

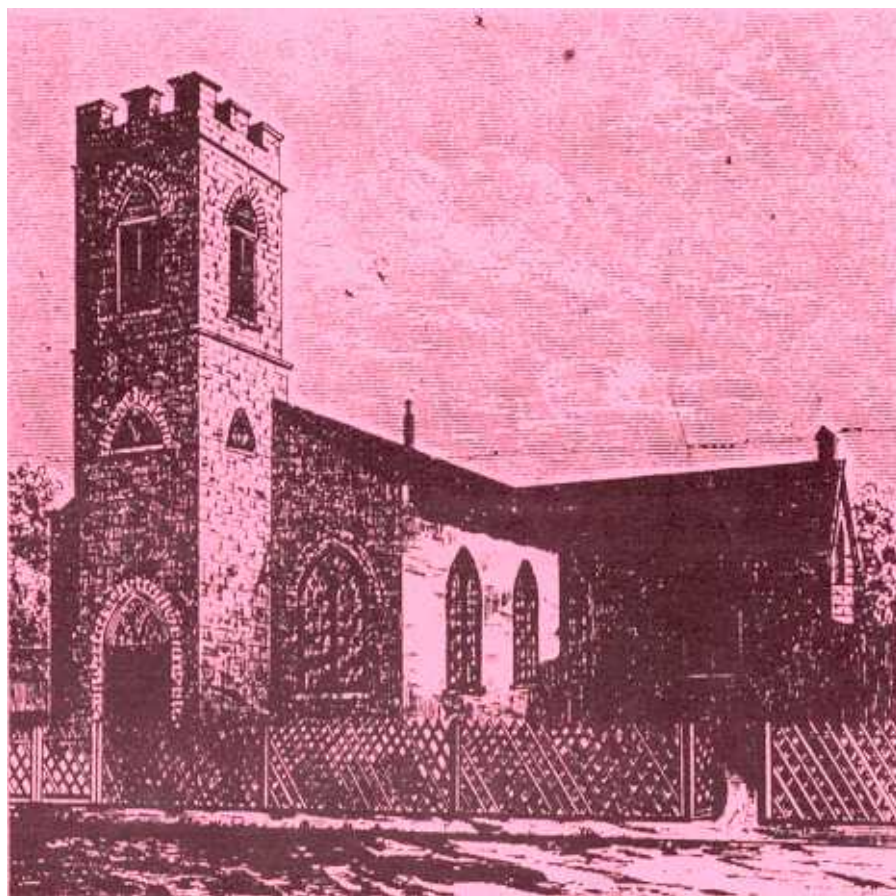


Anglo Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 4 Number 4

Fall 1998



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Cover Picture—*Old Christ Church Cathedral; from Canadian Illustrated News, April 13, 1872. From the Public Archives of Canada. Provided by the Archives of the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa.*

Anglo-Celtic Roots

Fall Edition 1998

Volume 4, Number 4



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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. 1033463-50). 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; holding 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 whose application for admission as a member has received the approval of the Board of Directors of the Society. The calendar year fees for Membership are: \$20 Individual; \$25 Family; \$15 Institutional.

Membership benefits include: the year's four editions of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*; ten monthly family history programs, each of two hours' duration; a discounted Fall Conference registration fee; up to six free queries a year; discounts from publishers of family history references by citing their BIFHSGO membership and member number; friendly advice from other members; participation in a special section, the Internet Users' Group; and discounted registration for the Society's course *Tracing Your Family Roots*.

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, 1017, Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa ON, K2C 3K1, tel (613)-225-2231.

Anglo-Celtic Roots

We invite readers to share family history articles, illustrations, letters, queries and similar items of interest by submitting them to *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Manuscripts should be written in the style of story-telling or letter-writing, leaving it to the editor to adjust. Articles should preferably be submitted on both paper and IBM-compatible diskette, and addressed to: The Editor, BIFHSGO, PO Box 38026, OTTAWA ON K2C 1N0.

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 Canadian-stamped envelope (SASE) if you wish a reply or return of material. Out-of-country addressees may provide loose national stamps of equivalent value to the mailing cost, or International Reply Coupons.

The President's Corner . . .

My first words as the new President of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa are words of appreciation to Brian O'Regan, our founding President, and Gordon Taylor, who has just completed two years as Brian's successor.

Brian, like the other founding members of our society, is a man whose generous spirit is as large as his knowledge of and enthusiasm for genealogy. As our first president, Brian set the tone for the Society. His energy and enthusiasm were large factors in seeing our membership grow in just four years from the original ten to our present 328.

Gordon was responsible for an overhaul of our bylaws and a clear statement of our society's purpose—"To create an environment that encourages and facilitates research into and publication of family histories by people who have ancestors in the British Isles."

With the help of the Board of Directors and the many generous volunteers who have made our success possible, I intend to build on the solid foundation of our first four years and to advance the work so well begun by Brian and Gordon.

We are fortunate that our Society is young enough that our founders are still making an active contribution to this organization, and still able to advise us as we begin a new term. To all our members, my best wishes for success in your family history research.

Jim Shearon

A Note from the Editor . . .

The dominant theme of this Issue is, as might be expected, the Annual Conference. There was only ten days between the end of the Conference and the deadline for copy to the printer, consequently the coverage is perhaps not as good as I would have liked. However, I have tried to convey the excellent quality of the speakers and the wide range of subject matter covered in two days. I think those who attended will agree that Jim Heal and his team of volunteers excelled themselves and we all owe them a great vote of thanks. The organization was flawless and the standard of the presentations was second to none.

Our two photographers provided me with the difficult task of rejecting dozens of perfectly good photographs and narrowing my choice to the ones reproduced on pages 3 to 6. Photographs are sometimes difficult to come by but I think you will agree they add to the readability of the page and the polish of the final product.

Percy Bateson

Using Computers for Genealogy

BOB DAWES

[This is the second of three articles contributed by Bob Dawes. The third article; Publishing Your Family History will be featured in the next Issue.]

Getting Started

Most people are reluctant to use a personal computer to assist them with their genealogical or family history studies. The benefits a computer can provide to the genealogist in organizing and formatting information are tremendous. And, this doesn't just apply to "state-of-the-art" computers, with the latest software, but just about any vintage computer will do. Obviously, you can do more with the most up to date models but the cost of these new models or the fear of technology shouldn't stop you from trying to use one.

Computers are merely **Information Processors** and should be viewed as tools which help us to organize and present information in a way which makes it easier to understand. Because genealogists collect vast amounts of random information from a variety of different sources, it can be frustrating to try and decipher the stories of the past from all of this data. To look at the benefits associated with using a computer to assist our efforts, let's start with the bottom of the technology ladder and work up from there.

There are many used computers offered for sale in newspaper classified ads and in some computer stores. Prices for basic DOS computers with 14 inch monitors are usually under \$400. Any computer with an XT, AT or 286 classification will fit into this category and will be running a version of DOS that is anywhere from 3.2 up to the latest 6.22. The DOS version isn't all that important as it can be upgraded and the later versions only provide additional utilities. The basic memory in these units will be 640 kilobytes (KB) which is the maximum for an XT but the AT and 286 models can have up to 2 megabytes (MB). For most basic applications, the 640Kb is sufficient to run just about anything. This memory, which is also called RAM for Random Access Memory, is where the computer runs its programs from and more is better but not necessary.

These computers will be equipped with a Hard Disk Drive which provides permanent storage for your programs and information you've entered into the computer. These will vary in size from 20 MB to several hundred MB. A byte is roughly equal to one character of data so a 20 MB hard drive can hold about 20,000,000 characters of data. As with RAM memory discussed earlier, the more hard drive space you have the better but it is not absolutely necessary. The monitors are generally 13 or 14 inch and are either monochrome which is a single colour (white, amber or green on a black background) or Color Graphics Adapters (CGA) for colour and display information in 80 columns by 25 rows. There was an Enhanced Graphics Adapter (EGA) version which displayed colour with 80 columns by 43 rows but not all software can use the additional display space. Think of your computer system as a stereo system which you build piece by piece and then upgrade piece by piece.

Software

The programs which run on these types of computers are DOS based and include word processors, spreadsheets, databases, personal information managers and a wide variety of specialty genealogy software. Basic word processors such as *WordPerfect 5.1* can be used to record family information, build charts, create register reports and write biographies. Word processors have features such as spell checking, tables, line drawing, columns, font styles and others which make your output look professional. However, the biggest benefit is the ability to correct or redo parts of your work without affecting anything else. You can also use the search feature to instantly find a name or place for editing or enhancement.

The other application programs provide different features and serve different purposes. A spreadsheet, such as *Lotus 1-2-3*, can be used to organize large amounts of data and then sorting it in a specific order. This can be valuable when preparing yourself for a trip to the library, family history centre or county records office so that your time is spent looking only for what you need. A database program, such as *dBase IV*, will also do this but is a little more difficult to learn how to use. For most genealogical pursuits, a spreadsheet will be able to manage the data processing adequately. *Personal Information Managers* (PIMs) can be used for organizing names, addresses, phone numbers, scheduling and the random collection of different kinds of information.

Some computer programs combine several of these functions into one package and integrate them so that information can be exchanged between applications. An example of this would be *Microsoft Works* which contains a word processor, spreadsheet and database program. There are also a variety of generic software applications known as **Shareware** available inexpensively through both computer stores and mail order catalogues. In this case, you have the opportunity of testing the software for a modest fee, usually under \$5, and if you continue to use it you register the software directly with the author for anywhere from \$10 to \$50 depending on the program.

Most used computers will come already equipped with some software installed and therefore it may not be necessary to purchase any. The advantage with these older computer models and DOS software is that there is a large variety available through consignment sales in computer stores, auctions, flea markets and garage sales. This also applies to the books and manuals associated with these computers and programs.

Finally, let's deal with specialty software for genealogy. There are several packages available for DOS computers which run from *Personal Roots* at \$15 to *Roots IV* at \$250. The most basic program is *Personal Ancestral File* (PAF)

which is available from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for a modest fee and the most popular shareware package is *Brother's Keeper* which costs about \$50 to register. Other popular shareware programs are *Cumberland Family Tree* and *Family Tree Journal*. All of these programs allow you to create relationships between individuals and build family groups. Some allow only a limited amount of information about an individual and others have no limits. Some have word processing features, such as spell checking built-in, and offer a wide variety of reports and charts while others only provide basic ancestor or descendant charts as output.

In the case of genealogy software, the more you pay for it, the more it will do. This goes for the number of individuals you can enter, information about them and the output reports. *Roots IV*, for example, will produce a complete family history book ready for printing or photocopying for your relatives. The important factor in genealogy software is its GEDCOM capability. This stands for GENEalogy Data COMMUNICATIONS and is the process by which genealogy programs can exchange information or files. As long as your genealogy supports GEDCOM you will be able to move your data files from one program to another so you can start with an inexpensive program and then upgrade to a more robust one later.

Upgrading

Now that we've started using a computer for our genealogy studies, where can we go from here? There are several options available from upgrading the computer itself to a 386, 486 or Pentium model which improves processing speed and allows us to also upgrade to a Graphical User Interface such as Windows. This provides a more intuitive display with icons and menus always accessible. While a mouse might be useable in some of the DOS programs it really comes into its own in Windows as a pointing device providing Drag and Drop capabilities. Finally, the most important feature of Windows is WYSIWYG or What You See Is What You Get so that your screen image is exactly the same as your printed output will appear and you no longer have to view your data in the basic text mode with 80 columns by 25 rows.

Once we upgrade the processor, we can also add more RAM and larger hard drives. Large colour monitors provide easier viewing and more colours. The migration to a more advanced system can be done in steps by upgrading just a component at a time. Also, there are many 386 and 486 computers available on the used equipment market along with VGA and SVGA monitors up to 17 inch. Video Graphics Array and Super VGA identify the number of dots or pixels as well as the number of colours which can be displayed on the screen. This is also a function of the amount of memory contained in the video card which connects the monitor to the computer. While a 17 inch SVGA monitor with a 2MB card is wonderful to use, a 14 inch VGA monitor with a basic 256KB card will handle all of Windows capabilities.

Once you've made the move to Windows, a number of new genealogy programs become available with *Family Tree Maker for Windows* being the most popular. As discussed earlier with a basic DOS computer, you don't

need specialty software to assist in your genealogy pursuits. Unlike DOS, Windows comes equipped with several accessories which can be used to assemble, format, sort and otherwise organize your family history information. These include Windows WRITE, PAINTBRUSH, CARDFILE and CALENDAR which are all useful applications. Also, there is a wide variety of shareware available in the Windows market such as *Kith 'n' Kin*.

The Extras

Now that we've dispensed with the basic computer and software, we need to consider what kind of peripherals we'll require to round out our computer system. The most basic of these is a printer and there is as wide a range available as with the computers. In the case of printers, they almost always connect to the computer by means of a 25 pin parallel port and will work with just about every type of computer since it is the computer software that controls the information going to the printer. A dot matrix, which uses a ribbon, is the least expensive at under \$150 and can provide "near letter quality" like a typewriter, albeit noisy and slow. Ink jets come next at around \$250 and provide laser quality printing on sheet fed paper but still rather slow; for a \$100 more you can upgrade to colour printing. Finally there are laser printers which start at \$400 and move up depending on the pages per minutes (PPM) and the dots per inch (DPI). The low end perform at 4 PPM with 300 DPI resolution which is very reasonable for home and small office use. Again one can start with a used dot matrix printer and upgrade later to an ink jet or laser as required.

Other peripherals which will round out our system are a CD-ROM drive to read the wide range of CD-ROMs which are being published with cemetery records, censuses, family history files, national telephone directories, ships manifests, encyclopaedias and more. A sound card and stereo speakers so that we can get the full benefits from multi-media software which contains sound files, to capture our own sound files of our relatives to include in our family history or just to listen to an audio CD on our CD-ROM drive while we work. A scanner, either hand-held or flatbed and either colour or gray scale, to capture the pictures, certificates, maps, drawings and other images which will enhance our family history. Finally, all we need is a modem to allow us to connect over our telephone line to a local Bulletin Board to exchange information with other genealogists or to connect to the Internet where we can utilize the resources of libraries, genealogy societies and other archives located around the world.

The Future

So you see, you can start out slowly and progress at a speed and cost you are most comfortable with, upgrading only when you feel that your computer system and software is not keeping up with your personal abilities. Then you can enhance your system with other interesting devices to make your family's history come alive with pictures and sounds that were impossible just a few years ago. And, with the touch of a button or keyboard key you can share your history with relatives around the world. What are you waiting for? Technology is just going to keep getting better and better.

Fourth Annual Conference

PERCY BATESON AND JIM SHEARON

[Editors Note: The following brief account of the Fourth Annual Conference contains references to all the presentations. Anglo-Celtic Annals, to be published later will, contain a complete rendition of all the presentations.]

For the fourth consecutive year Jim Heal achieved the impossible and over the weekend of 18 to 20 September gave the Society an even more outstanding conference than in previous years. Leading a caste of international and local speakers Michael Gandy, whose biography appeared in the Summer Issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, enthralled his audience with his extensive knowledge, obvious enthusiasm and tireless willingness to answer members' questions.

His first lecture *Tracing Your Colonial Ancestors—The Realistic Possibilities* covered three main themes: the validity of existing information; the current availability of records and the outlook for the future.

