



# Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 1 Number 1

Winter 1995



# Anglo-Celtic Roots

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Editor: Brian O'Regan

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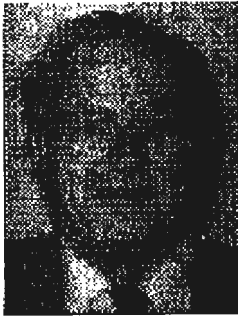
British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa

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

14 Jan 1995 10-12 a.m.	Probing the Mountain of Names Wayne Walker, Director Ottawa-Ontario Family History Centre (LDS)
11 Feb 1995 10-12 a.m.	British Isles Sources in the National Archives of Canada Norman Crowder, Author & Genealogist
11 Mar 1994 10-12 a.m.	New Index and Analysis of Ireland's 1851 Census George Bushell, Irish Research Group
8 Apr 1995 10-12 a.m.	1891 Census of England, Scotland and Wales John Sayers, Family History Centre Volunteer

Sept 1995: British Isles FHS of Greater Ottawa Conference - Details in Spring issue of <i>Anglo-Celtic Roots</i>
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## Editorial Page



**Brian O'Regan**

### The President:

You are now in the world of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, a full-fledged federally-incorporated entity. Its founders are off and running with a full head of steam as the Society approaches its initial meeting of members and guests. It took months of planning and organizing by a dedicated group of people. With bountiful years of genealogical leadership and experience to share, they have made my function easier. You can read who they are and what we as a Society are, on the inside front and back covers. I now put on my other hat to speak to you about *Anglo-Celtic Roots*.

### The Editor:

Welcome to the premier issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. It is the first of quarterly chronicles that will bring you articles on British Isles family history research, accounts, records and archives. We believe it meets the goals of the new BIFHSGO. Above all, we hope it will meet your interests and needs to read about social history and complement your family history research. If it helps put the lives of your ancestors in a meaningful perspective, and adds to your knowledge to the extent you can make use of it in your family history writing, then it will have performed its mission.

A particular note of appreciation is extended to all of its advisors and contributors. It is they who have made this issue possible. They and others have agreed to provide continuing support. It is hoped many of our members will follow suit and be ongoing or periodic contributors. Let me introduce you to those who are in this issue.

**Carol Bennett** is a noted Ottawa Valley historian and publisher with 15 local history books in print. She does a superb job helping family historians. She has agreed to be a regular contributor. Her lead article is about Scottish settlers, her spring issue article will be about Welsh settlers, and so on. Many readers will recognize **Ken Collins's** name. A former president of the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS), he has a vast knowledge of genealogical and family history re-search as evidenced by his 34 published books and dozens more articles. He begins with an article on surnames and will be a regular contributor.

Two former chairmen of the Ottawa Branch, OGS, who will be ongoing contributors, are in this issue, each with the first of a series. They are **Alan Rayburn**, a geographer and author of books and articles on place names; and, **Jack Moody**, an engineer, with years of knowledge and experience in history, heritage, and family history *Queries*. Ken, Alan and Jack are Board Members whose colleagues will also be contributors of articles.

Regular columns will also come from the LDS's Ottawa Ontario Family History Centre and the National Archives of Canada. The contributors are identified inside. The articles by **Tony Kennedy** and **Paul Murray**, who are also identified inside, will have appeal to Irish researchers. We hope to hear from them again, and we thank all contributors. Please join in with your articles.

## The Lanark Society Settlers

by Carol Bennett McCuaig

One of the larger group migrations of Scots to the Ottawa Valley was that of the *Lanark Society Settlers*. More than 4,000 men, women and children came to Canada in 1820 and 1821. They were allotted land in Lanark County, in the adjoining townships of Dalhousie, Lanark, North Sherbrooke and Ramsay.

It is important to note that, although the term *Lanark Society Settlers* was used from the beginning to identify the incoming families, there was no such group as *The Lanark Society*. This was an umbrella term used to describe members of more than 40 emigration societies who travelled *en masse* and settled in what was then *New Lanark*.

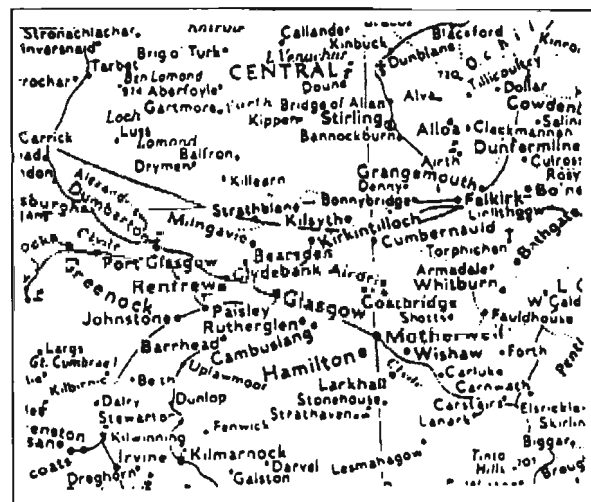
There was widespread poverty in the British Isles following the end of the Napoleonic Wars. Grain prices fell drastically. Cheap goods, imported from abroad, caused economic distress among the working classes. The Scottish weavers were particularly hard hit. Pressured to alleviate the problem, the British government offered free land in Upper Canada to those wishing to emigrate.

Their action was not entirely altruistic. The war of 1812-1814 between Britain and the United States was not long over and it was feared that the Canadas might be invaded again at any time. Rather than maintain a force of regular troops here, the government decided to populate the country with men already loyal to the Crown, who would form militia units which could be called into service if needed.

