



Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 14, Number 4

Winter 2008

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-

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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 2008 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 diskette, and addressed to: The Editor, BIFHSGO, PO Box 38026, OTTAWA ON K2C 3Y7.

Contributors of articles are asked to include a brief biographical sketch of up to 10 lines, and a passport 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.

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Message from the President, Mary Anne Sharpe

In my last message, I referred to the importance of committed volunteers in an organization such as BIFHSGO. And I thanked them for their efforts.

Once again, in September, we have seen BIFHSGO's dedicated cadre of volunteers produce an exceptional conference, which is described in this Winter 2008 issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. As I walked around the conference, from the workshops on the Friday, to the research room, through the Marketplace, I heard a distinct hum and a pleasant buzz of activity and conversation. And it was volunteers that made this happen. Volunteers who organized the program, who set up the rooms and tables, who served in the research and consultation rooms, and at the tables of many of the exhibitors.

I recently met with the presidents of a number of Eastern Ontario genealogical societies. Of the societies represented at the meeting, I was gratified to learn that BIFHSGO is the only one whose membership is increasing. I hope that we may continue to be fortunate in this way. This means we must continue to offer good quality talks, conferences and publications to the benefit of our members.

We need to encourage and nurture our volunteers if we are to remain a vibrant society.

To that end, you will find included in this quarter's *ACR* a form which I encourage you to fill in as completely as possible. Please tell us — what is your passion? Have you always wanted to help others by responding to queries about research in the Ottawa area? Do you enjoy chatting with people — could you greet them once a month with their nametags for the meeting, or handing out this quarter's *ACR*? Do you want to work on, or are you prepared to lead, a transcription project, so that other genealogy researchers may have access to the wonderful resources here in Ottawa, at the Ottawa City Archives or the Library and Archives Canada? Are you interested in learning about electronic newsletters or producing a website?

Whatever time and talent you can offer will be gratefully accepted by your fellow BIFHSGO members. There are lots of tasks that don't take the commitment of more than a few hours a month, while others soon become pleasurable obsessions not jobs. Remember, you are priceless, and we need you!

Notes from the Editor, Ridge Williams

This issue contains an unusual mix of articles. They include studies of events that took place this decade, in the Second World War, in Victorian Canada, in Saxon England and in pre-history. They challenge our emotions, our understanding of modern science and technology, and illustrate the remarkable diversity of expertise and interests in our membership.

Ken Wood's excellent photographs illustrate two reports on the successful Fall Conference, one by the conference organizers, the other by a journalism student intrigued by the dedication of family historians (also, it seems, known as "the sea of grey hair") to their subject.

Our Board and President have called for a review of the Society's activities, which will be the focus of a Saturday morning workshop on 14 February 2009 at 9.00 a.m. Publications should be part of this review. Some Societies have replaced paper publications with electronic versions for reasons of economy and convenience. Others maintain paper publishing is integral to survival. Are there subjects that are more suitable for a website than a journal? Please make your opinions known. Also, I would be grateful for your advice on *ACR* itself. Are there topics that should be included, authors you would like to read, columns to be added?

This is my first issue as editor. I am grateful to Chris MacPhail, the previous editor, and Betty Burrows, Director of Communications, for their expert advice and support, and to the amazing, award-winning, publishing team, located across the country, that will continue to produce *ACR*.

CONFERENCE 2008

Fall Conference 2008

Willis Burwell and John D. Reid, Conference co-Chairs and past-presidents of BIFHSGO, report on this year's Fall Conference. A different perspective is provided by Lauren Crosby, a non-genealogist and journalism student from Carleton University, Ottawa. The reports are illustrated with photographs by the Society's photographer, Ken Wood.

BY WILLIS BURWELL AND JOHN D. REID

Every year members come away re-enthused by the annual BIFHSGO conference and thinking it was the best ever. That comment was made again about this year's conference, and confirmed by Elizabeth Lapointe in her Genealogy Canada blog *genealogycanada.blogspot.ca* where she wrote "The conference was held this past weekend of September 19-21 in Ottawa, and was a success – the best I have felt about a conference in many a year!"

Some other comments provided on the conference evaluation forms include: "Best conference that I have attended", "I thought that the programme was exceptionally good this year", "My first conference – well organized, quality speakers, interesting workshops". Of course there were also some suggestions for improvements that will be looked at carefully to make next year's conference even better.

The conference began on Friday with two workshops. *Legacy Family Tree 7.0* was presented by Rick Roberts of Global Genealogy and attended by 52 people. The *Next Steps in Genealogy – Intermediate Course* was a cooperative offering by the Ottawa Branch OGS and BIFHSGO. Forty-four people participated. Also on Friday, 45 people took advantage of guided tours of the Library and Archives Canada (LAC) facilities.

The opening ceremonies for the conference, hosted by Past President Willis Burwell took place on Friday evening. Doug Rimmer, Assistant Deputy Minister for LAC Programs and Services welcomed the attendees and gave a brief review of happenings at LAC over the past year. LAC was a co-sponsor of the conference and their assistance was greatly appreciated. Sherry Irvine, a B.C.-based lecturer, writer and Past President of the US Association of Professional Genealogists presented the Don Whiteside lecture titled *Genealogy with Wings: Reflections of a Family Historian in an Age of Techno-enthusiasm*. Her lecture reviewed the tremendous changes in family history research as a result of technical advances over the years.

Sherry Irvine also kicked off the Saturday sessions with a plenary presentation titled *U.K. Archives and*

Record Offices Online. Many county record offices are working fast and furious to put some of their materials of interest to genealogists online, some for free and some for a fee. Essex, where Sherry has family roots, was used as an example of a progressive county.

From the U.K., Chris Watts, an author and a consultant at The National Archives (TNG), Kew, in London, England made three presentations. The first summarized various English Occupational Records of interest for family history. His other talks were on *British Army Records 1760-1913* and *British Merchant Navy Seaman Records*. All his talks were packed with information and well attended.

Gary Schroder, President of the Québec Family History Society (QFHS) gave two presentations to large, appreciative audiences: *English Probate Records: The Middle Ages to 2008* and *The English Parish Chest: Finding and Using the Record*".

The other out-of-town presenter taking more than one turn at the podium was Marian Press, Librarian at the University of Toronto, genealogy instructor and writer. Marian's articles are frequently found in the Internet Genealogy magazine, so it was appropriate that her first presentation was *Genealogy 2.0: What do I need to know?* On Sunday morning Marian made her second presentation, sponsored by the Friends of the Ottawa Public Library and titled *The Past, Present and Future of Libraries for Family Research*.

Jeffery Murray, author of *Terra Nostra: The Stories behind Canada's Maps 1550-1950* and senior map archivist at LAC made a presentation on *Maps and Your Family*. His presentation drew on material from his book and from the rich cartographic holdings of LAC to illustrate the value of maps to those researching their family history.

Rounding out the program were presentations by BIFHSGO members Lesley Anderson, Jane Down, Alison Hare and Glen Wright. The final presentation of the conference was a plenary session after lunch on Sunday with Sherry Irvine speaking on *Migration within the British Isles*.



Left to right, from top left: John Reid, Alison Hare, Mary Anne Sharpe, Jane Down, Marion Press, Glenn Wright, Gary Schroder, Pat Wohler, Chris Watts, Doug Hoddinott, Sherry Irvine with Willis Burwell, Jeffrey Murray with Darrel Kennedy, June Coxon with Leslie Anderson and Jeanette Logan.



The Annual Conference 2008

Some of the people who helped to
make it a success



Clockwise from the top: Marnie McCall and Nancy Richards; Linda Gloss and Eric Moore; Sharon Moor; Margaret Falkenhagen, Cathy Wallace and Peggy Valiquette



Other scenes, clockwise from top left: two of the folks from Lewis Foods; two scenes of the marketplace; Mike Moore and Rick Roberts having a chat; Sarah Chatfield and Sylvie Tremblay from Library and Archives Canada; and Shirley Anne Pyefinch from the Family History Centre.

This presentation was followed by a session where audience members had an opportunity to ask questions of general genealogical interest to a panel of the speakers and then a door prize draw conducted by BIFHSGO President, Mary Anne Sharpe.

Throughout the conference, registrants had an opportunity to further their family research by visiting the Research Room where there was an opportunity to search online genealogical databases from Ancestry, FindMyPast and ProQuest, with the assistance of people familiar with the Websites, or to check out a large library of genealogical CDs. In addition individual one-on-one consultations with experts from

the Canadian Genealogy Centre on Saturday and from BIFHSGO on Sunday were available. Of course there was also a large marketplace for everyone to browse and purchase books, software CDs and maps.

250 people registered for some or all of the conference and workshops and found information and techniques that will be of use in their family research.

As conference co-Chairs we would like to reiterate our thanks to all participants, and especially the many volunteers who made the event such a success. Work will start soon on the 2009 conference. Please consider volunteering to help on the organizing committee or at the 2009 conference itself.

Meeting the Whiz Kids of Genealogy

BY LAUREN CROSBY

Genealogy enthusiasts from across the country flocked to Ottawa on September 19th, to hone their skills at researching family trees and listen to tips and tales from experts digging into the pasts of their own families and others.

The 14th annual fall conference of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa brought generations together, embracing a shared passion for the study of genealogy and the technology that allows them to track and share their past.

The three-day annual conference held by BIFHSGO and hosted by Library and Archives Canada gave more than 250 participants access to expert guest lecturers and fellow genealogy buffs completing their own research. Participants were encouraged to take advantage of on-site genealogical consultations by professional researchers. The foyer of the Library and Archives was transformed into a 'Marketplace' of vendors and representatives from other regional historical societies. During the breaks between workshops and lectures, the 'Marketplace' was bustling with curious faces. More than 15 workshops were offered on topics ranging from digital organization techniques and online databases to the limits of Internet research in the field of genealogy.

Internet technology was prevalent in all aspects of the conference. For the first time ever, conference registration and payment were available online. The society also set up a small computer lab that gave avid genealogists a chance to experiment with software and online databases normally only available by subscription. "The Internet has made a tremendous

difference to the society," said President Mary Anne Sharpe. "It has changed the way we communicate with our members, and it's changed the way we research genealogy."

Likewise, genealogy as a hobby has acted as a vehicle for introducing new technology to older generations. "You're looking at a sea of grey hair," said Publicity Director Margaret Gervais, gesturing around the foyer of Library and Archives Canada during a break Sunday morning. Considering the average conference participant was between 65 and 75 years old, it might come as a surprise that the opening ceremony was rife with techno-jargon like YouTube, Facebook, blogging and Google Chrome. When keynote speaker Sherry Irvine joked about iPods, the audience roared; when the topic turned to the value of a blog in hunting for information, they nodded sagely.

