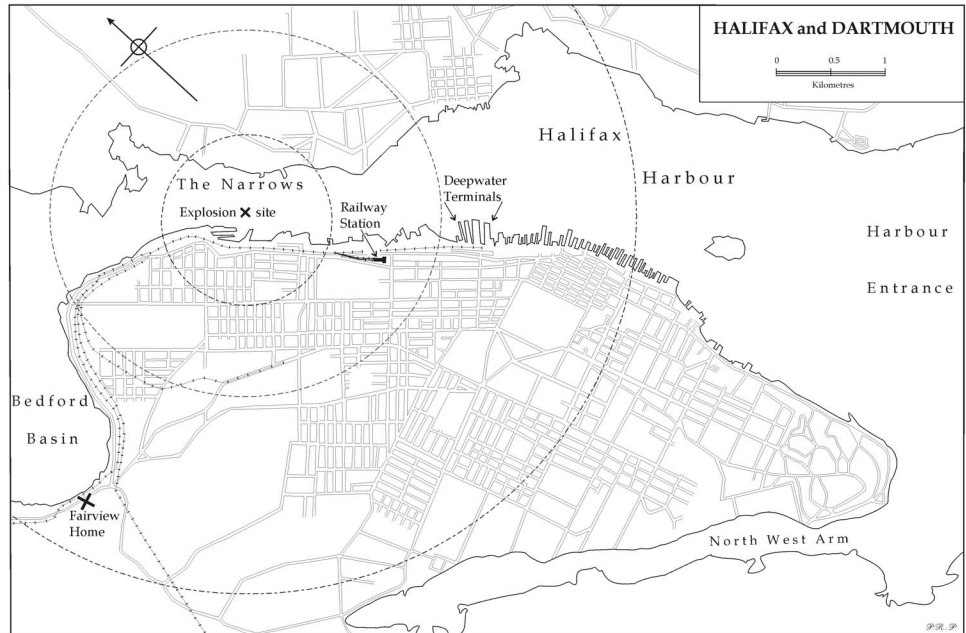
At the February 1917 Homes Committee meeting, Mr. Jackson reported Mr. Middlemore's views that, unless the submarine menace is largely overcome the emigration of children in May or June cannot take place. This fact makes it very necessary to be most careful in the children we admit, only extreme cases should be received.

At the time, there were 62 boys and 38 girls in the Homes, including 26 soldiers' children (to be kept there until their fathers returned). In total, the Homes could accommodate about 50 girls and 100 boys (but had beds and bedding for only 88 boys). Despite the submarine danger, in March 1917, J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of Emigration, Department of Interior, Ottawa, was in England on a special mission "to confer with all Agencies...dealing with the emigration of [children] to Canada with a view to perfecting mutual arrangements & obtaining an increase in the number of juvenile emigrants." Before the scheduled meeting, William Baker (Dr. Barnardo's Homes) organized a meeting with 10 agencies (including the CEH) to consider suggestions of the Rev. George V. Hudson, Catholic Emigration Association, for discussion with Mr. Walker (Homes Committee minutes for 1917, RG 76 Part 6). Mr. Baker's efforts to promote juvenile emigration came to naught in 1917—the Admiralty Board confirmed in June 1917 that emigration of women and children was forbidden (Ray Correspondence, 13 June 1917). The ban had come into effect sometime in 1916.

### **The Halifax Explosion**

On 6 December 1917, the French munitions ship *Mont Blanc* ploughed into the Norwegian supply ship *Imo* in The Narrows, Halifax Harbour, causing an explosion that set off a chain of blasts and fires that virtually destroyed Halifax and Dartmouth (Figure 3). Although most of the port facilities were levelled, "the concrete shed [of Pier 2]<sup>3</sup> survived the catastrophe better than many of the other nearby buildings." Damage was severe enough to put considerable strain on immigration traffic (Dodge, n.d.). On December 9, Mrs. Ray wrote to Mr. Jackson, saying that all were safe and unhurt, though there was damage to Fairview (Figure 4). Mr. Ray was visiting children in Prince Edward Island and reported that he felt the shock from the explosion. Communications were interrupted and he did not know the state of his family or Fairview until he arrived back, probably December 11 (Ray correspondence, 12 December 1917).

Fairview was less than three km from the explosion. The estimated damage to buildings was nearly \$2,400 (windows were blown out of all buildings, most of the plaster fell off the walls, some of the interior dividing walls fell apart, all associated buildings were damaged and at least one barn was in danger of total collapse), while damage to household and personal effects (including the loss of some of the children's files) was \$254. The repairs were carried out in the summer of 1918 and covered by Halifax Relief Commission on the basis of estimates. Mr. Ray and his son Gordon boarded up all the windows except one, into which they inserted a spare pane of glass that had escaped damage. They also cleaned up the fallen glass, plaster and collapsed interior walls. Living in Fairview with six children, boarded-up windows and bare floors must have been difficult that winter and yet the Rays considered themselves fortunate (Ray correspondence, December 1917–December 1918).



**Figure 3: Sketch Map of Halifax and Dartmouth. Sites of the Fairview Home and the Halifax explosion are shown.** The three dotted circles are at approximately 0.9 km (0.5 miles), 1.5 km (1 mile) and 3 km (2 miles) from the explosion. Most of the area within the 1.5 km was totally devastated or suffered very severe structural damage, while within 3 km, all windows, doors and light partitions were blown out. Source: Redrawn after the Regan and McAlpine plan of 1910 and Halifax explosion map held by Library and Archives Canada [www.collectionscanada.ca/education/firstworldwar/05180202/051802020303\\_e.html](http://www.collectionscanada.ca/education/firstworldwar/05180202/051802020303_e.html)

December 9<sup>th</sup>, 1917,

Dear Mr. Jackson, Just a note to let you know we are all well and unhurt—buildings quite badly wrecked still can be repaired, we hope that the worst is over, have quite a number of children here, have everything actually necessary, so will not have any serious hardships.

Northern end of city entirely wrecked and wiped out by fire.

Will write more fully later

Yours truly

E.A. Ray

**Figure 4: Letter from Mrs. Ray to Mr. Jackson immediately after the Halifax explosion.** Source: Ray Correspondence 9 December 1916).

There were, of course, letters from relatives about their children and letters from children describing what had happened. No children were killed or seriously injured by the explosion (although one may have lost an eye), but one of the receiving families complained that the children were playing among the ruins as there was nowhere else for them to play outside. (Ray correspondence, December 1917–December 1918). By the time the Armistice was declared in November 1918, Fairview had been repaired. There was no immigration to Canada from the United Kingdom in 1918 or 1919 because soldiers and their dependants had priority on the available ships.

### Post-War changes

When immigration of children resumed in 1920, changes were already in place and others quickly followed. In Canada, the Department of Immigration and Colonization had been created in October 1917 from the office in the Department of Interior, with a mandate to stimulate immigration (Sessional Papers, Vol. LIV, No. 7, 1919). Of course, it brought new forms (names and addresses of receiving families had to be returned with Forms A and B) and new procedures, e.g. the annual federal inspection of all

immigrant children, not just the Poor Law (workhouse) children. It also established a Commission of Emigration for Canada in London, England, to deal with emigration matters before the immigrants left England. All federal and any provincial support to juvenile immigration had been cut during the War but, in 1921, federal support for the agencies was reinstated and increased but only if 100 or more children were brought over in a year. In 1920, 91 CEH children were brought to the Maritimes and, in 1921, only 55. The demand for children under 10 years had disappeared and declined for the 10–12 year olds. (Of the 63 children accepted by the CEH in 1920, 32 were under 10 years, 28 were 10–13 years, 3 were 14; no children over 14 entered—families kept their 14 year-olds as they could now earn money.) The support (\$1,000) seemed to be unavailable to the CEH, given the numbers settled, until the Privy Council interpreted “year” as a 12-month period, not a calendar year. The grant was much appreciated because, in comparison with pre-war costs, ocean fares had tripled, clothing and maintenance had more than doubled, while donations in England had declined.

There were also changes in Birmingham. Funds were at a low level. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cadbury both accepted nomination to the Homes Committee and were confirmed by the Annual Meeting in 1920. To help reduce expenses and increase donations, the size of the Annual Report was reduced by about 10 pages and items likely to increase English donations became the main feature. (The description of the annual Atlantic crossing and settlement of the party was eliminated.) Mr. Jackson suggested special publicity during the Jubilee Year in 1922 (50 years of operation of the CEH) to raise funds on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Ray, although sympathetic, was unenthusiastic because funds were scarce in the Maritimes and he considered that a publicity campaign would not yield the desired results. Eventually, the decision was to postpone the 1922 fundraising until more favourable times replaced the depressed agricultural conditions (Annual Report #48, Ray Correspondence, 30 March 1921–21 April 1922).