The Scots who formed themselves into British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa

societies for the purpose of emigration were given the following inducements. One hundred acres of land per adult male, to be owned outright on completion of certain duties, and payment of a registration fee. They received bedding, building tools, seed for planting crops, and farm implements.

Money was given to them in instalments after they reached Canada, to be paid back once they were established. This money had to be spent in prescribed ways, and could not be used for passage money, or to discharge debts in Scotland. Because of the real hardships they encountered in getting settled, many of the pioneers were unable to repay this money and the loans were eventually forgiven.



Some of the areas in Scotland from which the Lanark Society Settlers came to Canada in 1820 and 1821

A few of the families were able to pay their own fares to Upper Canada. Many others were not, and the money was raised by various means, including public subscription. The group travelled on the ships *Brock*,

*Commerce* and *Prompt* in 1820, and on the *Commerce*, *George Canning, Earl of Buckinghamshire* and *David of London* in 1821.

Researchers frequently ask where the ships' lists are to be found. I know several people who had apparently seen these lists some 30 years ago, but the papers have since disappeared. Officials at both the Ontario and the National Archives have been unable to shed any light on the matter. A partial list of the 1820 sailing for the *Commerce* can be seen in the British Military Records, Series C, Vol 625 at the National Archives. The Algonquin College library in Perth has a typed partial list of families who travelled on the *David*. Original records were kept in Britain, but these are said to have been destroyed at the turn of the century!

When researching my book, *The Lanark Society Settlers*, I made a careful search of the settlement records (National Archives, M5505) which give much useful information including the names of ships on which people travelled. From this source I was able to compile ships' lists for myself. This ploy was quite successful, except in the case of some 1821 settlers who stayed with friends on arrival in Upper Canada, not moving to their farms until 1822.

Despite their poverty, these Scottish families were surprisingly well educated. Almost all of the heads of families were able to sign their names quite legibly when they collected their money at Lanark (these signatures are reproduced in my book).

In Dalhousie Township a lending library was begun at an early date, and despite the

difficult subject matter the books were highly popular. Residents walked for miles through forest and swamp to borrow such tomes as Gibbon's *Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire* and *Dwight's Theology*, with the works of Dickens and Sir Walter Scott for light relief. This despite the fact that a fine of one shilling per month was levied on overdue books. The cost of bringing a man from Scotland to Canada was £3; a library fine represented one-sixtieth of that amount!

Within a few years many of the younger generation had moved on. Some families had drawn poor land and were literally looking for greener pastures. Even when the farms were viable the original 100 acres could not support extra people when children grew to maturity and started families of their own.

A large number of families moved up to Renfrew County during the 1830s. Others later went to Western Ontario and to the United States. On the other hand, Lanark County is still populated by many descendants of the original settlers.

My book was written in order to give roots-seekers something to build on. It deals mainly with the pioneer generation and the conditions under which they lived and worked on both sides of the Atlantic. Many of the families were inter-related, even before they left Scotland. Researchers might like to consider the following points.

1. It appears that in some cases the Society Settlers already had relatives in the Ottawa Valley, sometimes "*on the women's side of the house.*" In other cases additional members of the family followed at a later date.

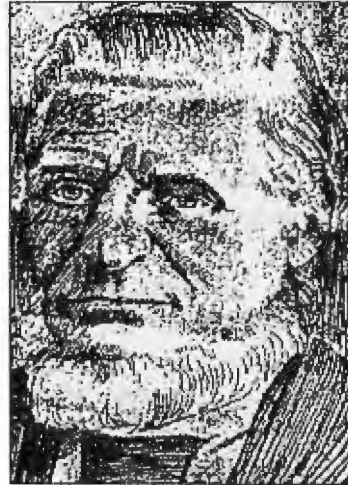
2. Almost without exception, the Lanark Society Settlers were Protestant. Most were Presbyterian, but there were a few Baptists, Anglicans and Quakers. After coming to Canada, some became Congregationalist, others Methodist. There was also a small group who became Latter Day Saints, converted by Mormon missionaries who traveled into Lanark County in the 1830s. They participated in the famous trek West which was an important factor in LDS history.

Just because your ancestors are known to have been adherents of a certain faith, do not confine yourself to searching the church records of that religion alone. Pioneers who had to travel on foot frequently attended the church nearest to their home, or relied on circuit riders to perform baptisms.

Find out where missionary clergy had their headquarters. For years I believed a story that the early records for Lanark Village were *lost*. Then it occurred to me that the community was once served by clergy headquartered at nearby Perth. Sure enough, there are numerous entries for Lanark people in the Presbyterian, Anglican and Roman Catholic registers of Perth!

3. We all know that surnames appear in many different forms in old records, usually because officials recorded them wrongly. Among the Scots, Christian names can cause confusion, too. In my husband's family, for example, an ancestor called Domhnull used the names Daniel and Donald interchangeably when speaking English. This habit was followed by a number of Lanark Society Settlers. Similarly, some of them made no distinction between Jane and Jean, as translated from the Gaelic Sine (pronounced Sheena).

One researcher finding references to both a Jane and a Jean in a family, was puzzled as to where the *second girl* fitted in, there being no record of a baptism for that child. Investigation proved that the pair were one and the same.



From an old engraving:

"Mormon John Borrowman."

Born in 1816, son of emigrants William Borrowman and Margaret Young, he married Agnes Park, and preached in Lambton County. He led Canadian followers in 1846 to Illinois, and to

the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. His father disinherited him for his Mormon conversion.

