

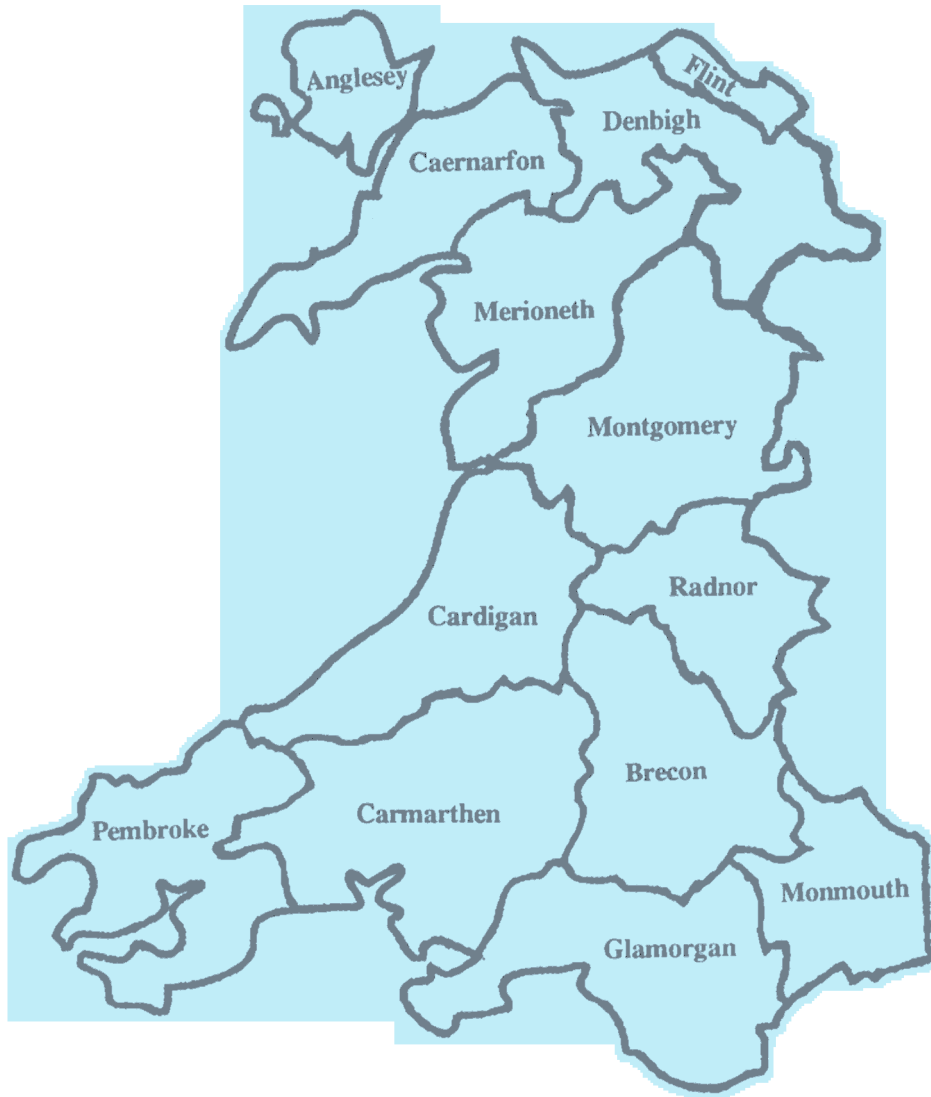


Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 1 Number 2

Spring 1995



WALES - Old County Boundaries

Anglo-Celtic Roots

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Spring 1995

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa

Meetings at: LDS Family History Centre, 1017 Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa

8 Apr 1995	10-12 a.m.	1891 Census of England, Scotland and Wales John Sayers, Family History Centre Volunteer
13 May 1995	10-12 a.m.	1881 Census Surname Index of England, Scotland & Wales David Jeanes, Researcher
10 Jun 1995	10-12 a.m.	The Index to the 1871 Census of Ontario Bernice Severson, Researcher
July-Aug.		NO MEETINGS
8-10 Sep 1995		BIFHSGO Founding Conference

Eight major presentations on English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh family history topics will be featured. Other program topics are Canadian Sources; Maps and Atlases; Computers and Bulletin Board Services; and sessions still being planned.

The Whiteside Memorial Lecture will be presented on Friday evening, September 10, by Dr. Bruce S Elliott, noted author, lecturer and historian (Carleton University). He is part of a team of well-known speakers on the program.

Advance registration by July 15 is \$45 for members. \$60 non-members, rising to \$50 and \$65 after that date. Two box lunches are \$6 each, and the Conference Banquet is \$35 per person. All events take place at the new Ottawa City Hall on Sussex Drive, overlooking the meeting of the Rideau and Ottawa Rivers. It may become necessary to limit or close registration.

For information write: Conference BIFHSGO, PO Box 38026, Ottawa ON K2C 1N0, or call 613-224-9868 (answer device) for a registration package to be mailed to you.

Editorial Page



Brian O'Regan
President & Editor

The President:

Success! Success! Success! It's the only word to describe our new Society. In the best English tradition it bears repeating to add emphasis. And you have helped us to achieve it earlier than expected.

Your Society founders, who also form the Board of Directors, put forth years of leadership experience in genealogical entities, and put in about four months of planning, developing and organizing before our first general meeting last January. We not only expended many hours, but we also advanced many personal dollars because we believed there was a need for our concept of a family history society. And we wanted to ensure the start-up of a full-fledged organization, not an ad hoc one to which we would slowly add parts and pieces as membership grew.

Our meaning of *full-fledged* included a purpose and goals, a descriptive name and logotype; a full board of directors; federal incorporation; a meeting place; a four-month calendar of events; promotional materials (announcements, leaflets, posters); and a quarterly members publication *all* before our first general meeting. Most important, we wanted membership of people willing to share our concept, such as volunteering at the Family History Centre. We wanted early success, meaning solvency and stability represented by an estimated 155 members by mid-year. My colleagues and you have made *success* arrive in our first quarter. Thank you all.

The Editor:

Carol Bennett is back with another excellent article, this time on the Welsh in the Ottawa Valley. In her last article on The Lanark Society Settlers she said the settlers immigration lists had been lost for 30 years. She was pleased to learn that the National Archives of Canada found the records last year and nominal indexing is almost complete. Carol is joined by a friend, and fellow Welsh origin person, Rev Howard Rokeby-Thomas who wrote for us an article on Welsh genealogy.

Norman Crowder, who along with Carol is both a noted author and a BIFHSGO member, contributed a feature article on Loyalists. We also dug back into the 19th century to compile an article from a rare book on Loyalists written by Canniff Haight, UEL.

This is the sesquicentennial year of *The Great Irish Famine* and we help mark it with a brief outline of 1845's famine and effects. A list of known Irish Clan rallies is included in this issue.

Three regular columnists, Alan Rayburn, Wayne Walker, and Jack Moody, are back and joined by Bob Campbell, our membership vice-president. He provides us with some membership news, and a list of members and interests. The list ends with Society memberships in other Societies and we will periodically report upon them. Our first report is about the benefits available to you through our Society membership in the Federation of Genealogical Societies in Salt Lake city. And we introduce Gleanings, a few items gleaned from elsewhere and used to complete various pages - see Contents for the Gleanings. See also the back cover which in this issue lists some upcoming conferences and seminars to help you plan your research vacation.

Very important to our principle of sharing, is that BIFHSGO's *Anglo-Celtic Roots* joins some 500 British periodicals being indexed by PERSI, produced by the Allen County Library in Fort Wayne, IN. The LDS Family History Department sends the index on microfiche to Family History Centres. PERSI is also available in book form in many libraries.

The Hidden Welsh of the Ottawa Valley

by Carol Bennett McCuaig

There was no group migration of Welsh people to the Ottawa Valley, as there was to other parts of Canada. However, as members of the Ottawa Welsh Society will tell you, there is definitely a Welsh presence here.

Most Welsh settlers who have come here during the past 150 years have been individuals, or members of family groups. However, it is a mistake to conclude that these people always migrated directly from Wales to Canada, as did the professional and trades people who arrived in the latter half of the twentieth century as part of the so-called *brain drain*.

Welsh Migrants to Canada

Your ancestor may also have been among the following:

- * United Empire Loyalists with Welsh roots, such as the Merricks of Merrickville;
- * Military settlers who received land grants as a reward for service in the British Army or Navy;
- * People who first settled elsewhere in Canada, examples being:

Colliers who were recruited by mine owners of Nova Scotia and in the West;

The Patagonian Welsh of Bangor, Saskatchewan;

- * People from the USA, where there has been a large Welsh presence over a 300 year period;
- * Pioneers of Welsh descent who came from Ireland or England;
- * Home Children.

Over the years the myth has been perpetuated by people who should know better, that only about 150,000 Welsh people have settled in Canada. This is rather ridiculous, but if we look at some of the ships' lists and

immigration records in the National Archives, we can see the reason for this way of thinking. Some officials seemed to think that the names *England* and *Britain* were interchangeable, a belief which resulted in such recorded statements as *Dafydd Evans, born Penhriwceibr, England*.

Welsh Migrants from England

Added to that, many early Welsh pioneers actually migrated from London or other English cities because they, or their parents, had previously gone there from Wales in search of work. In fact, there were so many Welsh-speaking people in nineteenth century Liverpool that it was jokingly referred to as *the capital of Wales*.

I spent my childhood in South Wales but when I came to Canada I had to join the ship at Liverpool. This did not make me a Liverpudlian!