Genealogical research is so time consuming that, often, only the retired can afford to devote themselves fully to researching family history. "I started genealogy way back in the 1950s," Gervais recalled. A teenager at the time, she began by asking her parents to tell her the names of all their siblings and the names of their grandparents, all the way up her family tree. "I put all that in a little book. I put it aside, and went on with my life. Then I retired in 2002, and went back to it."

Clearly, the people at this conference have been putting their retirement to good use, keeping up to speed with the latest technology. As Sharpe pointed out, the society has some very elderly members who are "whizzes on the Internet." The high level of

computer literacy among genealogists at any age only seems natural to Sharpe, who said that genealogists “seem to be early adopters of new ideas. They immediately see the agility of using these tools and what they can offer in terms of access to archives that are thousands of miles away.”

Regardless of age, method, or the tools used, conference participants come together with a shared desire to discover their roots. “It’s to know your past,”

Gervais explained. “We are all a result of who came before us. It’s interesting when each person knows they’re the end product of hundreds and hundreds of generations before, and how they survived. Especially in my case – being from Ireland – where there was so much famine, so much war, so much deprivation in that country. I look at my ancestors and I think, my God, they were strong! They survived!”

BIFHSGO SATURDAY MEETING REPORTS

Lieutenant John Henry Kennedy

BY CAROLINE HERBERT

In the mid-1980s my mother was visiting from England. One day she handed me an envelope containing three photographs and explained who the people were. In particular she said that I should find time to research the Wm. Notman - Halifax N.S. photograph. (Figure 1)



The Notman photograph is of my mother’s uncle John Henry Kennedy, known by the family as Harry, and shows him in an army greatcoat, posed in a studio and holding a sword. The photograph is mounted on a thin piece of cardboard, 6.5 cm x 10.5 cm and is slightly off-centre. The other two photographs, which I remember being in silver frames on my grandmother’s dressing table, were of his parents, Robert Kennedy and Alice Elizabeth Gray. They had four sons, all born at Baronrath, Co. Kildare. Harry was the oldest son, born in 1859.

In October 2007, I accompanied Patricia Roberts-Pichette to Halifax to research the Middlemore project. As part of that research, the reference librarian at the Halifax Public Library, main branch, gave me a book titled *The Halifax Military Establishment* by John Hawkins. After taking notes from this book, I happened to glance at the last two pages and discovered a copy of an 1880 diary of a Lt. J. H. Kennedy of the 97th Regiment. I quickly copied the page, and the librarian told me that the book was available in the bookstore at the Halifax Citadel.

I had already planned to visit the Citadel, as I had been asked by a member of BIFHSGO to take a copy of the

Ottawa Sharpshooters book to one of the guides. Alas when I went to the Citadel bookstore, no one knew of the book and I was unable to find the publishing company in the Halifax telephone directory. I phoned two local publishers but they had not heard of the company either.

When I returned home I checked my mother’s notes but I felt that it was necessary to confirm Harry’s Regiment. At Library and Archives Canada I consulted the 1903 copy of *Burke’s Peerage* and indeed Harry had been in the 97th Regiment. At the information desk, a very helpful librarian was able to look up the name and address of the publisher from a three ring binder, and it was the author himself. Alas, no website or e-mail address! I wrote to John Hawkins asking where he had found the diary, and received a terse e-mail to say that it was at the Army Museum at Citadel Hill. I contacted Miriam Walls, the Information Management Specialist, Parks Canada, Mainland Nova Scotia Field Unit, Halifax Citadel National Historic Site, who kindly forwarded photocopies from the microfilm of the diary.

I have been able to transcribe almost every word written by Harry. With help from the *Hart’s Annual Army List* for 1881, and using the online McAlpine’s *Halifax City Directory* for 1880–1881, I was able to check the spelling of the names of some of the people recorded in the diary. Incidentally from the same army list I learnt that Harry was ranked as an Ensign on 31 January 1880 and made a Lieutenant on 1 July 1881.

The first page of the diary has an itinerary from 1 April 1880 to February 1881. The first entry in the diary begins on Tuesday August 3rd, the last on December 3rd on board the *HMS Crocodile* en route from Bermuda to Gibraltar.

Harry arrived in Halifax on April 12th on board the S.S. *Sardinian* of the Allan Line from Liverpool. At that time he was with the 97th Regiment, The Earl of Ulster's Regiment of Foot, an infantry regiment of the British Army that was amalgamated into the Queen's Own, Royal West Kent Regiment in 1881. Its headquarters are in Maidstone, Kent. The diary is a fascinating account of the army duties and the social life of a young single officer in Halifax in 1880. The first thing that struck me on reading these entries was that they were all well punctuated and quite often rated, for example: "Capital picnic at McNabs. Lots of people; good fun (+). Dance at Wylde's; we could not go - in mourning"

From further entries, I found that the mourning was for "poor Bully" buried at a cemetery in Halifax. I have failed to discover who Bully was—enquiries to the cemetery and the Regimental Archives have not provided any answer. Harry and fellow officers visited the grave site on two occasions—once to show it to someone and again to say farewell to "poor Bully" before leaving Halifax.

The Wylde family was a local Halifax family who lived on Morris Street.[1] Harry often partnered a Miss B. Wylde at tennis matches. He and a friend George W. Maunsell went to tea with the family, and if visiting on a Sunday afternoon, accompanied them to evening service at St. Luke's Church, also on Morris Street. He attended the Garrison Chapel on most Sunday mornings.

Harry must have had the photograph taken before the diary begins as it shows him wearing his winter uniform. He mentions going downtown to pay bills, and attend Freemasons meetings, a musical event and a play. There are several references to the weather and to feeling "seedy" after an evening in the Mess or after a ball! Regimental duties are described and on occasion he refers to being "boss today". He sat on his first and then subsequent Courts Martial, one of which was reported in the newspaper. He carried the Colours for the first time during an inspection by a visiting general, as well as for numerous other Regimental duties. He helped prepare the ground for a football match between the town and the army, built dugouts on the common and helped scrape and prepare a friend's boat before it was shipped back to Torbay, U.K. Towards the end of his visit to Halifax, he asked several people to a Guest Night at the Mess.

On Sunday November 21st —"on duty. Last Sunday in Halifax. Went to Church to hear farewell sermon by Townsend [2]. G. Chapel crowded. Sermon not quite what was expected.

Townsend referred to the crime committed by the men—especially window breaking and bitterly denounced the civil power.

Monday 22nd - Paid bills in morning, and went and saw old Murray, who was seedy. Lunched at Bourkes. After lunch Heygate - Gunner Wall and the two Miss Bourkes and self walked out to Ricketys Pond where I saw my first and last skating in Halifax. Walked back with Miz Margie; we went and saw poor Bulleys [sic] grave for the last time. I went to the Wylde's leaving the Bourkes at the Kennys. Walked back to the Mess with GM and found that the Crocodile was in harbour.



WM. NOTMAN—HALIFAX, N.S.

Figure 1: Lt. John Henry Kennedy

H.M.S Crocodile was the ship that they boarded on the 25th to take them to Bermuda and on to Gibraltar.

Early in 2008 I visited the McCord Museum in Montréal where I met H  l  ne Samson, the Curator of Photography, and Nora Hughes, the Senior Cataloguer for the Notman Photographic Archives. The Notman

Studio in Halifax had had several managers. The photographer who took the original photograph would have been William Webb. The manager at the time was William Notman and the studio was on George Street. There had been a succession of managers of the Halifax studio and the records were not complete.

Nora remarked that she was very surprised that the photograph was off centre and had been cropped—she commented that the women who cropped, centred and pasted the photograph on the cardboard had obviously not been well trained. These cards were known as “*cartes de visite*” and were originally invented by the French photographer Alphonse Disdéri in 1854. The Notman studios produced a lot of them. The studio had moved location several times. There is no price list from the Halifax studio at that time but in Montréal it would have cost \$4–8 for the initial cabinet photograph with 2 to 4 copies and \$2 per dozen for *cartes de visite*. The *carte de visite* of Henry John Kennedy is now part of the Notman Archives Collection.

The original diary is at the National Army Museum, London, England. The page size was 7 inches wide by 8 3/4 inches high. Other documents held at the Museum relate to Harry’s time at Sandhurst between 1879–1880, his time in the 105th Foot and subsequent transfer to the 97th Foot, 1880, and his commission as deputy-lieutenant of the Norfolk Light Infantry in 1925. Six letters to Harry from General Hubert Hamilton describing the 2nd Sudan Campaign and Harry’s medals are also at this Museum. All were donated in 1964 by Harry’s godson, and the only son of Admiral F.W. and Mrs. Kennedy, Captain Francis Henry Kennedy R.N. (He was known as Hal!)

Later in the year I sent details of the photographs and the diary to my sons, siblings and first cousins. I was told by one of my first cousins that Harry had written a book published in 1919: *Attleborough in War Time*. Attleborough, a small village with about 2500 people at that time, is in Norfolk County, England. He describes the book as a “short concurrent history of the Great War”. I contacted the Attleborough Library and discovered that the book was to be discarded! I arranged to buy it and it will be added to the BIFHSGO Library. The book is based on Harry’s diaries and gives a picture of how a village prepared to protect itself against a possible invasion, and its activities during the War. For instance, within hours of

War being declared, the local troop of boy scouts was touring the area on bicycles making sure that telephone wires had not been cut, and a watch was kept on all roads for suspicious vehicles.

By today’s standards the book is very sexist as there is no mention of what the women did during the War—in fact someone else contributed a chapter on the history of the local Attleborough Auxiliary Red Cross Hospital of which John’s first wife, Rose, was Commandant! She and two other women were apparently mentioned in dispatches; so far I have not been able to confirm this.

This book is a valuable resource for genealogists. Five hundred and fifty men served; the book lists the names, the Service or Regiment, the theatre of war and the demobilization date. Ninety-six men are on the Honour Roll. The 11 women are listed on a separate page with fewer details of their service; several received decorations.

On 31 May 1916, there was a great sea fight—the battle of Jutland. Ten days after this, my grandfather, later Rear Admiral F. H. Kennedy, Captain of *H.M.S. Indomitable* gave an account of the battle to the Red Cross Hospital and to the Boy Scouts. My sister has a photograph of my grandparents with my mother, a girl of 5 years, with Harry at Attleborough at the time of that visit.

All members of BIFHSGO are encouraged to volunteer in various ways to help the Society flourish. From the two special projects that I volunteered for—the Middlemore Home Children Indexing project and The Ottawa Sharpshooters—I gained valuable insight into how to research records from both the United Kingdom and within Canada. If I had not volunteered to drive Patricia on her foray into the Maritimes for research and to speak at the Nova Scotia Middlemore Home Children Reunion in October 2007, I would never have had my “great moment”—and the photographs would still be in the envelope!