Existing information, eg family traditions; the legends of the aristocratic younger son and the story of the three brothers etc, is more often than not erroneous. Although hard to accept these tales are generally based on insufficient or inaccurate knowledge derived by the originator from a simple lack of available information. Any such tradition should be ruthlessly questioned and checked against the huge amount of information that has become available in recent times. Even the accepted reasons for emigrating are questionable; much as we would like to believe that our forefathers left home for altruistic reasons, by far the bulk came to North America in search of the one thing they could not possibly own in Europe: **land**.

There are almost no records of emigration, however, the introduction of central registration and censuses, in 1837 and 1841, makes identification of your 19th century ancestors fairly easy but 18th century identification is much more difficult. It is mostly confined to parish registers, of which there were some 12,000, even these were difficult to access until their recent centralization into County Record Offices making access much easier.

Many people left Britain in the 17th century and the quantity of records for that period is considerable and more and more are gradually becoming available. Even though there was a serious breakdown in the compilation of parish



Jim Heal

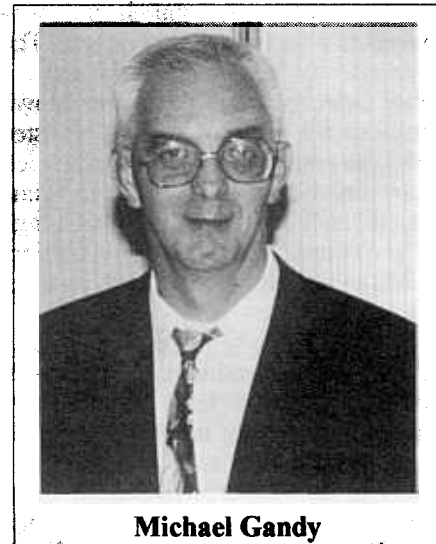
records during the Civil War, detailed records of defeated Royalists exist. Abstracts of wills are being compiled and published, and there are many lists compiled for tax, muster, loyalty testing, leasing, relief and the like.

For research prior to 1538 a great deal is possible. There is an enormous amount of untouched medieval material, mostly relating to land and serfs. It is largely untapped because of its physical size, handwriting and language. A good deal has been worked on by local historians and academics but family historians have not yet seriously begun to use these records.

In his second and third talks, Michael Gandy concentrated on Catholic and Irish records. He described how, although illegal, the catholic religion survived throughout the 16th and 17th centuries, and how eventually the government, having, on a regular basis, fined the richer recusants, began to budget annually for the revenue from these fines; in other words, to treat it as a tax. The industrial revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries brought a flood of Irish to the towns of England and they brought their religion with them. This is one of the reasons that if you have Irish ancestors you are more likely to find their records in England than in Ireland.

Old established catholics in England and Ireland were married in the Anglican church to establish the legality of

civil matters such as wills, dowries, burial etc. For the collection of fines, the Quarter Sessions Rolls and Recusant Rolls (1591-1691) contain names of those who failed to attend the Church of England, similarly, Tax Rolls identify many catholics because they were classified as foreigners and required to pay double the subsidy of ordinary



Michael Gandy

citizens, and from 1767 bishop's visitations read like a census of catholics.

His third talk, essentially a continuation of the previous one, dealt with the London records for tracing Irish ancestors. He emphasised that from 1096 to 1922 there was no such

country as Ireland. it was simply a part of the United Kingdom and was, therefore, no different from Scotland. A resident of Ireland was the same as a resident of Wiltshire or any English county and since London was the capital and the seat of government, all civil records for that period are to be found there. Because the Irish parish records were poorly kept and are very scarce, you are more likely to be find traces of your ancestors in London than elsewhere. Every canal, railway and fortification required an act of parliament and they contain numerous names. Militia rolls, Army lists, pension and voters lists are all available as sources for the genealogist.

On Sunday Michael Gandy began by reviewing the problems of finding records of non-conformists in England and Wales, but not Scotland or Ireland. Non-conformity was essentially a continuation of the age old conflict between the church and state reduced to the level of the household. Was the priest to be allowed to tell the wife what to do, or was it the duty of the husband to attend the service, receive his instruction from the priest or elder and then instruct his own household. Until the 1770s this conflict was carried on within the church and non-conformists can be viewed as a sect within the church. The advent of Wesley gave rise to the Evangelicals and the establishment of separate churches or as they were known chapels. These non-conformists did not baptise, resisted church marriages and did not consider burial a religious act, as a result their records are very sparse. However, their strong moral discipline produced small congregations with a high proportion engaged in "respectable" activities; shopkeeping, small businessmen etc, and hence they figure largely in wills; trade and land records.

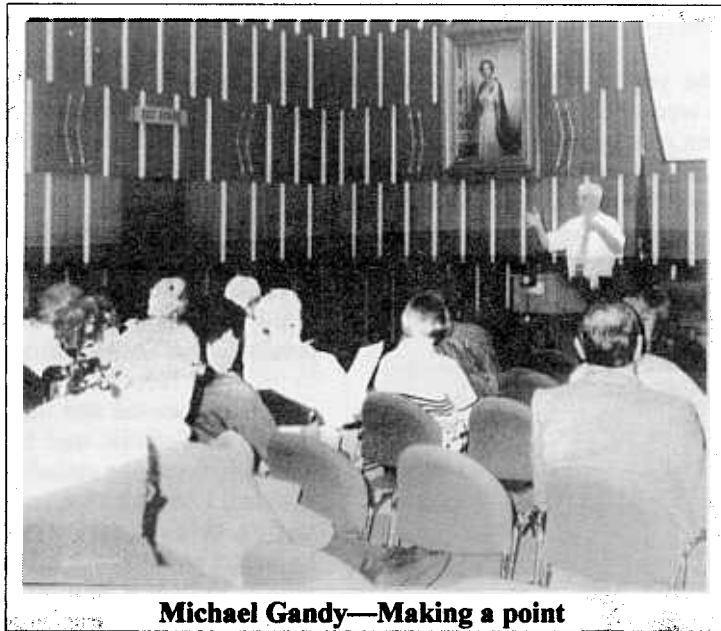
In the afternoon he dealt with the special problems associated with tracing ancestors in London. London has, for time immemorial, accounted for at least 10% of the population of England, moreover there has always been a constant flow of people into the city as well as a steady migration from the centre to new suburbs constantly being built. Everyone rented their accommodation by the week and sometimes by the day and changed addresses frequently, all of which makes it difficult to track an ancestor. There is, however, a mountain of data available; in the centre ie The City there are a large number of small registers but in the new "suburban" areas there were few parishes so the registers can cover a vast population. Excellent censuses exist for 1851 and 1881 but very little for other years. Monumental inscriptions are very scarce because churchyards were so crowded giving rise to private and borough cemeteries in the 1830s. Before 1830 the chance of finding a grave stone is

minimal, there never was much, and building and bombing has almost obliterated what there was. Borough cemeteries are too large for browsing, but if you know the death date they have excellent records which will identify the plot. Other sources such as wills and church registers exist and along with non-conformist data provide excellent information; but it may take a longtime to discover. His talk gave specific sources too numerous to mention here but of great use to researchers.

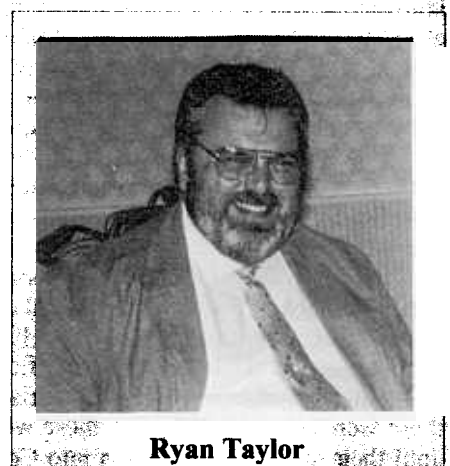
Michael Gandy wound up his series with *The Lives of Our Ancestors* in which he warned against starting a search thinking we already know the answers, which results in not asking the questions we should. This is a question of attitude and he had no recommendations how to overcome it. Failure to appreciate the conditions under

which our ancestors grew up and the difference between their outlook and ours often leads to wrong assumptions and fruitless research. He gave a long list of recommended books mostly on social history which would assist the budding family historian.

If Michael Gandy was the lead star Jim Heal provided a very strong supporting caste; making it extremely difficult for members, including myself, to select which sessions to attend. Ryan Taylor, Genealogical Librarian of Allan County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana (the second largest genealogy library in the USA), whose biography also appeared in the Summer Issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, gave the after dinner address at the banquet entitled; *Enhancing Your Family Material*. Since his library receives numerous copies of family histories, which he reviews, he is well placed to advise on everything from choosing a title to what to include and what to exclude. The examples he showed and



Michael Gandy—Making a point



Ryan Taylor

the suggestions he gave are of value to all those considering the production of a family history. In the plenary sessions he discussed the *Five Stages of Marriage Registration in Ontario*, showing how they worked what periods they covered and where to find the relevant information. His case history, *It Started with a Lie: a Case History in Lancashire*, was a classic and stands as a warning to researchers never to accept at face value statements by a third person no matter how well qualified; always examine the material yourself and never interpret. In, *Using Local Histories for Genealogical Research*, he again drew on his extensive knowledge, acquired from the use of such histories, highlighting what to look for and how to incorporate useful material into your family history.

Other speakers, such as Keith Hanton, showed how to get the most out of the *Ontario Cemetery Finding Aid* produced by the Ontario Genealogical Society. Brian O'Regan demonstrated how to apply genealogical research skills to map reading and the finding of 'missing' ancestors. George Bushnell and Brian O'Regan gave practical outlines of how to prepare for an overseas research trip. The former used his trip to Scotland and the latter a trip to Ireland as examples and included many sources of material available both here and abroad. John Hay spoke on the records needed for researching a Scottish background and John Townsend gave an interesting and practical talk on the six steps to observe before starting preparation of a family history, including the use of computers, selection of a printer, cost effectiveness etc.

The use of computers was covered in a series of talks and hands-on demonstrations. Several programs were demonstrated with special emphasis on the latest edition of *Family Tree Maker* and *Digital Imaging for Genealogists* by Rick Roberts of Global Genealogical Supply and *Brother's Keeper*, by Dave Bradshaw. Bob Dawes gave a talk on *Using a Computer for Genealogy* and Margaret and Willis Burwell on *Internet and World Wide Web*. And for the MacIntosh users Keith Hanton demonstrated *Reunion* software.

A new venture this year in response to members' requests was a Beginners' Course. A team of experienced

leaders; Liana Brittain, Wayne Walker, John Sayers and Bob Dawes conducted the small group sessions which attracted about 70 people to the Fuller Room at Ottawa City Hall.

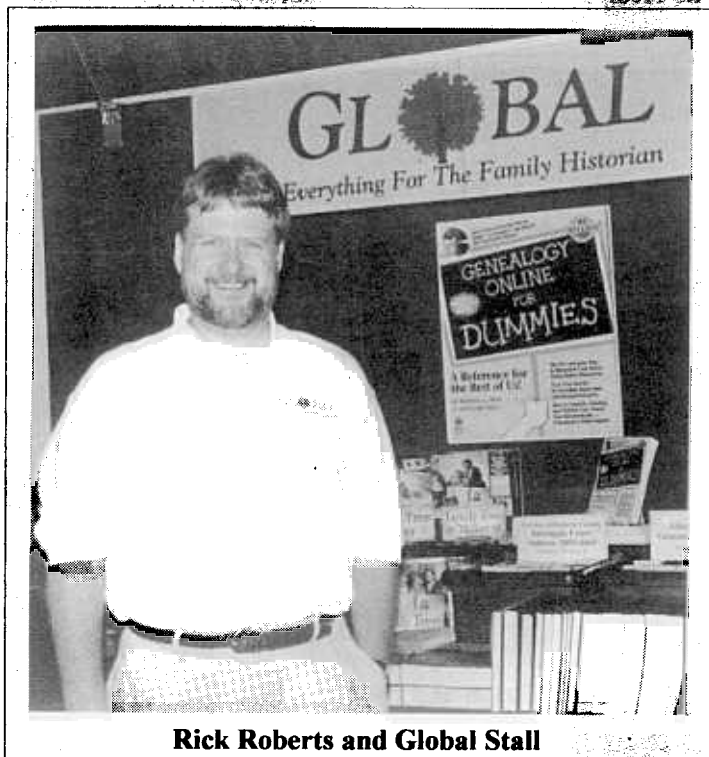
Getting started was the theme of the first session. Liana Brittain's 10 basic tips for happy genealogy included the advice to always use CAPITAL letters for surnames. "It makes them easy to recognize." Other helpful hints suggested separate binders or filing folders for each family name you're researching. Liana's recommendation for storing large items drew a smile from her audience. "Go to the local pizza shop and offer to pay a dollar for a clean pizza box. It fits under the bed."

"Some of you are not beginners," said Wayne Walker, former director of the Ottawa Family History Centre, who answered questions from two dozen eager searchers. Wayne

explained the kinds of information useful to genealogists as he described different types of records that can be consulted. Birth, Marriage and Death records are an obvious starting



Brian O'Regan



Rick Roberts and Global Stall

point, but Wayne emphasized the importance of such documents as wills. "Don't stop if there is no will, look in the probate files. Probate files are full of interesting documents.

They are a real gold mine." He advised everyone to keep a research log. There is nothing worse than spending three hours looking at microfilm and then saying, "This looks familiar." Write in a diary what records you've consulted and when.

John Sayers, followed Wayne by explaining where all the different records can be found. Surprisingly most of them can be located at the Family History Centre, 1317 Prince of Wales Drive in Ottawa. "Some records are at the Ontario Archives in Toronto, some in the collection of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Salt Lake City, and others are in London, Edinburgh or Dublin; but the majority can be found right here." Many records that aren't kept in Ottawa can be ordered from Salt Lake City and delivered to the Family History Centre.

Bob Dawes, a computer service consultant and Chair of the Quinte Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society, showed how computers can help genealogists store and use

the information they gather. "You don't need an expensive computer. Somebody's hand-me down 286 will do nicely until you reach an advanced stage."



Beginners Class

Comments from those who filled out evaluation sheets were encouraging and Conference Chairman Jim Heal said suggestions on how to improve the beginner's program would be reflected in next year's Conference plans.

The Market

Place with displays from the Ontario Genealogical Society and neighbouring societies as well as commercial facilities such as Nash Information, Creative Memories and Global Genealogy Supply provided browsers with an overview of

many new aids and books as well as an informal meeting and discussion place with like minded enthusiasts.

On Saturday evening an excellent banquet set the tone for the conference and provided an opportunity for further socialization as well as Ryan Taylor's excellent address reported above.

About 140

persons attended the conference many of whom enjoyed the banquet and all of whom were treated to a standard of lectures and discussions second to none. □



June Coxon and the Hays at the Banquet

Release of Census Data

BY THE PAST PRESIDENT

[Author's Note: I wrote this letter to the Honourable John Manley on behalf of BIFHSGO in connection with the release of Censuses of Canada after 1901. I am encouraging all members of BIFHSGO to write to Minister Manley, who is responsible for Statistics Canada, expressing the view that the census is too valuable a resource to genealogists and family historians to be locked up forever. This letter will provide you with the basis for your letter.