Welsh Migrant Tendencies

The Welsh in Canada are far outnumbered by the Irish and the Scots, and this is partly due to the fact that Wales did not suffer natural disasters similar to the Irish potato famines.

At times the Welsh did suffer from religious and cultural suppression and economic deprivation but when they left their own country they tended to migrate either to England or to the United States.

Readers whose ancestors came out from Wales in the twentieth century are fortunate because they may be able to draw on family stories for information, or to glean data from obituaries, censuses and tombstones.

Do be prepared to take some of these sources with a grain of salt. Remember that newspaper editors and census takers may not have been familiar with Welsh place names

and if your ancestor didn't speak English, that fact could have added to the confusion.

Place Name Changes

When you start your research on the other side of the Atlantic, be aware that some place names may have changed. Just a few years ago the old county system was done away with and Wales was reorganized into several large divisions, for administrative purposes. You will need to know the old county names, in both English and Welsh. These are:

* Anglesey	<i>Mon</i>
* Brecon	<i>Brycheiniog</i>
* Caernarvon	<i>Caernarfon</i>
* Cardigan	<i>Ceredigion</i>
* Carmarthen	<i>Caerfyrddin</i>
* Denbigh	<i>Dinbych</i>
* Flint	<i>Fflint</i>
* Glamorgan	<i>Morgannwg</i>
* Merioneth	<i>Meirionydd</i>
* Monmouth	<i>Mymwy</i>
* Montgomery	<i>Trefaldwyn</i>
* Pembroke	<i>Penfro</i>
* Radnor	<i>Maesfed</i>

See: The pre-1974 county structure
Map of Wales on the front cover.

Many of the place names that you will find in records are easily recognizable as Welsh. Examples: Llantrisant; Llandaff; Caernarfon. However, many others have become anglicized, such as Llantwit Major *Llanilltud Fawr*, Cowbridge *Y Bont Faen*, and Cardiff *Caerdydd*. The moral here is, if your ancestor came from Llantwit, don't dismiss the different spelling without checking to see if the two places are one and the same.

Surname Variations

How can you tell if you have Welsh ancestry? Some old Welsh surnames are easily recognizable because they are a version of men's first names. A few of these are: Davies, Edwards, Evans, Griffiths,

Harris, Harry, Howell, Hughes, Humphries, James, Jenkins, John, Jones, Lewis, Llewellyn, Mathews, Morgan, Morris, Owen, Phillips, Rees/Rhys, Richards, Roberts, Stevens, Thomas, Vaughan, ~~Watkins~~, Williams, Wynne.

The Welsh word for son is *mab*, which becomes *ap* when used as a prefix. Mutations result in new names, such as Bowen (*ap Owen*), Parry (*ap Harry*), Powell (*ap Howell*), Preece, Price (*ap Rees*, *ap Rice*), Probert (*ap Robert*), and Pugh (*ap Hugh*). Ancestors of mine, named Pritchard, were presumably sons of Richard.

David THOMPSON, well-known to Canadians as an explorer, cartographer and fur trader, was a Welshman, born in eighteenth century London. In books by several Canadian authors he is said to have been a Scot. Hardly likely, as the namesake of a father named Dafydd ap Thomas! (David, son of Thomas.)

Welsh from Ireland

All of the foregoing names are quite familiar in the Ottawa Valley, but in many cases their owners claim that their people came from Ireland, which is quite correct.

It is probable that, long ago, their forebears were sent from Wales and England to colonize Ireland. Such plantations were set up under the rule of Oliver Cromwell and before that, during the reign of the Tudor monarchs, who were Welsh descent.

When the Normans invaded Ireland in the twelfth century Welsh families went with them. Prominent among them were the Fitzgeralds, who were the sons of the Princess Nest, daughter of Rhys ap Tudor, Prince of Dyfed. Because we are speaking of *Old, unhappy, far-off things* it is unlikely that all readers will be able to make the link between their families and those early migrants. Yet, it has been done by several families in the Ottawa Valley.

Harry SEARSON's Irish ancestors came to Grattan Township, near Eganville, in the 1840s. Their place of origin was Killea, County Tipperary. In researching his roots, Mr Searson struck gold on the other side of the Atlantic in the form of family history notes compiled in Ireland long ago by a distant cousin. He learned that an ancestor, John Searson, migrated from Wales to Ireland in 1770.

Many Irish people who came to the Valley at the time of the great potato famine in Ireland already had relatives here. This was true of the Catholic Searsons, whose cousins in Fitzroy Township, Carleton County had arrived a decade earlier (a Protestant branch who spell their name Serson, they had come from Burreisoleigh, Glankeen Parish).

Harry Serson has been able to make contact with cousins in Ireland, as well as with the Sersons of Fitzroy. Sometimes genealogists' dreams do come true.

Welsh Loyalists

If you suspect that your Loyalist ancestors migrated from Wales to the USA, you are probably in luck because a number of books have been compiled which give information about UEL families (try the National Library of Canada if you can't find them elsewhere). Local history books may also provide you with good leads.

An example is the *History of Leeds and Grenville*, which was written by Thad WH

LEAVITT in 1879. A fascimile edition was printed by Mika Publishing Company in 1980. One of the profiles in it concerns the BURRITT family (of Burritt's Rapids) who were *Of Welsh descent, William and Stephen Burritt emigrating from that country about the year 1600.*

Welsh Home Children

If you have a family member who came to Canada in the nineteenth or twentieth centuries as a Home Child, you might contact David LORENTE, 107 Ennisdale Avenue, Renfrew ON K7V 4G3. Dave, whose father came to Canada as a Home Child, has done considerable research on this subject and will gladly send you an information kit.

Pronunciation

I'm always amused when I hear people arguing over the name MERRICK. Should it be pronounced as *Murrick*, or made to rhyme with derrick, they ask. In my part of Wales they say *Mayrick*.

Welsh people named DAVIES are often incensed when North Americans insist on calling them Davees. In Wales they say Davis.

Carol Bennett McCuaig is the author of *In Search of the Red Dragon: the Welsh in Canada*, the first book to have been written about the Welsh in this country as a whole. It is available for \$12 plus \$4 p&h from Juniper Books Ltd RR2 Renfrew ON K7V 3Z5

Welsh References

The two Welsh feature articles, ending above and starting on the next page, both contain good sources of reference for Welsh ancestry researchers. Further references may be looked up in the LDS Family History Library Catalog available on compact disk and microfiche at the Family History Centre. Six Welsh Family History Societies were listed on page 24 of the last issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. A companion volume to *Parish Registers of Wales*, recommended by Rev Rokeby-Thomas in his article, was published in 1994 by the National Library in Wales. Titled *Nonconformist Registers of Wales*, it has the records of 1350 of the known 5500 chapels

Welsh Genealogy

by Rev Howard R Rokeby-Thomas



First, this is not intended to be a general comprehensive article on Welsh genealogy, but merely some advice in particular for Canadians of Welsh descent, who are for the first time tak-

ing up their Welsh origin.

One may say they may be considered most fortunate in that so much genealogical records have been researched, deposited and in various ways been made available in Wales. But a very big consideration to be kept in mind is that Wales unlike England, still lives very much in two lineages, Welsh and English.

National Library of Wales

It is very, very important that a Canadian researching, seeks help from the right sources. In the first instance a person giving ALL the information already known, writes to the National Library of Wales for advice on where and how to proceed. The Welsh National Library has been superb in not only the material it has, but also for its very, very helpful attitude.

Here one may say something about finances. While the National Library in Wales, other Welsh libraries, and area Record offices, have done so much better work in gathering records, and putting them in an order so helpful to research, and have been able to do that by public financing, they are NOT financed to work on an individual's genealogy without charging fees. Which, in my experience, have been very, very reasonable.

I would suggest in a preliminary enquiry to the National Library of Wales for advice, a Money Order of £50 sterling should be sent.

The address is: The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, Dyfed, Cymru SY23 3BU, Wales. You may contact them by telephone at: 01970 623816.

Reference Books

Next in importance, I suggest the serious researcher get and study two books:

Welsh Family History: A Guide to Research, published by The Association of Family History Societies of Wales, 316pp; and,

Parish Registers of Wales, published by the National Library of Wales and the Welsh County Archivists' Group, 217pp

Note: Both books are available from SEL Enterprises, PO Box 92, Thornhill ON L3T 3N1

The Welsh Family History Book is so comprehensive that it would be redundant for me to go into much more detail in this short article, but I would also recommend the purchase of a good Welsh-English, English-Welsh dictionary. For that, I can recommend Y Geiriadur Mawr, The Complete Welsh-English Dictionary, English-Welsh Dictionary, published by Christopher Davies, Abertawe. Of 850 pages, it is very comprehensive.

Individuals born in Wales and living in Canada, and those born in Canada but who have made extensive visits to Wales will understand when I suggest it is important to understand the atmosphere of Wales in Welsh genealogical research.

To that end, I might suggest it would be helpful to become a member of: The Honourable Society of Cymmrodorlon. It is NOT a genealogical society, but it publishes every year a most comprehensive volume of articles, including Welsh history and many

aspects of Welsh affairs. It provides a most interesting insight into the Welsh atmosphere and would be helpful reading for any Welsh genealogical researcher.

The Honourable Society also publishes the *Dictionary of Welsh Biography*. You can contact it by writing: The Honourable Society of Cymmrodorlon, 30 Eastcastle Street, London W1N 7PD ENG. It is described as being for the encouragement of literature, science and art as connected with Wales.