Endnotes:

1. Wylde family – 10 Morris Street – two sisters Bessie aged 22 and Blanche aged 18 (McAlpines *Halifax City Directory* and www.familysearch.org)
2. Townsend Rev. Alfred J. Chaplain H.M. Forces St Luke’s Episcopal Church, 86-88 Morris Street, Halifax

FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

Lunghua, a Civil Assembly Centre

BY VALERIE MONKHOUSE

Valerie Monkhouse retired from the Federal Government as a senior librarian and enthusiastically took on the research of her family history. She has previously published in Anglo-Celtic Roots an account of her husband's relative, Captain John Smith, and the inherent difficulties of researching that name. Her present article deals with her father's involvement in an aspect of Second World War history that has received little attention.

My father, Frederick James Sanger, was born in Hampshire in 1905. In the 1930s he went to Shanghai to teach at the Henry Lester Technical Institute, which was affiliated with the University of London. On November 30, 1941, I left Shanghai with my mother, brother and sister, and my father was to follow on December 10. We were to meet in Java, after which my father planned to go to India to join the British army and we were to travel to New Zealand. As is well known, the attack on Pearl Harbor occurred on December 7, 1941. What is not as well known is that the next day, December 8, 1941, the Japanese took control over the International Settlement and French Concession in Shanghai so that my father was trapped in Shanghai for the duration of the war.

Within days, all the Allied nationals over the age of 13 had to register with the Japanese gendarmerie and were prohibited from moving, and selling or transferring property. Later, they were required to wear arm bands with different colours for different nationalities. It also became a time of long queues to withdraw money from the banks, as there was a limit on how much could be withdrawn. Long queues for food were also common. Inflation was rampant, so people started to share living accommodations in order to save money and planted vegetables in their gardens as well as finding ways to keep animals for food.

During the period between the takeover of the International Settlement and when the residents were relocated to the camps, the British Residents' Association of China (BRA) started to play an important role for the British residents. By the end of 1942, the Japanese ordered that all British and American civilians were to be placed in camps called Civil Assembly Centres. They contacted the BRA and



gave them the option of either organizing the placement of the British nationals into the camps or having the Japanese place them. The BRA accepted the challenge, for they decided that doing so would be the best way to take care of the British and those with British passports, keeping families together as much as possible. Some men, deemed dangerous by the Japanese, had already been arrested and tortured. The conditions were that all nationals had to be moved to the camps by June 1943, with the bulk to go by March 1943. Correspondence from the Japanese was received suggesting what should be taken to camp and this list was augmented by suggestions from the BRA. Each internee was permitted to send a bed and three boxes in advance plus what they could carry. The difficulty, of course, was that they had no idea how long they would be interned. On their assigned date to be interned, they went to the Columbia Country Club to wait for buses to take them to a Civil Assembly Centre.

Little has been written about the lives of civil internees held by the Japanese during World War II compared with those of the prisoners of war. Treatment was different, as the Civil Assembly Centres were under the aegis of the Japanese Consulate rather than under the jurisdiction of the Japanese army. There were several such camps in China, with most of them being in the Shanghai area. My father was interned in Lunghua from June 1943 to August 1945, so I have had a particular interest in this camp.

Lunghua camp was located eight miles southwest of Shanghai and covered 35 acres. The group of buildings had originally been a boarding school for Chinese students; it had sustained damage in the 1937 air raids as it was within a mile of an airfield. Then the Japanese had used the area as an army base and had built three long huts for barracks. There were seven large concrete buildings, which had originally been used as classrooms or dormitories. There were also about 24 outbuildings used for various purposes and an assembly hall with a stage. They were all in poor

condition. The ruins in the camp provided material for repairs.

The Japanese supplied the buildings, such as they were, as well as 100 tons of low-quality soft coal and 100 units of electricity per month. One of the uses of the electricity was to run the motor for the well, which supplied polluted water to the buildings for toilets and cleaning. Internees were instructed to operate their camp with minimum interference from the Japanese.

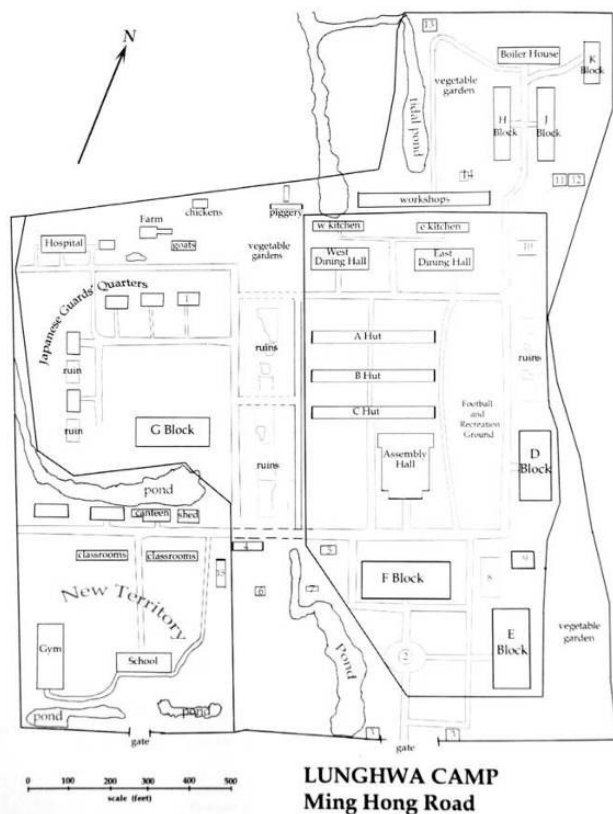


Figure 1: Lungua Camp (1)

Each person was allotted 48 square feet, and families were kept together in one area. There were 700 men, 800 women and 300 children in the camp. There was no heating or air conditioning in the accommodations. Internees suffered greatly in the Shanghai summer of heat and humidity and also in the winter, when the temperature would go below freezing. Conditions were especially bad during the winter of 1944–45, when there were 79 days of freezing or below-freezing temperatures. On August 11, 1943, there was a typhoon, which damaged the West dining hall when the roof was blown off. Several of the other huts lost their roofs as well, and many internees were forced to seek refuge in the Assembly Hall. Peggy Abkhazi gives a graphic description of the typhoon and the efforts of everyone to evacuate the huts and take care of the leaks that appeared in the other buildings. (2)

The Japanese Commandant was concerned and “did his best to console them by serving out a tot of saki to each one.” (3) In addition, the typhoon destroyed so much that the internees had done to make the camp a little more attractive by planting flower beds and providing some shade.

To begin with, the Japanese food allotment was 1,600 calories per day per person, which included mainly rice and bread. Out of this, the internees gave extra food to those who were assigned heavy work. Internees were also allowed one 20-pound parcel from friends outside every month. As there was a lot of land, three large gardening teams planted vegetables. The internees were also able to keep two cows, a herd of goats, hens and up to sixty pigs. In time, there was enough milk to give all children under six years of age half a pint of milk daily. “Private gardens provided vegetables to their owners. There was also a shoe repair shop, a sewing room, a hospital laundry, a library, a bookbindery, and numerous other workshops.” (4)

Water was a major problem. The BRA managed to negotiate with the Japanese that 2,000 gallons of drinking water would be delivered daily. This amounted to one gallon a person per day—half a gallon was served boiling and the other half was reserved for kitchen use. The polluted water from the well was used for washing and was distributed from two depots known as Bubbling Well and Waterloo. In addition, the internees also collected water from a pond, which they hauled to Dew Drop Inn, where they received a bucket of hot water for washing clothes in exchange for a bucket of cold water. Internees also collected rainwater. “Lunghua’s showers were opened with fanfare and viewed as a technological achievement... Entering in groups of forty-eight, the users were driven by sharp whistle blasts announcing each stage. A whistle moved them to the shower, where they had one minute to get wet. Water was then turned off to apply soap. Water back on for one minute to rinse.” (5) Internees conducted a deep well study (6) when less water was pumped up in June 1944 using the same power consumption; in December it started to contain much sand and silt. There is no evidence to explain how this was resolved.

In the beginning, the Japanese requested that two internee representatives be appointed to be in charge of the camp. This arrangement was not liked by the internees, so it only lasted six months, when a constitution was presented to the camp by qualified internees, voted upon and adopted. It allowed a

democratic form of self-government to monitor and organize the camp activities.

For each block or hut a house monitor, floor monitors and room captains were elected every six months. The house monitors reported to a House Committee, the chair of which reported to Council. A Council of 15 members was elected every six months at the same time. Elections were held by secret ballot for everyone over 18 who was working or who had a medical exemption. Every ballot paper had to show 15 votes, including two women candidates. Candidates had to be 25 or over. There was an Executive Committee of three chosen by the Council from among themselves. Council met weekly or more often as required. The Executive Committee handled everyday affairs, each Executive being responsible for several departments in which he/she could contribute the most. Department Heads for such activities as Public Services (including Public Health, Education, Cultural Activities) and Billeting (including Labour) were appointed or confirmed in office by each new Council. There was a committee for each Department with a Chairman and a Councillor; they consisted of about six people with special knowledge and interest.

Everyone in the camp except those who had a medical exemption had to contribute four hours of work a day, with the Executive Council spending about eight hours a day. The Labour Committee was chaired by my father and comprised a labour officer, two women labour officers, one male assistant and one clerk. In order to make the duties fit the qualifications of the person as much as possible, the Committee had to have a good knowledge of personnel and sources of supply and of job requirements as well as be prepared to make transfers as necessary. Detailed records were kept on each person. (7)

Because the internees represented the different occupations in a society as large as Shanghai, the Council utilized this expertise in camp. There was a "hospital" staffed by doctors, nurses and a dentist with clerical support. Malaria and dysentery were the most common medical problems. Those cases they could not handle were sent to a hospital in Shanghai. The clergy, led by the Dean of the Cathedral, decided that they would look after unblocking the drains, which needed constant attention.

The Lunghua Academy provided a curriculum for the children in the camp. The headmistress of the school I attended in Shanghai sent in a lot of text books, and those of age passed the school certificate examinations on their return to England; some of them matriculated. A special program was arranged for the "Sophomores," who were those aged 18 to 26. There were cultural activities as well, consisting of public lectures, dances, games, dramatic presentations, adult courses, discussion groups, concerts, choral singing and art exhibitions. All through the internment, the internees obtained news of the outside world through a hidden radio, "Jimmie", which the Japanese never found. Information was also obtained from the Shanghai newspaper and from people who were delivering goods to the camp. The internees could write 25-word Red Cross letters to the outside, which often took up to six months to be delivered, as they had to pass through Geneva, Switzerland. Later, the internees were able to write a note to their families to be broadcast by the Japanese. Outsiders contributed in this communication. For instance, there was a man in New Zealand who sat up nights taking these messages down and sending them to the families in question.

There were four escapes involving 12 men altogether, the last one in late 1944. Each time there was an escape the internees suffered a cut in rations, additional roll calls, confinement to their rooms and an earlier cut-off of the electricity, not to mention the confiscation of such items as books, records and tools.