In Nova Scotia, the word “Dependent” in Mr. Blois’s title was changed to “Delinquent” in 1917, a change that must have signalled more difficulties to Mr. Ray. To complicate matters, in October 1921, officials from Dr. Barnardo’s Homes started a national fundraising campaign in Nova Scotia, a first for the agency (Ray correspondence, 3 November 1921). What was worse, Mr. Ray wrote that Dr. Barnardo was better known in

Nova Scotia than Mr. Middlemore, even though Barnardo children were placed in Ontario and Western Canada. There was even a perception among many Nova Scotians that CEH and Dr. Barnardo’s Homes were the same organization. About the same time, but unrelated to the fundraising campaign, Mr. Ray was surprised to learn from W. B. MacCoy, Secretary, Nova Scotia Department of Industries and Immigration (NSDII) that Barnardo’s had taken over, or was considering taking over, the Dakeyne Farm<sup>4</sup> at Yarmouth and had approached the NSDII for support. This brought Barnardo’s into direct competition with CEH and neither received support from Nova Scotia in 1921 (Ray correspondence, 16 November 1921). On 12 January 1922, Mr. Ray reported to Mr. Jackson that he had found no information about Barnardo’s and the Dakeyne Farm, except that Barnardo officials had had several conferences with the Premier of Nova Scotia.

The damage to the docks by the Halifax explosion meant that the Middlemore parties had to land in Quebec City and come by train to the Maritimes, with the children being let off at village stations to meet their receiving families. The names and descriptions of the prospective receiving families had been sent to Birmingham, where each child was paired with a Canadian family. The receiving families were then notified of the name of the child and the expected date of the Middlemore party’s arrival in Quebec. Mr. Ray met the party in Quebec City. He had the train tickets, contracted a catering company to deliver needed food and arranged for the party to be accommodated in the Immigration Sheds, free of charge, for at least two days. During this time, each receiving family was notified of the date and time of arrival of the child at the nearest station and the children’s luggage was sorted and re-labelled. Schedules were selected to ensure that each child would arrive during daylight (more expensive than night arrivals). Mr. Jackson had suggested the less expensive fares, to which Mr. Ray responded negatively. (Night arrivals would be frightening for the children and inconvenient for the receiving families.) He also suggested disembarkation at Saint John, New Brunswick, which Mr. Ray also opposed because Saint John did not have the facilities to accommodate a large party of children (Ray correspondence, 1920–1922). It was not until 1923 that the parties were able to land in Halifax and, in that year as in 1924, the distribution of most children was by train, directly from the wharf, instead of going first to Fairview. One reason may have been that, when the repairs were done to Fairview, the collapsed, interior

dividing walls were not replaced, meaning that fewer children could be accommodated.

Canada was not the only Dominion needing immigrants. One response in the United Kingdom was the passage of the Empire Settlement Act in September 1922. It established a cooperative scheme for promoting migration through agreements (that included financial support) between the Secretary of State for the Colonies (United Kingdom) and the Government of a British Dominion. Prior to 1921 in Canada, except for the small subsidies paid by the Federal Government and some provinces, the cost of juvenile emigration was borne entirely by voluntary subscriptions raised in England by the emigration agencies.

Specifically for Canada, the Empire Settlement Act stated that children under 17 years would be emigrated through approved voluntary child migration societies and costs would be shared by both the Canadian Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies “in the expectation that the Child Migration Societies will deal with considerably larger numbers of children than has hitherto been the case.” At the same time, the philanthropic agencies agreed to bear “half of the annual cost of the children’s reception, after-care, etc.” Canada also agreed to welcome a delegation from the Oversea Settlement Committee, in September 1924, to enquire into the system that Canada had adopted for placing and supervising children. The new arrangements were made known to Mr. Jackson by telegram and confirmed by letter dated 2 March 1923. The total subsidy would amount to \$40 per child (RG 76 Part 6).

### “Neglected and Delinquent Children”

To return to Mr. Blois, Superintendent of Neglected and Delinquent Children: his next questionnaire in the correspondence files is dated 23 November 1922 (with an answer required by November 27). This time Mr. Ray took a different course. Since he considered that CEH children were neither neglected nor delinquent, he wanted to discuss the matter with Mr. MacCoy. Because Mr. MacCoy was away, Mr. Ray spoke to his assistant, who suggested that the questionnaire be ignored. As previously, Mr. Ray gave assurance that the books were always open to NSDII. On December 12, Mr. Blois telephoned Mr. Ray and demanded the information. Mr. Ray replied that he could not consider such a request from his office but that the information was available at the NSDII. Then, on December 22, he wrote to Mr. Jackson explaining his actions. He suggested that a generous definition of

“neglected and dependent children” could possibly encompass immigrant children, but certainly not “neglected and delinquent children.” He also suggested that Mr. Blois’s request might indicate that the federal inspector was hopelessly neglecting his duties and, if this were not true, then in the eyes of the Nova Scotian officials, the children were delinquent. Mr. Ray asked Mr. Jackson to write to Mr. MacCoy to enquire why juvenile immigrants were considered neglected and delinquent. After discussion with the Homes Committee, Mr. Jackson wrote to Mr. MacCoy on 1 February 1923, asking him to make the problem known in the proper quarter (Ray correspondence, November 1922–February 1923). While the results of this intervention are still to be found, the issue was not settled.

Mr. Blois must have demanded the information again in 1923 and again been refused because on 8 July 1924, Mr. Blois wrote to Mr. Smart (enclosing a copy of the 1923 questionnaire), complaining of Mr. Ray. Mr. Blois, after referring to a conversation with Mr. Smart in Toronto, wrote that it would be easier for Mr. Ray to provide the information than for Mr. Smart. In reply, Mr. Smart said he knew of no reason why Mr. Ray should not provide the information but would write to enquire. Mr. Ray, in his reply to Mr. Smart (who had included a copy of Mr. Blois’s letter and his response), stressed that inspection of the records was not the issue. Rather, it was that information about the juvenile immigrants should not appear in the Annual Report on Neglected and Delinquent Children. In concluding, Mr. Ray, no doubt thinking about the 1922 Empire Settlement Act, wrote “it is open to question whether it would be approved of by the British Government, or by the British public to permit of the emigration of their young people to Canada, and then have them come under the jurisdiction of any Provincial Department and reported upon publicly as ‘Neglected or Delinquent’” (Ray, 26 July 1924). Mr. Smart’s response was that Mr. Ray should write to Mr. Blois to that effect. After a spate of letters among Messrs. Smart, Ray and Blois, Mr. Blois (not having received the desired information), on September 29, complained to Mr. Smart that 1) Mr. Smart had broken his promise to supply the information that he had made at the [Toronto] meeting (Mr. Smart denied making such a promise) and that 2) Mr. Smart had unnecessarily involved Mr. Ray. He then stated that he would try to get the information from another source (RG76 file 2869 Part 6, 8 July–3 October 1924). He did not succeed as there is no mention of Middlemore children in his report for 1923.



What happened next is not recorded in the available Middlemore or RG76 files. Quite possibly everything went into abeyance as, on 24 August 1924, Mr. Smart had informed Mr. Ray that the four-member delegation from the Oversea Settlement Office, led by Miss Margaret Bondfield, would arrive at Quebec about 20 September 1924 and he should be ready for their visit.

### Passing of the baton in Birmingham

Nineteen twenty-four was a watershed year for the CEH. Sir John T. Middlemore, Bart., founder of the Homes, died on 17 October 1924. (He had been actively engaged in its management for 42 years and was Honorary Treasurer at the time of his death.) Early in the year, the Homes Committee voted Mr. Cadbury vice-chairman; in July it appointed Mr. Jackson chairman of the Country Home Committee in charge of the £25,000 appeal (the building that was to replace those on St Luke's Road); it appointed Mr. Plenderleith Secretary to the Homes Committee; and in December, the Bondfield Report was released. These events together marked the end of the Children's Emigration Homes, as it had been known. In 1925, everything changed.

The next article will complete the series with a discussion of the results of the Bondfield Report, some of its influences on juvenile emigration to Canada and the closure of Middlemore Home at Fairview Station.

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### Endnotes

1. "The term "feeble-minded" lacked a precise clinical meaning and functioned as a catch-all description for those who found themselves on the margins of society; the mentally challenged, the underachiever, the runaway, the unwed mother, children from broken homes i.e. people whose very existence undermined the harmony of society" (McLaren, 1990, p. 2).
2. In a letter to Mr. Jackson (on a matter in 1916 relating Mr. Blois's involvement in a particular case), Mr. Ray wrote that Mr. Blois admitted in a letter to The Sydney Post that "he knew nothing whatever about our work or system under which we placed out children" (Ray Correspondence, 16 January 1917).
3. Prior to World War I and until 1928, when the new Pier 21 was opened, disembarkation of immigrants in Halifax was at the Deepwater Terminus or Pier 2, as it

became known. Fewer than 20 Middlemore children actually entered Canada through Pier 21.

4. The Dakeyne Farm was a 250-acre farm school that had been set up about 1911 by a Captain Oliver Hind of Nottingham, England, to train about 15 13-15-year-olds annually from the Nottingham Dakeyne Street Lads' Club (associated with the Boy's Brigade). While activities at the Farm had been suspended sometime after the outbreak of War, they were resumed to some degree afterwards.