Nonconformity in Wales

Something I find somewhat difficult to touch on, as an Anglican churchman, is religious nonconformity in Wales, which presents quite a significant problem in Welsh genealogical research. It must be kept in mind that for some centuries the Welsh Church was administered by the Anglican Church of England, and while in that time many good appointments were made of Welshmen, there were too many instances of appointments of both clergy and bishops made which were more sympathetic English and not well received.

In that period some Welsh turned to *nonconformity* in Wales as a result. I can find specific instances in my own Welsh ancestry, i.e. in my descent from four grandparents the male side was entirely Welsh and up to my father's generation spoke both Welsh and English, while on my mother's side I have a Scots grandmother and an English grandfather.

Now the Welsh church has an independence on its own. I sense much resurgence in

looking upon it as part of the great individual identity of Wales. I know that this remark will be not to the liking of my Welsh nonconformist friends, so I apologize heartily for any hurt feelings. But in writing history, I believe an individual has to record it as he sees it. Generally my family contributed many parsons to the Welsh church, but we did have what familywise we regarded as nonconformist lapses.

A Last Word: Visit

As a last word to Canadians of Welsh ancestry researching their Welsh origins, if they have not already done so, go to Wales. You will get a deep understanding. Personally, I was fortunate in abundant getting around in my younger years, and from Canada being able to visit Wales so many times. I still remember with gratitude extensive kindness generally, and especially from the National Library of Wales.

The author is a distinguished churchman and genealogist now aged 87. Over the years he has been a member of many societies and has often lectured and written on family history topics. He maintains his lengthy membership in the Ontario Genealogical Society as well as the Society of Genealogists, and The Honourable Society of Cymmrodorlon, both in London, England. He and his wife Anna live at Saint Luke's Place, Apt C-313, 1624 Franklin Blvd (H), Cambridge ON N3C 3P4, telephone 519 651-0511. We thank him for this article and his many contributions to the genealogical and family history community.

* The Editor.

Celts: Europe's Oldest Cultural Heritage

The Northern and Southern Irishman share the same cultural heritage, the Celtic heritage, the oldest living continuum in Europe. older than the Greek, older than the Roman, older than any other nation in Europe. * Robert O'Driscoll, Professor, University of Toronto, in a presentation in Belfast, 19 May 1986. He is a co-author of *The Untold Story: The Irish in Canada*.

Loyalists & the British Connection Background

During the American Revolution the people of the 13 American colonies fell into three categories: those in favour of independence from Britain, known as Patriots or Rebels depending on one's point of view; those who wanted to retain their ties with Britain, generally called Loyalists or Royalists or Tories; and those who would have liked to remain neutral. The population has been estimated at 2.5 million people and, according to **John Adams**, an active participant in the events of the times, and later the second president of the USA, about a third of the population fell in each category.¹ Others have suggested that the proportion of Loyalists was actually about 20 percent. Even that lower proportion would indicate that a sizable 500,000 Americans were from Britain.²



Norman Crowder
Author Lecturer

Loyalists demonstrated their support of the British connection in various ways. Many quietly provided intelligence to British officers or harboured spies. Some spoke out against independence and suffered accordingly at the hands of the rebels.

About 19,000 joined roughly 50 provincial or Loyalist regiments or corps,³ usually recruited by prominent leaders such as Sir **John Johnson** and **Oliver DeLancey**.

During the war most units were under the jurisdiction of the British headquarters in New York City. After the peace treaty of 1783 these units were mainly resettled in the Canadian Maritimes. Several regiments such as the King's Royal Regiment of New York, the King's Rangers, Jessup's Loyal Rangers, Butler's Rangers, and the First Battalion of the Royal Highland Emigrants were part of the Canadian Command under Gen. **Frederic Haldimand**. When the war was over they stayed in Central Canada, at that time the colony of Quebec, which later became Upper and Lower Canada, then Canada West and East, now Ontario and Quebec. There are no precise statistics on the number of Loyalists who left America during and immediately

after the end of the Revolution. It is believed that from 70,000 to 100,000 went into exile and began new lives in Britain, the West Indies, the Canadian Maritimes and Central Canada.⁴ About 35,000 came to Nova Scotia, which was divided in 1783 into Nova Scotia as we know it today and New Brunswick; two groups went on to Quebec under the leadership of **Michael Grass**⁵ and **Peter Van Alstine**.⁶ In later years some Loyalist settlers who were unhappy with the conditions in the Maritimes also relocated to Ontario. Many came overland from New York and Vermont to join refugees who had come to Quebec during the war, bringing the total number of Loyalists there to about 10,000.⁷ For a number of years after the peace treaty of 1783 many more continued to arrive; they are often referred to as "late Loyalists" either because they could not leave earlier or because they were attracted by the offer of free or cheap land grants.

There is a widespread misconception that all the Loyalists were WASPs - white, Anglo-Saxon (English), and Protestant. Nothing opposed to separation could be further from the truth. There were many black and red skins in addition to the white Loyalists and they were of numerous religious faiths - Lutherans, Presbyterians, Jews, Roman Catholics, etc. as well as Anglicans or Episcopalians. There were Loyalists of Dutch, German, French, Irish, Scottish, and English origins. While no specific inform-

ation is available on the numbers of British origin, two separate estimates indicate that probably about half of them came from England, Ireland, Wales and Scotland.

Wallace Brown, based on an examination of the claims for compensation, thinks that about half of the new settlers in Canada were native born Americans and about 90% of the others were from the British Isles.⁸ In the introduction to *Loyalist Lineages of Canada 1783-1983* **Audrey** and **Robert Kirk** have concluded that 28% were from Germany, 23% from Scotland, 18% from England, 12% from Ireland, 8% from Holland, 5% from France, 4% from Wales, and the re-mainder from Switzerland, Denmark and Sweden.⁹ It seems likely then that about 25,000 had origins in the British Isles.

Genealogical Handbooks

There are good reference books available for those interested in tracing Loyalist ancestry. **Patricia Kennedy's** *How to Trace Your Loyalist Ancestors* provides excellent advice. There are helpful sections in **Terry Punch's** *Genealogical Research in Nova Scotia*, **Brenda Merriman's** *Genealogy in Ontario*, and **Angus Baxter's** *In Search of Your Canadian Roots*. Small but packed with useful information is **Janine Roy's** *Tracing Your Ancestors in Canada*.

Lists of Loyalists

There are many records and books which provide lists of Loyalists and discharged British troops. *Tracing Your Ancestors in Canada* by **Janine Roy** details the major records in the National Archives of Canada and elsewhere. There are extensive lists in **Marion Gilroy's** *Loyalists and Land Settlement in Nova Scotia* with notations showing the place of settlement, rank, unit and in some instances the American colony of origin. **Esther Wright's** *The Loyalists of New Brunswick* and **D. G. Bell's** *Early Loyalist Saint John* provide similar information for New Brunswick settlers. **Mary Beacock**

Fryer and William A. Smy's *Rolls of the Provincial (Loyalist) Corps* has good coverage of Quebec and Ontario people who are listed in muster rolls of various regiments that served in Canada. Note that N. B. or N. Britain means North Britain or Scotland in some rolls and that "Old England" does not mean England in the British Isles; it refers to a part of Tryon (now Montgomery) County in New York State. **E. Keith Fitzgerald's** *Loyalists Lists* shows from what colony many came during the war. My *Early Ontario Settlers* lists the settlers mentioned in ration or provisioning lists in Ontario during the 1780s and **Fitzgerald's** *Ontario People: 1796-1803* reflects much the same population about 10 years later.

Finding the Place of Origin

Once a Loyalist has been identified, there is a possibility that the place of origin may be found in some compiled Loyalist genealogies. The foremost books are the three *Loyalist Lineages* volumes produced by the Toronto Branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada in 1984 and 1991. Examples: from the 1984 book, **Joseph Robinson** was born in 1749 in W. Bromich Stafford, England,¹⁰ and **Angus Macdonald** was born in 1759 in Tulloch Lochaber, Scotland;¹¹ from the two 1991 volumes, **James Cowell Turner** was born about 1743 in Yorks, England,¹² and **Garrett Miller** was born in October 1738 in Courtmatrix, Ireland.¹³ If these major compilations do not produce the desired information, there are a number of similar publications produced by other branches of the Association such as *Loyalist Vignettes and Sketches* - **Robert Og Macdonald Leggett** was born on the Isle of Skye in Scotland in 1741,¹⁴ *Loyalist Ancestors: Some Families of the Hamilton Area* - **Donald Daniel MacCrimmon** was born in 1745 at Borreraig, Isle of Skye, Scotland;¹⁵ and *Loyalist Families of the Grand River Branch U.E.L.* - **Walter Anderson** was born about 1753 in Edinburgh, Scotland.¹⁶ Other useful sour-

-ces are **Lorenzo Sabine's** *Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution*, **Sharon Dubeau's** *New Brunswick Loyalists*, and the *Second Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario*. Although the last-named book was produced by the Ontario Archives, it lists the claims of Loyalists from all colonies and in all parts of Canada; it contains a wealth of family information, including in some cases details of the places of origin. There are also books about Loyalists from almost every state and region in the United States and they often supply details of the residence or place of origin. Two examples are *The Loyalists of New Jersey* and *Connecticut Loyalists*. **Robert S. Allen's** *Loyalist Literature* provides excellent coverage of writings about the Loyalists.