Figure 2: Highlights of Camp Life (8)

Much interrogation went on with former neighbours of the escapees and with the Chinese villagers living in the countryside near the camp. After the last escape, the Japanese ordered that all single men aged 16 to 60

be billeted in E block, around which they placed extra barbed wire. My father was in charge of the move of over 900 people, which was accomplished in a two-month period (9)—a remarkable accomplishment under the especially poor conditions of the last winter.



Figure 3: “Lunghua Camp. Now the Shanghai Middle School, the compound still retains the Assembly Hall, D Block, and F Block. The ground where huts A, B, and C, as well as the football pitch, were located, is now covered by tall trees. The water tower was pulled down some time ago. The two kitchen buildings are still standing. Again, few of the people on the grounds knew of its past history.” (10)

On August 15, 1945 the control of the camps became the responsibility of the Swiss Consulate, but many of the internees had no homes to go to and so remained in camp until arrangements were made for their return to their homelands. My father stayed on until November and then left for England, where he was reunited with his family in time for Christmas. In 1946, we emigrated to Canada, arriving at Pier 21 in Halifax on January 1st, 1947, where we received a memorable welcome from an immigration officer. He invited us to his home for dinner and later put us on the train for Saint John, N.B., as our destination was Fredericton, where my father had obtained a teaching position at the University of New Brunswick.

Lunghua camp has returned to its original use and is now the Shanghai Middle School.

Acknowledgement

I would like to thank my son Duncan for his great assistance in preparing this article.

Endnotes

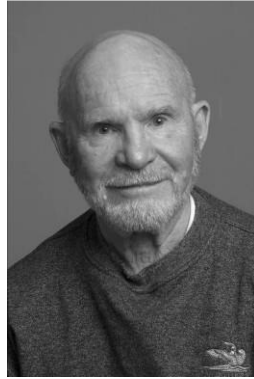
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An Emotional Moment in Genealogy

BY BILL ARTHURS

Bill has had several articles published by ACR over the past few years. He has been working on a one-name study on the Titus family, "A Genealogical Guide To The Titus Family In North America." He is also the chairman of the BIFHSGO DNA Interest Group which meets quarterly at Library and Archives Canada.

Not all moments in genealogy can be described as great, as in momentous. Many, however, are memorable. And for various reasons. This is one I would describe as memorable in an emotional sense, not only for myself, but for many others involved in the story. It also illustrates how history can occasionally intrude, often uninvited, into our everyday lives.



As I have said in my unpublished "Genealogical Guide To The Titus Family in North America", the written word can be a powerful and lasting force, whereas gravestones tend to be transitory, and surrender to the elements, and to the ravages of time, only slightly more slowly than the bones that lie beneath them. Thus, once the living memory fades and passes on, so do the names, deeds and accomplishments of all those wonderful people. That is, unless someone takes the trouble to research, coordinate and record their stories.

The Tituses, generally speaking, were not particularly widely known outside the relatively narrow range of their contemporary societies and environments. In other words, they were not the headline-makers of their day, not generally to be found on the society pages or on the police blotters of their neighbourhoods. Now, one of those families in my Genealogical Guide, previously unknown to me except for its vital statistics, has reappeared into my life.

On December 27th 2007 I received an e-mail from a Bill Titus of Rushsylvania, Ohio, a small town with a population of 610 at last count, well off the beaten track in Logan County, in central Ohio. The e-mail read, in part:

Dear cousin Bill. My name is James William Titus, (called Bill also) and I believe we are related through your Titus ancestry. I am the oldest son of Glenno Titus of Rushsylvania, Ohio and have recently, at the age of 60, become interested, fascinated and some in my family say,

obsessed with the ancestral line of Titus that we descend from.

I am e-mailing you for two reasons. One is to thank you for the heartfelt condolences about my beloved niece, Alicia Nicole Titus from one of the hundreds of web postings that I went through looking for clues to the genealogy of our family. My next younger brother John and his wife Beverly and my family raised our children very closely together and I personally felt the loss as deeply as one of my own children. In fact, because my brother was still going to university, Alicia came home from the hospital and they lived with me for a short time and we bonded very closely. She was a wonderful girl and got in a lot of life in her 28 years. I thank you for the sentiments that you expressed then and even though it has been years, the expression of grief touched me very deeply. I told my brother and his wife of your posting and they also wanted to thank you for your thoughts.

The second reason is genealogical. I wonder if you might be so kind as to send me the information that you have about our lineage. I came to this later in life and though I have always been interested in our ancestry, I plan to pass the information on to all my cousins and of course my siblings. I and my family would be so grateful to you for doing this and even if you aren't able to, I still thank you for all your hard work and research that you have done.

As it turns out, Bill and I are tenth cousins, once removed. The John and Beverly Titus that Bill mentioned in his e-mail are Alicia's parents. Bill and John are descended from Content Titus, born March 28, 1643, the third son of Robert Titus, the sire of the English Titus line in North America, who arrived at Weymouth, Massachusetts in 1635 with his wife Hannah and two sons aboard the ship *Hopewell*. I am descended from Robert's second son, Edmond who was born in 1630 in England.

Now, let's get back to the first reason for Bill's e-mail, my involvement in Alicia Titus's sad story. On September 14th, 2001 a posting by a Dan Titus appeared online in the Titus Family Genealogy Forum. I'm sure that September 11th, 2001 is familiar to all of you. The posting went as follows:

CNN is reporting that one of the flight attendants who died when United Airlines Flight 175 struck the WTC south tower was an Alicia N. Titus. I haven't found her on any Titus genealogy web sites and was wondering if anyone knows her or anything about her.

This, of course, referred to the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade centre and the Pentagon three days before.

I really had no direct contact with Alicia's family, but I immediately knew who she was. I had checked my master index as soon as I heard that a flight attendant named Titus had been killed during the 9/11 attacks and found the vital statistics and descendancy of her family, details that I had recorded from my research years before. Alicia was my tenth cousin. I was, however, very nervous about the possibility that an internet conversation could ensue that would embarrass her family, especially during the early days following those terrible events. In compiling my Titus genealogy I have been careful not to post to the internet any information on living people, although I will share my files with those whom I am satisfied are actual cousins. In this case I thought that I should acknowledge that I recognized her name, extend my sympathy to her family and friends, and hope to preempt an internet discussion in the time of her family's greatest grief. I therefore replied to the posting:

Hello, Dan. As a Canadian it grieves me very much to hear of so many of my American cousins in distress. Indeed, after this terrible experience, you have become much closer than my distant cousins. You have become my brothers and sisters.

I have an Alicia N. Titus on my list. She was born Jun. 11, 1973 and descends from Content Titus, son of Robert, the immigrant. I will not give further data because obviously her parents are still living, and there remains the chance that the victim is not the person in my database. Nevertheless, I hope that her family and friends will accept my sincere condolences and sympathy.

Be assured that all Canadians are with you to share your grief. I share in the statement by our

Prime Minister that we will do all in our power to help your government bring these international criminals to justice.

The years have passed, and now over six years later Bill had started his Titus research and has come across my internet posting. Now I have this touching e-mail from him, providing me with one of those emotional moments in genealogy that makes research a rewarding undertaking. I'm fairly sure that before her death Alicia had no consuming interest in genealogy. However, I'm equally sure that her passing must have been one of the main factors that has propelled Bill into his determination to research his family history. So, although we cannot undo a terrible loss, in a sense, and in a small way, we all have gained.

Of course, I forwarded him all of my data on Content Titus and his descendants, all 565 pages of it. It was entirely coincidence that this happened during the Christmas gift giving season. On December 29th, after sending him my files, I had a reply from Bill in which he said the following:

I don't know how to thank you for this wonderful gift that you have given to my family and me. The information that you sent to me is perfect and fits my early research for the lineage from Robert to my great-great-great-grandfather John. This has become a passion and a blessing for me, as well as a very humbling experience. When I am reading of our ancestors and the fabric of their lives and times, I am in awe and seem to be transported by my imagination back into the time frame that they lived in and they come alive for me. I hope to pass on my interest and findings to future generations of Titus descendants and from the heart, I thank you for being a huge part of that.

One of the motivations for genealogical research is the discovering of pieces of the family record and fitting them into the larger picture. Another is the satisfaction of finding out now and then that one's work is appreciated. I can now rest assured that the Titus family history, at least in Ohio, is in good hands. I would also like to think that somehow Alicia also had a part in it.

Delving Into Deep Ancestry – My Personal Quest

BY BRYAN D. COOK

Bryan is a member of BIFHSGO's DNA Special Interest Group which explores the application of advancements in human genetic science and technology to the discovery of our ancestors.

What Got Me Hooked?

I have previously described in *Anglo-Celtic Roots* (1) my quest to find the true ancestry of my great-grandfather Cuthbert Baker (1859-1936), using y-chromosome DNA marker comparison between two living male relatives, as proven by conventional genealogical research, to demonstrate his illegitimacy as a biological “Baker descendent”.



That saga had required that I gain at least a rudimentary understanding of the science behind the genetic tests which I gleaned from the excellent primer *Trace Your Roots With DNA* by Smolenyak and Turner (2). Put in very simple terms, based on a series of “markers” on a string of DNA associated with the y chromosome for males and mitochondrial DNA for females, and the pattern of mutations of those markers individuals are now being classified into groups (haplogroups) and sub groups (clades) with similar markers and mutations which can be traced as they evolve and migrate.

Bryan Sykes' popular book *The Seven Daughters of Eve* (3) rekindled my early training in geology, paleontology and anthropology with his analyses of ancient DNA, which is used to genetically link modern humans to prehistoric ancestors. He got my attention with his classification of all modern Europeans into seven groups (mitochondrial haplogroups) each traceable back to a specific prehistoric woman or “clan mother”, all sharing a common maternal ancestor, “Mitochondrial Eve” out of Africa. Here we are talking about anatomically modern man (*Homo sapiens*), not Neanderthal and not our earlier primate ancestors. In his book, *The Journey of Man* (4), Spencer Wells places “Eve” in Africa 150,000 years ago and ancestral “Y Adam” in Africa 59,000 years ago. No, this Eve did not live a long time to bite an apple with Adam; these are simply dates (within ranges) when we can no longer statistically see genetic diversity in our male and female DNA lineages. But the point is that there were probably no modern

humans living outside Africa prior to say 60,000 years ago from whom there are living descendents. The fossil record however, does contain earlier waves of *sapiens* migration from Africa to Asia, Europe and the Middle East, all of whom are believed to have become extinct.

I was hooked. I wanted to know more about the journeys of men and women from that African cradle and so too did the sponsors of the National Geographic's Genographic Project with Spencer Wells as its Director (5). By providing volunteers with a cheap DNA test, the Project has begun the process of amassing a global DNA database; one of a number now growing commercially.