Remember, when writing to a Minister of the Crown at the House of Commons no postage is necessary.

Let the Minister know that the Census of Canada is important to you and that access to it should be provided after a suitable time period.]

The Honourable John Manley,
697 Confederation Building,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, ON., KIA 0A6

Continuing Release of Data Census of Canada:

Dear Mr. Manley:

I am writing to you on behalf of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa. We would like to add our voice to the many that have already spoken out on the subject of release to the public of the documents relating to the Censuses of Canada taken after 1901. We are familiar with the position of Statistics Canada with regard to the confidentiality provisions starting in 1906 and applying to all subsequent censuses.

Our position is not to dispute the view as stated by Statistics Canada, but to urge that the matter of confidentiality of Censuses be revisited. There is a large community of genealogists and family historians both in Canada and abroad that look on the census material as key information in the development of the social history of a country or a region through the study of hundreds, even thousands, of individual family histories.

The current system whereby the information is placed in the public domain 92 years after the census was taken has worked satisfactorily. Other countries, where census results are placed in the public domain, have similar time delay rules. Some countries such as Scotland are making the information available in the form of on-line indices via the Internet.

There are then two viewpoints that need to be reconciled, (1) the need for privacy of census returns for a lengthy period of time, and (2) the need for access to very important research information for a wide variety of cultural and historical purposes, including genealogy and family history.

My organization would be pleased to work with you, your officials and with representatives of cultural and historical groups. The task would be to look for a suitable wording for an amendment to the current legislation that will satisfy most of the legitimate needs of the wide variety of users of Census data.

It is time we moved beyond the standard reply that letters such as this one have received from Statistics Canada and began to work together to find a solution to the problem. Changing conditions and changing public needs necessitate the re-evaluation of old rules and the introduction of new ones.

I look forward to hearing from you on this matter.

Signed: Sincerely, Gordon D. Taylor President, August 31, 1998

Local Collections—June Coxon**Federal Government Libraries House a Wealth of Information**

You have likely poured over countless old books and documents at public, national, and even university libraries while researching your ancestors, but have you ever visited a federal government library? With their vast collections of specialty publications, they hold a wealth of information well worth exploring. The following article outlines a small sample of the resources they have that might interest BIFHSGO members.

Citizenship and Immigration Library

Dawn Monroe, Librarian of the Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) library, explained that her library (located in the Jean Edmonds Tower North, 300 Slater Street, 3rd floor) is open to the public on a self-serve basis between 10 am and 3 pm, Monday to Friday. "We have a large collection of immigration material all in one spot," she said.

Some of the library's holdings that BIFHSGO members might use are: a list of all Ministers of Immigration since 1867, their biographical information, dates of service, political party they served and other ministerial positions they held; a book entitled *Pioneers of the Canadian Immigration Service*, which includes bibliographical references; *Seven Crested Cranes*, a book about the Asian exodus from Uganda and the role of Canada's mission to Kampala, and another book called *The Canadian Immigration Service to 1949*.

You can reach the CIC library by telephone (613) 954-4219 or fax (613) 954-7892. If all goes as planned clients will be able to reach the library by Internet by the end of September 1998. Because the CIC library is in partnership with Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) library you will have to access the CIC library through HRDC's website <<http://www.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca/library/common/-ibe-.html>>. Another option, especially if you live outside Ottawa, is to go to your local public library and ask for an inter-library loan from the CIC library.

Immigration Query Response Centre

You might also want to use the services of CIC's Immigration Query Response Centre. This centre keeps records of everyone who immigrated to Canada after 31 January, 1936. "If your ancestor came to Canada after that date," explained Jean-Yves Prevost, Manager of the Centre, "we have information about when and where he or she landed. But because this data comes under the Access to Privacy Act to get such information you must make a formal request for a search through your local immigration office." In Ottawa the Canada Immigration Centre (CIC) is at 200 Catherine Street, telephone (613) 995-5114. If you do not know your local CIC's address you can call 1-888-242-2100 from anywhere in Canada to find it.

When visiting a CIC you should be prepared to supply

the immigration officer with the name, the date of birth, and approximate date of entry of your ancestor. For \$30 one search will be undertaken, and if the information is found you will receive a copy of the document giving details about when your ancestor immigrated to Canada.

Immigration records prior to 31 January, 1936 have been given to the National Archives' genealogy unit. If you're interested in those records call Mary Munk, at (613) 996-7370, visit the National Archives in person, or write to the National Archives of Canada, Genealogy Unity, Room 369, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa ON K1A 0N3.

Library of the Solicitor General

A less common place to research is the Library of the Solicitor General of Canada. A visit there could prove rewarding if your ancestor worked in the criminal justice system, or was an inmate. The Ministry Secretariat, the National Parole Board (NPB), Correctional Service of Canada (CSC), Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), and the RCMP departments come under the Solicitor General and the library serves them all. This library, run by Librarian Heather Moore, is housed on the 12th floor of the Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building, 340 Laurier Ave West, in Ottawa. Like her counterpart at CIC, Heather prefers non-departmental people to telephone before visiting her library. The telephone number is (613) 991-2787.

Heather showed me a set of annual reports entitled *Penitentiaries In Canada* prepared for the Minister of Justice. Unlike current annual reports prepared by federal departments these reports, dating from 1894 to 1965, contain detailed information. Deaths of inmates are noted (including their names, number, country of birth, when they were admitted to the institution, cause of death, when they died, and their age). There are similar lists of the "insane," and of inmates who recommitted. Other lists supply names of correctional officers, their ranks, salary, nationality, name, age, date of appointment, age and religion. If your ancestor was a warden at a penitentiary between 1834 and 1984, or an attorney general between 1841 and 1965 you will find him listed in these reports. Accounts written by many employees include staff names like J G Moylan, Esq, Inspector of Penitentiaries; James Fulton, Protestant Chaplain, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary 1894; John A Gray, accountant; John B Forester, Warden, Dorchester Penitentiary, 1884; and W.A. deWolf-Smith, surgeon, BC Penitentiary 1894. The reports also include many descriptive paragraphs that will give you a feel of what prison life was like in years gone by.

Among the multitude of criminal justice publications at the library is an informative book called *Kingston Penitentiary—The First Hundred and Fifty Years*, and a six-part newsletter entitled *Crime and Punishment—A Pictorial History*.

Another little known source of criminal justice information can be found at the CSC museum in Kingston, Ontario. Watch for information about it in a future issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. ■

TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES
COLUMNS

The BIFHSGO Library—Alan Rayburn

Seeking an Accessible Site for the BIFHSGO Library

In early 1995, the Executive Secretary was given the responsibility for maintaining the BIFHSGO book, journal and magazine collection; and for displaying the collection at its monthly meetings. Louise Jutras (Anderson) took over the management of the collection in the following year, reporting to the Executive Secretary. She continued to bring selected materials to the monthly general meetings. In addition, she set up a computerized listing of books and articles by both author and title.

During 1997, it was apparent that a permanent, accessible site for the collection was essential to meet the research needs of the Society's members. Discussions were held with the chair and the librarian of the Ottawa Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, as to the disposition of its extensive collection following the move of the Ottawa City Archives from Stanley Avenue (where its library has been housed since the late 1980s) to the Ottawa City Hall in December 1998. Anticipating that the branch library would be excluded, we discussed combining our libraries at a single accessible location, but we concluded that rental and other expenses would be well beyond our joint budgets. Discussions were also held last year with two reference

librarians at Nepean Central Library, but they stated that space would not be available there.

In May 1998, the Society's Planning and Priorities Committee strongly urged forming a group of members to actively seek a permanent home for the Society's library. In June, a library committee of ten BIFHSGO members was formed. It recommended that the Ottawa City Archives be requested to include the Society's library among its other collections. A meeting in June with the city's archivist, resulted in a formal application being submitted by President Gordon Taylor at the end of August.

It was learned in August that the Nepean City Council had approved expanding its Central Library from 30,000 to 39,000 square feet. After discussions with reference librarians, a formal application was sent by President Taylor to the Executive Director of the Nepean Public Library requesting that consideration be given to including the Society's library in the enlarged facilities.

The Society's collection now amounts to some 750 items, mostly books and magazines. Many of our members have large personal collections of valuable references, but are awaiting the certainty of public accessibility before donating them to the Society. Some members of the library committee are planning to acquire expertise in the area of evaluating books of interest to family historians so donations can be accepted and tax receipts issued. ■

The Printed Page—Helen Garson

Book Reviews

Tracing Irish Ancestors, by Maire MacConghail and Paul Gorry. Collins Pocket Reference, 1997. Softback, 287 pp, ISBN 0-00-472095-4, £5.99. Available from retailers of Collins Pocket Reference series.

This complete reference, pocket manual is well worth the price. There are no illustrations and none are needed. All key points are highlighted. There are chapters on householder and landholder records, deeds and estate records, probates, trades and professions, newspapers, trade directories, Hearth Money Rolls and more. There are: maps; addresses; and lists of sources in Dublin, Belfast, London, Salt Lake City, Boston and Sydney. There are sections on: preparing for a trip; letter writing; professional researchers and genealogists; and forms. You will also find a glossary of terms and a bibliography. All in all, this is a very useful pocket-size book for that all important trip.

Census Records for Scottish Families at Home and Abroad—augmented edition, by Gordon Johnson, published by Aberdeen and North East Scotland FHS, King Street, Aberdeen, Scotland, UK, AB24 5BD. £6, p&h £3.41 airmail.

This, the third edition, is a very informative publication. Topics covered are the 1841 to 1891 and other census records with examples and sources. The holdings of all Family History Societies and Libraries in Scotland along with addresses are also listed. You can

also find advice on how to trace those who are missing from a census. There are details of: Irish Census Records; Censuses in Canada, USA, Australia, New Zealand, and many European and other countries; and computerized census information. There are suggestions on how to find details of names in Tax Rolls and Militia Muster Rolls. Finally, the publication provides a directory of library and archive sources of census material in Scotland.

Ships from Scotland to America: 1628–1828, by David Dobson. Published by Genealogical Publishing Co, 1001N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, MD 21202. 1998. 127pp. Hardcover \$20 plus \$3.50 p&h.

This book is well worth looking at. Except for two brief periods, the British Government failed to keep records of emigrants and the few records they did keep were lacking in detail. Mr Dobson's research extended to newspapers, government records and published sources on both sides of the ocean. During the period 1628–1828, many ships left from smaller ports around the coast of Scotland. Passenger lists were not recorded. However many such departures, especially of prominent community members, were recorded in local newspapers, including the name of the ship and its captain. Given the port of departure, it would be safe to assume that the passengers were from that port or areas within travelling distance of the port. The date of departure may also provide the missing link in your research. The entries are in alphabetical order by the name of the ship. ■

Sharing Your Family History Interests— Jim Shearon

Is it time for your Family Reunion?

I have just come back from my first family reunion. A reunion of McNultys, relatives of my wife's mother.

Three generations and 26 people spent a weekend in late summer at Chris and Sue McNulty's home in Wallingford, Connecticut.

Most of us were sleeping at hotels or motels but we ate all our meals at Chris and Sue's house and spent two and a half days getting to know each other. We played bocce on the front lawn; ate lunch on the back deck, and on Saturday night the basement family room took on a new meaning for a McNulty sing along.

I was going to say that the first generation consisted of brothers and sisters. But the men were not all brothers and the three women were daughters of three different sets of parents. In fact, they were either brothers and sisters or cousins.

My wife remarked that although she had previously met only four of these people she didn't feel that she was among strangers. "Well, you're not," I insisted. "These are your family, even if you've never met them before."

We spent time looking at each other's photographs of parents, uncles, aunts and children. Brian McNulty, from

Portland, Oregon, brought a picture of the wedding guests on the steps of the church, the day Joan and I were married.

"I remember you were there," said my wife, "but I couldn't find you or Barbara in the picture." Brian pointed to a 14-year old boy and an 11-year old girl in the middle, two rows behind the bride and groom. "That's us."

Cousin Sarsfield has been assembling facts and photos about the McNultys and their related families and he presented everyone attending the reunion with a 425 page book. He pointed out that the spiral binding could be opened to insert corrections, "and I'm sure there will be some," he admitted.

There were four boys and three girls in the second generation. One of the boys and one of the girls were married, and there were four grandchildren. The older folks did most of the talking and looking at family records, while the younger people got to know each other. The teenage son of a New England McNulty took the teenage daughter of a Pennsylvania McNulty into town to show her the sights.

Sunday morning, with the help of tripods and automatic timers, we posed for a family reunion portrait. Three rows of McNultys, smiling and happy; ready to head home with memories and a determination to do it again. Is it time for your family to have a reunion? ■

Family History Events – Helen Garson

October 23–24, 1998. The Sesquicentennial Family History Conference, sponsored by Wisconsin State Genealogical Society, will be held at Monona

Terrace, Madison, Wisconsin. For more information, contact WSFHC, P.O. Box 55091, Madison, WI 53705–8891 or E-mail <jbrisse@execpc.com>

November 6–7, 1998. The Florida State Genealogical Society will hold their 22nd Annual Conference in Melbourne, Florida. The guest speaker will be Paul Milner, a specialist in genealogical research in the British Isles. For information contact Linda Pazics Kleback, 1607 Belmont Blvd., Lynn Haven, FL 32444–3343, telephone (850) 265–8817, E-mail <linda_kleback@prodigy.com>

November 8–15, 1998. The Illinois State Genealogical Society will sponsor a research trip to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. The registration fee includes seven nights at the hotel adjacent to the library. Library orientation and classes will include handouts. Daily guidance and optional group meals are available. Group size is limited. Contact tour leader Mary Lou Delahunt, 2691 Montague Dr., Galesburg, IL 61401 or call (309) 344 5116.

November 13–14, 1998. A two day workshop, Starting at a Post Oak: Tracing Families Through Land, Estates and Private Papers, will be held at the McKinnon Centre, Raleigh, North Carolina. \$50 for NCGS members, \$55 for non-members before October

25, and \$60 and \$65 thereafter. Contact NC Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1492, Raleigh, NC 27602 or E-mail <ncgs@earthlink.net>.

November 14, 1998. The Genealogical Computing Association of Pennsylvania (GenCAP) will hold a meeting in Philadelphia, PA. For information go to <<http://www.libertynet.org/genca>>.

April 9–11, 1999. The 1999 Spring Conference of the Hampshire Family History Society will be held at Sparsholt College near Winchester and will include the Annual General Meeting and the Council Meeting. The banquet will be held in the Great Hall of Winchester Castle. For information contact Mrs R. Rawcliffe, Hampshire Genealogical Society, 44 Southway, Bridgemark, Gosport, Hants, UK, PO13 0XD.

May 12–15, 1999. The National Genealogical Annual Conference will be held in Richmond, VA. For information E-mail <Macdonald@ngsgenealogy.org>.

May 12–14, 2000. OGS Seminar 2000 will be held at the Ottawa Congress Centre in Ottawa. The theme is Migration Mosaic—Those Who Came, Those Who Stayed, Those Who Left. The Ottawa branch of OGS are hosting the conference. There will be a total of 45 lectures of related topics and genealogical interests. Contact John Hay, Co-Chairman, Seminar 2000, Merivale Postal Outlet, P.O. Box 65087, Nepean ON K2G 5Y3 or phone (613) 829 8007, or E-mail <bx419@freenet.carleton.ca>. ■

Internet Interest—Margaret Burwell

The Shermans of Yaxley, a Personal Web Site Gem.