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## FROM THE 2006 CONFERENCE

## Remembering St. Columban—An Early Irish Settlement<sup>©</sup>

BY FERGUS KEYES

*This article is based on a presentation to the 2006 Fall Conference. Fergus Keyes, born and raised in Montreal, became particularly interested in his father's ancestors who had arrived in Canada from Ireland in the late 1820s and settled in St. Columban.*

In the 1820s, Irish immigrants had started to arrive in large numbers in all the Canadian colonies. They and their descendants would eventually have a great affect on the dynamics of not only Lower and Upper Canada, but on the very fabric of the new country of Canada. Over the next decades, these early Irish settlers would contribute some of the best-known lawyers, doctors, politicians, businessmen and other professionals in Canada.



The ones that decided to remain in Lower Canada, rather than move south or west, generally settled in Quebec City or Montreal. And from the group that settled in Montreal, a number of families relocated to St. Columban (in French spelled St-Colomban), located about 8 miles west of St. Jerome near the Mirabel Airport and at the foot of the Laurentians. The land had been given to these settlers by the Roman Catholic religious order called The Gentlemen of St. Sulpice. One of the members of this order,



Figure 1: Father Patrick Phelan

Father Patrick Phelan (who later in his career became the vicar general of the dioceses of Montreal and Kingston, which included duties as parish priest of Bytown), had co-coordinated this effort to set up an English-speaking Irish Catholic community.

Although the settlers started to arrive in the area in the 1820s, it was only after many demands and petitions by the community that the Catholic Diocese in Quebec agreed to allow them to form their own Parish on October 14, 1835. Prior to 1835, they were members of the Parish of Ste-Scholastique. Considering that St. Patrick's of Montreal was founded in 1847, and St. Patrick's of Quebec City was founded in 1831-32 but remained a part of Notre Dame du Québec until the 1850's, St. Columban was certainly one of the very earliest Irish Catholic parishes in Quebec.

From the 1820s until about 1880s and 1890s, St. Columban was an almost exclusive Irish community—there were about 250 Irish families in the total population of just over 1,000 people at its peak growth. During this period, St. Columban was certainly very well known to the Irish of both Montreal and Ottawa. There were two “Back to St. Columban Events”—one in 1911 and another in 1937—that attracted a large group of descendants and which were given wide press in all the big city newspapers.

The inhabitants all had common Irish names like Murphy, Sullivan, O'Rourke, Phelan, Whelan, Casey and Brophy, and many Canadians that have some Irish ancestry, particularly in the larger cities of Montreal, Ottawa and Kingston are descendants of this hearty group of settlers. For example, it has been noted that the Whelans, Kellys and McEvoy's who became involved in the funeral business in Ottawa were all St. Columban descendants. As well, Mr. Justice Emmett Hall, whom some consider the actual father of the Canadian Medicare system, was born in St. Columban.

There are a number of theories on why the community started to lose its “Irishness” in the late 1800s. They include poor soil for agriculture, the lure of jobs in



**Figure 2: St. Columban Church**

Montreal, Ottawa and the United States, and the opening of the railway and opportunities in the West. However even into the 1960s, many people felt that St. Columban represented their real roots in Canada, especially since there were still a few descendants remaining in the community. But, as time passed, the community started to fade from memory.

In 2005, a group of about 20 descendants of the original settlers decided to meet in the village. Confirming the rumours that we had all heard, we found many of the tombstones of these original Irish settlers, broken and discarded in the bush behind the local Catholic Church. Needless to say we were both upset and offended by this treatment of the last markers of our old ancestors. And, we decided to do something about it. Luckily, the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal agreed to help by accepting donation funds on our behalf to handle this restoration project and giving us some much needed publicity in their newsletter. From there it has snowballed until we now have about \$10,000 in donations toward the project that we estimate will cost about \$25,000. We envision the building of four separate brick walls and inserting

the broken tombstones into these walls. In addition, we will make plaques to the memory of the Irish that we know are buried in the Cemetery but whose tombstones cannot be located.

The effort has been the result of many hours of long volunteer work by the descendants and friends of the community and we fully expect to be rewarded with a beautiful memorial to these Irish men, women and children who left the "Old Country" in the 1820s. There is no question that they arrived with the hope that their future generations would have a better and easier life. Their sacrifice has certainly resulted in so many opportunities for their descendants in our own great country of Canada, and now we feel that the time



**Figure 3: Tombstones**

has come to pay them back with many thanks.

Much more information about St. Columban can be found on our dedicated web site at [www.stcolumban-irish.com](http://www.stcolumban-irish.com).

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## **12th YORKSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY FAIR**

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## Family Secrets Revealed By DNA Analysis

BY JOHN D REID

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Nowadays everyone is aware of DNA, deoxyribonucleic acid, the material inside our cells that carries genetic information. The media feature murderers and rapists trapped by DNA evidence and convicted felons cleared by DNA. Dolly the cloned sheep became a celebrity and there is widespread concern about genetically modified foods. Medical science promises prescriptions tailored to your genetic profile. Genealogy is not immune. When written and oral sources run out, folks are increasingly turning to the unconventional genealogical information in their DNA and so finding ways around entrenched brick walls.



Recently teenager Ryan Kramer used DNA to meet the genealogical challenge of having an anonymous sperm donor as a father. He submitted his DNA for testing and was fortunate to find two men with close genetic profile matches to his. Although neither was his father they had similar surnames. Using the surnames, information his mother had been given about the birth date and education of his father, and a little Internet sleuthing, Ryan was able to track him down.

This article draws on my own experience to show how to use DNA testing for family history and the type of information you can find. There is a technical background section for those who want the more complete story.

### Selecting a Testing Company

At the end of this article is a fairly comprehensive list of DNA testing companies for genealogy. Since commercial access to DNA analysis for genealogy first became available in 2000 more than 100,000 people have taken a test with the largest company, Family Tree DNA (FTDNA). It is the company I chose as its large customer base means it has the best capability to find matches with its other clients.

Another testing option that more than 180,000 people have chosen is the Genographic Project. It's run in

conjunction with the National Geographic Society in the U.S. and aims to improve understanding of the human journey—where we came from and how we got to where we live today. They do this by getting volunteers from the public to have their own DNA tested and make the results available to the project. The test, which is advertised at \$99 US, is low resolution and needs to be augmented for some genealogical purposes.

### The DNA Testing Process

The sampling procedure is simplicity itself. In the mail you receive a small package containing swabs for taking a cheek sample; small tubes in which the sample is mailed back to the company and some papers. Right after you wake in the morning is a good time to take a sample. Avoid times when there may be food residue in your mouth and within an hour of drinking coffee, residue of which can interfere with DNA analysis.

To take the sample you scrape the swab, which has a little pad at the end, inside the mouth for perhaps a minute. You deposit the pad into the tube by pressing the plunger at the other end of the swab releasing the pad and replace the cap on the tube. Repeat a bit later with the other swab(s). The whole process is painless.

When my sample arrived in the mail back at Family Tree DNA in Houston, Texas, I received an email confirmation. For me the total process, from ordering the tests to receiving final results, took ten days short of three months, the bulk of which was the analysis process.

### Technical Background

*DNA is inherited from our parents. Mostly our DNA is the same as everyone else's, except for a minute fraction that makes us unique.*

*A human cell has a nucleus containing a lot of DNA, called nuclear DNA. It consists of 22 chromosome pairs, the so-called autosomal chromosomes, one each from the father and mother. Autosomal DNA is used for some genealogical testing but is not yet part of my experience.*

*The nucleus also contains sex chromosomes. Everyone has an X chromosome which they get from their mother. From their father each male gets a Y chromosome and each female another X chromosome. For family history the Y chromosome (Y-DNA) is widely used, meaning that only a male can have that test. If a woman wants to learn about her paternal line she has to get a brother or another male who has a direct male line to her paternal grandfather, or great grandfather, say, to supply the DNA sample.*

*Also in a human cell, but outside the nucleus, there are entities called mitochondria, perhaps as many as 1,000 per cell, with several copies of the unique mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) in each. What's special about mtDNA is that it is inherited along the maternal line. You get it from your mother's mother's mother and so on.*

*Sequencing the human genome means finding the order of four chemicals, called nucleotides, or bases, along the string that that makes up the DNA. The chemical names and sequences making up the DNA code are formed from chemicals with initial letters A, C, G and T. There's no need to worry about the names because when you pay to have your DNA tested you're buying not only the test but also the interpretation in terms that make sense to the family historian. You're also paying for access to a database that allows you to make connections to others with similar DNA.*

*The DNA variations that make you unique arise in two ways, either from the combination of chromosomes from the mother and the father within the autosomal DNA in the nucleus, or by mutations of the DNA inherited from only one parent, that is, mtDNA from the mother, or Y-DNA from the father in the case of the male.*

*Some mutation in non-critical locations is good. If there were none we'd all have exactly the same DNA, which would be uninteresting. If mutations occurred too rapidly there would be no way to connect generations. So mutation is good in moderation. A mutation might occur between any two generations, but there's an element of randomness. That means that the conclusions you get from a DNA test are going to be inherently probabilistic. They might be of high confidence or if of lower confidence still sufficient to guide you on where to pursue traditional genealogical sources with a greater chance of success or to help you avoid a fruitless chase.*

### **Mitochondrial DNA Results**

MtDNA is inherited down the maternal line. When I got my mtDNA results from FTDNA they indicated I

best fit type H, which according to Bryan Sykes in his book *The Seven Daughters of Eve* is by far the largest and most successful of seven European native clans with 41% of Europeans belonging to one of its many branches. H stands for Helena, whom Sykes imagines was the clan birth mother who lived 20,000 years ago somewhere in the valleys of the Dordogne and the Vezere, in south-central France. The clan is widespread throughout all parts of Europe, but reaches its highest frequency among the Basque people of northern Spain and southern France. Some descendants moved north at the end of the last ice age to reach Britain around 12,000 years ago. DNA recovered from a young male skeleton found in Gough's Cave in Somerset shows that he belonged to the clan of Helena.