4. People whose families have lived for generations on the same land are sometimes surprised to learn that their ancestors first settled on a different lot, or even in a different township. In many cases the new arrivals drew lots for farms which, after a considerable amount of clearance work had been done, they found to be rocky or swampy.

If your Scottish ancestors pioneered in Dalhousie, Lanark, North Sherbrooke or Ramsay in Lanark County in the 1820s, there is a good chance that they were Lanark Society Settlers, or at least related to some of them by marriage.

*The Lanark Society Settlers*, is available by mail. Cost is \$20 plus \$4 shipping. No GST. Write to: Juniper Books Limited R.R. 2 RENFREW ON K7V 3Z5 CANADA

## A Celtic Connection Documentary

**Patrick Galvin** was 20 years old when he arrived in Canada with his family as a member of the 1825 Peter Robinson settlers. The jubilant youth jumped ashore at what is now called Ennismore and shouted historic words "Behold! I am the first settler to set foot on these Holy Lands." Thus, *A Journey to the Holy Lands* may be the sub-title of my documentary film on Irish emigration to the Ottawa Valley and Eastern Ontario. If only funding to finish the film was as easy to obtain as the wealth of stories waiting to be told!

This article is about the contacts I have made and the co-operation received from dozens of descendants of Irish emigrants who are well-advanced in their family research,



Tony Kelleher  
Researcher-Editor

The 60-minute documentary film is to be a long over-due homage to Celtic settlers in the Ottawa Valley who survived famine, sickness and harsh conditions. This tribute, in both song and story, will try to recapture that colourful period of the eighteen hundreds in Eastern Ontario as the settlers (unused to dense bush, forest, wild animals, deep snow, swamp fever and incredible loneliness) banded together and carved homes out of the wilderness and, with their large families pitching in, planted crops and spun yarn and saw to the education of the children long before schools and churches were even built.

Writer and historian **Clare F. Galvin**, author of *The Holy Land*, the history of Ennismore Township, wrote to me from Peterborough about his great-great grandfather, **Garrett Galvin**, whom I quoted above. The young lad arrived with his parents, **Garrett Sr.** and **Mary**, and six siblings. They came from Listowel, County Kerry and prospered from hard work in their new land.

In Nepean, **Garfield Ogilvie**, writer and former teacher and expert on pioneer log homes is waiting to take me and the camera on a tour of The Burnt Lands of Huntley Township, and demonstrate how the early settlers knew the condition of the soil from the trees that grew upon it. I hope to talk to **Robert Taylor** of Stittsville about his relative **R.J. Taylor**, a former local historian in Annprior.

In the Kinburn area are a real estate agent and his mother who are keen on Irish heritage and have many contacts. His name is **Phillip Downey**. In Burnstown, **Ms Michaela Murphy** sent me a long letter with much information about her family. In Barrys' Bay, **Robert C. Corrigan**, is interested in genealogy. He sent me some of his research into his family's history. Six typed pages of anecdotes, in fact.

Among the people I intend to interview is **Gloria Fraser**. I want to learn more about her grandfather, **William Switzer** (Palatine Irish), buried in the Marlborough forest near Ashton.

**John P. Dunn**, teacher and historian, Ottawa, with whom I have corresponded, will be featured in the film. Also to be featured, from Eganville, is **Fr. Jim Delaney**. He has a very amusing story about the wedding of his ancestor, **Michael Delaney**.





I have spoken to **Jenny Maennling**, President of the Carleton Place Historical Society. She has stories about log cabins and about her relative **Cornelius O'Keefe** to tell. The King of Spencerville, **Ken Lawless**, an antique dealer, is quite keen to be interviewed.

In Arnprior, **John McGonigal** of the Arnprior TV Centre was all set to talk about his ancestors right on the phone and had to be politely restrained.

**Francis J. Farrell** of Farrelton Que. owns a store founded by his great, great grandfather Patrick. He is in possession of a quite moving letter written to his relative in 1841, when Queen Victoria was only in the fourth year of her reign. A copy was published in *Up the Gatineau*, a monthly bulletin published by The Historical Society of the Gatineau Valley.

Last, but by no means least, is **Con Hunt** of Highland Travel and Heritage Renfrew. When I spoke with him about a year ago, he was a veritable mine of information. One of his contacts, **Hank Legris**, claimed to have 20 names of descendants of Irish settlers in Renfrew County anytime I was ready to interview them.

We really don't realize how much we owe to our forbearers and their impressive achievements in the face of adversity. Their culture and music survive today more than ever and is a shining example to this generation. Hopefully, future generations will be inspired to investigate their roots and get a sense of their own identity.

Anthony James Kelleher is a first generation Irishman Born in Mallow, County York. His father, James Laffan-Kelleher, was a bank manager. So far, he has been unable to access funds to finish his film.

I am indebted to **Donald P. Kerr** of Toronto for the photo. His grandfather is the venerable gentleman at the head of the table. **Samuel Kerr** was born in Crossgar, Co. Down, in 1827. In 1886, the family settled in the Perth district near the **Peter Robinson** settlers, and Samuel married **Margaret Vandervoort**. In 1878, they moved to Orillia where this photo was taken, and where he died in 1909. Above, three daughters and eight sons prepare for the Christmas repast, work-stained hands resting on bright Irish linen. The beautifully laid table, resplendent with silverware, also displays homemade preserves, potatoes, vegetables, gravy, fresh-made bread and farm butter, and, in front of Samuel, a fine roast turkey ready for carving. I noticed this photo first in **Donald McKay's** fascinating book *Flight from Famine: The Coming of the Irish to Canada* (Toronto 1990).