Records in the Place of Residence in the United States

If the search in Loyalist-related records is unsuccessful, look in the Family History Locality Catalogue in the American place of residence under such topics as vital records, immigration-emigration, genealogy, etc. Often the place of residence is noted in Loyalist lists mentioned above. For example, **Bell's** *Early Loyalist Saint John* shows that some New York Loyalists came from Staten Island, others from Dutchess County, and others from Westchester County. Most New England towns and many towns in New York and other states have excellent town or county local histories which frequently provide information on the origins of early families. Also look for a marriage or death record; sometimes the clergyman will note the place of birth. Similarly tombstones will at times show the place of origin, especially for Scottish settlers and occasionally for Irish settlers. Consult omnibus indexes such as **Filby's** *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index*, indexes to *The New England Historic and Genealogical Society Register*, indexes to *The New York Biographical and Geneal-*

ogical Society Record, Periodical Source Index, and **James Savage's** *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*. Other useful sources are **Henry Fitz-Gilbert Waters' Genealogical Gleanings in England, and the footnotes in **French's** *Gazetteer of New York* which frequently offer helpful information on the early settlers in New York.**

Discharged British Soldiers

In addition to the roughly 45,000 Loyalists there were about 5,000 discharged British and German soldiers who decided to remain in Canada. Although technically not Loyalists, they settled among and intermarried with Loyalists and received much the same benefits from the British Government. An important exception was the decision in Ontario to grant free land to the children of Loyalists only. British veterans are included in many of the documents cited in Lists of Loyalists, usually with an indication of their regiment such as **Donald Mallock** in the 57th Regiment of Foot.¹⁷ Any who were discharged with an army pension should appear in War Office 120 volumes 35, 69 and 70; an index to these volumes is in my *British Army Pensioners Abroad*. For soldiers discharged without a pension, consult **John Kitzmiller's** *In Search of the "Forlorn Hope"* for advice on tracing British servicemen - for example it shows that the 57th Regiment of Foot during the American Revolution was the West Middlesex Regiment and was largely recruited from Middlesex County in England.¹⁸

In Conclusion

In Canada and the United States there may be several million descendants of Loyalists of British origin. Locating the Loyalist ancestor is a challenge but there are many resources to assist the diligent searcher. Tracing the Loyalists further back to their origins in Britain is a much more difficult task and it is therefore all the most rewarding when the research is successful. Persevere!

NOTES

1. Brown, *Victorious in Defeat*, p. 11.
2. Brown, *Victorious in Defeat*, p. 11.
3. Brown, *Victorious in Defeat*, p. 68.
4. Brown, *Victorious in Defeat*, p. 32.
5. Turner, *Voyage of a Different Kind*, p. 35.
6. Turner, *Voyage of a Different Kind*, p. 15.
7. Brown, *Victorious in Defeat*, p. 163.
8. Brown, *The Good Americans*, p. 239.
9. *Loyalist Lineages of Canada 1783-1983*, p. xvii.
10. *Loyalist Lineages of Canada 1783-1983*, p. 549.
11. *Loyalist Lineages of Canada 1783-1983*, p. 396.
12. Macnab, Dorrine Robertson, ed. *Loyalist Lineages of Canada*, p. 1147.
13. Macnab, Dorrine Robertson, ed. *Loyalist Lineages of Canada*, p. 758.
14. *Loyalist Vignettes and Sketches*, p. 64.
15. *Loyalist Ancestors*, p. 159.
16. *Loyalist Families*, p. 68.
17. Wright, *The Loyalists of New Brunswick*, p. 320.
18. Kitzmiller, *In Search of the "Forlorn Hope"*, p. 461.

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Early Ontario Settlers: A Source Book \$25US;

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Coming of the Loyalists

by Canniff Haight UEL

When the treaty of peace was ratified many of the less prominent Loyalists with their sympathizers imagined that the victors would be content to bury the hatchet. They soon discovered that their foes were more relentless than ever. There was nothing for it but to flee their homes.

Flight from Danger

Those who had taken a more conspicuous part, had already sought protection within the British lines. Turning their backs upon the homes that had sheltered them, they hastened to the larger towns on the coast in the hands of the British, from Savannah to New York, to take ship. They were often horrified by seeing their friends seized, maltreated and in some cases hanged by the dozen.

Thousands had escaped from the New England states to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Other thousands had fled from the South to England and the West Indies, and thousands more from New York and the adjoining states had sought the protection of Sir Guy CARLETON, the British General in command in New York.

Carleton wishing to avoid overcrowding, which would add to the difficulties, turned to Captain Michael GRASS, a refugee who, in the French War, was for two years a capt-ive at Fort Frontenac (Kingston). He asked Grass to conduct a colony to Canada.

Refugees to Upper Canada

Grass at once procured and furnished five vessels to convey the refugees to Upper Canada. They sailed north and up the St. Lawrence river to Sorel, Quebec, where they arrived October 17, 1783, and disembarked.

Winter was rapidly approaching and there was no shelter. The gravity of their

ituation drove them to immediate action.

Shanties and Shivers

Every hand that could wield an axe or handle a saw was put in requisition and soon there arose on the banks of the river a village of rude and unsightly huts and shanties.

The three or four thousand Loyalists in the colony, composed of aged men and women, couples with children, mothers with infants, young men and women, boys and girls, were to pass a long dreary winter with their larder mostly limited to hard tack.

A long dreary winter... larder mostly limited to hard tack ... whirling snow covered the huts

There was not one who had not possessed a comfortable home. Every crevice of the hastily improvised *kennels* was carefully filled with moss and clay to keep out the biting North wind. The whirling snow, driven into billowy drifts, covered the huts and shut out the wind and frost and made them warmer. The difficulty was that of having to dig a way out.

Spring Breaks

All things come to an end. They watched the coming spring, the gradual wasting of the snow, the disappearing of the ice, and the swelling buds on the trees. At last the day of emancipation came. About mid-May they set out on their voyage West in batteaux.

They made slow but steady progress on their very laborious journey, the river presenting but few obstacles until they reached Montreal. After that they had to encounter the fierce rapids which occur on the way as far as Prescott. In July they arrived at Catarqui, 10 months since their departure from New York.

Townships Surveyed

The land was known then as township number one, afterwards Kingston. It was being surveyed by the Surveyor General, Major **HOLLAND**. He had laid out the town and fort, and was surveying a range of six townships, on the Bay of Quinte west of Kingston. Each township was to be six miles square, the lots to contain each 200 acres and to be 25 in number each range.

The hut of the Surveyor General was still standing when the batteaux of Major **VAN ALSTINE's** band arrived. Because of the delay in completing the survey, the refugees had to wait in Kingston. A large number of them had been there for some time and all were growing impatient as the season was passing and it was of grave importance to get located.

Land Allocated

The allotment of townships began in July 1784 with the Governor, who was visiting Kingston, assisting. He said: *Captain Grass, as you were the first person to mention this fine country and have been here formerly as a prisoner war, you must have first choice: the townships are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, which do you chose?* He chose number 1. The remainder were: Sir John **JOHNSON** 2; Colonel **ROGERS** 3; Major **Van Alstine** 4; and, Colonel **McDONELL** 5.

The several companies proceeded with their leaders to the townships that had been assigned to them. The lots were written on slips of paper, put into a hat and drawn out by the settlers, this deemed the fairest way

The original settlers along the Bay of Quinte and the St. Lawrence were largely composed of soldiers of disbanded regiments; nearly all of the 84th were placed in the second and third townships. Settlers of the fourth were mostly men who had not been in the regular service and among them a

number of Quakers. The fifth was handed over to the Hessians.

Great trees covered the land. There was not a place where they could plant anything. The Loyalists were not properly equipped to undertake the heavy task of clearing away the forest. They had been literally dumped on the land, inexperienced and practically unprepared for the work at hand.

There was not so much as a hut where they could crawl for shelter and rest. They were exposed to the weather and to the bites of the mosquito and black fly, without means of subsistence and living on coarse rations furnished by the government. There was but one way out of it - to do as they had done with former difficulties.

Log Cabin Shelters Built

The first thing that presented itself to the settler's mind was to provide a place in which he could put himself and family. Logs had to be cut, notched and rolled up on one another for walls, and the roof built with the bark of trees.

Soon, all along the bay, there was the curling smoke ascending from the cabins, the ring of the settler's axe in the woods, and the crash of falling timber. Three years of hard work at least had to be put in before sufficient land could be reclaimed on which they could subsist. The government had foreseen this situation, and for three years furnished the Loyalists with rations, clothing and implements.

The difficulties were great, particularly in the *hungry year* of 1787-8 when many were on the eve of starvation. The deprivations and sufferings were severe, but the tide turned, and comforts eventually came.

Condensed by the Editor from a 20-page paper privately printed in 1,000 copies by the author in Toronto in 1899.

The Great Irish Famine

by Brian O'Regan

The *demon from hell* fell upon Ireland in August 1845 to begin the famine years. It permeated and blackened the fields that grew potatoes - the staple food supply of peasants. The plants putrefied. A previously unknown fungus, it brought with it hunger and fever. Death came to more than one million Irish people, about 12.5 percent of the population. Another two million people fled their beloved ancestral roots. Most had been evicted from their cottages. Deprivation and cruelty endured by them was far more than any human being should suffer. Before the famine years ended in 1851, over one million emigrated to North America.