Mutations in DNA markers occur (and sometimes reoccur) at different rates which we can estimate statistically. As their databases of these signatures build, the Genographic Project and others are beginning to use them to trace the migrations of men and women out of Africa and then to populate the globe, often guided by natural forces such as ice ages and sea level changes or by geography such as river and coastal “highways”, access to food (both marine and terrestrial) and mountain barriers. The intersection of disciplines—genetics, biology, geology, archaeology, physical and social geography, linguistics, anthropology, social evolution, and forensic sciences—now of paramount importance in telling this tale and is of particular fascination to me. This is epitomized in Nicholas Wade's *Before the Dawn...Recovering the Lost History of Our Ancestors* (6). Wade draws on findings from all these disciplines to bolster a rich narrative of our transformation out of Africa, aided by developing the faculty of language, from hunters and gathers to settled ancestral societies with key social institutions such as religion, governance, warfare and trade—an evolution which he demonstrates as continuing today.

Closer to my near term origins in the British Isles, Chris Stringer and his remarkable interdisciplinary team had compiled *Homo Britannicus: The Incredible Story of Human Life in Britain* (7). Based on old, new and reinterpreted scientific evidence the book describes a being that predates *Homo sapiens* and paints a Britain once so tropical that man lived

alongside hippos and sabre-toothed tigers, at times so steppe-like that he shared the land with reindeer and mammoths, and at times so arctic that he was forced to flee Britain altogether. Although not primarily based in genetic evidence, the book illustrates, from the perspective of the “colonization “of Britain, the ebb and flow of human migration as climate changes repeatedly altered the geography of Europe and Asia. The mutations on DNA markers differentiating our “tribes” (haplogroups) and “clans” (clades) of man must have been in part selective Darwinian responses to these changes. There are, of course, other causes of mutation including accident (Nature does not have a perfect copying machine) and chemical/radiological dosage; and a mutation has to survive the winnowing process of several generations of reproduction.

It was time to test my own Y-chromosome and mitochondrial DNA and get engaged in this exploration. But I was going in with the realization that this is truly exploration at the frontier of genetics. The databases, though growing, remain small and often too small for significant statistical analysis or for drawing firm conclusions. This is a world of probabilities meant to be weighed with evidence from other disciplines. That I would hit brick walls for my deep ancestry—insurmountable in my lifetime—was inevitable.

And there would be the fascination of contemplating theories and counter theories in books such as *Saxons, Vikings, and Celts: The Genetic Roots of Britain and Ireland* by Bryan Sykes (8) based on the Oxford Genetic Atlas Project; and *The Origins of the British-A Genetic Detective Story* (9) by Stephen Oppenheimer, with its contentious challenges to the origins of the Celts and to the theory of ancient colonization of Britain by “successive waves” westwards from Europe. These books now touched on recorded history...the Norse Sagas, the epic Old English Poem *Beowulf* (110AD), Greek and Roman Historians such as Herodotus, Pliny and Caesar, the Venerable Bede of Lindisfarne in my paternal homeland of northeast Northumberland, and the *Domesday Book*...all getting closer to unraveling my deep ancestral origin! The folklores of the Irish, English, Welsh and Scots now had a further degree of explanation, interrelationship and credibility.

My Y-Chromosome DNA Test and Findings

I chose a test provided by FTDNA (10) which is designed to give the greatest amount of information to enable the exploration of deep ancestry. It was a simple cheek swab, but the laboratory analysis, which

thankfully I did not have to specify, was more complex.

It had two components for Y-chromosomal DNA information starting with available analyses for the SNP (Single Nucleotide Polymorphism) markers in my Y- chromosome DNA. SNPs are changes to a single chemical compound (a nucleotide) in a DNA sequence. The relative mutation rate for an SNP is extremely slow (11). This makes them ideal for marking the history of the human genetic tree. SNPs are named with a letter code and a number. The letter indicates the laboratory or research team that discovered the SNP. The number indicates the order in which it was discovered. SNPs provide a very useful “first order” means of classifying those evolving haplogroups and clades I mentioned earlier. The science is still so young that the laboratories are continuing to discover more SNPs to help refine this classification. I have since added several new SNP tests to my “signature”.

The second set of laboratory analyses were for 67 DNA Y-chromosome Segments (DYSs for short with location numbers) each of which designates a segment of DNA on the Y chromosome where a sequence of those nucleotides repeats. These sequences are known as short tandem repeats (STRs), and are called markers (or loci) in genealogical DNA testing. The number of repeats at a DYS marker is known as the allele number (coded as DYS location # = allele #) and can vary, which is very a useful feature for purposes of further classifying haplogroups, clades and subclades, especially in cases where insufficient SNPs have been discovered to do the job. This is particularly the case in my haplogroup “I”. I have since added a few more selected DYS tests to my “signature” for this reason.

On the question of what is the appropriate number of markers to test; fewer markers (12 or 37) will give some idea of the higher order haplogroup into which you classify, as a male. However, the listings you will receive of people who are your “matches” would only really become interesting in two instances. Firstly, when names match your own or those in your family tree; so far I have none, but if I got one I would certainly email the person! Secondly, when “matches” occur at higher levels of probability for more recent exact or “off by one marker” (genetic distance of 1) matches at the levels of 37 or, better still, 67 markers. I will say more about these interesting matches later.

It helps to develop at least a rudimentary understanding of this science (12), but don't be deterred by it; familiarity will come with reading and following the discussions on the web. FTDNA sent me

my results with a lot of simple explanations. I had chosen FTDNA in part because of this, but also because they are one of the industry “standards” with competitive prices, “bundled tests”, a privacy policy to my liking, and good linkages to other databases and family/geographic DNA projects. I was also able to get a reduced price by signing up through the Cook family name project.

I was provided with certificates of my results, a generalized map of the migration pathways of the principal Y- haplogroups of man, my personalized site with my data and matches and links to explanations of their meanings and other databases. I regularly receive updates on “matches”. For a small fee, I became registered and listed with the Genographic Project. I listed my results, with suitable privacy protection, on the publicly searchable *Y-Search Database* (13). I was guided through the FTDNA website to join the “Cook”, “Northumberland” and “British Isles” DNA Genealogy Projects where I can keep tabs on surname and geographic “matches” should they arise as more people get tested.

FTDNA classified me as being in Y-haplogroup “I1a” with the following somewhat limited description: “I Haplogroup dates to 23,000 years ago or longer. The I1a lineage likely has its roots in northern France. Today it is found most frequently within Viking / Scandinavian populations in northwest Europe and has since spread down into Central and Eastern Europe, where it is found at low frequencies.”

I wanted to learn more. The *Y- DNA Haplogroup Tree 2006* (14) of the International Society of Genetic Genealogy is the standard reference for all haplogroup classifications. It is regularly updated with recent discoveries and lists valuable research references. I joined several websites devoted to the “Y-haplogroup I”. I strongly recommend taking this approach as such sites are often populated by statisticians, geneticists and experts who have spent a lot of time and effort studying your particular haplogroup. They have often developed an extensive understanding of it and its theoretical cladal and subcladal structure by applying statistical theory and anthropology to amassed databases of SNP and marker signatures. Such sites for your haplogroup can be found from a web search, from Wikipedia and from the FTDNA website.

The best website for my purposes has proved to be *y-dna-haplogroup-i@rootsweb.com* on which I have learnt a lot and had many naive questions answered. One member to that site’s list has developed an extensive cladal and subcladal structure for the “Y-haplogroup I” available at

<http://knordtvedt.home.bresnan.net> (15). Based on Dr Ken Nordtvedt’s structure, which is considered highly credible by most in the field, I classify as “I1a AS 10”.

The “AS” (for “homelands of the Angles and Saxons”) is characterized by DYSs 462, 511= 12, 9 and overwhelmingly dominates south of the Baltic and North Seas. It falls off as percentages of total population in Germany as you move south and east. Its frequency in southern Germany is half that in northwest Germany. I1a-AS probably has its hotspot in Schleswig-Holstein, although this is not exact given the present limited quantity of data tagged with exact place of residence. (I also had other preferential “AS” separator STRs at DYSs 390 = 22 and 385 = 13, 14).

The “10” in “I1a-AS10” means that I have been classified in a further subcladal cluster based on DYSs 487, 572, 446 = 13, 10, 14. These are very slow mutating markers, so when they deviate from the I1a norm in unison it indicates a brand new subclade.

I have since been scouring for “I1a-AS10” matches on all publicly available databases including those of the testing laboratories and the *Y-Search Database* and listed requests on key websites. The result has been about half a dozen other surnames also in this subclade with a geographic distribution centered on northeastern Northumberland and lowland Scotland. Tantalizing, but not yet statistically significant to draw firm conclusions. My earliest known male ancestors are scattered around Lowick, in northern Northumberland, England. They seem to be well entrenched “peasant” or serf stock to use medieval/feudal terms and unlikely to have strayed too far once having put down roots short of the impetus of natural disasters, war, diseases, famine or forced resettlement. I can find nothing of such a drastic nature in that region. I like to speculate that I might be of a subclade related to the Angle invasion in 440AD onwards of what is now modern Northumberland from S. Denmark, with the Angles having possibly older and deeper German origins in Schleswig-Holstein. Time, research and bigger databases may tell but perhaps not so in my lifetime!

So what are the theories on the deep origins of the “Y-haplogroup I”? According to Oppenheimer (9), the “Y-haplogroup I” although entirely confined to Europe may have originated ultimately in the Trans-Caucasus around 50,000 years ago and initially spread into Europe before the Last Glacial maximum, 24,000 years ago. His dating of “Y-haplogroup I”, including the entire European, Turkish and Syrian datasets, gives 54,000 years +/- 16,240 years. This is in line with the commonly held view of the expansion of *Homo*

sapiens from Asia into Europe. The “Y-haplogroup I” subsequently split into a number of clans and took different journeys associated with Ice Age refugia and fluvial pathways north and west. According to Oppenheimer (9), the Balkans and the Ukraine both carry the 4 main post-Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) subgroups of “Y-haplogroup I” at sufficiently high rates and diversity to make that whole region their most likely composite East European Ice Age refuge; contrary to the commonly held view of a Franco-Spanish LGM refuge and association with the evolution of the Gravettian culture of Venus pottery figurine fame. So much also for the original description of I1a by FTDNA which needs an update!

According to Ken Nordtvedt (16), the thousands of tested individuals (or haplotypes) of the I1a sub-group we see today seem to descend from a single Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA) who lived perhaps 200 generations or 6000 years ago. So far every SNP tested haplotype of I1a has been found positive for 14 SNPs --- P30, P40, M253, M307, S62 to S66, and S107 to S111. Some of these SNPs have been tested on hundreds of haplotypes, while the last set of five (only available for a few months) has been tested so far on just a few. My “S” series tests have also returned positive. Hopefully, as the sequencing tools of modern genetics become more efficient, more SNPs will be identified to enable us to refine this classification and history of descent.