Informative as this is, genealogists are interested in much more recent generations. FTDNA starts to come to grips with that by listing the people who share mtDNA structure. Taking all my mtDNA results together I match exactly with three people in the FTDNA database. I have a 50% chance of sharing a common ancestor within 28 generations, about 900 years, but I only know my own maternal line back 250 years. If I had a few more matches I might try to see if they came from the same part of the world, and there are a few cases where this has been helpful for genealogy. In general mtDNA analysis is interesting, but not helpful for the genealogist as mutations are too infrequent.

### **Y-DNA Results**

Y-DNA analysis is of much more interest to genealogists. But, if the same type of analysis used for mtDNA were used for Y-DNA this would not be the case. At any given location Y-DNA changes occur even less frequently than for mtDNA, roughly once every 50 million generations. This is compensated for to some extent in that the Y-chromosome is large, some 3,500 times larger than mtDNA.

However, there is another attribute of Y-DNA that makes it much more useful for genealogy. Some particular DNA Y-chromosome segments (DYS) are subject to more frequent changes. These DYS exhibit short tandem repeats (STR), often four bases such as TCTA, that repeat a few times. Interestingly the number of repeats can change, some more often, some less, but averaging once every 500 generations at each DYS.

Results for DYS testing are reported as pairs of numbers that identify the location on the Y chromosome according to an internationally agreed

terminology, say DYS391, and the number of repeats, say 11. In the early days, testing of only a few of these locations, also called markers, was offered. Family Tree DNA now offers tests for 12, 37 and 67 markers. More than 100 DYS markers are now tested by the various companies.

The early DYS results were studied intensively. Patterns started to emerge when results from people known to have a long family history in a particular area were compiled. Profiles, called modal haplotypes, were found. There were derived by selecting the number of repeats reported most frequently at a particular DYS for a particular group such as those with origins in the same area. People with origins in the Basque country of Spain and France, Cornwall, Wales, Ireland, parts of northern England and Scotland had a similar profile called the Atlantic Modal Haplotype (AMH). The results of my test were an exact AMH match.

	DYS					
	388	393	392	19/394	390	391
Basque-Celtic (AMH)	12	13	13	14	24	11
Anglo-Saxon	14	13	11	14	22	10
Scandinavian	12	13	11	16	25	11

The table also shows profiles for those with Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian (including Viking) origins. A mismatch in one or two markers may indicate a more recent mutation. In his recent book *Saxons, Vikings, and Celts*, Bryan Sykes examines the distribution of these and other Y-DNA haplotypes in Britain and relates them to archeological findings, history and legend.

Many people get DNA tests in order to resolve uncertainties about paternity in their family history, or in an attempt to establish a link to a family of origin when there was an adoption. Suppose, for example, you have reason to suspect that your father, now deceased, may not be the genetic descendant of his legal father, also deceased. There are two approaches:

1. You can attempt to match the Y-DNA of one of your father's sons with a patrilineal descendant of a brother of your grandfather. This may take some patient research to locate such a second cousin, and then some persuasiveness to get him to give a sample for DNA analysis. An exact 12-marker match with that person is fairly solid evidence for

the relationship. A mismatch, say 11 markers out of 12, could be the result of a chance mutation and would warrant extending the test to more markers, which can usually be done without taking a new sample but at extra cost.

2. If you can identify your father's suspected genetic father you might then look for a match with a male line descendant of that man, or of his father.

As a client of FTDNA I fairly frequently get an email informing me that a new match has been found. Usually this is an exact 12-marker match, of which I currently have 331. The email message informs me that:

If you share the same surname or variant, this means that there is a 99% likelihood that you share a common ancestor in a genealogical time frame.

If you match another person without the same surname or variant, you still probably share a common ancestor, but this ancestor most likely lived in the time before surnames were adopted.

So far I have an exact match on 12 markers with only one person who shares my surname. He was tested through the Genographic Project, but on learning that my earliest known ancestor and his were from next neighbour counties in Britain he upgraded his test to 37 markers. We then matched on 34 of 37 markers, on which basis FTDNA estimated there was a nearly 50% chance that we had a common ancestor within eight generations. The case for a relationship is strengthened by conventional genealogical research. Our earliest known Reid ancestors lived only about 75 miles apart, his from the mid 1800s and mine from the mid 1700s.

## Conclusion

As more people get DNA tests, more matches and near matches can be expected revealing glimpses of unsuspected distant cousin relationships. There are also prospects for additional tests which have led some to predict that DNA will do for family history in the coming decade what the internet did for it in the last.

## Websites

DNA Heritage	<a href="http://www.dnaheritage.com">www.dnaheritage.com</a>
DNA Print Genomics	<a href="http://www.dnaprint.com">www.dnaprint.com</a>
DNAWorldwide	<a href="http://www.dna-worldwide.com">www.dna-worldwide.com</a>
Ethnoancestry	<a href="http://www.ethnoancestry.com">www.ethnoancestry.com</a>
Family Tree DNA	<a href="http://www.familytreedna.com">www.familytreedna.com</a>
Genographic Project	<a href="http://www.genographic.com">www.genographic.com</a>
International Society of Genetic Genealogy	<a href="http://www.isogg.org">www.isogg.org</a>
Oxford Ancestors	<a href="http://www.oxfordancestors.com">www.oxfordancestors.com</a>

Relative Genetics [www.relativegenetics.com](http://www.relativegenetics.com)  
 Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation  
[www.smgf.org](http://www.smgf.org)

*Advance Your Genealogical Research*, Chris Pomery, The National Archives, 2004, ISBN: 1903365708

## Books

*Saxons, Vikings, and Celts*, Bryan Sykes, WW Norton, 2006, ISBN-13: 978-0393062687

*The Seven Daughters of Eve*, Bryan Sykes, Corgi Adult, 2004, ISBN: 0552152188

*DNA and Family History: How Genetic Testing Can*

*Trace Your Roots with DNA*, Megan Smolenyak Smolenyak and Ann Turner, Rodale Books, US, 2005, ISBN: 1594860068

Genealogical research can lead to surprising, not always welcome findings. DNA analysis can also hold surprises, particularly when it comes to paternity. Consider whether you are prepared to deal with these. Some folks are more comfortable living with uncertainty.

## Scottish Statutory Records

*A summary of two lectures delivered by David W. Webster to the Fall Conference, 25 and 26 September 2006, by Chris MacPhail*

*David Webster is a highly regarded professional genealogical researcher, author and speaker. He specializes in Scottish and related records of Scottish emigrants to North America. He has written a number of books and articles on genealogical research in Scotland.*

### What are Statutory Records?

Prior to 1855, the registration of births, marriages and deaths was not compulsory in Scotland. Until 1855, the records, mainly of births and marriages, were largely maintained by the Established Church of Scotland. By the early 1800s the record keeping was proving to be far from ideal; the situation was exacerbated by the schism within the Church in 1843.

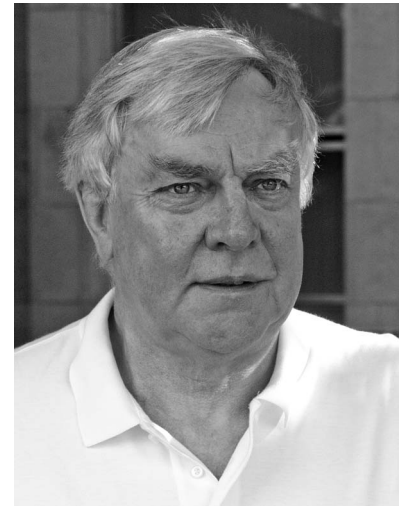
In 1855, the State established a compulsory system of registrations of births, marriages and deaths that was organized and maintained through a system of local registry offices. A similar system had been introduced in England in 1837, and the Scottish system had the benefit of that experience. The General Register Office of Scotland (GROS) based in the New Register House (NRH) in Edinburgh received a copy of all registers on an annual basis.

The records of Scottish births, marriages and deaths are entries in the relevant registers, and copies are termed "extracts". The term "certificate" is in common use but is not an officially recognized term.