Refuge in Canada

Refuge in Canada was found between 1845 and 1849, by 230,094 Irish migrants. They came in disease-laden ships that on arrival lined up for inspection near quarantine stations, particularly at Grosse Ile, about 50 miles downstream from Quebec City. The facilities there were quickly overburdened by end-May 1846, with 856 cases of fever and dysentery crowding a hospital built for 200 patients. Makeshift sheds and shanties were hurriedly erected as offshore, awaiting inspection, were 36 ships with 13,000 passengers

The delay in landing only added to the lengthy horror voyages experienced crossing the Atlantic. The frightful conditions were vividly recalled by Stephen deVere, a Limerick land-owner who had taken steerage passage to see how poor immigrants were treated. He described the scene in his journal:

Huddled together without light, without air, wallowing in filth and breathing a fetid atmosphere; sick in body, dispirited in heart, the fevered patients lying between the sound; in sleeping places so narrow as almost to deny them the power of indulging.

by a change of position, the natural restlessness of the disease; by their agonised ravings disturbing those around, and pre-disposing them, through the effects of the imagination, to imbibe the contagion, living without food or medicine, except as administered by the hand of casual charity, dying without the voice of spiritual consolation, and buried in the deep without the rites of the church.

The death toll for immigrants to Canada in 1847 was 17,645 people, not counting the many migrants in the dozens of ships lost at sea in that decade. A Celtic Cross was erected in 1909, on the highest point of Grosse Ile, in memory the Irish immigrants who *stricken with fever ended here their sorrowful pilgrimage*. A monument near a mass grave in a wooded hollow reads: *In this secluded spot lie the mortal remains of 5,424 persons who flying from Pestilence and Famine in Ireland in 1847 found in America but a Grave.*

Middle Island near Chatham and Partridge Island near Saint John are other sanctuaries of Irish famine burials. They had fled to America not knowing the Irish potato blight had been carried by Atlantic winds from America.

It is fitting, in this sesquicentennial year of the disastrous Great Famine, that all Canadians honour the memory of migrant ancestors who suffered to reach our shores and to settle our land. They came *to find a better way of life* for themselves *and* their descendants. Particular tribute is due to the Famine Years migrants who died in their quest. Plan to visit the quarantine stations in the Maritimes and Quebec, take part in ceremonies wherever held, and plan your own way of honouring forebears by finding and visiting the family homestead and paying tribute at ancestral gravesites.

Devon Place Names in Canada

British Isles Place Names in Canada



Alan Rayburn

In 1917, the town of Devon, on the north side of the St. John River at Fredericton was named for the governor general. The town was merged with the city of Fredericton in 1945, and the name was dropped from official use. I lived for a year (1967-68) on the *Devon* side of the city, and persuaded the authorities to restore the name.

The town of Devon in Alberta is some 30 km southwest of Edmonton. The model town was named in 1947 by an official with Imperial Esso in honour of the discovery of oil in the Devonian system of rocks dating from 340 to 405 million years ago.

One of the oldest names of European origin is the town of Torbay, north of St. John's which occurs on a map as early as 1612. It was likely named for the Devonshire town, 30 km south of Exeter.

The Nova Scotia city of Dartmouth was named for the Devonshire port in 1750 when 353 settlers arrived in Halifax Harbour from there. Plymouth, the principal city of Devonshire, is represented by only three small places in the Maritime Provinces, one on the Tusket River in Yarmouth County, another in Pictou County, south of New Glasgow, and a third in New Brunswick's Carleton County, near Woodstock.

At an area of over 2,600 square miles (6,760 sq. km.) Devonshire is the second largest administrative county (after Cumbria) in England. With busy ports on the English Channel from Portsmouth to Exmouth, it should not be surprising to find many English migrants from that county settled in Canada's eastern provinces, and brought many of their names with them. Devon names are well represented in Ontario and the Maritimes.

The 9th Duke of Devonshire, Victor Christian William CAVENDISH, was the governor general of Canada, 1916-21. Although born in London in 1868, he died at Chatsworth House in Devonshire in 1938. A small community between Fort Coulonge and Waltham, Quebec is named for him. Devonshire Lake and Creek north of Lake Abitibi, at the site of a former railway siding called Devonshire, recall the governor general. As well, a township in Kenora District bears his title.

The administrative centre of Devonshire is the city of Exeter. This is the name of a town in Ontario's Huron County, with a population of 4,400. Many of the first settlers in the mid-1800s were from Devonshire. Eight km southwest of Exeter is the hamlet of Crediton (pop. 380), which recalls the village of Crediton, 10 km northwest of Devonshire's Exeter. Forty miles north of Gatineau, Quebec, is the pleasant little village of Poltimore. It was likely named for the northside suburb of Exeter.

In 1786, Governor General Sir Frederick HALDIMAND named Yonge Township in Leeds County for Sir George YONGE, the MP for Honiton in Devonshire. In 1840, what was known as the Gore of Yonge was renamed Escott Township, for Yonge's home near Honiton. The municipalities in Leeds are Front of Yonge, Front of Escott, and Rear of Yonge and Escott (which surrounds Athens).

Lieutenant Governor John Graves SIMCOE was a friend of Yonge, and in 1793 named Yonge Street, from York (Toronto) to Barrie, after him. Simcoe was raised in Exeter, and married Elizabeth GWILLIM, the ward of his godfather. With her inheritance, she built Wolford Lodge

near Honiton, some 25 km northeast of Exeter. Wolford Township in Leeds County was named in 1797 for the lodge.

The town of Tiverton, 20 km north of Exeter, is reflected in the Ontario village of Tiverton, 12 km north of Kincardine in Bruce County. In 1860 pioneer settler Norman McINNES wanted to call the place St. Andrews, but because of duplication, the Devonshire name was substituted.

The townships of Kitley and Bastard are side by side in Leeds County, south of Smiths Falls. They were named in 1798 when John Pollexfen BASTARD was a British MP who resided at Kitley near Plymouth. Mr. Bastard voted against the Canada Bill in 1791.

Plympton Township, in Lambton County east of Sarnia, was named in 1834 for the town of Plympton, a suburb of Plymouth, where Lieutenant Governor Sir John COLBORNE, who named Lambton's townships, had a residence. Puslinch Town-

ship, on the east side of Guelph recalls the home of Colborne's wife, Elizabeth YONGE, who was raised at Puslinch in Devonshire.

The village of Yelverton, 12 km north of Plymouth in Devonshire, is reflected in a small community, 35 km southwest of Peterborough, Ontario. When arguments arose on the boundary of Perth and Oxford counties over the choice between Inkerman or Freiburg, the Post Office Department imposed the name Tavistock, taken from a town 20 km north of Plymouth. Since 1975, it has been part of the municipal township of East Zorra-Tavistock.

Bideford, in western Prince Edward Island was named in 1818 by William ELLIS and Thomas CHANTER, natives of Bideford, on the River Torridge, near the Bristol Channel. Northam, only three km from PEI's Bideford, was named by William GORRELL and John LOCK, natives of Northam, also three km from Bideford, Devonshire.

IRISH CLAN RALLIES 1995

<u>CLAN NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CONTACT</u>	<u>TEL NUMBER</u>
Mc ANALLEN	Benburb TYR	4-6 Aug	Brendan McAnallen	(08-861) 548387
BRENNAN	tbc	tbc	Mrs Maire Downey	(056) 41388
BUTLER	Kilkenny	May tbc	Ms ML Conygham	(056) 21545
CASSIDY	Ballycassidy	5-7 Aug	Ms Kathleen Cassidy	(065) 28765
ROWLEY	FER Cork	9-10 Sep	Charles Crowley	(023) 45236
ARTAIGH	Donegal	20 Jy-5 Ag	Patk Dochartaigh	(077) 60488
Mc DONAGH	Ballymote MAY	15 Aug	Bernard mcDonagh	(071) 60410
O FARRELL	-----	13 Aug	Ms Nuala O'Kane	(043) 45865
FITZGERALD	tbc	tbc	Mrs J H-Williams	(01) 6289539
GERAGHTY	-----	July	Nick Geraghty	(044) 01162871
HORKAN	Ballincarra	7-10 Sep	Ms Roisin Horkan	(094) 21883
HURLEY	Ballincarrig CRK	May tbc	Martin Hurley	(021) 631062
KAVANAGH	Wexford	25-27 Aug	Michael Kavanagh	(054) 77663
KEATING	Cahir TIP	24 Sep	Ms N Keating-Geary	(052) 22776
O KELLY	Roscommon	26-28 May	Ms Chris Allen	(0903) 26342
O LALOR	Portlaoise LAO	8-10 Oct	Mrs Mary Lalor	0502) 46541
O LOUGHLEN	Ballyvaughan	29 Se-1 Oc	Michael Greene	(065) 42323
O MALLEY	CLA Westport	23-25 Jun	Peter O'M McGee	(098) 41247
O NEIL MOR	MAY Benburb	17-25 Jun	Mrs Kathleen Neil	(08) 0232 455325
POWER	Priory Waterford	9-11 Jun	Michael Power	(051) 82677
SHANE	Wicklow	17-23 Sep	Donald R Shane	(088) 538411
SWEENEY	Donegal	Sep tbc	Loughlin Sweeney	(01) 3854496
TIERNEY	Kerry	28-30 Jul	Ms Margaret Tierney	(045) 60623
O TOOLE	Blessington WIC	Sep tbc	Michael O'Toole	(095) 42323
TYNAN	Wicklow	2-3 Sep	Peter O'Mahoney	(01) 2822059
WHITTY	Wexford Town	13-15 May	Mrs Maura Whitty	(053) 45119

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Wayne Walker
FHC Director

The services and resources of the world's largest collection of genealogical information are locally available through the Latter-day Saints Ottawa Ontario Family History Centre. We encourage you to use our facilities at 1017 Prince of Wales Drive, but phone in advance at 224-2231 to schedule a microform reader or computer time. OC Transpo bus riders can take Route #3 Carleton-Hurdman or Route #13 Downtown-Carleton right to our front door. Parking is available for cars.