## Photo Finds Family

by Paul Murray

About 30 years ago my mother, **Eleanor Hickey**, received from a Canadian cousin a small colour snapshot. She wrote that it was the family home and birthplace of her father **Richard Doyle**, on Douglas Road, somewhere in Cork, Ireland. She put it away and then came across it again about five years ago. My curiosity was aroused when she showed it to me. It was her desire to visit Ireland *at least once* and see where her father had lived. I decided I wanted to go as well and give her the chance *to reconnect with the old country* (her words).

Our search in Ireland for the birthplace of her father took place in September 1990. My grandfather had emigrated in 1911 and settled in Toronto. He married a Canadian whose maternal family (**McGahey**) was from the Kemptville area of Eastern Ontario, but originally Irish too. Richard and his wife (**Cecilia**) had two children, **Gordon** born in 1912, and my mother **Eleanor** born in 1914.

Grandfather Richard enlisted in the Canadian Army and wound up in France where, according to military records, he was gassed at Ypres and invalided home. He died in 1919 and my grandmother died shortly after.

Gordon and Eleanor, being orphaned at an early age, were taken in by their paternal aunt and uncle, who also lived in Toronto. Memories of their parents dimmed, but remained in their minds. Gordon died of cancer in 1969.

The trip to Ireland was arranged and on a grey fall morning, with the photo in hand, my mother and I set out from Cork City in a rental car to look for the house on *the Douglas Road!*

We drove the road from Cork to Douglas (some six miles) back and forth a number of times, but without any luck. Finally, I stopped at a small filling station to see if anyone there would recognize the house. The filling station operator shook his head. No, he didn't know the house, but there were surely lots like it in the area. Sorry he couldn't be more helpful.

As I was about to leave, a car drove in and the filling station operator said: "Here's old Mr **Murphy**. He's lived here for years, maybe he can help you." Mr Murphy listened to the story and looked at the photograph. He was doubtful and about to hand it back, when a look of recognition came over his face.



"I recognize that sign," he said, pointing to a small sign on another building in the corner of the picture that I had not previously noticed. It read *Raonaithe Nemo*. "The sign is not there now but I remember it, the house you are looking for is not far from here."

With the aid of his directions the house was soon located. As my mother looked around and thought about knocking on the door, I wandered down the side lane and saw a row of one-storey houses and a man with a leather pouch going from door to door. As each door opened, a head would appear and shake "no" and the man would go on to the next. The man, apparently disappointed, turned away from the last door and then spotted me watching him.

I bid him a "Good morning," and said: "Whatever it is you're doing there, you don't seem to be having much luck." "I'm collecting the insurance premiums," said the fellow, "and it's sure I'm not having much luck. It seems there's no extra money around for insurance these days. From America are you?"

"Canada actually," I replied. "We think this is the house where my grandfather was born. His name was **Richard Doyle**."

After a short conversation about finding relatives, the luck of the Irish, etc., the insurance man suggested that we meet an elderly man who had lived in the area for a long time and who knew many of the old people. He too was not far away.

"Yes," said the elderly man, he knew of the Doyles, but they had been gone from that house for a long time. However, there was one still living nearby, only a few blocks away. His name was **Edward Doyle**. He was a retired mechanic, a widower who lived alone.

A few minutes later, mother knocked on the designated door and it was opened by a rumped, kindly looking man in his seventies.

"Hello," she said. "I'm visiting from Canada. I'm the daughter of **Richard Doyle** who was born near here and I wonder if we are related?"

"Dick, as went to Canada," responded the old fellow. "Your father and my father were brothers. Come in, come in."

In only a few minutes, and as though this happened every day, the dining room table was covered with albums and individual photos of

family members as the pieces of the puzzle were put together.

But not only were there pictures, there were two other cousins living in the Cork area. One was retired from the shipping business and lived with his wife in a suburb east of the city, the other was married to a retired farmer and still lived on the farm a few miles from Blarney Castle. Before the day was over, we had visited them all - and I had kissed the Blarney Stone.

Now, in addition to the photograph of the old house, we had names, addresses and family histories of three first cousins. Correspondence with them was followed up by notes from others who were more distantly related, but who were glad to discover new Canadian cousins.

As it turned out, not only did we find the house, but mother *reconnected* with three first cousins, all living within a few miles of the original home.

It was amazing that we found the house at all. We didn't have a street address, but we were guided by an unseen hand. To find living family members as well was a bonus.

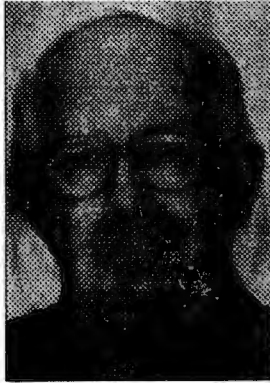
As a final note, I learned that, as the grandson of a native Irishman, I might qualify for Irish citizenship, and, indeed, I have. And I now have an Irish passport as well to prove it.

And it all started with a photograph.

Paul Murray is an entrepreneur and principal in Targeted Communications Management in Ottawa. His findings in Ireland left him wanting to know more about his family history. He is now a member of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, and is looking forward to its first meeting..

## Armagh Place Names in Canada

### British Isles Place Names in Canada



Alan Rayburn

Armagh, one of the nine counties of Ulster, is flanked on the east by County Down, and on the west by County Monaghan. The name goes back to 600 BC, when, according to tradition, the site of the present city was called Ard Macha (Macha's Height), and was under the rule of the pagan Queen Macha. In 445 AD, St Patrick built his first church in Ireland on a prominent hill, which ultimately became a cathedral, giving Armagh the status of a city, a distinction it retains by virtue of its two cathedrals (Church of Ireland - the original site, and Catholic - located in the mid 1800s on another hill), and by right of ancient passage. It is pronounced AR-MAH, not AR-MAW.