### Scottish Statutory Records

The ambitions for the system were very high, and the large amount of information collected and recorded soon made the system unworkable. Within a year, the required amount of information was reduced, so much so that by the 1860s some of the "1855 information"

was reinstated. The Scottish statutory certificates contain more details than those of other jurisdictions in the UK: place and date of marriage on a birth certificate; all parents' names on a marriage certificate; both parents' names and the name(s) of spouse(s) on a death certificate. There are separate male and female indexes for each category of record.



From the beginning, paper records could be examined, for a fee, in Edinburgh at NRH. More recently, microfiche copies of the indexes could be viewed at a small number of registrars' offices in Scotland and at the Family Research Centre in London. The LDS also has copies of early registers and indexes.

Starting in the early 1990s, the records have now been computerized by the GROS. Indexes can now be accessed via the GROS ScotlandsPeople website, going back 100 years for births, 75 years for marriages and 50 years for deaths. This system allows simple

searches of statutory indexes as well as cross-check surname searches for marriages and female deaths.

In Scotland, GROS is responsible for the decennial censuses and holds the census records, with computerized indexes for 1881, 1891 and 1901. These records are also held at NRH in Edinburgh.

### **Interpretation**

Statutory records have been prepared by human beings, and are subject to interpretation. Some factors to be considered include:

- Until recently, the statutory records have been hand-written. Writing style and quality of pen and ink, of paper and of the subsequent microfilming all affect the legibility of the record.
- Registrars took down the information provided by the informants. Stressful circumstances, such as a death or difficult birth, could affect the accuracy. The registrar might have misunderstood the accent of the informant. And, the registrar might have simply made a mistake.

Although checks of early indexes against original registers found a high error rate, it was concluded that only some errors were significant.

### **Extracting and Recording Information**

Several recommendations were made on recording the information:

- Obtain a copy if possible,
- If not, make a full extract, rather than copying only part of the information, and
- Use or prepare a standard form to record the information.

### **Scottish Birth Certificates**

Information entered in Scottish registers of birth, from 1855 onward, include:

- The parish location of birth,
- Father's name and rank, profession or occupation,
- Mother's name and maiden name,
- Date and place of marriage (except for the years 1856 to 1860 inclusive),
- Signature and qualification of the informant, and address if different from parish location of birth,
- Place and date of registration, and signature of registrar.

For 1855 only, additional information included ages and place of birth of both parents, the number of previous children of both sexes, and the number still living.

The first column of the certificate form provides the number of the record in the parish, and it is here that any amendment to the record will be indicated. The full information on the amendment itself may be on the certificate or at the end of the register. More complex information is recorded in a separate Register of Corrected Entries, and reference to it will be made in the first column.

The cost of copies of the records are currently £8 (\$15) during a personal visit to NRH, or a minimum of £13 (\$23) if ordered by post, or £10 (\$18) if ordered via ScotlandsPeople. On a personal visit to NRH, non-legal simple photocopies of records over 100 years old may be obtained for £0.50 (\$0.90).

The birth certificate can be relied on for only the age of the infant; other information may or may not be accurate. Questions of paternity, unmarried parents or other sensitive issues might lead to inaccurate information being provided.

### **Scottish Birth Indexes**

Researchers should be aware that there are separate indexes for male and female births. Also, "Mc" and "Mac" surnames are listed separately.

The index provides the full name, parish of birth, registration district reference number, and the number of the entry. Options are available to display similar sounding names based on NRH experience or on the SOUNDEX system or to display all records with that surname. The mother's surname will also be listed for records from 1929 onwards, and this information is being added for earlier records.

### **Scottish Marriage Certificates**

Marriage certificates differ from birth and death certificates in that they were normally transcribed by the registrar from the marriage schedule completed by the couple and the officiating minister.

Entries from 1855 onward provide:

- The parish,
- Entry number for the record,
- Details of the date, place and form of marriage,
- Names, ranks, professions, ages and usual residences, and marital status (i.e. bachelor,



spinster, widow, etc.) of groom and bride as well as the kin relationship, if any, to each other (the occupation of the bride was not consistently shown), maiden name of the bride, and previous married name if applicable,

- Names, ranks, professions of the fathers of the bride and groom, as well as whether they were deceased at the time of the marriage,
- Similar information for the mothers, plus maiden and any other previous name,
- For regular marriages, the name and church of the officiating minister (or registrar from 1940), together with names and, sometimes, addresses of the witnesses,
- For irregular marriages, the date of conviction (up to 1939), decree of declaration or Sheriff's warrant, and
- Place and date of registration.

In 1855 only, the register also included the present and usual address, if different, and details of any former marriage, with the number of any children from a previous marriage, living and deceased. Beginning in 1922, the recording of the relationship, if any, between bride and groom ceased and the description "divorced" was added. Since 1972, the records have included the dates and places of birth of the bride and groom.

In a similar manner to the birth records, the first column of the record will indicate whether there have been any amendments, and where the amendments are recorded. The information on marriage certificates should be treated with more caution than that on birth records. Ages may have been mis-stated accidentally or deliberately, the descriptions of ranks or professions may have been inflated, or the bride and groom may not have understood the questions or may not have been able to read the entry.

Information on the parents of the bride and groom can be helpful in narrowing the time periods in searching for death certificates. If the parents were deceased, the information regarding their ages should be treated with care.

For records from the first few decades of statutory recording, the reference to the church can be rewarding. If it is the established Church of Scotland, there is a chance that there will be relevant entries in the Old Parochial Registers (OPRs). Other church records may be found in various locations, including the National Archives of Scotland.

### **Scottish Marriage Indexes**

The marriage indexes, both male and female, give the information found on the certificates. The index also provides the registration year, the registration district number and the entry number. Entries in the index of female marriages are made under her maiden name (if a spinster), or under her maiden name or former married name, or both, if widowed or divorced. From 1929 onward, the index also gives the name of the spouse. The index can be searched on a cross-check basis using the names of the bride and groom.

### **Scottish Death Certificates**

Entries in the statutory registry of deaths, from 1855 onward, provide:

- The parish name,
- Entry number of the record,
- Name, rank and profession or occupation,
- Marital status with name(s) of spouse(s), except from 1856 to 1860 marital status only was recorded,
- When and where death occurred (and usual residence if different), sex and age,
- Father's name, rank and profession or occupation, and whether deceased,
- Mother's name, rank and (sometimes) occupation, plus maiden name, if married, and whether deceased,
- Cause of death, and duration of illness if applicable, with physician's name,
- Informant; relationship to the deceased, and address if different,
- Place and date of registration, and name of registrar.

In 1855, additional information included place of birth of the deceased, how long he or she had been resident in the district, details of marriage(s) including information on all issue, both living and deceased (in the case of the latter, age at death), and burial place with details of the undertaker by whom the information was certified.

From 1856 to 1860, the only extra information was the burial place and the name of the undertaker or other person certifying the information. The marital status only was shown, omitting name(s) of any spouse(s). Beginning in 1860, the name(s) of any spouse(s) were restored and the burial place information was dropped.

From 1966, a specific question was asked regarding the occupation in the case of a female death, and from 1972, the full date and place of birth are recorded.

Caution is advised in treating the information from death certificates. The accuracy is likely to be high if the informant was a sibling or spouse, but less so if the informant was someone else, particularly if there were no siblings or close relatives available to confirm the information. An example is where the deceased died in an institution and the informant was a matron or warden of the institution. The name of the informant can provide valuable information in terms of the name of the son or daughter or other close relative whose statutory records can also be traced. If the informant's address is other than that of the deceased, it may lead to relevant census records.

### **Scottish Death Indexes**

The information given in the death indexes includes:

- Name of the deceased,
- Age (in 1855, and then from 1866 onwards; the 1856 to 1865 age information is currently being added to the death indexes,
- Registration district, district number, and record number,
- For married females, the treatment of the maiden name varies,
- For 1855 the death is indexed under both the married name and the maiden name,
- For 1856 to 1858 the only entry is under the name reported, i.e. normally the married name for a married female, but if a widow had reverted to her maiden name, then that may have been the surname used.

From 1859 onwards there are entries under both the maiden and married surname(s). In theory, apart from 1856 to 1858, there will be death index entries under all the married names, but this depends on the knowledge of the person reporting the death. From 1974 onwards the maiden surname of the deceased's mother is also shown, for both males and females (where other aspects are being added or updated, this information is also being added).

The dual reporting of married and maiden names on the Scottish death certificates has been exploited in the indexes by the type of search that allows a cross check search using both maiden and married surnames, or a combination of the surnames if there was more than

one marriage (as long as that information is on the certificate). The big difference about this type of cross search is the speed at which periods of many decades can be searched. What could have previously taken several hours to search can now be accomplished in a few minutes, together with the knowledge that something has not missed due to a momentary lack of concentration, or a failure to remember to check the addenda in the paper indexes.

In the 1866 index the entries relating to some parishes show the reported age at death. By 1868, this practice was universal. Note, however, that, in 1866 and 1867, there are often erroneous entries where the age at death is shown as "0". Up to 1867, the age is not shown reliably in the indexes. As the indexes are updated, the age at death from the certificate is being incorporated.