For this issue, I want to share a personal favourite web site. Because it is a personal success story, a little background is in order. My mother was the daughter of John Francis Yeats and Agnes Maud Sherman. When I first started researching my family history, I contacted the archivist of the museum in the area where my mother was born and where she grew up. She informed me that someone had given the archives a hand written family tree that included my maternal grandparents, and kindly included a copy. From that, I learned that Agnes was the daughter of Linus Sherman and Jennie Galer. This hand written document was tracing the Galer family so I learned no more about the Sherman line at this time.

At this time I was following the traditional Internet lines of inquiry. I had a FreeNet account and I was reading the various soc.genealogy newsgroups. I posted several inquiries about Linus Sherman. I received a number of replies with extensive information about the Sherman line. One of these replies told me about a Sherman mailing list. Shortly after, I subscribed to this mailing list where I learned about the Shermans of Yaxley web site. <<http://members.aol.com/macpinhead/sherman.html>>.

If you visit this web site, you will find that the purpose of this organization is : "As this group is established to assist its Members in exchanging Pedigrees and other documents and sources of information of general interest on the families of the Shermans of East Anglia, mainly Essex (Dedham), Suffolk (Yaxley), Norfolk (Diss) and London, England and their Ancestors & Descendants; We support Sherman research everywhere! We are a Family History Society established on America Online in 1994-95 and are a Non-Profit, Non-Incorporated network of genealogy researchers."

As The primary focus is on the descendants of the six sons of Edmund and Henry Sherman of Dedham, Sussex, England who emigrated to the American colonies between 1635 and 1642 and since I can trace my ancestry to Samuel Sherman (1618-1700), I was ready to sign up on the spot.

Since this is an online group, the definition of membership becomes tenuous. For the purposes of identifying ourselves, it is defined as follows: "A Membership is defined as those who have been or are trying

to establish Family Relationships, direct or indirect, with the Sherman Ancestors & Descendants. Some voluntarily subscribe to the Newsletter, have submitted a Research Interest Survey, a Pedigree, and may wish to participate in AOL Chat Sessions. And who otherwise have a keen interest in this extraordinary ancient and Honorable Family."

The home page of the Shermans of Yaxley site has the Sherman family crest, the Shermans of Yaxley logo and a general history of the family and the organization. The main link from this page is to the Sherman Research page. Here you will find information about the six original Shermans who emigrated to America, links to articles about famous Shermans of the past including the Civil War General William T. Sherman, links to subscribe to the Sherman mailing lists, links to genealogy newsgroups, links to member genealogy pages, hints for building your own web-page, information on Sherman wills and parish records, and links to general information of interest to genealogy researchers.

The Shermans of Yaxley also publish a quarterly newsletter. Edited by Sherman Thompson <ThaneSherm@aol.com> and a number of correspondents, called Heralds, who keep an eye on Sherman activities in their geographical area. With the exception of the herald for Yaxley, England, all the heralds are located in the USA. I am currently trying to decide if I have the nerve to volunteer as a herald for Canada.

If you are interested in learning more about how you can use the resources of the Internet and the World Wide Web to advance your personal family history research, you might consider coming to the Internet Users Group which meets the last Monday of each month at the Nepean Civic Complex. The group is now entering its third year is and is growing by leaps and bounds. The interests and experience of the group varies widely from persons who are still trying to decide if they want to take the plunge and buy that first computer to persons with many years of experience who are willing to share what they have learned with newcomers. Programs for this year include topics such as Internet security and privacy issues, utility programs to help you make the best use of the Internet resources, Year 2000 information, and many more. While this group is sponsored by the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, membership in the society is not required to attend the Internet Users Group. ■

Genealogy and Genealogists Galore

BRIAN O'REGAN

The Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) annual conference in Cincinnati, Ohio in August attracted 1,488 researchers. I believe I was the only BIFHSGO member registered along with at least 14 other Ontarians. There was something for everyone during the four-day event. Researchers had the choice of five or more options per session—183 topics, presented by 84 noted speakers. It was my fifth FGS conference which meant meeting friends, socializing, and being selective in sessions attended.

A hefty syllabus, one-inch thick, containing session outlines, with resources, repositories, bibliographies and notes about speakers, allows you to familiarize yourself with topics and presenters, and saves you from taking copious notes. It will be placed in our library when we have one.

Exhibit booths are always a favourite stopping place. There were close to 150 national, regional and local vendors. I took advantage of conference discount prices to obtain the *Official Companion to Family Tree Maker 5*, an

excellent supplement to the updated program obtained earlier from Global Genealogical Supply.

Among the several CD-ROMs I picked up was the *Genealogical Research Directory 1990-1996* from its producers Keith Johnson and Malcolm Sainty. It gave me an opportunity to renew our acquaintance as I first met them in Australia in 1988, and almost annually since then at national conferences. They were en-route to the Irish conference in Belfast and Dublin, and Malcolm was looking forward to his first visit to an ancestral cottage. A bargain CD-ROM at \$US4 was the *Family History Source Guide* with some 150 research outlines, resource guides, historical maps, forms, and addresses of major Family History Centres.

More costly, but still a bargain were the *Australian Vital Records Index 1788-1905*, produced by the Family History Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, at \$US20 for four CD-ROMs, and *Broderbund's National Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vols. 1-85, 1600-1900s* on two CDS. The Australian disk will help verify and supplement some of the research done a decade ago in that country. And can you imagine 85 years of content of one of the most respected genealogical journals for less than \$US50. As a former National Genealogical Society (NGS) member and *Quarterly Journal* reader, I am looking forward to "wintering" with it as a close companion.

The market-place also allowed me to spend time with some of my favourite ladies, all from the British Isles Family History Society USA (BIFHSUSA) of which I am a charter member (1988). I helped them unload books and supplies and man the Society's table. They are; Linda Jonas, president; Dorothy Losee, treasurer; and Nancy Carlberg, author of 32 books on family history and genealogy. I have several of Nancy's books: her *Guide to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City* is a must-have for me. Another three great ladies I spoke with were: Maureen McCourt Nantista of Huntington NY, immediate past president of the Irish Family History Forum to which I belong, who visits Ireland annually; Karen Clifford, a noted genealogist, author and librarian of La Salinas CA; and Anne Wuehler of Utah, who is president of the 900-member International Society for British Genealogy and Family History (ISBGFH). I attended the BIFHSUSA and ISBGFH luncheons. Delightful and realistic entertainment at the former was *Getting Married: A Light-hearted Look* with Linda Jonas in costume as the 1850s era bride, and Paul Milner as both the minister and groom. Paul, a board member of the FGS and the Genealogical Speakers Guild, and president of the British Interest Group of Wisconsin and Illinois

(BIGWILL), made three presentations at the conference.

A favourite pastime when visiting different cities is a visit to the genealogy section of the local library, Cincinnati was no exception. The Ohio State Genealogical Society, the largest state genealogical society in the US, was conference host, and made special arrangements with the superb Public Library to remain open one evening until midnight to allow registrants to do research. It has one of the top five genealogical collections in the US. Its major collections include: all US censuses 1790-1920; passenger records 1800-1952; the Latter-day Saints' Family Search CD-ROMs; and the third largest library map collection in the US.

I spent a lot of time in the library; and at ten cents a copy spent at least \$10. Copies included a New York edition of a monograph written by my great-aunt in 1919 (I had the Canadian edition), and part of a 1915 book, *Criminal History of the British Empire*. I also checked out and took notes from about a dozen books on Catholic American history and Irish Republicanism in America and got the titles of a half-dozen more to pursue in the future, and reviewed about a dozen periodicals.

By the way, I did spend time at some of the sessions. The first day was devoted to Society Management which I had been to previously and found very good, but did not attend again. Two Irish sessions presented by Steven Myers of the Allen County Library in Fort Wayne, IN, were informative. His topics were the *Irish Rebellion of 1798* as a source of records, and finding ancestors in estate records and other manuscripts. David Rencher, FGS president, spoke about the indexing of the 1881 British Census which involved 90,000 transcribers and 7,000 data entry volunteers who inserted 30 million entries. A major project well done and much appreciated by family historians. He also spoke of progress in another major project, the *Civil War Soldiers and Sailors Names Index* project. More than 75 percent of it is completed.

Other speakers included: Dean J. Hunter AG of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City; Brenda Dougall Merriman CGRS CGL, author of *Genealogy in Ontario, Searching the Records*; Ryan Taylor of the Allen County Library, former Editor of OGS's *Families* and author of last year's *Routes to Rootsbook*; and, Joy Reisinger CGRS, an outstanding genealogist and French Canadian specialist, and former editor of *Lost in Canada?*.

My overall summary: I got good value for the time and money spent at the conference. Meet me in St. Louis for the next FGS conference 11-14 August 1999. ■

Saturday Morning Meetings

Circumstances are forcing the Board to seek a location for Saturday Morning Meetings other than The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Whenever possible members will be advised in advance of any change in location at the previous meeting and by E-mail or telephone. Members are advised in the immediate future, if unsure of the location, to call a Board member. The Board apologizes for this temporary inconvenience which is beyond their control and hopes to arrive a permanent solution in the near future.

SATURDAY MEETINGS
FEATURE ARTICLE

Resources for Genealogical Research at the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa Archives

CAROL RADFORD-GRANT

[Carol Radford-Grant was raised in Burlington, Ontario where she was active in the Nelson High School Music Department and a member of the Burlington Teen Tour Band. In 1987 she moved to London to study English and Philosophy at The University of Western Ontario. After graduation she married and moved to Ottawa and spent two years working for a financial institution. In 1995 she graduated from the Archives Technician Programme at Algonquin College and was the recipient of the Governor General's Medal. Carol worked in four different sections of the Visual and Sound Archives Division at the National Archives of Canada before becoming the Archivist for the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa. She continues to teach part time in the Archives Technician Programme at Algonquin, enjoys her position at the Diocese of Ottawa, and spends her free time playing with her one year old son.]

The Archives of the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa is a treasure trove of information. It documents the history of the Anglican Church in the Diocese of Ottawa and is an invaluable resource for genealogists, parish historians, and academic researchers delving into women's history, demography, and architecture. The pages of the parish registers unlock mysteries in family history and help people to discover their families. Parishes delve into photographs that bring back memories of old friends and past accomplishments and help them to prepare for anniversaries and for the future. Archive Technician students work on assignments and do volunteer placements as they learn more about archives to prepare for their future careers. Parishioner volunteers come to learn, enjoy friends and to make a contribution to the documentary heritage of the church.

The Anglican Diocese of Ottawa Archives was established in 1944 when, in his charge to Synod, Bishop Jefferson announced that he had asked the Rev. W. H. Bradley to form an Archives Committee. Archdeacon Bradley spent 36 years collecting, sorting, organizing, cataloguing and filing documents. He was assisted by a small group of dedicated volunteers. In 1980 Jack Francis succeeded Archdeacon Bradley in the position of Diocesan Registrar and Archivist. He drew up acquisition policies and began a preservation program with emphasis on the use of acid-free file folders, envelopes, and boxes. In 1990 Mr. Francis retired and Mr. Fred Neal became his successor. A database programme was developed to index the names for parish register entries. Mr. Neal also focussed on raising the profile of the archives. In 1991 the Algonquin Archives Technician Program began. This program created a new breed of volunteers—enthusiastic students, ready to work and learn more about archives. It is the work of Archdeacon Bradley, Mr. Francis, Mr. Neal, and many volunteers who have created the Archives into the wonderful research resource it is today.

The mandate of the Diocesan Archives is "To acquire,

preserve, and make available the historically significant records of the Anglican Church in the Diocese of Ottawa." The Diocese of Ottawa has administrative jurisdiction over all Anglican congregations in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec. The Diocese includes a mix of urban and rural communities from Cornwall and Morrisburg on the St.

Lawrence River north to Maniwaki on the Upper Gatineau, and from Vankleek Hill on the east to Mattawa and Rutherglen in the northwest. Currently the Diocesan Archives has physical custody of 4,100 linear metres of holdings. Records date from the 1790s to the present and are available to clergy, researchers of parish history, and to persons interested in genealogy and in local, cultural, and social history.

The Archives acquires a variety of material relating to the Diocese: Synod Journals, property records, financial records, administration records, parish registers, vestry records, newsletters, service bulletins, papers of prominent individuals, photographs, audio visual materials, architectural drawings, and electronic records.

By far the most valuable records for doing genealogical research are the Parish Registers. The earliest register held by the Diocesan Archives—*Archives of the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa (AADO), Parish Register volume 60, Parish of Williamsburg*, begins in 1790. The Parish of Williamsburg was originally a Lutheran Parish. The register was kept by the Rev. John Gunter Weagant, a minister of the Lutheran Church, who was ordained as clergy of the Church of England by Bishop Mountain in 1814, and was from then on sponsored by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The Diocesan Archives currently has in its custody 623 volumes of baptism, marriage and burial registers. The Diocesan Archives is responsible for the preservation of the registers. They are kept in acid free file folders and boxes, in a locked, fire proof vault. Photocopying of the registers is not permitted because photocopying is very hard on the



Carol Radford-Grant

binding, and the intense light accelerates the deterioration of the paper. Registers that have deteriorated to the point to where they should not be handled are copied and then taken out of circulation. The archives is currently working towards gaining climate control to help preserve the documents. A preservation trust fund has been established to raise money to ensure the continued preservation of the registers.

The database was designed using D-base 3. It is a simple file database which is easy to use. The researcher can enter a name, surname first and a card catalogue appears. The data entry of the registers has been done primarily by volunteers. Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy. After registers have been entered, the index is printed and proofread by someone who had not done the entering. The corrections are inputted into the database and a final copy of the index is printed. As people come and do research at the Archives, we welcome people to point out any mistakes made in data entry. On the whole, the database works efficiently. The volunteers have worked steadily on this project and now all 623 registers are indexed up to the year 1960.

Indexes are arranged by parish then by name in alphabetical order. They are in loose leaf binders and are open for use free of charge by researchers. If a researcher is looking at a family who attended a parish for many years, it is quite easy to browse through and pick out the names of children that were baptised in that parish. Once the researcher has the names, years, volume numbers, and page numbers from the indices, archives staff can retrieve the actual volume so that the researcher can retrieve more than skeletal information. Marriage entries often include the bride and groom's parent's names. Burial entries often include the date of death, age, and place of interment. Baptism entries will usually include the parent's names, profession, and place of residence.

The Diocesan Archives holds some secondary sources for reference that are available to genealogists. If the inquiry has to do with clergy, Mr. Francis, Diocesan Archivist emeritus, wrote a *Biography of Anglican Clergymen in Canada* which includes all Clergy who were born before 1900. Crockford's *Clerical Dictionary* is helpful for clergy born after 1900. *Places in Ontario* by Nick and Helma Mika

outlines names, locations and history of places in Ontario. We also have twenty-seven cemetery listings that can be very helpful that were created mainly by genealogists. One last that I will mention is a copy of the 1851 Census for the township of Hull.