And as more SNPs are discovered, the *Y-DNA Haplogroup Tree 2006* of the International Society of Genetic Genealogy and others, notably the *Y-Chromosome Phylogenetic Tree* issued by FTDNA (17) are updated. Very recently, my official Y-haplogroup designation based on SNPs was revised to “I1”. My sequence did not change; just my location in the classification hierarchy and I fully expect this to continue to do evolve. Hence it is important to keep an eye on these sites.

Finally, I know I am not related to Neanderthal (though some say otherwise!) but what about Cro-Magnon man? The SNP M343 is estimated to have occurred 30,000 years ago and has propagated since then, though its source (African or Western European) is a matter of dispute. It is in the DNA signature of Cro-Magnon and defines the “Y-haplogroup R1b” (Cinniolu et al. (18)), the most frequent Y-haplogroup in Europe.

Cro-Magnons have been found in Europe and the Middle East from about 40,000 to 10,000 years ago during the Upper Paleolithic. Cro-Magnons were anatomically modern, only differing from modern-day

Europeans by their more robust physiology and slightly larger brain capacity. They have not been distinguished from *Homo sapiens* as a species or subspecies. They likely coexisted with Neanderthal. Interbreeding remains a controversial issue and whether resulting progeny could sustain genetic lines and thus be found compounds that controversy.

However, M343 is not part of the “Y-haplogroup I” signature. The “Y-haplogroup I” probably predates, or parallels the emergence of Cro-Magnons. It remains a controversial matter for research as to whether Cro-Magnons are direct ancestors of a subset of modern man other than “y-haplogroup I”.

My Mitochondrial DNA Test and Findings

I have previously illustrated how Y-Chromosome DNA signatures are passed down direct male lines of descent and can provide a tool to supplement nearer term traditional genealogical investigation (1). Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) is an entirely different suite of DNA associated with archaic bacterial mitochondria which live symbiotically within our nucleic cells to provide us with energy and RNA (Ribonucleic Acid) that is required for the production of proteins. It is currently not a very useful near-term genealogical tool for several reasons.

Firstly, the mtDNA “signature” is passed down only from females to both sons and daughters, but sons cannot pass down their mother’s mtDNA to their children. Secondly, although “mutations” in the mtDNA are what allow us to determine a person’s ancestral origins, mtDNA mutates extremely slowly, so my test results might have very similar or the same results as a large number of seemingly diverse people covering both recent and distant generations. At the high resolution end, a “match” would be to have about a 50% chance of sharing a common ancestor in 28 generations (or about 700 years); at the low resolution end it drops to a 50% chance of sharing a common ancestor within the last 52 generations (about 1300 years)!

“Mutations” are really nucleotide polymorphisms (which can be base differences, deletions and insertions) from a revised standard called the Cambridge Reference Sequence (CRS), first sequenced by S. Anderson in 1981 from the placenta of an anonymous woman in Cambridge U.K. (19), (20). They occur more often, but not exclusively, in the three “Hypervariable Regions” (HVR1, 2 and 3) constituting the “Control Region” of mtDNA which contain no genes and are usually tested to provide information about deep ancestral origins on maternal

lines (21). A Full Sequence mtDNA Test also includes the “Coding Region” which, in addition to polymorphic information useful for deep ancestry purposes, has genetic information which is beginning to further our understanding of certain health or medical conditions. I opted for the Full Sequence mtDNA Test as part of my FTDNA “bundle” knowing that it would be the only mtDNA test that I would ever need to take for deep ancestry purposes, that it would be the research standard, and that FTDNA provides its customers with only the polymorphic information useful for ancestral research.

My results came back from FTNA from the same cheek swab used for my Y-chromosome test. I was provided with certificates of my results, a generalized map of the migration pathways of the principal mtDNA- haplogroups, and my personalized website was updated with my mtDNA results and matches and links to explanations of their meanings and other databases. I regularly receive updates on “matches”. For a small fee, I became registered and listed with the Genographic Project. I posted my mtDNA results, with suitable privacy protection, on the publicly searchable mtDNA database, *MITO Search* (22).

I was classified as mtHaplogroup “H”, clade H4a with 17 “mutations” on my Coding Region from the CRS, an unusually large number as most have up to 8! Given that mutation rates are extremely slow in mtDNA, it must have taken a long time to have accumulated so many and thus I could have one of the oldest cladal origins in this mtHaplogroup discovered to date. More on that later! On the other hand, perhaps the belief that mtDNA mutation rates are slow or uniformly slow for all parts of the mitochondrial sequence may be challenged as databases accumulate.

The next unusual thing discovered was a heteroplasmy mutation which brings the number of “mutations” to 18. This represents a situation in which, within a single cell, there is a mixture of mitochondria, some containing mutant DNA and some containing normal DNA. The current scientific opinion is that heteroplasmy can be viewed as a mutation just in the process of being established. Its occurrence in my case meant that the frequency of the mutation in the mitochondria was perhaps 30% — not the dominant value, but still enough to give a good DNA sequencing trace.

My mtDNA sequence was sufficiently unique that I was urged to provide it to GenBank, the genetic sequence database of the U.S. National Institutes of Health, an annotated collection of all publicly available DNA sequences in the living and fossil

world. GenBank is part of the International Nucleotide Sequence Database Collaboration, which exchanges data and research daily between the DNA DataBank of Japan (DDBJ), the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL), and GenBank housed at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI). Using Genbank’s Blast search engine, I found one other human mtDNA full sequence almost matching mine but for one base difference.

FTDNA have drawn on three seminal research papers in the sciences of human genetics (23), (24), (25) to test for a classification of 15 clades and some subclades of mtHaplogroup “H”, which represents about 40% of all maternal lineages in Europe, and stretches into Western Asia as well. The “H” stands for Helena, one of the “seven daughters of Eve” in Brian Sykes’ book (3). The near ancestral haplogroups of “H” (R0 or Pre-HV and HV*) expanded and diversified between 33,000 and 26,000 years ago in the Middle East and Caucasus and “H” probably reached Europe before the Last Glacial Maximum (20,000 years ago). It has also spread to Siberia and Inner Asia. Unfortunately, all FTDNA could say about my clade, “H4” is that “it is an uncommon branch and is found at low frequencies in both Europe and the Near East. Further research will better resolve (its) distribution and historical characteristics”!

As with my Y-chromosome quest, the way to learn more was to join a specialized web site, in this case the *mtDNA H Haplogroup Project* (26). The Project Coordinators guided me to my GenBank submission and identified my small mtSubclade as H4a1 according to the classification from the forensic science research of Anita Brandstätter’s team (27), based on Coding Region SNPs. Again, however, there is little to go on in terms of geographic origins. There are currently only 4 persons in the mtH4a1 subclade with documented maternal ancestral origins from England, Germany, Ukraine Norway and Denmark, and all genealogists know how difficult it is to trace maternal ancestors without the help of the surname tradition! One side benefit has been that I have been “forced” to research my maternal lineage in order to list it on the Project website...so far I am back 4 generations for certain.

The Project Coordinators also referred me to Ian Logan’s outstanding website “mtDNA” (28) which has an extensive compilation of complete human mtDNA sequences (or genomes), compiled from all available databases and classified into mtHaplogroups and clades, along with a wealth of other information and research tools. He lists 22 sequences for

mtHaplogroup H4 and classifies my sequence as mtHaplogroup/clade H4a.

Another groundbreaking classification of the mtHaplogroup H is *The mt-H Phylogenetic Tree-Haplogroup H (mtDNA) Full Sequence Dynamic Tree* maintained by Denis Savard (29) which I am monitoring for evolving cladal structures.

Most recently, Logan has published a seminal paper on *A Suggested Genome for Mitochondrial Eve* (30). In addition to learning that I am in good company because the CRS is now considered to be in mtHaplogroup "H", his paper states that 20 mutations appear to have occurred in approximately the last 60,000 years; i.e. since *Homo sapiens* first left Africa. Assuming no mutations from the CRS forward in time, and then working backwards in time, the first 8 he identifies are all in mtHaplogroup H and I tested positive for all except one (309.1c) which may be explained by the hyper-variability of the Poly-C Area of mtDNA). A further 5 mutations separate mtHaplogroups "H and V" from their junction with their first ancestral "R" node (a major point of bifurcation in the human phylogenetic tree of mtHaplogroups), one of which (A73G) I have in my genome. I do not have any of the mutations which separate the "R" from the next ancestral node, "N". So it seems reasonable, given my large number of mutations and one mutation at the separation point of "H and V" from "R", that mtHaplogroup/clade is likely one of the oldest in the mtHaplogroup "H" European lineage. Given the dating cited previously on FTDNA's website, my best guess would be 25,000 years old +/- 5,000 years. According to Logan (31), a rough and ready average mutation rate when dealing with full mtSequences seems to be 1,500 years/mutation which would give my mtSequence of H4a an origin date of 25,500 years (i.e. 15,000 x 17 mutations). Thus, I am probably in the right ballpark from a dating perspective. Some day soon we will have a more accurate way to estimate mtDNA mutation rates, as has been done for y-chromosome data, in order to become more time predictive. And I was also pleased to have been able to have done my very small part by adding my genome to Logan's databank which he used to suggest the genome for Mitochondrial Eve!

So, in simple terms, my working theory is that my deep maternal origin is possibly Neolithic in the near east (Palestine) and may represent the few people who moved west with the transference of agriculture; although the predominant mechanisms for such transference are believed to have been by example,

word of mouth, trade and perhaps "incremental" marriage to adjacent families rather than wholesale migrations of people. But it is just a theory waiting on more data and research for verification or replacement.

Conclusions

My delve into my deep ancestry has been a fascinating journey so far, starting as an corollary to sequencing my DNA as a supplemental tool for traditional genealogical research.

For now, the publicly available databases on human DNA remain so severely limited both in sample size and detail as to seriously hamper the progress of this research. To date, our understanding and data for the male y-chromosome is more comprehensive than for the female mitochondrial DNA counterpart. This is reflected somewhat in what I have been able to glean about my personal deep ancestry.

There is an urgent need to standardize the terminology used by the burgeoning industry that is selling this "science" to the public. Their databases need improved compatibility and comparability. Their interpretive websites need to be maintained with the latest information provided from the research literature. They need to explain clearly and simply the limitations of the science and keep client expectations within reasonable limits. It is still a rare case that a direct ancestor or relative will be identified by this means alone without the necessity for traditional genealogical research.

However, the science of genetic genealogy is relatively young and there is much more to come. For instance, we have yet to explore fully the genealogical potential of DNA in the remaining 22 pairs of chromosomes (autosomes) in the human cell nucleus other than the sex chromosomes of X and Y. This autosomal DNA is subject to variation not only as a result of occasional mutations, but also owing to cross-overs between chromosomes donated by the mother and father. The benefits of autosomal testing are, therefore, those of establishing and verifying nuclear family relationships without gender limitations. A test can be made directly for a certain relationship such as grandparent or sibling, currently limited back to the grandparent generation. Hence, the most popular application of autosomal testing has been to determine paternity. Some companies are selling autosomal based testing claiming to determine the "genetic percentages" of a person's ancestry from particular continents or regions. The merits of such claims are questionable but there is little doubt that new generations of micro-array chip technology capable of

sequencing a million chromosome locations and more will quickly become commercially available and will unravel the complexity of autosomal DNA inheritance (32). Regional differentiation in European deep ancestry has just been explored in this fashion (33).