### **Other Records**

#### **Still Births**

There are registers of still-births from 1939 onwards, but they are not open for public search, and extracts are only issued in exceptional situations, such as those involving legal purposes. Some pre-1855 still births may be found in the computer index of births, but with the entry being found in the death registers, not the birth registers.

#### **Adoptions**

The Adopted Children Register is a record of persons adopted under orders made by Scottish courts. It was started in 1930 since adoption in Scotland prior to 1930 did not require a legal process. There are no entries relating to anyone born before 1909, nor is there a general index showing the natural parents accessible by the general public. Confidential information on the natural parents is given only to the adopted person (or a duly qualified and authorised Social Worker on their behalf) if he or she has reached the age of 17 years.

#### **Divorces**

A separate index of divorce records was started in 1984. Prior to that time, the recording of a divorce was by an annotation in the first column of the original marriage register. This index is "open", and can lead to the Court of Session records.

#### **Minor Records**

In addition to the statutory records for births, marriages and deaths previously described, there is a further type of statutory record indexed under the heading "Minor Records". These records relate to

births, deaths and marriages outside Scotland and relating to Scots. They comprise:

- Marine register of births and deaths, from 1855,
- Air register of births and deaths, from 1948,
- Service records, from 1881,
- War registers, from 1899,
- Consular returns of births, deaths and marriages, from 1964,
- High Commissioners' returns of births, deaths and marriages, from 1964,
- Registers of births, deaths, and marriages in foreign countries, for 1860 to 1965, and
- Foreign marriages, from 1947.

These records cannot be relied on totally since they are patchy, and rely on the Scottish connection being reported and picked up. Note that the service records relate to births, deaths and marriages involving someone who declared that he or she was of Scottish origin. Service records relating to details of a person's service are held at PRO Kew.

### War Registers

There are three War Registers: The first is for deaths in the Boer War (1899 – 1902) and the second relates to deaths of Scottish persons serving as warrant officers, NCOs and men in the army, and petty officers and men in the Navy, during the First World War. The third and last relates to deaths of Scottish members of the armed forces during the Second World War. In all three cases, the returns are incomplete.

### Scottish Names

#### Surnames

Up to the late 1800s in Scotland few people were particularly concerned about how they spelled their name. To be successful in Scottish research it is essential to develop an understanding of how the spelling of Scottish surnames can vary. Prior to the start of statutory recording in 1855, i.e. in the early 1800s and earlier centuries the situation can be very difficult; in general the further back one goes in time the more difficult the situation can become. Another major factor is the frequency of occurrence of a surname. In other words, even in comparatively recent times, a surname that is uncommon is open to spelling variations.

Types of surname variants include:

- Simple variants,
- The substitution of a single letter, e.g. Wabster instead of Webster,
- The addition of a letter at the end, e.g. Yorkstone instead of Yorkston, or Roberts instead of Robert,
- The use of a double letter instead of a single letter, or vice versa, e.g. Morison and Morrison, or any combination or permutation of these types,
- Complex variants, ranging from the deceptively simple but far from obvious elision of a letter or letters, e.g. Wason instead of Watson, or Yorson instead of Yorkston, to the much more difficult Lindsay for McLintock, thought to be an anglicisation of Maclintock.

Note that apparently similar spelling variants do not always have the same derivation, e.g. Yorson can derive from either Yorkston or Yorson, a distinct Scottish surname in its own right. The occurrence of a variant is always more likely to be due to the recorder, be that the registrar, census enumerator, session clerk, etc., thinking that they are hearing a name with which they are already familiar. In the OPRs it is quite amazing to note the difference in spellings when the minister or session clerk changes.

The etymology of Scottish surnames derived from the Gaelic names is a subject in its own right. There is no meaning in the difference between "Mc" and "Mac". The full range of variants is "Mc", "Mac", "M'", "M'c", "Mhic", and "Vc", all of which mean "son of", sometimes "descendant of". Up until the early 1700s it was common for a man to be known not just by his father's name but also those of his grandfather and great-grandfather, e.g.

- Duncan MacGille Chriosd mhic Dhomhnuill mhic Thormoid.
- MacGille Chriosd we know better as MacGillechrist; Dhomnuill as Duncan; and Thormoid as Norman, so that this is:
- Duncan son of Gillechrist son of Duncan son of Norman.

There is also a feminine equivalent. This can be "Nic", a shortened form of "nighean mhic". In certain Highland areas, where a particular "Mac" name was very common, the use of "aliases" may be encountered. This comes from the situation in which a name, say MacLennan, was so common, that another surname based on say, occupation, or some other

aspect, was used in daily life. The OPR entry could then refer to, say, Roderick MacLennan alias Watson.

In the second half of the 18th century many people of Gaelic origin wanted to conceal their origin and used a number of methods to “anglicise” their names:

- An English or Lowland name was adopted which sounded similar, e.g. Brodie for Brolachan, Cochrane for Maceachran, Hatton for Macilhatton, Charles for Tearlach, Daniel for Donald,
- The name was translated from Gaelic to English, e.g. Johnston for MacIan, Walker for Macnocatet, Weaver for Macnider,
- The other common method was to drop the “Mac”.

The OPR contains many instances of the use of Gaelic patronymic surnames, aliases and the “translation” of Gaelic surnames. This is mostly limited to Highland and Island parishes. In the North East of Scotland there is a number of fishing villages in which there are very few surnames. In the 1920s in Gamrie, a compilation of a roll of male voters found 17 Nicols, 19 Wisemans, 26 Wests and 68 Watts. This led, understandably, to the use of nicknames, or “to-names”, sometimes just referred to as “t-” or “tee-names”. While some of these were based on physical characteristics, others used the name of the fisherman’s boat. The t-name was regularly used on a statutory certificate.

Searching in Orkney or Shetland (Zetland) requires an understanding of patronymics; for example, the first generation could be John Donaldson, his father Donald Ericson, his father in turn Eric Peterson, and so on. The use of such patronymics has died out only comparatively recently.

A copy of Black’s “*The Surnames of Scotland*” can be an invaluable source of information. Also, the LDS 1881 UK census, and the use of wildcards—“?” and/or “\*”— in the Scottish area disks can provide a wealth of information on possible surname variants.

In summary, the general etymology of Scottish surnames:

- Patronymic or Familial based,

- Location/Origin based,
- Occupation based,
- Nickname based, and
- Physical characteristic based

### Christian Names

There was a comparatively small number of Scottish given names in use in the 19th and earlier centuries. There were distinct naming patterns:

- First son, - father’s father
- Second son, - mother’s father
- Third son, - father
- First daughter, - mother’s mother
- Second daughter, - father’s mother
- Third daughter, - mother

Many Christian name variants are known and obvious, e.g. Betty, Eliza or Lizbeth for Elizabeth. Less common variants include Bessie, Beth, Elsbeth, Elsie, Elspeth, Lillibet, Lisa together with foreign forms and diminutives such as Isabel, Elisabeth, Lisbeth, Elise, Lise and Isabella.

There are many similar situations: Jane is interchangeable with Jean; Marion is a diminutive of Mary. In the 1700s Marjorie and Marjory were interchangeable with Margaret.

Given names are liable to variations by the recorder, particularly when Scottish or Irish Gaelic are involved.

There was also a practice, especially in the North of Scotland, to use occasionally a boy’s name for a girl, e.g. Nicholas, Bruce, John and Scot, and very, very occasionally a girl’s name for a boy.

### Acknowledgements

David Webster acknowledged the assistance and help of the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS), National Archives of Scotland (NAS), and ScotlandsPeople, in terms of the content of these lectures, and of Catherine Murray of Severn in Maryland, Jack Mills of Whitecrook and Ye Si Ya in the preparation of the presentations.

**BIFHSGO NEWS****For the Record: The BIFHSGO Writing Group**

BY IRENE KELLOW IP

As the BIFHSGO monthly Saturday morning meetings at Library and Archives Canada (LAC) wrap up, about six or seven participants can be seen heading towards the elevators rather than the front doors. Each one is bringing a short piece of original writing to share, in the hope of getting some suggestions for making their creation more entertaining or understandable.



When asked why they keep coming to this group, the commonest reason given by the fledgling authors was that the regular meetings ended their procrastination. So effective is this self-imposed deadline that it is not unusual to hear the confession that the contribution for the month was pulled together on the preceding Friday evening. As one member put it, "Until I joined the writing group, my long-held desire to write remained just that, an unfilled desire. The requirement to write something for each meeting gives me discipline..." Betty Warburton reminds us how procrastination can lead to an immeasurable loss.

As a librarian, I get calls from the children of former members [of BIFHSGO] looking for a good home for their parent's books or research. I can accept the books or CDs or a finished family history but there is no space for loose papers or unfinished research. Especially poignant is the fate of Brian O'Regan's family history. In his later years, Brian devoted many hours to genealogy and to helping others in their research. His collection of books on genealogy and history are the foundation of the BIFHSGO library and it has been named to honour his legacy. About two years ago, James O'Regan contacted me about leaving his father's research papers to the library. And I had to say no. I suggested that he should consider writing a family history and donating a copy to the library. But he had neither the time nor the interest to undertake the project. I contacted a close associate of his to ask whether he would be interested in such a task again the answer was no. So now when I think I feel like letting

things slide I remember Brian's story, grit my teeth and apply myself.