St Malachy was born in Armagh in 1094 and died in Clairvaux, France in 1148, after having served as the Archbishop of Armagh, the Primate of all Ireland. A chapel in Armagh was dedicated to him in the 1750s, enlarged in 1820, and replaced by a much larger church in the 1930s on a nearby site.

In Quebec's MRC (regional county municipality) of Bellechasse, some 50 kilometres east of Quebec City, *Armagh* is both a village and township. The township was one of the earliest named in Quebec, appearing on a map of 1795. Nearby is the parish municipality of *Saint-Malachie*, named in 1874, some 30 years after a Catholic mission was established there. Early settlers in the area of Armagh and Saint-Malachie included families with the names **Henderson, Lyons, Connell, Cahill, Wilson and Sheehy**, but by 1871 they had disposed of their lands to French Canadians.

Almost all the remaining County Armagh names in Canada appear in a wide arc in southwestern Ontario from Lambton County to Dufferin County.

The town of Landragee, in the eastern part of County Armagh, is arguably the prettiest in the county, with its broad main street running up to a 17th century castle. It



St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh,  
County Armagh. Photo by Alan Rayburn

may have been the area from which the **Jelly** families migrated from Ireland to settle first in Leeds County in Ontario. Then, in the 1850s two **Jelly** cousins, both called William, moved on to what became Dufferin County, halfway between Toronto and Owen Sound. **William Jelly** (1835-1890) wanted to name a new village on the Amaranth-Mel-ancthon townline *Tandragee*, but the Canadian Parliament meeting in 1865 in Quebec City gave it the name of Shelburne, to honour **Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice**, Marquess of Lansdowne and Earl of Shelburne (1780-1863) who was widely respected for ending the hostilities between Britain and the United States in the earlier part of the century, and served in several ministries from 1806 to 1858.

The community of Mono Mills, on the boundary of Dufferin County with the Region of Peel, was first called *Market Hill*, possibly for the County Armagh village of Markethill, some 12 kilometres southeast of the city of Armagh. After **Michael and John McLaughlin** built a grist mill in the 1820s on the nearby Humber River in Mono Township, the place was called Mono Mills, which became the postal name in 1839.

The village of Charlemont, on the Armagh-Tyrone border, is the site of a fort built in 1602 by Lord Charles Mountjoy, and named for him. *Charlemont* post office was opened in Lambton County's Sombra Township in 1892, but it only lasted until 1914. Although still an official name, it has no recorded population.

Twelve kilometres southwest of Kincardine in Bruce County's Huron Township is the cottage community of *Lurgan Beach*. Lurgan post office was located there from

1860 to to 1915. The place was named by a **Captain Gamble** for his native town of Lurgan on County Armagh's northeastern border. Lurgan is also a railway stop on the Canadian Pacific line from Tisdale to Nipawin, east of Prince Albert, Sask.

The town of Keady, 13 kilometres south of the city of Armagh, was a noted linen manufacturing centre until World War II. About the same distance southwest of Owen Sound, in Grey County's Derby Township, is the small community of *Keady*, which had a post office from 1869 to 1914.

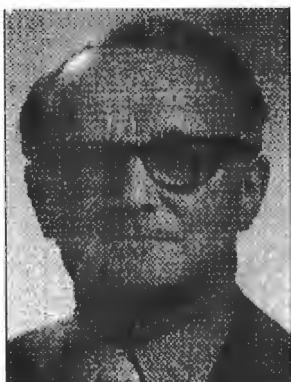


Scotch Street leading to Market Square and St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Armagh. Photo by Alan Rayburn

In each issue of *Anglo Celtic Roots* I am planning to write a brief essay on the transfer of English, Welsh, Scottish, Irish, and Channel Island names to Canada. The first essay is on County Armagh as I have a special affection for that County. My wife, Mary, was born just north of the city of Armagh, and she and I were married there in 1960 in St. Patrick's Cathedral. My father's maternal grandparents, William Johnson and Catherine Woods, are said to have been born in the county in the 1830s, but intensive research in the spring of 1992 at the Public Records Office of Northern Ireland in Belfast failed to turn up any evidence of them. But I recorded numerous William Johnsons!

## SURNAMES

What is a surname? How is it spelled? Why is it spelled this way? What is the origin of the surname? Did you really know?



Ken Collins

Surnames were never used among English speaking people until the first census known as the Domesday Survey was conducted in 1066. And they only came into general use in the 11th and 12th centuries.

A first name was conferred on children by parents of tribal members in order to identify the inherent members of the tribe. The surnames are the family of tribal names usually inherited from the male parent and added to the first name as a matter of convenience. When the population became quite large, and it was confusing to use the first name only, for example, with a number of Williams in a tribe there was a need for clarification, therefore, William the Fletcher (the arrow maker); William the Bowman (the one who was a good bowman); William Under-hill (the one who lives under the hill) etc.

When searching out a name or a surname do not expect to find it spelled as you do now. Less than a hundred years ago, many people could not write and a tax assessor or writer invariably wrote down his interpretation of the spelling of the name, that is phonetically. Consequently the same name might quite conceivably sound differently to different individuals and the spelling would vary from year to year.

British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa

A name like Fawcett, for example, could be spelled: Fawcett; Faucett; Fassett; Faucitt; Faussett; Faucet; Fausit; Fawset; Fawsitt; Fawssett; Facitt; Fossitt; Forcett; Fossard; and so on.