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The following microforms are currently on long-term loan at the FHC. The listing records, by country and county, the subject, return date and the name of the researcher who ordered the microform.

There are many more records received on a weekly basis on short three-week loans. They can be seen in the film register at the FHC.

Abbreviations: BT = Bishop's Transcripts; CR = Church Register; OPR = Old Parochial Registers; PR = Parish Register. Counties are in alphabetical order without the *shire* suffix.

Count(r)y	Subject	Film Numbers	Return	Researcher
England				
Bedford	Eaton Bray Births OPR	0583983	Jul 95	MCDONALD
Bedford	Eaton Bray OPR	0826462	Jul 95	MCDONALD
Cornwall	CR Index	0933430	18 May 95	PEARCE
Cornwall	CR Index	0883865	18 May 95	PEARCE
Cornwall	Gorran 1841	0241267	18 May 95	PEARCE
Cornwall	Gorran CR	0916938	Jun 95	PEARCE
Cornwall		0916971	Jun 95	PEARCE
Cumberland	Nichol Forest BT	0090650	23 Mar 95	HALIBURTON
Cumberland	Stanwix BT	0090663	23 Mar 95	HALIBURTON
Cumberland	Stapleton BT	0090665	23 Mar 95	HALIBURTON
Devon	Bradworthy - PR	0924828	Jul 95	ELLIOTT
Devon	Census 1861	0542817	28 Apr 95	BOLES
Devon	Census 1851	0241326	25 May 95	BOLES
Devon	Census 1841	0221034	25 May 95	BOLES
Devon	High Hampton PR	0917143	Jun 95	BOLES
Devon	Huish PR	0917150	Jul 95	BOLES
Devon	Modbury PR	0916861	Aug 95	PEARCE
Durham	Church of Eston	0573990	Aug 95	ALEXANDER
Durham	Stockton 1851	0087061	Jul 95	ALEXANDER
Gloucester	Hope 1851	0087359	Aug 95	WHITEMAN
Gloucester	Quedgeley PR, CR	0857050	25 May 95	TAYLOR
Gloucester		0417149	25 May 95	TAYLOR
Gloucester	PR	0856962 to 66	Jun 95	WILKES
Hants	Winchester - 1881	1341301	14 Apr 95	PERRY
Hartford	PR	0569710	Jul 95	BLAIR
Hereford	Ross BMB	0812223 & 24	Jun 95	WHITEMAN
Kent	Chisclhurst Baptisms	1469334	Aug 95	NASH

Kent	Eltham Directories	1751660	Aug 95	NASH
Kent	Eltham 1881	1341169	Aug 95	NASH
Kent	Pembury 1881	1341220	Aug 95	NASH
Leicester	Castle Donington PR	0590862	Aug 95	HALL
Lincoln	Admin. A-M	0200092	Aug 95	CROFT
Lincoln	Great Hale PR	0504232	Aug 95	BAYS
Lincoln	Wills 1795-1797	0200064	Aug 95	CROFT
London	1871 St. Geo. Han. Sq	0838764	Jun 95	BAYS
Middlesex	London St. Lukes PR	0585456	Aug 95	LAW
Middlesex		0585441	Aug 95	LAW
Norfolk	Lynn CR	1471537	25 Mar 94	GRUMMETT
Norfolk	West Walton 1861	0542743	Aug 95	COX
Norfolk	West Walton 1871	0829927	Aug 95	COX
North'land	Glanton Baptisms	1066769	Aug 95	WILSON
Norwich	Calendars to Wills	0094842 & 43	Jul 95	GOODERHAM
Nottingham	St. Mary's PR	0503800	21 Apr 95	MURRAY
Oxford	Eye & Dunden PR	1040678 & 79	Aug 95	MATTHEWS
Oxford	Wolvercote PR	0416158	Aug 95	COX
Somerset	Odcombe PR	1526684	Jun 95	HALL
Somerset		1526381	Jun 95	HALL
Stafford	Wolverhampton CR	0426532	Jul 95	MERCER
Stafford		0497364	Jul 95	MERCER
Suffolk	Bradfield -PR	0950445	Jun 95	DAVIS
Suffolk	Bradfield - PR	0993225	Jun 95	DAVIS
Suffolk	Bradfield - PR	0993231	Jun 95	DAVIS
Suffolk	Genealogies	0453039	Jun 95	DAVIS
Suffolk	Ickworth - PR	0991943	Jun 95	DAVIS
Suffolk	Rushbrooke - PR	0952208	Jun 95	DAVIS
Suffolk	Walsham Marriages	1238703	23 Mar 95	MCNEIL
Suffolk	Yoxford PR	0992009	Jun 95	GOODERHAM
Sussex	Brighton CR	1067106	Aug 95	LAW
Sussex	Upper Beeding PR	1364151	Aug 95	VICKERS
York	Handsworth 1851/61/41	0087600	Jul 95	HOLLIS
York		0543142	Jul 95	HOLLIS
York		0464278	Jul 95	HOLLIS
York	Halifax Square Chapel	0816623	05 May 95	CLARK
York	Ikley Ovenden 1841	0464269	Jul 95	ATKINSON
York		0464262	Jul 95	ATKINSON
York	Keighley 1881, 1871	0503801	28 Apr 95	HANLEY
York		1342038 & 39	28 Apr 95	HANLEY
York		0846980 to 82	28 Apr 95	HANLEY
York	Kingston upon Hull 1881	1342151 to 55	14 Apr 95	SMITH
York	Sheffield PR,	0919419	Jul 95	HOLLIS
York	Slingsby BT	0990912	Jul 95	WILSON
Wilts	Landford BT, PR	1279408	25 May 95	ATKINSON
Wilts		1526665	25 May 95	ATKINSON
Wilts	Sarum Dean & Chptr Wills	0189799 & 800	25 May 95	MARSH
<u>Ireland</u>				
National	Irish Constabulary	0856057	indefinite	FHC
		0856066	indefinite	FHC
Belfast	Public Records	1565973	Aug 95	HANTON
Kerry	Killorglin 1901	0838569	Jul 95	JONES
Wicklow	Arklow - CMB	0896641	Jul 95	MCBURNERY
Wexford	Births	0101088	Aug 95	HANTON

Scotland

National	Testament Records	0231198 & 99	Aug 95	BOOTH
		0844771	Aug 95	BOOTH
Aberdeen	Auchterless OPR	0991255	Aug 95	GRANT
Aberdeen	Census 1851	1042115	Aug 95	GRANT
Aberdeen	Census 1861	0103780	Aug 95	GRANT
Aberdeen	Census 1871	0103930	Aug 95	GRANT
Aberdeen	Census 1881	0203455	Aug 95	GRANT
Aberdeen	Census 1891	0208676	Aug 95	GRANT
Aberdeen	Ellon OPR	0993180 & 81	Aug 95	GRANT
Aberdeen	Forgue OPR	0993183	Aug 95	GRANT
Argyle	Killarow 1851, 1841	1042354 & 55	Aug 95	TAYLOR
Argyle	Kilmarrow	1042719	Aug 95	TAYLOR
Argyle	Kilninich & Kilbride 1841	1042720	14 Apr 95	LYNN
Argyle	Tyree Census 1841	1042721	Jul 95	BUSHELL
Argyle	Tyree PR	1041081	Jul 95	BUSHELL
Argyle	Tyree Census 1851	1042356	Jul 95	BUSHELL
Argyll	Ardchattar PR	0102360	Jun 95	BUSHELL
Argyll	Kildalton PR	1041079 c/	14 Apr 94	O'CONNOR
Argyll	Land & Property	1368220	28 Apr 95	MACNAIR
Argyll	Sasines	1426081	Aug 95	BOOTH
Argyll	Sasines Abstracts	1426081	indefinite	MCGILVRAY
Argyll	Glassary CR	1041007	28 Apr 95	MACNAIR
Cumbernauld	Barony Glasgow PR	0102139	Jul 95	HOPE
Cumbernauld	Barony of Glasogw PR	1041478	Jul 95	HOPE
Fife	Census - 1841	0101845	01 Apr 95	RELYEA
Fife	Kirkcaldy 1891	0208760	Aug 95	RELYEA
Fife	St. Andrews Baptisms 1627-67	1040172	05 May 95	WHITEMAN
Fife	St. Andrews Session Books	1040176	05 May 95	WHITEMAN
Fife	St. Andrews Sessions Books	1040175	05 May 95	WHITEMAN
Fife	Dysart CR	1040108 & 09	14 Apr 95	PEREIRA
Fife	Kilninich Kilbride 1891	0208761	Aug 95	RELYEA
Lanark	Card Busnethan - 1871	0104013	Jun 95	McAULEY
Lanark	East Kilbride OPR	1066590	Aug 95	RITCHIE
Lanark	Hamilton - 1871	0104038	Jun 95	McAUKLEY
Midlothian	Census 1861	0104052 & 53	25 May 95	LATULIPPE
Midlothian	Census 1851	0103729	Aug 95	LATULIPPE
Midlothian	Census 1851	1042522 & 23	Aug 95	LATULIPPE
Perth	Killen CR	1040118	Aug 95	BUDZINSKI
R & C	Barvas 1861	0103908	28 Apr 95	MACLEOD
R & C	Census 1881	0203414	Jun 95	MACLEOD
R & C	Barvas 1851	0103760	28 Apr 95	MACLEOD
R&C	1841	0101925	Aug 95	MACLEOD
R&C	Census 1871	0104094	Jun 95	MACLEOD
R&C	Census 1891	0208630	Jun 95	MACLEOD
Renfrew	Greecock OPR	1041061	23 Mar 95	BROADFOOT
Renfrew	Mearns, OPR	1041279	Aug 95	RITCHIE
Roxburgh	Jedburgh PR	1058754	Aug 95	JONES

Wales

Carms.	Llanfynydd 1861	0543238	Jul 95	JONES
Pembroke	Tenby St. Mary's	0105212	14 Apr 95	THOMAS

Proper Addressing of Mail

Education & Queries



Jack Moody

Writing letters to acquire research data is a preoccupation for most ancestry hunters. Now the Canada Post has introduced *Canadian Addressing Standards* that we should become familiar with and use in our correspondence. The following extract is from the *Introduction* in the standards publication.