There are a variety of services offered by the Diocesan Archives. We provide reference help for all users of the archives. The registrar can certify true copies of baptismal and marriage certificates. People who wish to claim loyalist status need to trace direct lineage directly back to the loyalist settlers. We can help the documentation process by certifying transcripts of baptismal and marriage records. For researchers that are unable to visit the archives, we will carry out research through correspondence. We prepare exhibits that are displayed in Christ Church Cathedral and travelling exhibits for parishes who are celebrating anniversaries. Records management advice for the Diocese and Parishes is also offered to those who enquire.

Volunteers make the Diocesan Archives a dynamic organization. The archives recruit volunteers to enjoy and contribute time to the preservation of our documentary heritage. Volunteers are able to execute a variety of tasks based on their interests and abilities: identifying photographs, preparing exhibits, genealogical searches, and parish history. At the Diocesan Archives we offer appropriate instruction, training, encouragement, and support for any who wish to volunteer their skills, time, and service. Volunteers are an asset and strength to the Diocesan Archives. Anyone who is interested in volunteering is welcome to speak with me. Future plans at the Diocesan Archives include expanding our presence on the World Wide Web. We hope to be able to provide some information about our holdings that will help researchers prepare for their visit to the Archives.

Genealogists are always welcome at the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa Archives. Since the beginning of 1998, we have had 68 telephone inquires and 31 visitors working in genealogy. We have responded to 46 written inquires regarding family history. That makes up 55% of all our incoming correspondence. Without researchers, the Archives would only be a dead storage facility. History lives in the researchers' work. ■

GENERAL INFORMATION

Schedule of Fees

Certified copies of certificates (Baptism, Confirmation, or Marriage)	\$15 each
Research carried out by Archives' staff	\$5 initial search; \$20 each subsequent hour
Access to Parish Registers For Personal Research	\$2 per volume—Official Church Business NO CHARGE
Use of Index Volumes & Finding Aids	NO CHARGE
Reproduction of photographs or architectural drawings	Commercial rate plus \$2 per item.
Photocopying of records from Parish Registers is not permitted	

Location and Hours of Operation

The Diocesan Archives is located in Room 5, lower level, Cathedral Hall, 439A Queen Street, Ottawa, and is open Mondays and Wednesdays 8:30am to 4:00pm, and other weekdays by arrangement. (Closed Fridays, weekends and holidays.)

For Further Information Contact

Carol Radford-Grant, Archivist
Anglican Diocese of Ottawa
71 Bronson Avenue
Ottawa, ON K1R 6G6

Telephone: (613) 232-7124 ext 234
Fax: (613) 232-7088

BIFHSGO NEWS
COLUMNS

Meet Your Board – A Bernice Severson

The fall of 1998 will see the following two members joining the Board of Directors:

Mary Nash will be joining the board as Director of Research and Projects. Mary has been a regular contributor to *Anglo-Celtic Roots* as columnist of *News from 395 Wellington Street* and author of the series *More Gleanings from the National Archives* and other articles.

Mary Nash (nee Frohn) was born in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, where she spent the first 10 years of her life. She came to Canada with her family in 1958 settling in Calgary, where she completed her elementary, and high school education. She then earned a bachelor of science in chemistry at the University of Calgary and a bachelor of library science at the University of Alberta. She received a Blackwell Scholarship in 1975 which took her to the University of Wales at Aberystwyth where she earned a masters degree. In 1970 she married John Nash of Royal Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Dr John Nash now works at Ottawa University while Mary runs Nash Information Services.

Mary has always had some interest in family history but only became seriously involved about 1990. She was an early member of BIFHSGO, joining the Society after attending its inaugural meeting in January 1995. Some of her surnames of interest, including those of her husband, are: **Nash, Chees(e)man, Bellingham, Day, Frohn**, (from Aachen, Germany to Holland c 1805) and **Heeres**.

Mary has been a very valuable volunteer with BIFHSGO. Among other things she has contributed expertise in helping to set up our library. We welcome Mary to the Board and wish her well in these new endeavours.

Louise Jutras (Anderson) is well known to BIFHSGO members. She has served as Associate Director for Publications Distribution and Librarian for the past 2 years. In her new capacity, she will be Director of Membership; succeeding Ralph Davis and, pending the appointment of a new Associate Director, will continue in charge of the library holdings.

Louise was born in Baie-du-Febvre, a small village on the South shore of the St-Lawrence River, in 1962. She studied sciences at Sherbrooke College for her CEGEP certificate and got her Building Engineering degree at Concordia University in Montreal. She moved to Ottawa in 1987 where she worked for the Federal Government for the next 10 years. She worked in many engineering disciplines for the division of Technology and then became Project Manager for two major projects: The construction of the new Federal Court Building (cancelled in 1993), and the energy conservation project called Federal Building Initiatives. She has just finished a two year sabbatical which she used to take multiple computer courses to upgrade her qualifications.

Louise has been researching her roots for the past four years. Her family goes back as far as 1630 in the areas of Trois-Rivieres and Sorel. She is still working on the following family names: **Jutras, Caya, Courchesne, Yergeau, Alie, and Denoncourt**. During her free time, Louise operates her home-based business which is related to conservation of documents, photographs, and memorabilia. She has published an article in *Anglo-Celtic Roots* (Volume 3 Number 2) on this subject. ■

Board of Directors



Standing, left to right: Alan Rayburn, John Townesend, Jim Shearon, Gordon Taylor, Jim Heal
Seated left to right: Bernice Severson, Linda Gloss, Louise Jutras, Mary Nash

***The Helping Hand*—A Bernice Severson**

This last summer, I have had occasion to do some research involving the Military Archives. I wanted to find some information for a person who had sent me a query. I did not know how to go about this, however, I went to the National Archives to find out.

I went to the floor where the Genealogy desk is located. The people at the desk through the doors on the left as you come out of the elevator took the name of the person in whose military career I was interested. A form was filled in and I was instructed to give this in across the hall at the desk there. This was done and I was informed that I would be phoned when the information I sought was in.

A few days later I was called that the documents were in. I went back to the desk on the third floor, and received a large box containing several papers in envelopes. These envelopes contained much information. There was the attestation papers for the soldier when he joined up. This document gave his birthday, place of birth and next of kin. There were documents about the different spheres of action in which this person served. There was information about promotions. The person was wounded in action and that

***Your Publishing*—John Townesend**

Getting Started

This new column is dedicated to fulfilment of the BIFHSGO purpose "to encourage, carry on and facilitate research into and publication of family histories by people who have ancestors in the British Isles."

At the outset, there are two underlying assumptions to the column. The first is that publication is in hard copy, say, a book. The second assumption is that you will be using a computer not only in the genealogical and family history research leading to your book, but also in the publication process itself.

The aim will be to produce a professional looking camera-ready product that you can pass to the printing shop with confidence. Taken together, these assumptions would also lead to the conclusion that your family history will be self-published; that is, that rather than hiring the services of a publishing company to do the work, you will be doing the work yourself.

And self-publication leads to a third assumption: that you have a degree of business acumen, as this will be needed in the marketing, sales and distribution of your family history. These processes fall beyond the scope of the printer, whose job will be completed once you have been presented with boxes of your book, each perhaps shrink-wrapped for protection. These books are destined either to fill your basement in perpetuity, or grace the coffee tables of kith and kin, and others, according to your level of ingenuity in first identifying and developing your audience, and then giving satisfaction through your product.

Do not confuse family history self-publication with vanity publishing, which is sometimes characterized as publishing oneself a product that received a rejection slip from a commercial publisher.

You likely are not really producing a significantly

information was there, together with the base hospitals and other hospitals in which he was treated.

I decided to see if I could find any information about my Uncle John. He had served in the Princess Patricia's in the First World War and had been wounded at Vimy Ridge. I followed the same procedure and obtained my Uncle John's file. There I found a lot of family information that I did not have before. This envelope gave the name of the ship that my uncle had sailed to Britain on in 1915. It gave the time he had embarked for France and told of his wounds at Vimy. It also had a letter written by my uncle when he was discharged. This was interesting as the letter sounded just as I had remembered this uncle when I was young.

I understand that you can obtain the documents of any veteran held by the Military Archives except those, of course, who are of still living. Documents pertaining to the Second World War are available. If the person is deceased you may have to show cause why you should have access to them.

So if you have a military man in your genealogical background you should consider a search in the Military Archives. ■

saleable product; rather, your objective is to break even or settle for a modest profit. The truth is that however excellent your product is, its interested audience will be finely focused—unless, of course, your have breakthroughs to offer on a nationally famous or infamous personality, who also happened to be an ancestor or relative.

You are not publishing for vanity; rather, your objective is to provide a quite specific audience with a quality product that is a "good read", in accordance with the highest standards of genealogical publishing. This exercise will be both frustrating and fulfilling in the event, leading to a very real sense of accomplishment upon satisfactory conclusion.

Having identified the assumptions, we can move on to the meat of the matter—the family history publication process (*Figure 1*). But here we have an immediate dilemma: a process is a progression from one step to another, while it is precisely this type of locked in procedure from which the computer frees us.

In the old days, many hands were involved. The manuscript would have been written by you, then edited, and re-edited by you and probably another person. Page and publication design by the publisher would follow, and then setting in lead type by a typesetter, with galley proofs for review. Only when they were signed off would the final copy go to print.

Nowadays, you can do so much more with your computer. You are freed from dependence upon typesetters, and publishers (although a fresh eye for final editing of, first, your manuscript and, second, your camera-ready is highly recommended).

**Figure 1 — "Steps" in
Family History
Publishing Process**

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

For example, you may have completed your research in one area and, having planned the publication, proceeded to drafting the manuscript and preparing the book; while all the time continuing your research in another area.

However, to maintain *Your Publication* column continuity across several editions of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, the six steps will be adopted as our publication process.

What are the raw materials to be subjected to those steps? What are the family history book's content? What is it that we offer our audience that would constitute the "good read?"

Well, certainly, there would be *genealogical content*; that is, some systematically presented depiction of individual persons and their relationships to one another. This might be from top-down (ie an ancestry chart approach, for one or more lines), or bottom-up (ie a pedigree chart approach). By itself, however, for other than the most devoted genealogist, such content would likely not be a "good read" but a monumental bore.

So we need some flesh on the bones in terms of *context*. The recitation of names, dates and places needs some colour, some character. Like the layers of an onion, we all exist within the context of a family, within a location, positioned nationally, and then internationally. Each impacts and influences the other. We therefore broaden from

genealogy alone to the domain of family history, such history embracing the social, economic, geographical, religious, and political dimensions of the context.

Finally, for most a "good read" includes a "good look". *Graphics*—be they maps, charts, photos, or line art—are essential ingredients to getting the message across in an interesting and understandable—even entertaining—way. For some (dare I say most?), looking at the pictures may be as far as it goes. We do not want our product read so much out of a sense of duty, but with the level of interest that leads to word of mouth sales. With "a good read" as your product, every free copy you distribute can lead to sales later.

Yes, *genealogy*, *context* and *graphics* are mutually supportive and in combination will determine the "story line" of your family's history. Where genealogical detail is thin—in the earlier generations usually—it can be broadened by adding more context. For example, other than his wife and descendants, all we currently know about James Townsend is that he was a Taylor (*sic*) in Newbury, Berks at the time of the English Civil War. But histories of Newbury tell us a great deal about his circumstances at the time, which were much the same as everybody else's. That's potentially dramatic stuff. So keep on researching all three types of content! ■

Can You Help—Ralph E Davis

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa is a fantastic organization. It has one of the finest collections of volunteers in the area. Intelligent, ambitious, generous people working together for the benefit of all the membership. In spite of these facts, we lack one thing. You! That's right! You. You are the missing link for a better society.

We are in need of several people to fill key positions in many different and challenging areas. Special talents are not necessarily required but welcomed if applicable. The ability to jump in and take an active part is the only real requirement.

If you feel you can spare a few hours per month we would appreciate hearing from you.

The following positions are waiting for your abilities and ideas.

HOME CHILDREN PROJECT VOLUNTEERS—We could still use several energetic people to assist in BIFHSGO's mega-project. John Sayers and his assistants continue to record the names of all the Home Children that entered this country from Britain in the 19th and 20th centuries. If you can spend a few hours at the National Library transcribing names from microfilm, please give John Sayers a call at (613) 747-5547 and he will be glad to put you to work. This is a very important project undertaken by a dedicated group and we need your assistance to make it complete.

ATTENTION—We are about to embark on another year with some changes in our Board of Directors and the Directors may be in need of some assistance. Help may only be someone to make phone calls, give a couple of hours assistance at a Saturday meeting or it may involve a deeper commitment. If you feel you could make a difference or help out for an hour or two please call any member of the Board listed on the inside front cover. They will be more than glad to hear from you. ■

Editorial Assistant: Graphics

The team that produces this journal has been working together now for four issues. One thing that has come to light is that, unlike this issue, we rarely have many suitable graphics. By "suitable" I mean reproducible images of scenes or individuals associated with the subject matter. Graphics are essential to the appearance and attractiveness of any publication and they exist in many and diverse locations: libraries, museums, archives and individual collections. Searching them out is time consuming but also interesting and often rewarding. As Editor I do not have the time to devote to this task and I am appealing for a volunteer to take this on and ensure the continued improvement to *Anglo-Celtic Roots*.

If you think you would like to give this a try please phone me, Percy Bateson, at (613) 526-0136

QUESTION & ANSWERS
ARTICLES

Radio Requests

BRIAN O'REGAN AND PERCY BATESON

[Brian O'Regan is a charter member of the British Isles Family History Society USA and the founding president of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (1994-1996) and past editor of Anglo-Celtic Roots. He has made several live radio and television appearances on the topic of genealogy and family history. This and later articles are a sampling of the numerous queries he received following a recent live call-in show on CBC].

In July our Past President, Brian O'Regan, was the guest of Dave Stephens, host of the CBC's live phone-in program, *Ontario Today*. The subject was "Genealogy and Family History" and judging by the flood of responses and queries he appears to have struck a chord for numerous listeners, not only in Ontario, but in Quebec, Manitoba, Michigan and New York. There were far too many calls than could be handled on-air, so Brian offered his E-mail address for listeners who were unable to get through. To date he has received more than 60 E-mail queries with some still coming in weeks after the program.

The queries are from people wanting to know how to start their family history, beginners seeking answers to basic questions, and researchers who are more advanced and looking for ways and means to get around roadblocks. Because our members fall into those same categories, and the queries and responses may help them in their research, we propose to publish Brian's responses in a series of articles of which this is the first.

Only the E-mail addresses of the enquirers and an edited version of the information sought will be published along with the responses. The latter are intended to guide the enquirer to sources and strategies that may be used to answer their questions. For some, there will be much research work to be done, particularly by those people who believe they are at a dead-end. Readers who believe they have additional information that may help are encouraged to send it to the E-mail address of the enquirer.

1. <brad.owens@bell.ca>; re **Irish Internet Sites**. My response is limited to a small selection of the many sites. They are: Cyndi's Ireland; <<http://www.cyndislist.com/ireland.htm>>. Doras Irish and Irish-related sites; <<http://doras.tinet.ie/Doras.nsf/Content/About>>. Fianna Irish Research Study Group (200+ pages of data); <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~fianna/>>. Genealogical Guide to Ireland; <<http://www.bess.tcd.ie/roots/prototyp/qguide.htm#griffiths>>. Ireland GenWeb; <<http://www.worldgenweb.org/ireland/index.html>>. National Archives of Ireland, Family History and Genealogy; <<http://www.kst.dit.ie/nat-arch/genealogy.html>>. The National Library of Ireland; <<http://gopher.heal.ie/natlib/homepage/html>>.