The study of the spelling of surnames is a fascinating field in itself. It is very possible that the identity of your original name is completely lost in its modern version, which you now sign on your cheques.

The principal source of surnames is derived from place names; shire names; nicknames; professions or trades; rank; and natural objects.

A surname was coined, in the beginning, by merely adding *son* to the father's name, such as Johnson and Robertson. Later this was, in some cases, shortened by merely adding an *s* to the father's name, such as Johns or Roberts.

The Welsh word *ap* is the equivalent to the English word *son*. Again the *ap* can also be shortened, such as *ap* Howell to Powell, or *ap* Richard to Prichard.

The Normans used the word *fitz* to mean *son* of. Another host of names can well be derived from this, such as Fitzrobert, Fitzjohn and so on.

The Gaelic *mac* was used as a prefix to Scottish first names, such as MacPherson and MacCampbell.

Again with the Anglo-Saxon *son*, one will find that not only was this added to the first name of the father, but, in some instances, to a shortened form of the father's first name, for example, David could become

*Davi* or *Daw* and the son could then become Davidson, Davison or Dawson. Walter became *Watt* and then we get Watts, Wattson or Watson.

The ancient Irish used *O*, meaning grandson of, to indicate descendant of, and was prefixed to the family name, such as O'Brien - grandson of Brien.

The equivalent of the English *son* is used by other nations, for example: *sen* from Scandinavian countries; *vitch* from Russia; *shon* from Germany; *ben* from the Hebrew; *ibn* from the Arabs; and, *ing* from the ancient Saxon.

Personal characteristics also had a bearing on the derivation of the surname, such as Long, Small, White, Black, and Short. Rank or position in life has given names such as King, Pope, Prince, Bishop, Knight, Sergeant and so on.

The trade or profession produced surnames, such as Farmer, Smith, Archer, Shepherd, Baker, Taylor, Carpenter and Wright.

Even topography makes its contribution with names such as Brooks, Rivers, Wood, Hill,

Dale, Underhill and Field.

Animals abound in the world and they have their input into the derivation of your names, such as Cowley, Oxly, and Horseley. The common deer alone gives us Hartley, Rowley, Hindley, and Roebuck.

Locations also are used in the identification of an individual and we get Bywater (one who lives by the water); Atwell (one who lives by a well; Beechman (one who lives by the beech tree),

Townsend refers to a man who lives at the end of the town. A man living near a church could be named Kirkman.

The study of surnames is a fulltime hobby in itself. A self-satisfying one too. Time and events have changed the spelling of these names, but the evolution of the surname has interesting, historical and even romantic backgrounds. The study of surnames is closely allied with that of history.

There are many good books on the study of surnames. The study of your family name may even give you a clue to the origin of your ancient family itself.

### BRITISH ISLES GENEALOGICAL REGISTER (BIG R)

The BIG R, a project of the Federation of Family History Societies, contains surnames that are being researched in the British Isles by family historians worldwide. It is a database of well over 250,000 surname entries from more than 17,000 researchers, and is to be available this year on 23 microfiche.

Each English county has its own section as does Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the Chan-

nel Islands, the Isle of Man, and the Isle of Wight. Sections for Cumberland and Westmorland, Devon, and Norfolk, are £3 each overseas airmail from J.P. Perkins, c/o 3 Florence Rd Harrogate N Yks HG2 OLD.

The whole of BIG R is £25 from FFHS Publications, 2-4 Killer Street, Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancs., BL0 9BZ ENG. It is hoped a new Register may open in 1996.

Courtesy of Carol A. McKee, FFHS.

## FAMILY HISTORY COLLECTIONS

### At the Family History Centre



Wayne Walker  
FHC Director

The LDS Ottawa Ontario Family History Centre (FHC) keeps on hand a collection of microforms relevant to Ottawa-Carleton and the surrounding area. Included are Ontario's civil registration indexes 1869-1921 (800 rolls of film), Ottawa Valley church and land records, and the Ontario Biographical Index (about 100,000 names). Various English, Irish, Scots and Welsh, and other Canadian indexes are held in our permanent collection.

The FHC complements collections held by the National Archives of Canada and other Ottawa repositories, and provide access to the greater world-wide collection of records held by the Family History Department's main library in Salt Lake City, Utah. Most of the records date from about 1550 to 1920. It is a fast growing collection as there are 250 microfilm camera operators filming in 46 countries.

The following microforms are currently on long-term loan at the FHC. The listing records, by country, the subject, return date and file name. There are many more records received on a weekly basis on short three-week loans. They can be seen in the film register at the FHC.

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

### England

1891 Census	Street Index (fiche)		FHC
Cornwall	1841 Census	09 Mr 95	Jago
Cornwall	Gorran 1841 Cens	Ap/My	Pearce
Cornwall	PR Index	Ap/My	Pearce
Cornwall	St. Neot PR	09 Mr 95	Jago
Cumberland	Nichol Forest BT	Ap/My	Haliburton
Cumberland	Stanwix BT	Ap/My	Haliburton
Cumberland	Stapleton BT	Ap/My	Haliburton
Devon	East Portlemouth Manor	23 Ja 95	Pereira
Devon	Halberton PR	12 Fe 95	Thomas
Devon	Halwell 1861 Census	05 Fe 95	Barclay
Devon	High Hampton PR	My/Jn	Boles
Devon	Marlborough PR	23 Ja 95	Periera
Dorset	Canford Magna BT	16 Mr 95	Whiting
Dorset	Parkstone 1841 Census	23 Ja 95	Whiting
Dorset	Poole CR	29 Ja 95	Whiting
Gloucester	Briston Wills 1818-1824	12 Fe 95	Tose