To process and deliver mail in the most efficient manner, Canada Post Corporation (CPC) developed a mail addressing standard. All mailers are encouraged to use standard addressing on all mail items. Standardised mail addressing ensures that the mail is *delivered on time, the first time*.

Each mailing address is made up of a number of components consisting of a number of elements. Should you choose to use non-standardised addressing, your mail will be processed, but not as effectively as if you had followed the standard. The application of the standard is only mandatory to the components of the address. For example, for mail to be delivered within Canada, the following components must appear on the mail item in the following sequence:

Address information
Delivery address information
Municipality Province Post Code

The publication provides many rules and helpful hints. For example:

- ⇒ Upper case letters are preferred on all lines of the block;
- ⇒ Format all lines with a flush left margin;
- ⇒ An address element *symbol* must be

used rather than the full name, i.e., ST, AVE, DR, RD, CRES, N, E, S, W, PO BOX, RR, NB, NS, PE, NB, PQ or QC, ON, MB, SK, AB, BC, NT, and Y;

- ⇒ The number sign (#) or any other punctuation such as commas must not be used between address components or elements;
- ⇒ Non-address information such as *Attention* or *Information* or the name and position of a person must always appear at the top of the address block;
- ⇒ Address components and elements on the same line must be separated by a single space except that the Postal Code must be separated from the province by two spaces;
- ⇒ Foreign addresses should follow the same rules and format except that the country name must be on the bottom line of the address by itself; and,
- ⇒ Return addresses should conform to the same rules.

The following examples may help your understanding:

BIFHSGO
PO BOX 38026
OTTAWA ON K2C 1N0

B O'REGAN
PRESIDENT
BIFHSGO
PO BOX 38026
OTTAWA ON K2C 1N0

NEWBERRY LIBRARY
60 W WALTER ST
CHICAGO IL 60810
USA

For further information ask your Post Office for a copy of the Addressing Standard publication.

MEMBERS & INTERESTS

Early success as a Society indicates we planned it right and we met a need. We began with nine founding members and got 23 more before our first meeting in January. Despite freezing weather and an overcast morning 140 people turned out and 71 of them signed up. Our February meeting attracted 115 people and 22 new members. In March 155 people sat in on the meeting and 21 more enrolled. We have also had members who enrolled by mail, bringing our total membership now to 152. These numbers far exceeded our expectations.



Robert Campbell
Membership

We are on solid ground. We wanted members who wanted to be involved, to share and to volunteer. We got them. A major goal was to extend the hours of the LDS Family History Centre and accommodate more researchers. That goal will be met. About one-third of our members signed up to work at the FHC. Director Wayne Walker is now getting church members to take instructions in giving assistance at the Library. Our members will also be trained. Look for new hours in the Summer issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Thank you, volunteers.

Some members (see below) did not complete the membership application, particularly with regard to the name of an immigrant ancestor, and place and year being researched. They missed a chance to let others know their interests. It may be to your advantage to get the information to me for potential use at the September conference or publication at a later date. The list does not include new members enrolled in March and subsequently.

Surname	First Name	Ancestor's Surname	Place of Origin	Year	Mbr
ADAM	Basil & June	TUSTIN DONNELLY			59
ALLEN	Dolores M	CARRICK CHISHOLM	Perthshire SCT	1882	19
ANDERSON	George				56
ANDERSON	John				55
ARMSTRONG	William				96
ASTLEY	Ruth(Elizabeth)	McCOLL McKENZIE	Oban SCT		128
BAGLEY	Gary	GIBSON	Portadown ARM	1835	2
BALLANTYNE	Paul Robert	SCROGGIE CAMPBELL	Down IRL	1829	37
BARTNES	Dorothy	SHORTT	Fermanagh IRL		66
BAYS	Diane				72
BENNETT-McCAUIG	Carol				28
BLAIR	Joyce Stacey				45
BONES	Charles H	ATKINS BRIGDEN	Barking Essex ENG	1801	33
BRADLEY	Lester				41
BROADFOOT	Jean	NEAL BARRETT	Wicklow IRL	1809	109
BRYANT	Joe	BRYANT BALL	Plumstead ENG	1912	96
BUSHELL	George & Joanne				122
CAMPBELL	Robert A	CONNERY POTTER	Down IRL	1823	5
CHAPMAN	Frederick John	IRVING	Middlesex ENG		26
CLARK	Joseph	REDMAN	Hants ENG		115
COLBOURNE	E Dennis		Dorset ENG		39
COLLINS	Ken				3
CONIBEAR	Laura				70
CONIBEAR	Roy				13
CORKUM	Lynne	GILCHRIST SKILLEN	Plymouth ENG		121
COUSINS/LaROCQUE	Norah				12
COX	Laurie	MITCHELL HEMPSALL	Leek STS ENG		123
CROWDER	Norman	DICKIE SCOTT	Aberdeen SCT		27
CUNNINGHAM	Jack	HEARTY	Forkhill ARM IRL		76
DAVIS	Ralph & Marilyn	AUSTIN BATTLE	SFK ENG	1872	46
DIXON	Mary Ellen	STEVENS	London ENG	1896	94
DONAVON	Lois				119

DORE	William G	DORE, Richard	Ramsden ENG	1874	78
DUNN	John & Joan				126
ELLIOTT	Bruce				11
EMPRINGHAM	Dorothy	BALLAGH CARSON	Ballybay MOG IRL		74
FLEMING	Annie				106
FORBES	Harry & Evelyn	FORBES POWELL	IRL & WLS	1783	97
FRANCIS	Lionel	FRANCIS	London ENG	1923	79
GALBRAITH	Robert				95
GAMBLE	Carol & Hugh				23
GARDNER	Ron & Christina	GIBSON YOUNG	ENG	1900	36
GARLAND	Sandra	BLAIR BEATTY	Sligo IRL	1845	108
GARSON	Ronald & Helen	GARSON SUTHERLAND	Aberdeen SCT	1950	118
GOODDY	Laurence				60
GRAINGER	Bob				105
GREEN	Brad	World of Maps	Holland & Wellington OTT.		17
HAY	John	HAY SAUNDERS	Cambuslang SCT	1820	130
HEAL	James	BODKIN LATIMER	LDY N.IRL	1800	9
HODDINOTT	Douglas				58
HUDON	Alan	BOYDEN DOWDELL		1865	25
HUGHES	Heather	JESSAMINE	Aberdeen SCT		71
JEANES	David	LLOYD HUNT	Pembroke & Dorset ENG		127
JENKINS	Roy		IRL		50
JOHNSON	Victor	JOHNSON, James	Cork IRL	1888	107
KANE	Edward	McTEAGUE McFADDEN	IRL		47
KIPP	Eliz & Edward	BLAKE, Samuel G	Hants ENG	1875	132
KNOWLES	Geoffrey				52
LAMOUREUX	Robert	CAMPBELL LANDRY			21
LANCASTER	Shirley	KEENAN McKECHNIE	IRL	1800	32
LIVING	Joan E Turton	HOWELL	Bristol ENG	1798	69
LONG	Lois				65
LORENTE	J A David	LORENTE, Joseph	Cardiff, WLS	1898	110
LOWE	Pamela				87
LYNN	James H				84
MacDERMID	Doug & Sylvia	SMITH HEMBROW	Covent Garden ENG	1812	34
MacMILLAN	William Roy	McMILLAN, Alexander	Islay SCT	1855	99
MAJORIBANKS	Robert	BRUCE STEWART	Dumfrieshire SCT		31
MARLOW MORLEY	Patricia				43
McBURNEY	Campbell				85
McEWEN	F W "Bill"	COFFEY MEHAREY	Down, Fermanagh IRL	1800	53
McKIBBON	Joseph Henry				112
McLAUHLAN	Barbara Emily	MANNERS HOGARTH	Barrow in Furness ENG	1887	125
McLEAN	Helen				120
McLEOD	Margaret Evelyn	KNIGHT BATSTONE	Devon, Aberdeen	1870	16
McNICOL	Shirley				116
McRAE	Kenneth D				86
MITCHELL	Kathleen				68
MONKHOUSE	Valerie	HENDERSON SMITH	Middlesex ENG	1897	14
MONTROY	Sharon & Wayne	TAYLOR McNAIRN	Down, IRL & SCT		49
MOODY	John W	MOTHERSILL JOHNSON	Kildare MOG IRL	1810	8
MORRISON	Norma O				44
MUNRO	Susan	KOPIL	Slovakia	1929	80
MURRAY	Paul	MURRAY OWEN	Claire IRL	1860	63
NASH	Mary	MOSS	Kent ENG		102
NEVILLE	Gerald	ARMSTRONG LUNNY	Fermanagh IRL	1822	7
OAKLEY	Heather	OAKLEY	ENG	1843	111
O'DONNELL	Frank				131