In commenting why she attends the group, Bertie Lawton said, "I find that the group participation often gives me a different perspective about what I have written and points to ways to improve and clarify my writing. The group feedback is invaluable..."

Although all the participants are in the process of writing some form of family history, not all the shared efforts fit into that genre. Both Betty Warburton and Marg Burwell had agreed to write an article for a non-family history publication and the group has provided them with a first round critical assessment. Nevertheless, the challenge of transforming all the hard-won information about one's ancestors into an account that will appeal to our families or friends is never far from the writers' minds.

Without a doubt, the hardest task in family history writing is making a collection of dates and bare bones ancestral items spanning many generations into a scintillating story. In addition, there is the challenge of presenting a section of such a history for discussion by a group of people who may find the content of little interest. As Don Treble remarked, "Family history is a mix of history and facts [and, as] the latter are not particularly interesting to non-family readers, [I am not sure if the writing group is the place to learn how] "to integrate either the data or the families."

Some members of the group have overcome this difficulty/barrier by focussing on the life of a single ancestor, embellishing the story with historical details that pertain to the circumstances and era of that person. For example, Wendy Croome was so successful in bringing a story about her g g grandmother to life that it was eventually published in *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. But such writing does not come easily as one also needs historical research skills and relevant resources.

Recognizing that less research is needed to write one's own story, a number of the participants have chosen to write episodes from their own lives for discussion. In Don's case, he thought that the lessons learned in improving his presentation of parts of his

autobiography would help his genealogical writing. In many cases, the short time allotted to each presentation has prompted the writer to focus on a self-contained anecdote. Some of these stories have resulted in the cafeteria being filled with gales of laughter while others have brought lumps to the listeners' throats. George Swift, who had already had one of his Great Moments included in *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, has written nine short articles and stories on family history or personal memories since he joined. The popularity of personal histories is testament to the atmosphere of acceptance and trust that has developed within the group. Carol Annett wrote, "The mutual respect and constructive feedback from the group members encourages me to keep writing" while Bertie Lawton remarked, "In particular, I enjoy listening to the other members' narratives. Their stories are always absorbing and provide insights and ideas about different approaches to writing family history."

Not everyone has the same expectations from the group but all like to get input on construction, style and interest. Patricia Roberts-Pichette found that, "The discussions [following each member's reading] showed gaps in timing, jumps in the story, grammatical errors, reasoning problems and often elicited congratulations on specific pieces of writing." The sessions are peppered with lively debates about correct English usage or grammar, which occasionally will not be resolved until the following meeting.

The current group is the successor to one that was formed in 2002, after a group of BIFHSGO members had completed a course on writing family history given by Saxon Harding at Algonquin College. Some

of them thought that they would like to continue writing as part of an informal group and sought Saxon's advice in setting up such a group. Thus, ten people came together and began meeting on a regular basis.

The group met every two weeks at the home of Bonnie Ostler until May 2005 but, in the following September, it transferred to the cafeteria at LAC. With the change in location, Patricia became the coordinator. Since the group has been meeting at LAC, about 12 people have joined, some from the earlier group and some new ones.

Chris MacPhail, who belonged to the earlier group for nearly two years, found that

the regular schedule of meetings and presentations sustained both interest and effort [and that] the criticism offered by group members was constructive. [During that time he] managed to write several chapters in the history of both paternal and maternal ancestors.

What the experience revealed was that my writing had overtaken my research. The stories prompted questions that I couldn't answer. The very act of writing has also led me to re-examine some of my recollections and impressions.

Membership is open to anyone and the rules are simple: to read a piece of work at each meeting, to bring copies of the work for others to follow, to take part in the discussion and to show courtesy during discussions. Since the time available—about three hours—has to allow for the reading and discussion of each person's work, the length has to roughly two pages (1200 words).

## FAMILY HISTORY—TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES

### The Bookworm

BY BETTY WARBURTON

If you are like me, you have lists of ancestors with births or baptisms, marriages and deaths or burials and not much else. How you envy those people who have old letters or diaries of their ancestors recounting important events in their lives, from which a lively and informative family history can be created. Take heart.



We just have to be more creative. We need to read social histories to learn what life was like in the era in which our ancestor lived, learn about our ancestor's occupation or profession and become familiar with the parish in which he/she lived.

It is in these areas that the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library can be most helpful. The library has many titles dealing with social life and customs such as:

## England

Burton, Elizabeth. *The Early Victorians at Home, 1837-1861*.

Guest, George. *A Social History of England*.

Hartley, Dorothy. *Lost Country Life*.

Laslett, Peter. *The World We Have Lost: England before the Industrial Age*.

Porter, Roy. *English Society in the Eighteenth Century*.

Rowse, A. L. *The England of Elizabeth: the Structure of Society*.

Virgoe, Roger. *Private Life in the Fifteenth Century: Illustrated Letters of the Paston Family*.

Youngs, Joyce. *Sixteenth-century England*.

## Ireland

Bowen, Kurt Derek. *Protestants in a Catholic State: Ireland's Privileged Minority*.

Danaher, Kevin. *The Year in Ireland*.

Miller, Kerby A. *Emigrants and Exiles: Ireland and the Irish Exodus to North America*.

Murphy ed., Frank. *The Bog Irish: Who They were and How They Lived*.

O'Brien ed., John A. *Vanishing Irish: the Enigma of the Modern World*.

Russell, Charles. *New Views on Ireland or Irish Land, Grievances, Remedies*.

For information about occupations, I particularly like *Boy's Book of Trades and the Tools Used in Them*. This little book was published originally in 1866 to inform young men about the many occupations available. It describes 32 trades such as baker, plasterer and blacksmith and illustrates the tools

needed for each. Many issues of *Family Tree Magazine* have articles on trades and professions. The Bookworm column (*Anglo-Celtic Roots*, Summer 2005) has a list of the articles published before 2000.

The Brian O'Regan Memorial Library has a growing collection of British local histories. To find out whether the library has a history of your ancestor's birthplace consult our online catalogue. Type in the name of the place and click on "Subject". If no local history is available, you may find something in one of our county histories. In the *Survey Gazetteer of the British Isles*, you are sure to find a brief account of the location and size of the place, numbers and names of the churches, railway lines, etc. A brief history of a place is often found in directories, such as:

Champanie and Whitrow. *The Universal British Directory of Trade, Commerce and Manufacture, 1791*.

Pigot & Co. *1830 Directories: a Compendium Set of Eighteen 1830 Pigot's County Directories*.

*Combined Pigot's Directory of Scotland, 1825/6*.

Also useful for information about places are:

Lewis, Samuel. *A Topographical Dictionary of England, 1831*. 5 vols.

Lewis, Samuel. *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*. 2 vols. (published 1837)

Smith, Robin. *The Making of Scotland; a Comprehensive Guide to the Growth of its Cities, Towns and Villages*.

I wish you good hunting.

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## The Printed Page

BY GORDON D. TAYLOR

My interest in this column is to describe briefly two recently available online accesses to the printed page. I have explored both sources and they should be of great interest if you are searching for sources that relate to an ancestral family as subject or to an ancestor as a writer.



### World Cat

World Cat was launched in September 2006 with a headline that read: "World Cat launches with 10,000

libraries worldwide searchable"

I did two quick searches to test the usefulness of the system to me and to my research. My first search was to search for publications by a cousin of my grandfather—William Baker Brown. The search yielded one book "History of Submarine Mining in the British Army". The search also located 9 libraries in the United Kingdom and the USA where copies were to be found. No Canadian source is listed. A quick search using the AMICUS search at Library and Archives Canada yielded information on a copy at the Halifax Citadel National Historic Site library.

A second search sought publications of another family member, Percy James Boyer. The search revealed two books each in two editions. Two libraries, both in England, were listed as having the books. No Canadian source is given and an AMICUS search did not elicit a Canadian Library.

The potential is there for any genealogist searching for published family material to get results. A website for specialized genealogical search service at World Cat is [www.oclc.org/worldcat/genealogy](http://www.oclc.org/worldcat/genealogy). The home page for World Cat is [www.worldcat.org](http://www.worldcat.org)

### English Short Title Catalogue

The English Short Title Catalogue is a joint product of the University of California, Riverside, the British Library, and the America Antiquarian Society. It is an essential resource for historians, literature scholars and genealogical researchers. It provides bibliographic records for surviving letter press material in the British Isles and North America before 1801 and held by the British Library and over 2000 other institutions worldwide.

A press release dated November 11, 2006, announced that this catalogue would be available online as of October 30, 2006 at <http://estc.bl.uk>

Again I tried the system with a request for publications of Rev. Jeremy Taylor (1613-1667). I also searched for a paper by George Rust (d1670) entitled "A funeral sermon".