2. <jlabella@templeton.com>; re **Nova Scotia research**. John, You had two questions 1) How to find your great-grandmother who went to Nova Scotia at the end of the First World War and became a **Miller-Burns** (not sure of spelling?); and 2) Is it possible to confirm the surname **La Bella** is from Verona in Italy?

Reply 1: a) Check at the National Library site for Nova

Scotia directories c1920 and where accessible; <<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca>>; b) She may have married a Canadian soldier. Check Canadian Expeditionary Force World War I data at the National Archives of Canada; <<http://www.archives.ca/db/cef/index.html>>; c) Consider joining or submitting a query to the Genealogy Association of Nova Scotia: at <http://www.cs.dal.ca/Recreation/GANS/gans_homepage.html>; d) Check out the Nova Scotia Surname Registry Mailing List a: <<http://www.chignecto.net/nsnews>>

Reply 2: Early Italian records are in many dispersed locations, not centrally located, which makes research difficult. There are a number of surname sites you may wish to try. They are: <Soc.genealogy.surnames.italy> or <Soc.genealogy.alt.family-names>. Cyndi's Surname Mailing List; <<http://www.oz.net/~cyndihow/sites.htm#Surnames>>. Family Tree Maker Online Search (115+ million); <<http://www.familytreemaker.com/search.html>>. Gendex (210,000 surnames on WWW); <<http://www.gendex.com:8080/display?page=HOME>>. Roots Web Surname List - Query <<http://www.rootsweb.com/rootsweb/searches/rssearch.html>>. Surnames, Origin & Meaning; <<http://clanhouston.com/name/surnames.htm>>

3. <ad201@freenet.carleton.ca>; re **death of Montreal kinsman Donald**. A record of the death of your kinsman in Montreal in 1915 should be available at the Palais de Justice in Montreal. I did some similar research there some years ago. If you write ask for a full death certificate, the address is: 1 Notre Dame Est, Montreal PQ H1Y 1B6. You could also check for an obituary at the National Library in the microfilms for the Montreal Herald and Montreal Gazette.

4. <howarde@interlog.com>; re **Glasgow ancestry**. Howard, You are seeking information on your parents Glasgow ancestry, including an E-mail address, and a copy of your father's service record in the Gordon Highlanders. There are a number of E-mail addresses you may wish to search. They are: The Clans & Tartans of Scotland (120 clan histories, tartans, crests, maps, 700+ surnames; <<http://www.scotclans.com>>. General Register Office for Scotland; <<http://www.open.gov.uk/gros/home.htm>>. Origins (General Register Office); <<http://www.origins.net>>. For details of what will be available and price; <<http://www.open.gov.uk/gros/faq.htm>> and; <<http://www.anywhere.co.uk/news.html>>. Scotland WorldGenWeb Project: <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~sctwgv/>>. Scottish Genealogy Society: <<http://www.scotland.net/scotgensoc>>. Scottish Reference Info: <<http://www.ktbn.net/~daills/13300-scottishreference>>.

htm>. Scottish Resource Links: <<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Meadows/5209/index.html>>. UK+Ireland Genealogy: <<http://cs6400.mcc.ac.uk/genuki/>>. The UK & Ireland pages (GENUKI): <<http://midas.ac.uk/genuki/big/>>.

Regarding your father's service records, visit British Military Record: <<http://midas.ac.uk/genuki/big/BritMilRecs.html>>. UK PRO World War I Information: <<http://www.pro.gov.uk/news/ww1.htm>>. Most British regiments have published histories and many have associations and archives/museums. Check at your local Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Family History Centre (FHC) for the bibliography compiled by Arthur S. White, *A Bibliography of Regimental Histories of the British Army*, London and *The Society for Army Historical Research*, 1965; the Latter-day Saints Family History Library (FHL) book 942.A3w). Military histories are listed in the Locality section of the FHL catalog under GREAT BRITAIN -MILITARY HISTORY.

You may wish to become a member of the Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society, c/o Strathclyde Regional Archives, Mitchell Library, North Street, Glasgow SCT G3 7DN. The fee was £10 overseas airmail per year.

5. <wlester@wincom.net>: re **Home Children or Barnardo Children**. Bill, Your query is about your grandmother who arrived in Canada with her brother and sister as orphans in 1903 and the possible availability of photographs. I believe photos are available only from the Barnardos Home. It was one of a number of British organizations involved in the settlement of some 100,000 Home Children in Canada.

To establish the organization involved in sending your ancestors to Canada, I strongly suggest you write to a fellow-member of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) who is the driving force behind the Canadian Home Children archives and activities and the Heritage Canada Renfrew Home Children Committee. It assists descendants to trace personal records and holds annual reunions in different cities. He is David Lorente, 107 Erindale Avenue, Renfrew ON K7V 4G3 tel. (613) 432-2486.

David, the son of a Home Child, will be eager to learn your family history details for the Committee archives. He is a former school teacher who has devoted the past eight years to helping descendants of home children. There may be a small fee involved. The committee is a non-profit organization that relies on donations for its valuable and important work. I would begin by sending your data and query and include a self-addressed stamped envelope for reply.

6. <sonshine@suren.net>: re **Cyndi's List and Quebec Research**. Claudette, you asked for the address for Cyndi's List and suggestions for research in Quebec, particularly cemetery records. Cyndi's link library is a well maintained guide to genealogy sites on the Web. There are over 37,000 visitors to the web site each day. She has more than 32,000 links and adds about 1,000 new links per month. Cyndi's address changed a few months ago when she got a new sponsor. I was checking her Home Page earlier today. It is at: <<http://www.CyndisList.com>>.

For Quebec records I would begin with the National

Archives of Canada (NAC) at: <<http://www.archives.ca/www/svcs/english/Genealogy.html>>. It provides databases of some of its holdings; eg, Canadian Expeditionary Force First World War, Miscellaneous Immigration Index, 1871 Census of Ontario and links to major archives and societies across Canada. There were more than nine million "hits" on the site in the year ending June 1998, an increase of 50 percent over the previous year.

The NAC's most popular sources are; census records, vital statistics, land records, wills and estate records, military records and immigration records. Many Quebec parish records and cemetery transcriptions are on the shelf for visitors to the NAC. As you live in Huntsville, about a half-day drive from Ottawa, I assume you are familiar with the NAC. If not, write them for a free copy of *Tracing Your Ancestors in Canada* at 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa ON K1A 0N3, or telephone the Genealogy Reference Desk at (613) 996-7458, and plan to make a visit. You will need to get a Research Pass before 5.00 pm on a workday. The Research Room is open until 11.00 pm.

As your interests are in Quebec you should consider membership in the Quebec Family History Society, PO Box 1026, Pointe Claire PQ H9S 1N9. You may visit their internet site at: <<http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/index.html>>.

7. <kfurnell@aracnet.net>: re **Home Children and Internet Addresses**. Kathy, Your questions were regarding a) your grandmother, a Home Child, b) a FHC address and a contact number for Somerset County information, and c) Cindy's list and Genweb.

a) To establish the organization involved in sending your grandmother to Canada, I strongly suggest you write to David Lorente; for details see my response to query 5 above. John Sayers, Home Children Project Co-Ordinator, the name I mentioned on the radio interview, may be contacted through BIFHSGO at: <bifhsgo@cyberus.ca>

b) The FHC in the Kingston area is at Glenburnie, telephone 544-8489. I suggest you phone before noon Tuesday to Friday to book a microfilm reader. FHCs are operated by volunteers and the phone is manned only during open hours. You can search the Civil Registration microfilm records of England for Somerset County for the years you cited. The Ottawa FHC holds all those films and I assume the same for Kingston.

c) The internet addresses are Cyndi's List at: <<http://www.CyndisList.com>>. She has links to sites in Canada, England and elsewhere. The UK and Ireland Genealogical Information Service (GENUKI) leads to the main collection of pages providing genealogy-related information for the British Isles and Ireland. The section on Researching from Abroad, suggests how to start researching UK and Irish genealogy from outside the UK. Visit GENUKI at: <<http://www.genuki.org.uk>>. You can also visit the Somerset Record Office (SRO) at: <<http://www.somerset.govt.uk>>. The SRO has a name index of the 1881 census for the county and an index of baptisms and marriages 1538-1899. For explanations of Births Marriages and Deaths (BMD) indexes visit: <<http://midas.ac.uk/genuki/>>. Query pages arranged by county may be found at: <<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Parthenon/5345/index>>.

8. <strshine@bconnex.net>: re how to find grandmother. You asked for any suggestions as to where or how to proceed to find your grandmother (name withheld), who was born in London in 1880, married (name withheld), in Wandsworth in 1901, had a daughter in 1902 and another in 1905 (your mother), and around 1910 ran away and was never heard from again.

My first suggestion is to check out your local FHC. Most FHCs have a core collection of the "200 Most-Used Reference Works" as determined by the FHL. Collections include the Index to 1841-91 Census (England, Wales, Isle of Man & Channel Islands), although you need the unreleased 1911 census. The substitute for you are civil registration microfilms for England. They have BMDs indexes 1837-1983 or later. While at the Centre check out the FHL catalog for Directories for the London area 1910 onwards and other records. You need to try to narrow down the date of disappearance and consider what events took place in 1910 and look for clues that may have led to your grandmother's disappearance, eg was there a death in the family, did she lose a job, was she separated from her husband, were there newspaper stories that might have attracted her, plus many more possibilities? The Metro Toronto Reference Library has The Times on microfilm for your perusal. As your grandfather had a "vile temper" your grandmother could have been a battered wife and entered a local institution. Wandsworth is in London County and the SW area of the City. It housed the Surrey County Mental Hospital, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the Surrey County Prison and other institutions. Mail enquiries to the archives of the institutions, if you are able to define a likely date, they may help you in your research.

Your grandmother was about 30 years of age when she "ran away." If Canada was her destination you may find her on a microfilmed index card at the National Archives of Canada, if she came as a domestic servant under a sponsored group scheme. NAC has records of the group sponsors to help identify which group if she was part of one. She could also appear on a passenger list c1910-1914. There is no nominal index for the micro-films of passengers arriving at six Canadian ports and some U.S. east coast ports. The lists arranged by ports and dates of arrival contain information such as name, age, occupation, and intended destination.

You may also consider membership in and/or a query submission about your grandmother to the local family history society in her area of origin. There are two possibilities: The East Surrey Family History Society and the Woolwich and District Family History Society. I suggest you visit the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) Library at the North York Public Library telephone (416) 395-5623, to check the publications of the two Family History societies and determine which one is best for you.

Some surname and query internet addresses that may help you are: Family Tree Maker Online Search (115+ million): <<http://www.familytreemaker.com/search.html>>. Query pages arranged by county: <<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Parthenon/5345/index.html>>. Roots-L-Surname List (380,000+): <<http://www.rootsweb.com/rootsweb/searches/#rsl>>. Surname Indexes: <<http://www.citynet.net/mostwanted>>. Surname Inquiries: <<http://www.genforum.com/>>. UK+Ireland Genealogy: <<http://cs6400.mcc.ac.uk/genuki/>>

9. <sdelight@ican.net>: re Generations. Sholem; Your question was, if all of my grandparents were born in Europe and my parents in Canada, am I a second or third generation Canadian?

The first generation in Canada would be the immigrant male head of the family. The next or second generation would be his son(s). Generations are based on the period between the births of one male-line ancestor and the next. A working figure or average period between the births would be 35 years. My source is; Terrick VH Fitz-Hugh, *The Dictionary of Genealogy: A guide to British ancestry research*, Sherborne, Dorset & Totowa, NJ: 1985.

If your grandfather was the immigrant he would be the first generation, your father the second and you the third.

10. <ad201@freenet.carleton.ca>: re resources for European genealogy. Donald, The National Archives are restricted to providing Canadian data, not European other than British and French colonial documentation relating to Canada. BIFHSGO members work closely with the NAC people, having worked on indexing and computer inputting data, and currently getting the some 100,000 British Home Children indexed for publication. There are more projects than volunteers to work on them. We rely on the FHL and national sources of the countries concerned, and in recent years, the Internet, for European records that do not relate directly to Canada

11. <djm@ionline.net>: Dennis, You are seeking the origin in Ireland of your great grandparents John Geraghty and Bridget Diver who were born in the 1820s and married in Ireland c1853/54. Family legend had John as being born in Mayo. You are also "trying to locate a responsible and ethical genealogical researcher in Co. Tyrone,"

The *Matheson's Surnames in Ireland Report*, based on 1890 births in Ireland, identifies Galway, Mayo and Dublin as the counties in which the name Geraghty is principally found. Diver is principally found in County Donegal. Irish tradition was for marriages to take place in the home of the bride. Sligo county lies between Mayo and Donegal.

Griffiths Valuation has Geraghtys in 22 of the 69 Mayo parishes. In only Kildacommoge Parish do the four forenames of Anthony, John, Michael and Thomas appear. Three of the four appear in the parishes of Addergoole, Kilbelfad, Aghagower and Islandready. Kildacommoge is a small parish in SE central Mayo. The other three are also central Mayo, roughly 70 miles south of the Donegal border.

In searching the Bridget Diver name in Griffiths I found her in the Mayo Parish of Aghagower on Ardogommon townland. Aghagower is four miles SE by S of Westport. It is on the confines of Galway county, mostly mountainous with lead mines. The John Geraghty in that Parish is on Buckwana townland. Michael and Thomas were on the townland of Bullaunmeen. There were other Divers in the County but not in the same parish. The six-inch to one mile Ordnance Survey (OS) Map Sheet is No. 88, and the Barony is Burrishoole.

My conclusion is the Bridget and John in the foregoing paragraph are very likely the ones you are searching for. The Catholic registers in the parish began in 1828, too late for

their births. A search, however, may turn up their marriage and birth of their three sons. Church register entries usually identified the townlands of the bride and groom, the father of children baptized, and the names of sponsors/witnesses. If found, I would then check the Griffiths entries for additional data and the OS map sheet to pinpoint their houses. You can do this through a FHC or have the County Mayo Heritage Centre or a professional researcher do it for

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
COLUMNS

From Near and Far—Helen Garson

The Imperial War Museum

The April 1998 edition of the *Family History News and Digest* featured an article by Sarah Peterson on the Imperial War Museum in London, UK. For those of you who have not yet had the opportunity to read this edition, here is a synopsis of this article. There are various repositories of War Records, but none are as complete as those housed at the Imperial War Museum. There are various departments within the museum and the author has dealt with each one in detail. Below is a list of some of the departments and the reference materials available to the researcher.

Death and Remembrance This department contains the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) Registers which list all those who lost their lives while on active service during the periods 4 August 1914 to 31 August 1921 and 3 September 1939 to 31 December 1947. There is also a seven volume set, *1939-1945: Civilian War Dead*, compiled by the CWGC covering those who died in the UK between 1939 and 1945 as well as those who were lost at sea or abroad, in Malta, in the Far East or in the sinking of the SS City of Benares while en route to Canada in 1940. There is also *De Ruvigny's Roll of Honour*, two volumes, which contains information on the some deaths between 1914 and 1915.