O'REGAN	Brian	FAY LUNNY	Monaghan IRL	1850	6
ORKETT	Frances	PAUL GIVEN	Greenoch SCT	1860	48
PALMER	Irene E	ROBINSON MILEHAM	GT Yarmouth ENG	1875	124
PAULY	Marlene	FINLAY FENNELL			92
PERRY	Frank	BATES	Surrey ENG	1828	24
PRATT	Dorothy & Denis	O'BRIEN O'LEARY	Kanturk IRL		100
RAYBURN	Alan				4
REEKIE	D Hugh M				103
REID	John D	COHEN ALEXANDER	ENG	1875	129
ROFF	Myfanwy		WLS & ENG		82
ROGER	J David	ROGER, Charles	Dundee SCT	1819	89
RYAN	Annetta				38
RYAN	Douglas F				61
SEABROOK	Gordon	DAVENPORT			62
SEVERSON	Bernice				81
SEWEL	Lily				91
SHEARER	Duncan Allan	RICHARDSON	Oakhampton ENG	1822	73
SHENSTONE	Michael				113
SLOAN	E.P. "Pat"	McGUIRE McFERRAN	Fermanagh IRL	1800	15
SMALE	C Fred "Ted"	SMALE	Devon ENG	c.1798	54
SMALL	Fern & Darell	FAWCETT RANEUS	IRL NY	1818	1
SOLOWAY	Kenneth	CALDER MacNABB	Argyll SCT	1792	77
SORLEY	Margaret				114
SPRATT	Ona Gwendolyn	ANDERSON		1800s	104
STALLABRASS	James				64
STERLING	Thomas				101
STUART	Elizabeth	McNABB REID	Edinburgh & Antrim	1826	90
TAYLOR	Gordon D	TAYLOR, Alfred	Hereford ENG	1882	117
TAYLOR	Janet				57
THRALE	Rick	THRALE/THRALL	NTT ENG	1921	40
TOWNESEND	John F	TOWNESEND	One-Name-Researcher		83
TUBMAN	Gloria				51
TUCKER	Irene G				93
TUFTS	Bill	GRANT GORMAN	SCT IRL	1830	75
UNSWORTH	Peter D	UNSWORTH BENT	Lancashire ENG	1900	42
VALIQUETTE	Zita Mary	McKENNA DEVINE	IRL	1800s	35
VOISEY	Mary				67
WALKER	William Edward	HEWITT McGARRY	Armagh IRL	1840	22
WARBURTON	Betty W	ROLLS PARKER	ENG	1822	29
WHYTE	Dorothy	BARNES McINTYRE	Lincoln,ENG SCT	1836	88

Institutional

Colchester Historical Society Museum and Archives, Truro NS	8
Latter-day Saints Family History Centre, Ottawa ON	10
Huntley Township Historical Society, Carp ON	30
Ontario Genealogical Society, Ottawa Branch, Ottawa ON	20

BIFHSGO Memberships

Canadian Federation of Genealogical and Family History Societies, Winnipeg MB	
The Federation of Genealogical Societies, Salt Lake City UT	
National Genealogical Society, Arlington VA	
International Society for British Genealogy and Family History, Salt Lake City UT	
Scottish Genealogical Society, Edinburgh SCT	

In Process:

Federation of Family History Societies, Birmingham ENG	
Scottish Association of Family History Societies, Edinburgh SCT	

Pending

Irish Family History Society, Naas, Kildare IRL	
North of Ireland Family History Society, Belfast N IRL	

Exchange

Society of Genealogists, London ENG	
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Benefits Open to You

Your membership in the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa provides you with benefits offered by other societies and associations in which BIFHSGO is a societal or institutional member. Our Society's current and pending memberships are listed at the end of the column on *Members and Interests* in this issue.

One of our memberships is in the Federation of Genealogical Societies in Salt Lake City. It was founded in 1976. FGS serves all of us by *Linking the Genealogical Community*. It publishes the quarterly FGS *Forum* that provides member-societies information of interest to our operations and members, such as activity reports of other member societies and calendars of genealogical events. It provides office support function; publishes strategic papers for innovative and effective societal management; sponsors and supports conferences, seminars and lectures; recognizes outstanding contributions by an annual awards program; promotes, conducts, supports, and participates in national-level activities; and, provides input to legislative hearings on issues of concern to the genealogical community.



On a more personal and direct level, it provides a membership benefits package to you as a member of BIFHSGO. Very substantial money saving discounts on genealogical products and services are provided to our Society and you as a member, as outlined below:

- A 40% discount off the subscription price of the FGS Forum.
- Society receives all FGS 1995 publications in the *Society Strategy Series* and our Society delegate gets the quarterly *Delegate Digest*.
- Society receives discounts on all FGS publications, including the *Index to NGS and FGS Conferences and Syllabi*, and the *Organizational Handbook*.
- American Genealogical Lending Library (AGLL) offers a \$5 discount on subscriptions to *Heritage Quest Magazine* and AGLL membership.
- Automated Archives, Inc. offers a free CD ROM and GRS Operating Software to us as a *NEW* society joining FGS in 1995.
- Dee's Genealogy offers a 10% discount on all purchases with coupon.
- Everton Publishers offers a 10% discount on any advertising order in the *Genealogical Helper*, and a special group offer to a society joining its *On-Line Search*.
- Family History Company honours a \$2 coupon on purchase of any product it sells.
- Frontier Press offers BIFHSGO a 20% discount coupon on their entire book list.
- Genealogical Publishing Co. offers a 20% discount on a selection of their publications.
- Hearthstone Bookshop saves you 15% plus free shipping on any order of \$100 or more.
- Histree provides a free catalog of publications and a discount certificate.
- Lineages, Inc. offers a 60% discount on a combination of two searches.
- Research Associates offers BIFHSGO a 40% discount on all of their publications, as a fund raising opportunity on resale for retail.
- Skeleton Closet offers a 30% discount off an entire first order.
- Park Genealogical Books offers free shipping on your first order.

We look forward to a long, strong and cordial relationship, as a *New Society* and a *NEW Member*, with the *Federation of Genealogical Societies*. Its 1995 Conference will take place in Seattle, Washington, September 20 to 23. Its mailing address is: FGS, PO Box 3385, Salt Lake City UT 84110-3385.

The Society

BIFHSGO promotes and encourages research and publishing of Canadian family histories by descendants of British Isles emigrants. Its focus is on roots of English, Irish, Scottish, and Welsh first migrants, arrival and early settlement in Canada, and related family history.

The Society works in close co-operation with the Ottawa-Ontario Family History Centre, a Branch Library of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It is an independent, federally-incorporated society, and a member of the Canadian Federation of Genealogical and Family History Societies (CFGFHS), and similar societies in the British Isles and the United States.

Membership: Calendar year fee is \$20 Individual; \$25 Family; \$15 Institutional.

Members are encouraged to be subscribing members of the CFGFHS (\$10 a year), to join a family history society where their ancestors originated and where they settled, and to volunteer a block of four hours monthly to serve other members at the Family History Centre or in other Society activity.

Chronicle

Anglo-Celtic Roots is a quarterly chronicle of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, published in January, April, July and October. It is sent free to each Individual Member and Institutional Member. It contains feature articles on British Isles family and social history, emigration and settlement in Canada, directly or indirectly, by first migrants, items about related family history activities and events, and regular columns of general interest to readers (see contents page).

Sharing

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 typewritten, double-spaced copy on standard 8.5 by 11 inches paper with one-inch margins, accurately typed and properly referenced, on paper or diskette, and addressed to: The Editor, BIFHSGO, P.O. BOX 38026, OTTAWA ON K2C 1N0.

Contributors of articles are asked to include a brief biographical sketch of up to 10 lines, and a passport type and size photograph. Please specify 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 interests of readers, and to edit for length and content. Enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope (SASE) if you wish a reply or return of material. Out-of-country addressees should provide loose national stamps of equivalent value to the mailing cost.

Queries: Members are entitled to six free queries a year. The cost is \$5 per query for non-members.

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Advertising: Rates available on written request.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES & SEMINARS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>CONFERENCE/SEMINAR</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CONTACT</u>
MAY 4-6	NGS Conference	San Diego CA	NGS 4527 17th St North Arlington VA 22207-2399
6-7	SOG Family Hstory Fair	London ENG	SOG 14 Charterhouse Bldgs Goswell Road London ENG EC1M 7BA
19-22	OGS Seminar '95	Chatham ON	639 Grand Ave Ste 101 Chatham ON N7L 1C5
JUNE 16-18	SOG Family Hstory in the 1990s Summer School	London ENG	See SOG above
JULY 13-15	NEHGS Sesquicentennial Year Conference	Boston MA	101 Newberry Street Boston MA 02116-3087
AUG 11-13	Irish Cultural Symposium	Louisbourg NS	P.O. Box 160 Louisbourg NS B0A IM0
24-26	BIFHS OF LA Annual British Seminar	Los Angeles CA	2531 Sawtelle Blvd #134 Los Angeles CA 900-64-3163
SEPT 5-11	UHF Fifth Family History Conference	Belfast, Omagh & Derry	UHF 12 College Square East Belfast N. IRL BT1 6DD
8-10	BIFHSFGO Founding Conference	Ottawa ON	BIFHSGO P.O. Box 38026 OTTAWA ON K1C 1N0
20-23	FGS Conference	Seattle WA	FGS P.O. Box 3385 Salt Lake City UT 84110-3385