In both cases I was rewarded with a full bibliographic description of the publication and a listing of where copies were available.

Both of these search facilities yield useable information on publications. My tests showed me that the system works and that it is one that all genealogists should become familiar with.

After a search on either or both of the systems outlined above, it is useful to do an AMICUS search at Library and Archives Canada. In one of the searches I have described above AMICUS provided a Canadian location that the World Cat search did not identify. A search on AMICUS is always useful in locating Canadian sources.

## BIFHSGO LISTINGS

# Membership Report

BY SHARON MOOR

New BIFHSGO Members from October 15, 2006 – January 20, 2007

Mbr. #	Name	Address	Mbr. #	Name	Address
1085	Ann BURNS	Ottawa, ON	1099	Bonnie MILLER	Ottawa, ON
1089	A. BADIAN	Pointe Claire, QC	1100	Allan OGSTON	Ottawa, ON
1090	Ivor & Joan BANKS	Orleans, ON	1101	Terry BUTTLER	Kanata, ON
1091	Christina GEMMELL	Wellington, ON	1102	Sheina PATTERSON	Lanark, ON
1092	Jean ROGER	Senneville, QC	1103	Pamela KEATING	Ottawa, ON
1093	John MCGINN	Thunder Bay, ON	1104	Joan MILLER	Ottawa, ON
1094	Margaret TURNER	Ottawa, ON	1105	Morris MACFARLANE	Ottawa, ON
1095	Ted LAWRENCE	Ottawa, ON	1106	Robert MARR	Ottawa, ON
1096	Leighann NEILSEN	Ottawa, ON	1107	Leslie MCCOY	Nepean, ON
1097	Joseph & Leslie ZEBARTH	Ottawa, ON	1108	Ann HARRIS	Ottawa, ON
1098	Carol SCOTT	Ottawa, ON			

Please extend a warm welcome to our new members if you see them at a meeting.



## Members' Surname Search

BY ELIZABETH KIPP

These tables 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 (Mbr. No.). Contact the member

listed in Table B (match Mbr. No.). Each member may be searching several names (please be specific when communicating with them). Good luck.

TABLE A (Names being searched)							
Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr No.
Badian	Manchester/Sale LAN	1855-1920	1089	MacPherson	SCT	1800-1900	1101
Ball	Cavan Twp, Durham Co ON	1820-1860	1090	McColl	SCT	1800-1900	1101
Ball	FER	Pre 1840	1090	McGinn/McGuin(n)/ McQuin(n)/ McQueen/ MaGin(n)/ McKe(i)n(n)/ McGein	Leeds/Grenville SDG E ON, Lennox Addington PE	1783-1950	1093
Banks	KEN	1700 +	1090	McGinn/McGuin(n)/ McQuin(n)/ McQueen/ MaGin(n)/ McKe(i)n(n)/ McGein	Orillia Simcoe ON	1869-1950	1093
Burk	NL NS		1095	Mills	NTH	1800-1900	1101
Buttler	LDN	Pre-1837	1101	Parr	LAN ENG	1860+	1011
Cook(e)	Leeds/Grenville SDG E ON	1783-2006		Sale	ANS SCT, LND MDX	1850+	1011
Ewing/Ewen	ABD	1700-1800	1101	Sanderson	Peterborough County ON	1810-1870	1090
Hellawell	Manchester LAN	1800-1950	1089	Schack	GER	1800-1900	1101
Hole	Ironville/Heanor DBY	1780-1950	1089	Splan	NB	Pre 1880	1095
Lamb	LDN	1700-1800	1101	Stephens, Jno	Ashelworth GLS	Pre-1798	1086
Lawrence	KEN ENG	Pre 1850	1095	Stephens, Mary	Ashelworth GLS	Pre-1798	1086
Lowery	Durham, Dundas Counties ON	1820-1860	1090	Strike	DEV	1700 +	1090
Lowery	FER, ANT	Pre 1840	1090	Terrio	NB	Pre 1880	1095
MacKenzie	Kirriemuir, ANG (was FORFAR) SCT	1800-1900	1101	Thorpe	Knarebro/Leeds YKS	1800-1930	1089


TABLE B (Members referred to in Table A)			
Mbr. No.	Member's Name and Address	Mbr. No.	Member's Name and Address
1011	Chris Armstrong 800 Colson Ave, Ottawa ON K1G 1R7 <i>Chris27@rogers.com</i>	1093	John Robert Arthur McGinn RR13, Site 14, Box 51, Thunder Bay ON P7B 5E4 <i>Rob.lou@acoservices.com</i>
1086	L Royce Bates 9751-163 St, Edmonton AB T5P 3N1 <i>royceb@telus.net</i>	1095	Ted Lawrence 221 Clarence, Ottawa ON K1N 5P9 <i>ted@storm.ca</i>
1089	A Victor Badian 30 Lakeshore Road – Apt #708, Pointe-Claire, QC H9S 4H2 <i>a.victor.badian@sympatico.ca</i>	1101	Terry Buttler 53 Willow Glen Drive, Kanata ON K2M 1K9 <i>tg.buttler@rogers.com</i>
1090	Joan Eleanor Banks 1475 Forest Valley Drive, Orleans ON K1C 5P5 <i>jebank55@ncf.ca</i>		

ERRATA (ACR Research Interests – 2006/7)			
Mbr No.	Member's Name and Address	Mbr No.	Member's Name and Address
1060	Penny Cleves 73 Kensington St., Guelph ON N1E 3P6 <i>e-mail: cmpc@rogers.com</i>		


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](http://www.bifhsgo.ca)

Many BIFHSGO members belong to Genealogy societies that cover the areas detailed in this Members' Surname Search 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.

<b>“BEFORE BIFHSGO” Educational Seminars</b>	
<b>Free for members — In the main auditorium — 9:00–9:30 am</b>	
10 March	Using Censuses to find your Family
12 May	Directories and Gazetteers
9 June	Breaking down Brick Walls
10 November	Good Websites
8 December	Our “Poor” Ancestors




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**Mail:**  
OGS Seminar 2007  
Box 96  
Greely, Ontario  
K4P 1N4

#### Coming in the next issues ....

- More Great Moments
  - The Citizen Casts New Light on Family History—*Marg Burwell*
  - The Roger Family —*J. David Roger*
- Publishing Your Family History: A Case Study—*John Townesend*
- Ottawa's Beechwood Cemetery—*Glenn Wright*
- The Middlemore Project: Conclusion—*Patricia Roberts-Pichette*
- Report on the Isle of Mull Genealogical Gathering May 2006

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

**Saturday Morning Meetings**

at  
**Library and Archives Canada  
395 Wellington Street, Ottawa  
Contact: 613-234-2520**

***Members are encouraged to arrive 30 minutes before the start of the meeting, when the Discovery Tables open.***

***Free parking on the east side of the building only***

7 April 2007, 10:00 – 11:30 a.m. (Note: 1 <sup>st</sup> Saturday of month)	John Green: Whose Father Was He?— <i>Alison Hare, CG</i>
12 May 2007, 10:00 – 11:30 a.m.	Some Offbeat Untapped Genealogy Sources— <i>Pat Wohler, CG</i>
9 June 2007, 9:30 – 11:30 a.m. (Note earlier starting time)	Annual General Meeting, followed by Great Moments in Genealogy— <i>BIFHSGO Members</i>

**13<sup>th</sup> Annual Fall Conference  
14–16 September 2007  
Library and Archives Canada  
395 Wellington Street, Ottawa**

**Local Research Resources**

**BIFHSGO Library:** The City Archives, 111 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, ON 613-580-2424 ext 13333  
Tuesday to Friday: 9 a.m.– 4 p.m. Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (except holiday weekends)

**Library and Archives Canada:** 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, ON 613-996-5115  
Monday to Friday: 8:30 a.m.– 5:00 p.m. Registration Desk, Reference Services & Reference Collection (2<sup>nd</sup> floor) and Self-serve Digital Copying Room (3<sup>rd</sup> floor)  
Daily: 8 a.m.– 11 p.m. Textual Documents and Microforms Consultation Rooms and the Canadian Genealogy Centre (3<sup>rd</sup> floor)

**Family History Centre (LDS):** 1017 Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa, ON 613-224-2231  
Tuesday to Thursday: 9:30 a.m.– 3:30 p.m., 6:30 p.m.– 9:30 p.m.  
Friday 9:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m., 6:30 p.m.– 9:30 p.m.  
2nd & 4th Saturdays: 9:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. Call to confirm.

**Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec:** 855, boulevard de la Gappe, Gatineau, QC  
Monday to Friday: 8:30 a.m. – 12 noon, 1 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.,  
Tuesday & Wednesday: 7 p.m. – 10 p.m. 819-568-8798

**Articles for *Anglo-Celtic Roots***

Articles, illustrations, etc., for publication in *Anglo-Celtic Roots* are welcome. Please contact: The Editor, [editoracr@bifhsgo.ca](mailto:editoracr@bifhsgo.ca). The deadline for publication in the next issue is 21 April 2007.