I am under no illusions that I will discover much more about my personal deep ancestry quickly or even in my remaining life time.....but I will keep on looking and learning. Some of my relatives have been tested and theirs is an unusual story for another time. And I encourage others to join in the hunt by testing and becoming part of the globally networked DNA database. To quote a favorite motto of the Victorian novelist and inventor of the public letter box, Anthony Trollope (1815-1882) *Gutta cavat lapidem non vi, sed saepe cadendo (the drop hollows out the stone, not by force, but by frequent dropping)*. Keep the drops coming!

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I dedicate this paper to the memory of my maternal grandmother, Ethel Baker (née Fletcher, 1901-1963) for whom I will always carry the deepest love and affection.

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A Tale of Two Families

BY GLENN WRIGHT

Between Confederation and the Great War, Canada attracted hundreds of thousands of immigrants from the British Isles. While we often have the impression that a majority of newcomers took up land for agricultural purposes, many British immigrants flocked to towns and cities in search of employment and business opportunities. Two families, one from England and one from Scotland, did just that and chose to settle in Ottawa. Although there is no evidence to suggest that they moved in the same social circles, the Northwoods and the Gibsons would one day be linked by marriage and the fact that both families are buried at Beechwood Cemetery.



William Northwood was born in Wolverhampton, England, on 13 August 1844, son of George

Northwood and Mary Jane Holloway. He emigrated to Canada about 1868. Soon after, William joined the hardware supply firm of Blythe and Kerr as an accountant. When both owners died in 1887, William joined fellow employee, John McKinley, and carried on a very successful business for decades to come as McKinley and Northwood. (1)

On 22 June 1872, William married Margaret Wilson, daughter of David and Mary Wilson. (2) The Northwoods bought a home on Chapel Street in Sandy Hill and had six children: Margaret Ann (6 April 1872); Alice Mary (13 August 1874); George William (12 December 1876); Evelyn (November 1878); James E. (9 September 1882); and Herbert Braid Northwood (9 September 1884). (3) Tragedy struck in the spring of 1881 when both Alice Mary and Evelyn died of diphtheria within a week of one another. (4)

Of the remaining children, Margaret Ann was an outstanding student at Ottawa Collegiate (now Lisgar),

attended the University of Toronto and was awarded her BA degree in 1895. (5) George eventually went west and settled in Winnipeg where he enjoyed a long career as an architect; in 1906 married Augusta Simson of Thorold, Ontario. (6) James married Carrie Norma Patterson of Carleton Place in June 1909 and remained in Ottawa where he was employed for many years as a picture framer with James Wilson and Company, art dealers in the city. (7)



Figure 1: Isabel Gibson's gravestone at Beechwood Cemetery

The youngest Northwood, Herbert, attended Waller Public School and Ottawa Collegiate where he was editor of the school yearbook in 1903. He followed his sister to the University of Toronto in September 1904, but was forced to withdraw soon after commencing his second year because of a lung disorder. Herbert spent more than a year at Dr. Edward Trudeau's sanatorium at Saranac Lake, New York and healthy again, he returned to Ottawa where he worked as a real estate and insurance agent. (8)

When the First War broke out, George and Herbert both served as commissioned officers and both were awarded the Military Cross. George Northwood, with the 8th Battalion, was taken prisoner during the 2nd Battle of Ypres in April 1915 and spent more than three years as a guest of the Kaiser. (9) Herbert Northwood volunteered with the 77th Battalion in August 1915, but did not arrive in England until June

1916. He proceeded to France two months later and was appointed Bombing Officer with the 12th Brigade. He served on the Somme and, in April 1917, at Vimy Ridge. It was at Passchendaele in the fall of 1917 that he was recommended for the Military Cross for his "bravery and devotion to duty". (10)

Unless we have a treasure trove of family papers, researching our ancestors often hinges on the records of key events – birth, marriage and death registrations, a will, immigration records, census returns and so on. Even from these records, we quickly discover that the reality of life is a stark reminder of our own mortality. On 9 August 1917, Margaret (Wilson) Northwood died at age 70, leaving William, now retired from business, a widower. (11) About a year later, on 20 August 1918, daughter Margaret died of a cerebral haemorrhage at age 45 (12) and just weeks later, William learned that his son Herbert was killed in action on 27 September 1918 near Quarry Wood in the battle for Canal du Nord, less than two months before the end of the war. (13)

William Northwood suffered the loss of loved ones, but he survived these tragedies to live another decade. On 9 April 1919, William, now 75, married Isabella Gibson, the forty-seven year old daughter of James Gibson and Margaret Jane Renwick. (14) Isabel was a contemporary of William's daughter Margaret and may have been a fellow student at Ottawa Collegiate in the 1880s.

Like William Northwood, James Gibson hailed from the British Isles. He was born in Dunfermline, Scotland on 5 April 1843, son of the Rev. James Gibson and Christian Monro; the Gibsons emigrated to Canada about 1856, although where they first resided is not known. (15) At some stage, James returned to England, he may have married Margaret Jane Renwick there and his first two children, Isabella and James Goodwin, were born in Lancashire. The family returned to Canada on the MORAVIAN in July 1877 and settled in Ottawa. (16) He and Margaret had seven children: Isabella (15 July 1872), James Goodwin (6 August 1874), Margaret Christian (25 March 1878), William Renwick (25 March 1878), Grace Buchanan (19 September 1880), Helen (24 August 1885), and Hugh (30 March 1888). (17)

James partnered with Edward Seybold in the wholesale dry goods business for over forty years. Together they erected the Central Chambers on Elgin Street, an elegant building that graced the city for many years. James Gibson was an avid book collector, a philanthropist, a school board trustee, an active member of the YMCA and a devoted member of St.

Andrews Presbyterian Church. (18) The Gibsons had their trials to bear. Four of their children, William, Margaret, Grace and Hugh failed to reach the age of five; like the Northwood experience, two of them died of diphtheria. (19)

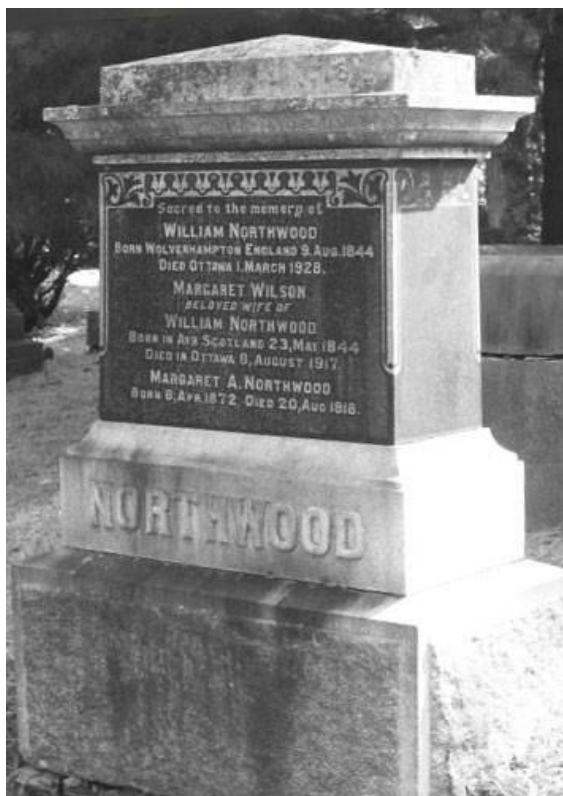


Figure 2: The Northwood family gravestone

The death of William Northwood was front page news in the *Ottawa Journal* on 1 March 1928. Described as “one of the outstanding and most interesting figures in the business and fraternal life of Ottawa” in the past fifty years, William was long associated with the Masonic Order, an active member of the St. George’s Society (serving as President twice), served on the Board of Trade and on the board of the Protestant Home for the Aged. (20)

Isabella survived him by eight years and died aboard the *QUEEN MARY* on 11 April 1937, just days after departing New York en route to England for the Coronation and a tour of the continent. She was travelling with her sister Helen, her brother-in-law, Lewis Orme, and cousin, Winnifred Doel. Isabella’s remains were transported back to Canada on the *ANTONIA* for burial at Beechwood Cemetery. (21)

Her father, James Gibson died 23 September 1920, front page news in the *Ottawa Journal*, was remembered as a successful business man and supporter of church and social causes. Margaret

(Renwick) Gibson outlived her husband by a decade and died on 26 February 1930. (22)

The Northwood family is buried in Beechwood Cemetery, section 37, plot 61, including William and his wife, Margaret, and their children Margaret Ann, Alice Mary and Evelyn; the family stone also has a lengthy memorial to their soldier son, Herbert. Isabella (Gibson) Northwood is buried with her family, in section 50, plot 17. Here lie her parents, James Gibson (5 April 1843 – 23 September 1920) and Margaret Jane (Renwick) Gibson (9 December 1847 – 26 February 1930) and four of her siblings who all died in infancy: William, Margaret, Grace and Hugh.

William Northwood left his native England in the 1860s for reasons unknown; James Gibson first arrived in Canada with his parents in the 1850s, but he returned to England only to emigrate again in 1877. Both men found success in business and contributed in no small way to life and society in their adopted city. The Northwoods and Gibsons had large families and like all families, they faced more than their share of the vicissitudes of life, with happiness and success came tragedy and death. They were two families from the British Isles, two families who contributed to the business and social well-being of the city, two families that now rest in Beechwood Cemetery.

Endnotes

1. *Ottawa Journal*, 1 March 1920, p. 1.
2. The Northwood/Wilson marriage was registered but the number does not appear on the document as displayed on Ancestry.com. I might note here that photographs of the Northwood family can be found at Library and Archives Canada (LAC) in “William James Topley: Reflections on a Capital Photographer”.
3. Ontario Birth Registrations: Margaret Ann (3258/1877); Alice Mary (3259/1877); George (3260/1877); James (4386/1882). Evelyn (b. November 1878) and Herbert (b. 9 September 1884) do not appear to have been registered.
4. Ontario Death Registrations: 2790/1881 (Evelyn, died 30 March), 2791/1881 (Alice Mary, died 5 April).
5. University of Toronto Archives, A1989-0011/070, Margaret Northwood, Student Record. *A History of Ottawa Collegiate Institute, 1843-1903* (Ottawa: Mortimer, 1904), pp. 73 and 143.
6. Ontario Marriage Registration 20080/1906.
7. *Ibid.*, 12761/1909.
8. University of Toronto Archives, A73-0026, box 349, Herbert B. Northwood, Alumni File.