Department of Printed Books As the title suggests, this department has a large collection of reference books. Many of these books can be found in other repositories, but here you will be able to research all branches of the Armed Forces as well as the Red Cross, Women's Land Army, evacuees and refugees at this one location.

Department of Documents This department holds personal papers including diaries, letters and written accounts.

Other Departments Other departments are: The National Inventory of War Memorials; Departments of: Art, Exhibits and Firearms; Film and Video Archive; Photographic Archive; Sound Archive all of which are self explanatory. Rather than list the telephone, fax and E-mail information for each department, I will give the numbers for the Department of Books. The author suggests that this should be your first point of contact. Before making contact, have as much information as possible at your fingertips. Department of Printed Books: General enquiries (0171) 416 5342; Reading Room (0171) 416 5344; Appointments(0171) 416 5246; E-mail <books@iwm.org.uk>. For general information, the

you. Check the web sites below to get the post and E-mail addresses for the Mayo Centre, names of professional researchers. Irish links and "how to" information. They are; Irish at Home and Abroad: <<http://www.IHAonline.com>>. Irish Roots magazine: <<http://www.iol.ie/~irishrts/>>. Irish Heritage Centres: <<http://www.worldgenweb.org/ireland/research.htm>>.

museum number is (0171) 416 5000, Fax (0171) 416 5374, E-mail <mail@iwm.org.uk>.

Archives of Ontario

On glancing through various online newsletters recently, I came across an article by Rick Roberts, who publishes *The Global Gazette*, the topic of which was the Archives of Ontario. While in Toronto recently he learned that in 1997, records from a number of Ontario ministries and records in the Archives of Ontario sat in water for days following the flooding of the government storage site.

It would appear that the Archives of Ontario are insufficiently funded and can no longer guarantee the safe keeping of our historical records nor public access to these records. Given that the storage areas are totally inadequate to the point that document preservation cannot be assured and that we are nearing the end of the twentieth century, surely a move to have all records microfilmed prior to storage would be a positive step.

The author cites British Columbia as an example of what can be done to preserve and make accessible heritage and governmental records which after all represent the history of a province. BC Archives have a web site with a photographic collection and an online index to vital records at the Archives.

The staff of the Archives of Ontario work hard on our behalf to preserve and promote our heritage but are woefully under funded. Hopefully our historians and genealogists can impress on all our government officials the importance of these records and the need to ensure their preservation.

Gedclean

On page 22 of the Summer Issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, there was an article on the dangers of publishing information regarding living persons on the Internet. Genealogists who frequently browse genealogical home pages in search of information, are unanimous in their advice: do not post genealogical information relating to living persons on the Internet.

There are various software packages which can assist you in removing such information from your gedcom file prior to sending it to others or posting it on the Internet. One that appears to be favoured by many is GEDCLEAN. As the name suggests, this software cleans all personal information such as date and place of birth etc of living persons off the gedcom file. GEDCLEAN is Freeware and is copyrighted. It can be downloaded by anyone but once downloaded it cannot be sold to others. If you wish to download this, go to <<http://members.aol.com/tomraynor2/gedclean.htm>>.

Snippets from the *Rampant Scotland Newsletter*

The above online newsletter contains snippets of news gleaned from the Scottish media and covers such topics as weather, current affairs, events, poetry and humour. The August edition contained two snippets of interest to Canadians.

The first, entitled "150 Year Postal Delay," tells of a batch of two hundred letters written between 1824 and 1890 by Hudson's Bay employees to friends and relatives back home, letters which have just been uncovered in the Hudson's Bay Archives. There are over forty Scottish addresses to be found among these letters. These letters provide us with some insight into the lives of those who left Scotland for a career with the Hudson's Bay Company during those years.

The second snippet is from the section entitled "Did You Know? Facts about Scotland" and might be of interest to Canadians and Nova Scotians in particular. It would appear that Nova Scotians could lay claim to The Esplanade of Edinburgh Castle. Anyone who has attended the International Military Tattoo will be familiar with the Esplanade. Charles I declared it to be Nova Scotia territory so that Nova Scotian baronets might receive their lands there. This decree,

Family History Queries—A Bernice Severson

Floyd Wynne, 1504 Eldorado Ave, Klamath Falls, Oregon, 98601, USA. Looking for grandfather **John J Wynne** born Ontario July 1874 and grandmother **Martha (Mary) Campbell** born Ontario 1879.

Ms Roberta Ethel Cole, 100700 E Dartmouth Ave, L212 Aurora, CO, 80014, USA. Looking for the birth date and birthplace of her grandfather **Arthur Robert Charles Morton** in Canada's Expeditionary Force 1914- 1918. Military records here reveal he was born in India.

according to this article, has never been revoked.

1851 British Census on CD-ROM for Devon, Norfolk and Warwickshire

Here is a follow-up to the article on page 21 of the Summer 1998 edition of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* by John D. Reid, on the 1851 British Census on CD-ROM. In the June 6 issue of *Eastman's Genealogy Newsletter*, there was a transcript of a letter from Ray Madsen of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Family History Department. He stated that a study was undertaken to determine the feasibility of a large extraction project to be undertaken by members and non-members of the Church. It was determined that the sample extraction of some 1.5 million records from the 1851 census for the three counties of England was sufficient to attest to the fact that it was indeed possible to undertake such a project on a larger scale. As a result, such a project is underway and when completed will produce the 1881 British census as well as the 1880 US census on CD-ROM. No further extractions will be done at this time on the 1851 census. However, it is expected that future Resource Files will be produced using this extraction process and will be made available on CD-ROM by the Church. ■

Mrs I M Michelle, Glenore RD 2, Milton, New Zealand. Wrote regarding an address of a particular music teacher in Ottawa. Contact with the Music Teacher's Association led to an answer to this query, and the parties were put in touch with each other.

Edward J. Lowe 17 Kelsey Park Avenue, Beckenham, Kent BR3 6NL, England. Looking for information re four Home Children named **Mackin** who came to Canada *circa* 1874. Query referred to John Sayers. ■

Publishing Date Changes

Your Board of Directors recently approved a change in the publishing schedule for *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Starting with the next Issue it will be published one month earlier than before as shown in the following table:

Issue number	Season	Distributed at
Number 1	Winter	December meeting
Number 2	Spring	March meeting
Number 3	Summer	June meeting
Number 4	Fall	September meeting

By doing this each Issue will be available for distribution at a regular Saturday morning meeting and we will avoid the expensive mailing in July. In addition it will provide time for the editorial staff to properly report the Annual Conference and relieve them of a heavy work load over the Christmas period. It is hoped this new schedule meets with members approval since they will receive the Summer Issue in June rather than in the middle of their summer vacations in July. ■

More Gleanings from the National Archives of Canada

MARY MNASH

[The sixth in a series of descriptions of selected pamphlets and brochures from the Catalogue of Publications in the Public Archives of Canada, published in 1931 and commonly known as the Casey Catalogue. The numbers at the beginning of each entry refer to their numbers in the Catalogue. The Catalogue and the materials described in it may be consulted in the Special Collections Reading Room on the fourth floor of the National Library at 395 Wellington Street in Ottawa.]

The following pamphlets describe various aspects of settlement in Ottawa and district:

Casey 1-1364. To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury: The Memorial of John LeBreton [1832] (Note: contrary to our connotation of "Memorial" today, this document was a statement of facts forming the basis of or expressed in the form of a petition to a person in authority or a government: *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary*).

In 1818 John LeBreton settled on the shores of the Ottawa River near the Chaudière Falls. In 1820 he purchased 400 acres of land for £750. Later he offered to sell the land back to government agents for £2000, his offer was rejected and as a result he claimed to have been maligned by government officials. His claim included alleged libel by Governor General, the Earl of Dalhousie. LeBreton also mentioned a dispute with Col John By regarding lumber taken off his land without his permission. A letter from By about this is included in the document. Our memorialist goes on to estimate the losses he has sustained: "from the stigma inflicted upon his character, from the inability to dispose of or lease land (due to a bad title), from the degradation committed on his timber, from changing the course of the mill stream, from the government building on his private road or cutting up lots."

An appendix includes more than 20 letters to various officials about these problems.

Casey no 1-3113. Authentic Information concerning House Accommodation at Ottawa. Authorized by the Mayor, M. K. Dickenson. Quebec; printed by Josiah Blackburn, #13 Fabrique Street, 1864.

This document is a list of vacant houses to be rented within the City of Ottawa, and their annual value. The list is by owner, street, whether the dwelling is constructed of stone, wood or brick, the number of rooms and the number of persons it will accommodate and the annual rent. There is a listing for each ward, namely; Victoria, Wellington, St. George, By Ward and Ottawa. The list does not specifically include hotel accommodation or tenements which could be had for \$50 to \$75 annual rent. Some rents were much higher, with a 12-room house going for \$400 and a 15-room house going for \$500 annual rent. In St. George's Ward, which included Rideau Street, it was noted that there were a number of small buildings suitable for accommodation of mechanics and labourers. There were also hotels in this ward. In a summary section it was stated that in the entire city there were 219 tenements available,

renting for \$80 to \$400 annually. There was a total hotel space of 489 sleeping rooms. Building lots were also available from persons with highly recognizable names. Mrs Beserrer (sic.), Capt Cummings, ND Sparks, JD Slater and AW Wright had a large number of lots available within the city limits. The land of the estate of the late H and Thos Mackay was described as a large tract of land, East of the Rideau River, distanced one-half to two miles from the Parliament Buildings. Dated at Ottawa, 23 Jan 1864.

Casey no 1-3757. Resources of the Ottawa District. Price 10 cents. Ottawa: Printed and Published by the Times Printing Co. 1872.

The brochure opens with a general discussion of the District's agricultural resources such as the quality of the soil, woods, climate and crops. Under mineral resources the author discusses iron, plumbago (graphite), lead and other minerals. On to the timber trade with a discussion of the process of manufacture. In a general resources section; water, fish and wildlife, potash, cordwood, peat, maple sugar, wild honey, dairy (cheese factories) and indigenous fruits are dealt with. The next section discusses the manufacture of; cloth, woollen and cotton, boots and shoes, leather, furniture, carriages, staves, doors, sashes, paper and soap. At this time Ottawa had 4 flour and grist mills, 4 foundries, 1 carding mill and 1 woollen mill (in New Edinburgh) as well as 2 marble works and 3 tanneries. The section following deals with general information for immigrants with a page on the Ottawa Valley Immigration Society and a list of Government Immigration Agents. There are two pages of regulations on the Post Office Savings Banks and an announcement of the Savings Bank's 5% stocks. Included is a page from the Customs Department regarding the importation of animals for stock improvement. This is followed by a description of the Dept of Public Works, the Dept of Marine and Fisheries and the Dept of Crown Lands. There are two railway advertisements, one from the Brockville and Ottawa and Canada Central Railway and one from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Co.

Casey no 1-3810. Lumber trade of the Ottawa Valley with a description of some of the principal manufacture establishments. 3rd ed. 1872. Ottawa: Printed by the Times Steam Printing and Publishing Co.

At the start of the pamphlet there are 20 pages of general description, followed by a listing of government work stations on the Ottawa river and its tributaries. On the Ottawa there are 11 stations, on the Gatineau 1, the

Madawaska 15, the Coulonge 1, the Black 1, the Petawawa 31 and on Rivière du Moine 11. Each listing describes the canals, slides, booms, bulkheads, bridges, piers, slide keepers' houses and storehouses at each location. The author mentions that there is a dire need to construct dams on the Ottawa to get more water for use in the slides.

Some statistics included are that the total value of products of the Canadian forest for the year ending June 30, 1868 was \$18,262,170 which includes potash, pearl ash and timber. The following year the value was up to \$19,838,963. Also in 1869, 96 % of the planks and boards were shipped to the US and 40% of other forest products went to the US. The cost of feeding men in one winter season to get out 150,000 logs was \$5,400.

There then follows a description of the various

lumbering firms. These are: Bronsons and Weston at the Chaudière, established in 1853, also established the same year was A.H. Baldwin. The following year the EB Eddy company was established and was the largest with a match factory, a pail factory and saw mills. Also in 1854, the firm of Levi Young was established. These were followed by Perley and Pattee in 1857 and JR Booth in 1858. The Ottawa Steam Mill was established by the firm of Wright, Batson and Currier. At Gatineau there were mills belonging to Gilmour and Co; LeMoyne, Gibb & Co was established in Buckingham; and Hamilton & Co. was established in Hawkesbury. In a section on future prospects, reforestation is discussed and the railway is also mentioned. Two railway companies have advertisements at the back of the publication. ■

Northeastern Scotland Names in Canada

ALAN RAYBURN

The place names of the northeastern counties of Scotland (Perthshire, Aberdeenshire, Kincardineshire, Angusshire) are widely represented in Canada, especially in Ontario and New Brunswick.

The town of Perth in Eastern Ontario was founded in 1816 by families of disbanded officers and foot soldiers, and named after the Scottish city on the River Tay. The tributary of the Rideau flowing through the middle of the town was named Tay River. The post office was first called Perth-on-Tay, but was shortened to the present form in 1820. The land route from Kingston northeast through Perth, and on to Almonte, became known as the Perth Road, and a community on it, 27 km northeast of Kingston, was called Perth Road, with its post office being called that in 1874.

In 1847, Perth District was created in the Huron Tract of present-day Southwestern Ontario, and was named by public notary John JE Linton for the Perthshire settlers who had settled in its eastern townships. Three years later, when the municipal structure of the then province of Canada was reorganized, the district became a county.

In the Saint John River valley, midway between Woodstock and Edmundston, NB, Perth parish was laid out as a land division in 1833, and named after the Scottish birthplace of New Brunswick's Lieutenant-Governor Sir Archibald Campbell. Perth post office was established in the parish in 1857. In 1966 the communities of Perth and Andover, on opposite sides of the Saint John River, were united as the village of Perth-Andover.

Scotland's Perthshire (now part of Tayside Region) was the source of several other names in Canada. Aberfoyle, 10 km south of Guelph, was named in 1851 after a village just east of Loch Lomond. The community of Callander, just south of North Bay, was named in 1881 by its first postmaster George Morrison, after his birthplace in southwestern Perthshire. Kenmore, in Ottawa-Carleton's Osgoode Township, was named in 1857 by Peter McLaren after his home town at the mouth of Loch Tay. Invermay, southwest of Owen Sound, was first known as Wexford and Arran before it was named in 1859 after a place south of the

city of Perth in Scotland.

Blair Athol, southeast of Campbellton, NB, was named in the 1880s after Blair Atholl, in the district of Atholl of northwestern Perthshire. Athol Township, in Ontario's Prince Edward County, was called after the same district in 1835. The post office at Breadalbane, in central Prince Edward Island, was named in 1889 after the district of Breadalbane in western Perthshire, but the name of the school and railway station was spelled Bradalbane, reflecting the name's pronunciation (brah-DAWL-b'n). Abermethyl, a village near Melville, Sask., was named in 1884 by the Rev Alexander Robson after a place southeast of the Scottish city of Perth.