Hants	Calborne Northwood PR	22 Ja 95	Jones
Hants	Priors Dean (fiche)		Mitchell
Hereford	Ross BMDs	Ap/My	Whiteman
Kent,	Dover 1841/1851 Censuses	01 Ap 95	Whiteman
Kent	Dover BMDs	01 Ap 95	Whiteman
Lincoln	Barton on Humber St P PR	23 Ja 95	Empingham
Lincoln	Scamblesby PR	12 Fe 95	Croft
Lincoln	South Ormsby PR	19 Fe 95	Croft
London	1871 Census St Geo Han Sq	My/Jn	Bays
London	Trinity House Petitions	05 Fe 95	Tose
Merchant Navy	List of Vessels	05 Fe 95	Tose
Monmouth	Llavanches 1861 Cens.	05 Mr 95	Haines
Monmouth	Penallt BT	23 Fe 95	Whiteman
Monmouth	Penallt 1841 Census	07 Ap 95	Whiteman
Norfolk	Lynn PR	26 Fe 95	Grummett
Norfolk	Roudham PR	14 Ap 95	Barry
Nottingham	St Mary's PR	Ap/My	Murray
Sheffield	1881 Census	03 Mr 95	Cox
Stafford	Tipton PR	04 Fe 95	Shurben
Suffolk	Bradfield PR	Ap/My	Davis
Suffolk	BT Sudbury A.-D.	12 Fe 95	Gooderham
Suffolk	Genealogies	Ap/My	Davis
Suffolk	Ickworth PR	Ap/My	Davis
Suffolk	Rushbrooke PR	Ap/My	Davis
Suffolk	Sudbury BT	12 Fe 95	Gooderham
Suffolk	Walsham Marriages	Ap/My	McNeil
Sussex	Fletching PR	02 Fe 95	Vickers
Wilts	Landford BT & PR	Ap/My	Marsh
Wilts	Sarum Dean & Chapter Wills	Ap/My	Marsh
Winchester	1881 Census	Ap/My	Perry
York	Halifax 1851 Census	26 Fe 95	Grummett
York	Halifax Square Chapel	Ap/My	Clark
York	Keighley 1871/1881 Censuses	Ap/My	Hanley
York	Kingston upon Hull 1881 Cens	Ap/My	Smith
York	Ripon 1851/1861 Censuses	29 Ja 95	Cameron
York	Whitby 1871 Census	29 Ja 95	Tose

### Ireland

Constabulary	General Register of Service	Ap/My	Watt
Kerry	Killorglin Land Office	01 Ap 95	Jones
Sligo	Tubbercurry History (fiche)		Mitchell

### Scotland

Argyll	Glassary PR	Ap/My	MacNair
Argyll	Islay - People (fiche)		McGilvray
Argyll	Kildalton PR	Ap/My	O'Connor
Argyll	Glassary	Ap/My	MacNair
Argyll	Kilninich & Kilbride 1841	Ap/My	Lynn
Argyll	Land & Property	Ap/My	MacNair
Argyll	OPR Inverary	12 Fe 95	MacNair
Argyll	Testament Reg	12 Fe 95	MacNair
Dumbarton	Cardross PR	26 Fe 95	Broadfoot
Dumfries	Closeburn CofS PR	23 Mr 95	Reekie
Fife	Dysart CR	Ap/My	Pereira
Fife	Leslie PR	03 Mr 95	Pereira
Fife	St Andrews Baptisms 1627-67	Ap/My	Whiteman
Fife	St Andrews Sessions Nks	Ap/My	Whiteman
History	of Clan MacFarlane	09 Mr 95	D'Annunzi
Lanark	Card Busnethan 1871Cens	Ap/My	MCauley
Lanark	Glasgow 1841 Gorbals Par 633/2	05 Fe 95	Ratray
Lanark	Glasgow 1891 Census	20 Ja 95	Band
Lanark	Hamilton 1871 Census	Ap/My	MCauley
Lanark	Rutherglen PR	26 Fe 95	Broadfoot
Midlothian	1861 Census	Ap/My	Latulippe
Midlothian	Edinburgh PR (fiche)		Latulippe
Renfrew	Greenock OPR	Ap/My	Broadfoot
Ross & Cromarty	Barvas 1851/1861 Censuses	Ap/My	MacLeod
Roxburgh	Lilliesleaf 1841 Census	29 Ja 95	Tose
Shetland	Lerwick 1841 Census	08 Ja 95	Matthews

### Wales

Glamorgan	Merthyr Tudfil 1841 Census	01 Ap 95	Whiteman
Pembroke	Tenby St Mary's PR	Ap/My	Thomas

The author of this column, Wayne Walker, Director, Ottawa Ontario Family History Centre, will be a regular contributor to *Anglo-Celtic Roots* as well as the first program speaker to address the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa at its inaugural members meeting from 10:00 a.m. to noon on January 14. His talk, entitled *Probing the Mountain of Names*, will be about how to access family history data from the world's largest family history library in Salt Lake City, Utah. The original copies are stored in the Granite Mountain Records Vault near that city,

## National Archives of Canada Notes

### Letter

Since 1872, the National Archives of Canada has been acquiring a vast collection of archival records of national significance, preserving them and making them available to the public.



Carol White, Chief,  
Genealogy & Pers Records

Genealogists and family historians provide a link between Archives and Canadian society in a special way. Through diligent and painstaking research using documents of all types, the genealogist explores the lives of everyday Canadians and discovers the role they played in the development of this nation and our heritage. They help us gain an understanding of who we are and what we hope to become.