9. LAC, Record Group 24, volume 23189, "List of CEF POWs to July 31, 1918"; see also www.army.gc.ca/Royal_Winnipeg_Rifles (Accessed 6 November 2008.)
10. University of Toronto Archives, Northwood alumni file; *University of Toronto Roll of Service, 1914 - 1918* (University of Toronto Press, 1921), p. 106. LAC, Record Group 150, accession 1992-1993/166, box 7377, for the service records for both George and Herbert Northwood.
11. Ontario Death Registration 10466/1917
12. Ibid., 13491/1918
13. Toronto *Globe*, October 10, 1918; Toronto *Telegram*, October 16, 1918 (with photo); Commonwealth War Graves Commission (www.cwgc.org), accessed 6 November 2008.
14. Ontario Marriage Registration 19961/1919.
15. Ottawa *Journal*, 25 September 1920, p. 1 and Ottawa *Citizen*, 24 September 1920, p. 1.
16. LAC, Record Group 76, Passenger Lists, 1865-1935, MORAVIAN, arrived at Quebec on 15 July 1877 on reel C4529.
17. Ontario Birth Registrations: Margaret (3824/1878); William (3823/1878); Grace B. (3603/1880). Birth information on Isabella and James from Free BMD (www.freebmd.org.uk), accessed on 6 November 2008; the 1901 census for the Gibson family, Ottawa, St. George Ward, District E-6, p. 13 on reel T6488. Like the Northwood family, photos of the Gibson family can be found in the Topley Collection at LAC.
18. Ottawa *Journal*, 25 September 1920, pp. 1 and 8.
19. Ontario Death Registrations: Margaret (3132/1881); Grace B. (3154/1881); Hugh (2622/1888). No registration was found for William who died 28 April 1879.
20. Ottawa *Journal*, 1 March 1928, pp. 1 and 17.
21. Ottawa *Journal*, 13 April 1937, section 2, p. 2.
22. Ontario Death Registration 11030/1930 and Ottawa *Journal*, 25 September 1920, pp. 1 and 8.

FAMILY HISTORY—TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES

The Bookworm

BY BETTY WARBURTON

New additions to the BIFHSGO Library collection are:

Crosby, Alan. *A History of Cheshire*

Edwards, A. C. *A History of Essex*

Jessup, Frank W. *A History of Kent*

Bennett, Stewart. *A History of Lincolnshire*

Greenslade, M. W. and D. G. Stuart. *A History of Staffordshire*.

The library already had histories of Devon, Dorset, Gwynedd, Hampshire, Herefordshire, Hertfordshire, Lancashire, Norfolk, Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Yorkshire, all belonging to The Darwen County History Series. Written by different authors, each history briefly describes the main topographical features of the county and their effect on the history and economy. There is a brief overview of the county in the prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods followed by more detailed accounts from the Norman Conquest to the twentieth century. Agriculture, religion and trades and industries are also considered.



All are well illustrated, with bibliographies and indexes. One of the advantages of being the librarian for BIFHSGO is the opportunity to explore each item as it arrives at the library. Often I find something to add to or enhance my family history. Such was the case with these new additions. May you be so fortunate.

Northern England (the old counties of Cumberland, Durham and Northumberland) has not been well covered in our library. Therefore, I was very pleased to add to our collection, *Tracing your Northern Ancestors: a Guide to the North-East and Cumbria for Family Historians*, by Keith Gregson. The title gives the reader the impression that the book will be about how to research family history in northern England. But it is more than that. Here you will find a history of the industries of the area, such as ship building and agriculture. Religion, government (national and local), military activities, education, dialect and diet and leisure activities are also examined and at the same time Mr. Gregson informs readers where they may find the related records.

Also purchased were two local histories. *Eastbourne: a History*, by John Surtees deals with the period from 1780, when Eastbourne became a popular resort, to the present day. According to Robert Malster in his *A History of Ipswich*, Ipswich was already six centuries old when King John granted a charter to the town in 1200. He gives an overview from those early times to the twentieth century. There are plenty of references to leading citizens, many illustrations, a detailed bibliography and index.

The two-volume set of *The Great Historic Families of Scotland*, by James Taylor was originally published in London by J. S. Virtue in 1889. This edition, published in 2006 by Global Heritage Press, is a facsimile of the

original. James Taylor in his preface to the second volume describes his work as “sketches of the representatives and leading members of the great historical families of Scotland, as may exhibit their personal character, and at the same time throw some light on national manners and customs, as well as on warlike exploits and court intrigues”.

But, before we start searching our forebears in ancient historical families, many of us have to trace our families in Canada. The new publication by Sherry Irvine and David Obee, *Finding your Canadian Ancestors: a Beginner’s Guide*, should offer a good start to finding you way through the diverse records of Canada and its provinces.

BIFHSGO LISTINGS

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.
Smith (Catherine / Katherine)	Montréal QC Canada	1911-1916	5766	Smith (Thomas)	AB Canada	1911-1916	5766

TABLE B (Members referred to in Table A)			
Mbr No.	Member’s Name and Address	Mbr No.	Member’s Name and Address
5766	D L Dawe, BP 196, Albatara Alicante, Spain 03340 dawnebob@skynetlink.com		

Occasionally, due to a lack of space, names published in Anglo-Celtic Roots may be restricted to six per individual. If this should occur, the remaining names of interest will be published in a future edition. If the members have Internet access and they give permission, all of their names of interest are published on the BIFHSGO web site at: www.bifhsgo.ca

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

Membership Report

BY SHARON MOOR

New BIFHSGO Members from 29 April 2008 – 18 October 2008

Mbr. #	Name	Address	Mbr. #	Name	Address
1208	Ken McLeod Marguerite Rogers	Osgoode	1228	Madeline Whitfield	Ottawa
1209	Sharon Myles	Ottawa	1229	Carol Anne McKay	Ottawa
1210	Shirley Mack	Ottawa	1230	Number unused	
1211	Neil & Kathy Thompson	Kanata	1231	Scott Fitzgerald	Carp
1212	Norman & Jean Bourne	Toronto	1232	Ian Mckelvie	Osgoode
1213	Beverley Brookes	Ottawa	1233	Ron Elliott	Nepean
1214	John & Jennifer Fowell	Ottawa	1234	Marie P. Lacoursiere	Gatineau
1215	Marj Hawthorne	Ottawa	1235	Chris Hughes	Ottawa
1216	Marlene Lascelle	Kanata	1236	Denis McDonald	Winnipeg, MB
1217	Margaret Powell	Ottawa	1237	Janise Johnson	Ottawa
1218	Anne Sterling	Ottawa	1238	Anita Lloyd	Ottawa
1219	Leslie Coxall	Ottawa	1239	Beatrice Chapman	Ottawa
1220	Pauline Doggett	Ottawa	1240	Dale Edwards	Kanata
1221	Denis Colbourne	Kanata	1241	Jennifer Haney	Ottawa
1222	Joan Living	Nepean	1242	William Plant	Ottawa
1223	Sabrina Cox	Ottawa	1243	Marian Press	Toronto
1224	Marion Haunton	Ottawa	1244	Margaret South	Ottawa
1225	Valerie Grant	Sechelt, BC	1245	Crystal Martel	Vancouver, BC
1226	Roger & Carrol Drew	Mississauga	1246	Betty Haworth	Manotick
1227	Russell Wilkins & Georgia Roberts	Nepean	1247	John Jenkins	Ottawa

Please extend a warm welcome to our new members.

Everyone should have paid their 2008 membership fees by now and received their new membership card. You need to be a paid-up member to continue receiving these publications.

Don't forget

Charting The Future

An opportunity to discuss future plans and new directions for BIFHSGO.
14 February 2009, 9.00 a.m., Library and Archives Canada

LOCAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

BIFHSGO Library

The Brian O'Regan Memorial Library includes genealogical research materials and guides; political, social and local history texts; selected census indexes; British, Canadian, Australian and American family history society journals – and more.

Location: The City Archives, Bytown Pavilion, 1st floor, 111 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, ON

Tel: (613) 580-2424 ext. 13333

Website: www.bifhsgo.ca/library

Library and Archives Canada

Library and Archives Canada (LAC) collects and preserves Canada's documentary heritage, making it accessible to the public. LAC has a large collection of books on genealogy as well as microfilms of many Canadian newspapers, census records, ship passenger lists, directories and other materials relevant to genealogists. Reference specialists are available to assist with research, to help use the collections and to answer questions.

Location: 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, ON

Tel: (613) 996-5115

Website: www.collectionscanada.gc.ca

Family History Centre (LDS)

The Family History Centre provides access to the extensive genealogical collections and databases of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City using microfilm, microfiche, computers and volunteer advisors.

Location: 1017 Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa, ON

Tel: (613) 224-2231

Website: www.ottawastakefhc.on.ca

Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec

Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (BAnQ) collects, preserves and provides public access to Québec's published, archival and film heritage, including civil and church registers. Archivists specialising in genealogy are available to assist users.

Location: 855, boulevard de la Gappe, Gatineau, QC

Tel: (819) 568-8798

Website: www.banq.qc.ca/portal

Hours

Readers are advised to contact the resource centres directly to confirm hours of operation.

Parking

Parking is available at each research facility. Phone or check the website for parking locations and costs, if applicable.

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

Free parking on the east side of the building only

10 January 2009	<i>The LDS Pioneering Spirit Continues</i> – Shirley-Ann Pyefinch, Director, Family History Centre, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Ottawa outlines LDS plans for new genealogical resources and technological development.
14 February 2009	<i>The Time of Cholera</i> – Alison Hare Alison Hare's ancestor died of cholera in 1854 London, England. The source of the cholera epidemic was traced to a pump on Broad Street by Dr. John Snow, a legendary figure in the history of public health and infectious diseases. Alison Hare's genealogical research on families affected by the epidemic provides a human face on the tragedy. Workshop: <i>Charting The Future</i> – Mary Anne Sharpe, President, BIFHSGO. An important opportunity for members to discuss and influence future directions for BIFHSGO.
14 March 2009	<i>And The Walls Came Tumbling Down</i> – Sharon Moor A description of unusual resources employed to break-down three long-standing barriers in her family history.

Schedule:

9:00 a.m.	Workshops Check our website— www.bifhsgo.ca —for up-to-date information.
9:30 a.m.	Discovery Tables
10:00–11:30 a.m.	Meeting and Presentation
12:00–1:00 p.m.	Writing Group

For up-to-date information and news of other special interest groups (Scottish, Irish, DNA, Master Genealogist Users), check the website www.bifhsgo.ca

Articles for *Anglo-Celtic Roots*

Articles and illustrations for publication are welcome. For advice on preparing manuscripts, please contact: The Editor, acreditor@bifhsgo.ca. The deadline for publication in the next issue is 17 January 2009 and the deadline for the Summer edition is 18 April 2009.