The city of Dundee, now part of the region of Tayside, but formerly the principal centre of Angusshire, is reflected in the names of several places in Canada. The post office at Dundee on Nova Scotia's Cape Breton Island, was named in 1883, and continued in service until 1967. The community of Dundee, east of Campbellton, NB, had postal services from 1862 to 1957. When Prince Edward Island had rail service, there was a Dundee station northeast of Charlottetown. Dundee Road, east of Charlottetown, was named in 1842 by Mary (Kettle) Martin. In 1830, a post office called Dundee by first postmaster John Davidson was opened in the southwest part of Québec and on the New York State border. A township by the same name was created there the following year, and it became a municipality in 1845. New Dundee, in Ontario's Waterloo Region, was settled in 1826 by John Millar, a native of the Scottish city, and its post office was opened in 1852.

West Montrose, also in Waterloo Region, was named Montrose in 1866 by AL Anderson, a native of Montrose in Angusshire. Because there was another place called Montrose near Niagara Falls, the postal authorities changed it to West Montrose. The village of Montrose, near the city of Trail, BC, was first called Beaver Falls, but was renamed in 1953 by AG Cameron after his home town in Scotland. The community of Montrose, near Alberton, PEI, was first known as Kildare Bridge, but its post office was named

Montrose in 1871. Brechin, on the east shore of Lake Simcoe, was named in 1860 by first postmaster **JP Foley**, after his wife's home town of Brechin, which is near Montrose, in Scotland.

The town of Kincardine, in Southwestern Ontario, was first known as Penetangore, after the adjacent river, but was renamed in 1857 by the government of the Province of Canada. It took its name from Kincardine Township, created in 1849, and called after the province's governor, **James Bruce**, 8th Earl of Elgin and 12th Earl of Kincardine. Another Kincardine post office was opened in Perth Parish, NB, in 1885, but closed in 1931. Stonehaven, NB, northeast of Bathurst, was named in 1889 after the burgh of

Stonehaven in Kincardineshire.

Aberdeen occurs in several names in Canada, including townships in Ontario and Quebec, a town in Saskatchewan, and a large lake in the Northwest Territories, but most of them were called after **John Campbell Gordon**, 7th Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada from 1893 to 1898.

The village of Balmoral, east of Campbellton, NB, was settled by Scots after 1874, and named after Balmoral Castle, in Aberdeenshire. It was incorporated as a village in 1972. Belmore, in Southwestern Ontario, near Wingham, was named in 1857 by **William Irwin**, apparently after Balmoral Castle. ■

BIFHSGO NEWS LISTINGS

***Library Acquisitions Listing* – Louise Anderson**

This column will provide you with the interesting articles printed in magazines and newsletters received from other genealogical societies or from generous donations by members. As per the past, those publications will be made available, for viewing only, at our regular monthly meetings.

IRELAND

Irish Roots [Cork, Ireland].

1996 Number 1

1. The Irish Palatine Association.
2. Byways: Marriages in Tuam 1820–1829.
3. St Patrick's Day in Vienna.
4. A Primer in Irish Genealogy: taxation records.
5. The Irish Famine: A Guide to its History.
6. The O'BRIEN Sept.
7. Ireland's Longest Serving Political Dynasty.
8. The Roots of Irish Genealogy: Part V.
9. Surnames of County Down.
10. The Blamey Stone in Sydney Harbour.
11. The Future of Genealogy in Ireland: Part I.
12. Irish Rural Crafts: Dressing Up.
13. Current Archaeology: The Vikings. 1996 Number 2

1996 Number 2

1. The Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland.
2. By ways: Estate records at Trinity College, Dublin.
3. Things that happen to Christian Names.
4. A Primer in Irish Genealogy: church registers.
5. The Future of Genealogy in Ireland: Part II.
6. Facts about the state of genealogy/family history in Scotland.
7. Patrick Joseph Larkin: constable 70979.
8. Surnames of CO. FERMANAGH.
9. Australian Notebook: Visits and New Books.
10. The RYAN Sept.
11. Response from the 'Marriages in Tuam 1820–1829.
12. Research in Ireland 1996.
13. Irish Rural Crafts: Calendar Customs; St Brigid's Crosses.
14. Current Archaeology: The 'Roman Invasion of Ireland'.

1996 Number 3

1. Dublin Friends Historical Library (DFHL).
2. The Clancys of Darty and the Spanish Connection.
3. The (O)BYRNE Sept.
4. Indexes to Civil Registration in Australian States.
5. A Primer in Irish Genealogy: Wills.
6. The Future of Genealogy in Ireland: Dr Pat Donlon Interview.
7. The Story of Camila O'Gorman.
8. Byways: tombstones.
9. Surnames of Country Clare.
10. Speaking Good of the Dead.
11. The Irish Famine: A Guide to its History: Part IV.
12. Current Archaeology: New discoveries.
13. The Personal Name: A Problem for the Genealogist.
14. Irish Rural Crafts: Some Specialist Crafts. 1996 Number 4

1996 Number 4

1. The Irish Jewish Museum.
2. Recent Australian Events and Publications.
3. A Primer in Irish Genealogy: Miscellaneous sources.
4. The Future of Genealogy in Ireland.
5. Irish Roots connected to the Internet.
6. Paper Chasing.
7. Edmund Rice: his life and work.
8. Surnames of County Laois.
9. The Irish Epitaph.
10. The Surname Smith/Smyth.
11. An Honours List for Ireland.
12. Genealogy is it sustainable?
13. Current Archaeology: Millennium Assessment.
14. Irish rural Crafts: Bodhran and Fiddle.

ENGLAND

The Greenwood Tree [Journal of the Somerset & Dorset Family History Society].

February 1996 volume 21, Number 1

1. Burials Database: Somerset and Dorset.
2. Quaker Ancestry.
3. Religious Society of Friends in Britain.
4. Spotlight on Over Compton.
5. 'Talitha Cumi' of Rowberrow.
6. "The Moving Finger Writes..."
7. William Gambell.
8. James Luxton (1796–1869) of Skilgate.
9. Way of the Tollhouse.
10. Palmer & Pemberton: a researcher's trail.

11. The Butlers of Winton Ferry.
12. Family Portraits.
13. Members' Research Interests.

May 1996 volume 21, Number 2

1. Burials Database: Somerset and Dorset.
2. Who is Brian Austin?
3. Dorset Land Tax Assessments 1798.
4. Dorset Record Office.
5. Profile of a Member: "The Hallett History".
6. Pipe Makers & Pipe Making in Somerset & Dorset.

7. Researching Soldiers.
8. Bob Stovey—Barefist Champion of Dorset.
9. Spotlight on Shillingstone.
10. Browns from Canonicorum.
11. Family Names: Longman, Webb, Local Names.
12. Is Longevity Hereditary?
13. Members' Research Interests.
14. Directory of Christchurch.

August 1996 Volume 21, Number 3

1. Burials Database: Somerset and Dorset.
2. Army Deserters.
3. Hagley.
4. Addicott Missing.
5. Peasant Life.
6. Focus on Shepton Montague.
7. Strays in Cardiff 1851.
8. List of Beaminster, Dorset: Gentry, Clergy, Traders, ...
9. Jailed.

10. Whisky Galore?
11. Strong.
12. West Parley 1815.
13. Weirfield School Girl Guides 1917–25.
14. Members' Research Interests.

November 1996 Volume 21, Number 4

1. Burials Database: Somerset & Dorset.
2. Family Bible: Bloomfield Bible Volume 1.
3. Emigration: Researching Emigrants.
4. Crabb's of Chardstock.
5. Spotlight on Two Westernmost Winterbournes.
6. Brassworkers.
7. Grandfather hedges from Greenham.
8. Migration Study.
9. Reading Old Documents.
10. Dwelly's Bishop Transcripts.
11. Members' Research Interests.
12. List of Corfe Castle, Dorset: Gentry, Clergy and Traders..

SCOTLAND:**The Scottish Genealogist [Quarterly Journal of the Scottish Genealogy Society].***March 1996*

1. Battles with the Landlords: 17th century.
2. A Lang Pedigree.
3. Scottish Coalmining Ancestors.
4. Two Lists of Intending Passengers to the New World, 1770 & 1771.
5. Gelston and its Early Owners.
6. Rolls of Honour.
7. Queries.

June 1996

1. The Descendants of Robert Stirling 1790–1878.
2. The Internet & Family History.
3. Migration in the Past—some key results.
4. Researching the Children of the Mist.
5. A No Nonsense Man.
6. The Scottish Jewish Archives Centre.
7. A Hogg Dynasty of Ministers.
8. The Story of a Bible with an Inaccurate Pedigree.
9. Queries.

September 1996

1. My Unusual Ancestor, William Murdoch.
2. McDowall and the Lordship of Galloway.
3. Some Personalities in a Company Amalgamation.
4. Family of Sir John Ogilvy, first Baronet of Inverquharney.
5. Mid 19th Century Army Pensioners in the North of Scotland.
6. Life in the Past.
7. Write it Down!
8. Letter to my Brother.
9. Queries.

December 1996

1. Uncle Sinclair.
2. The Family of Robert Stirling.
3. The Search for Marianne.
4. Braes of Glenlivet in the Olden Time.
5. Scottish Vessels in Durham Ports.
6. Difficult Names.
7. Queries.

CANADA:Connections [published quarterly by the Société de l'histoire des familles du Québec Pointe-Claire Québec]*March 1997: Volume 19, Number 3.*

1. Researching—WWI.
2. Quebec Vital Statistics.
3. Explore Municipal Libraries.
4. Wills—Quebec.
5. Dorval Island.
6. Marriages ["H"]—1846–55.
7. Browsing Connections: Volume 13.
8. Queries.

June 1997: Volume 19, Number 4.

1. Montreal Demography.
2. Recorder's Court [Montreal—1876].
3. New England Captives.
4. From Ireland to Quebec [1809–55].
5. Morin Heights.
6. Marriages ["N"]—1846–55.
7. Queries.

September 1997: Volume 20, Number 1.

1. The Abbott Family.
2. Deaths ["A"] 1846/55.
3. QFHS Publications.
4. Browsing in Previous Issues of Connections.
5. Queries.
6. New Research Opportunities: England & Wales, 1881 Census Indexes.

December 1997: Volume 20, Number 2.

1. Mary Secord.
2. Deaths—1908 Montreal Weekly Witness.
3. You are a Survivor!!
4. Deaths ["B"] 1846/55.
5. Periodicals at the QFHS Library.
6. PERS! (Periodical Source Index).
7. Browsing in Previous Issues of Connections.
8. Queries.

Members And Interests - Ralph Davis

Your interests listed below are checked and researched in many places. That piece of missing information you have been hunting for may be just around the corner. All member's interests are eligible for this column so send them in for all to see. Don't forget! If you get results from this forum, please advise us so we can share with everyone. Who knows, next year it may be your turn to tell us of your *Great Moment In Genealogy*.

Member's Surname	First	Ancestor's Name	Area of Interest	Year of Origin	No.
BROUGHTON	Dawn	Harriet Bishop	Dudswell, QC	b Aug 30, 1870	267
BURKE	Evelyn	Mary Cain	Co. Mayo, IRE	b 1780?	223
CAMERON	Carolyn	Wm. Harry Simonett	Yorkshire, ENG	b 1880	253
CARNEY	David	Robert Thomas Carney	Terregles, SCT	b Jul 01, 1887	446
CONHEADY	Patricia	Mary O'Connor	Co. Armagh, IRE	Em 1821	215
CREELMAN	Nancy	Parker	Wigtownshire, SCT		328
DEMPSEY	Peter	Mark Dempsey	NY State	d 1780's	470
FORBES	Harry	Wm Lawrence	Tipperary, IRE	Em c1851	097
FORRESTER	David	Donald McIntyre	Islay or Kintyre, SCT		300
GALBRAITH	Barbara	John Rodger	m H. Hewat, Dumfr., SCT	1840	095
GARDNER	R & C	Young	Kirkintilloch, SCT		036
GREEN	Mary Ann	Robert Paul Green	Portsmouth, ENG	m 1955	475
HAUGHTON	Margaret	Mary Louisa Holdsworth	Ipswich/Essex, ENG		353
HOPE	Doris	George Sparks	from IRE	1820	395
JOHNSTON	Joseph	Wm Till Prosser	N Gwillimbury, Twp	b Apr 21, 1867	488
KAVANAGH	Millicent	Maggie Content Fisher	Ashburn, ON	b 1863	469
LAWLEY	Margaret	Mary Alice Wild	Stretford, Lancs., ENG	b Apr 5, 1868	486
LEWIS	Roy	Chas Walter Lewis	Addison, ON	d May 27, 1931	496
M'CANN	Marlene	Jemima M'Glashan	Quebec	b 1870	480
McLEOD	Margaret	Benjamin Cooke	Cork, IRE to Lanark Co	C 1835	016
MILLER	Frank P	Sipes/Middagh/Bouck	Dundas Co, ON		166
PULLAN	George	Audrey Pullan	Dorset/Essex		174
ROSEBRUGH	Keith	Charles Dutton	Brant Co, ON, 1871	b c1828	160
RYAN	Douglas	Catherine Percell	IRE (1823-1894)		061
SCOTT	Jane	Elizabeth Burrows	IRE ?	b 1811 ?	204
SHEARON	Jim	Deery Family	Malin Head, Donegal		196
WATSON	Margaret	Harriet Eliza Dulmage	Morton Twp, MB	b Jan 04, 1857	360
WESTMAN	Herb	John Doyle	Bolton	Em c1912	172
WOODWARD	Tony	William Woodward	Malmesbury, ENG	b 1882	490
WYLIE	Kelwin	Mary Isabelle Kennedy	Sask.	b Aug 28, 1899	369
BARNETT	Norman	Lizzie Ann Brind	Portsmouth, ENG	b 1874	405
RINGER	T Rayman	Ephraim Ringer	Essex, ENG	b c1832	421

BIFHSGO Calendar of Events

Saturday Morning Meetings

For the immediate future the location of meetings, if known in advance, will be shown with the Topic (see the notice at page 12)

For confirmation of location, contact: Jim Heal, (613) 828-9569, or any Board Member.

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

10 October 1998, 10:00-11:30 am

Resources of the Nepean Central Library—*Marlene MacLean*.
Location, TBA.

14 November 1998, 10:00- 11:30 am

The Royal Canadian Legion: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow—Speaker TBA
Location TBA.

12 December, 1998, 10:00-11:30 am

Great Moments in Genealogy.
BIFHSGO members recall great moments in their family history research.
Location, TBA.

At the December meeting members are encouraged to share their experiences with the membership. Please contact Jim Heal 613-9569 if you would like to participate.

Internet Group

Unless otherwise noted all meetings will be held at:
Room 1A, Nepean Civic Complex, 101 Centrepointe Drive, Nepean

26 October 1998, 7:30 pm

Internet Utilities for Genealogical Research
—*Margaret Burwell*.
Location, Emerald Plaza Branch of the Nepean Public Library, 1547 Merivale Road, Nepean.

30 November 1998, 7:30 pm

Getting Your PC Ready for the Year 2000—*Marilyn Olmstead*.

25 January 1999, 7:30 pm

Topic to be decided—*Mary and John Nash*.

22 February 1999, 7:30 pm

Scanning in Genealogy—*Margaret Burwell*.