I welcome and encourage members of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa to visit the National Archives of Canada and to discover the wide variety of records that will be of interest in your ongoing research.

Carol White began her career at the National Archives of Canada in 1983 as a Reference Officer in the National Map Collection. Since that time she has worked in Access to Information and Privacy and at the Personnel Records Centre. She has been Chief of the Genealogy and Personnel Records Section since 1993.

### Researcher Services

Genealogists are welcome to visit the National Archives of Canada and undertake research in our sources. Our office hours are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday to Friday, except statutory holidays. The reading room is open from 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m., seven days a week throughout the year, including holidays. A personal visit must be made during office hours first, in order to obtain a research pass. We suggest that you come as early in the day as possible so that our reference staff can provide assistance and a brief orientation.



Mary Munk  
Genealogical Consultant

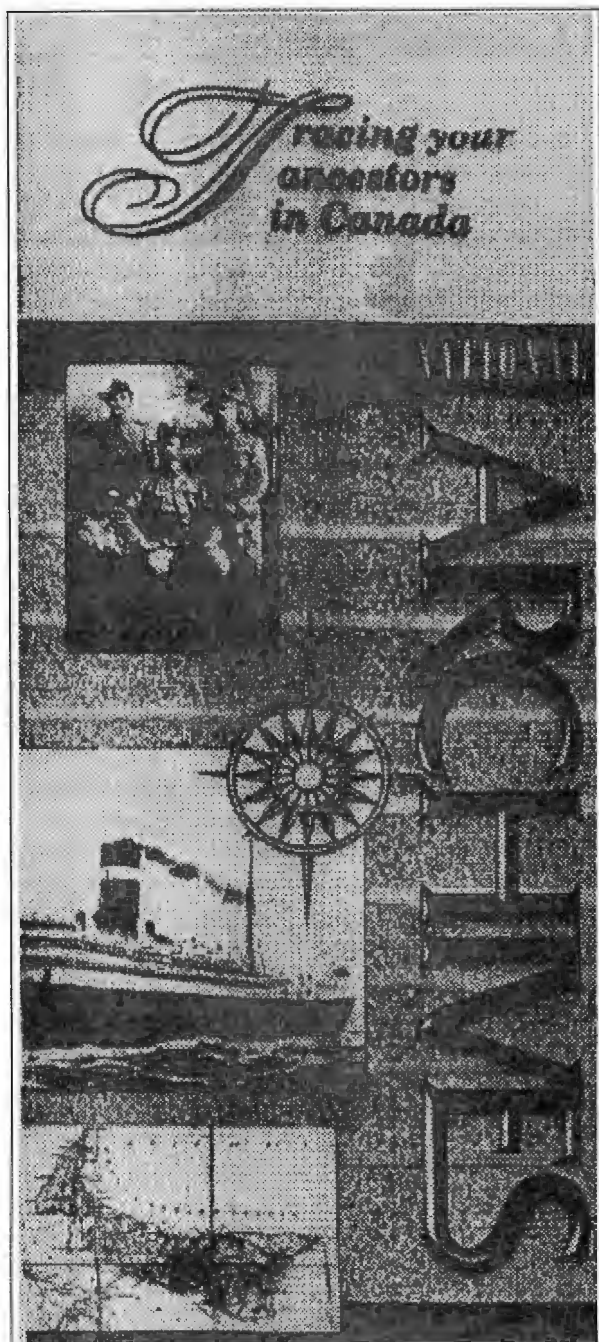
For those who are unable to visit Ottawa, our Genealogy Unit offers a written inquiry service. We receive an average of 300 to 400 letters a month, which are answered in the order received. The increasing volume of correspondence has created a backlog of inquiries, and our turn-around time is currently five months.

Although we are unable to undertake comprehensive genealogical research assignments, we will search indexed sources on your behalf. Alternatively, should you wish to employ someone to make a more extensive search for you, we can forward a list of local researchers.

### Guidelines

When sending a written inquiry, please keep the following points in mind:

Write a clear and concise letter.



**Identify** the individual you are attempting to trace by giving the full name, approximate birth and death dates, place of residence, and any other relevant details.

**Ask specific questions.** What do you wish to know about a particular ancestor?

**Do not** send pages and pages of detailed information about your family, ending with "Please forward anything you have on these people." We do not have time to read and interpret lengthy essays.

**Never** send your pedigree chart and ask us to fill in the blanks!

**Do not** enclose original documents!

**Print** the name being researched, or better still, type your inquiry.

**Mention** National Archives sources that you have already consulted, such as census returns, so that we do not duplicate your research or recommend those sources again.

**If you have corresponded with us before,** please say so. This will prompt us to verify our files and avoid any duplication of research.

**Proofread** your letter (or have it done for you), so that oversights are corrected. We've seen gems such as "My grandfather died at birth" or "I'd like to find out how to sue the Archives" (instead of "use").

**If you are inquiring about a specific source,** please mention the name you are researching. There may be an index that we can consult.

**Please,** be patient. We will respond to your inquiry as quickly as our workload permits.

The booklet, *Tracing your ancestors in Canada*, portrayed above, may be picked up at the National Archives or obtained by written request to the address shown below. It briefly describes published sources and records.

The National Archives is located at 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3. For further information about our services, the Genealogy Reference Desk can be reached at (613) 996-7458.

## Why Greater Ottawa?

by Brian O'Regan

When the formation of the new British Isles Family History Society was announced last November, some people wondered about the term *Greater Ottawa*. It was selected by the society founders after debate and agreement on some basic principles that would guide them to a needed geographic identifier.

A basic principle was to not limit the society to specific territorial boundaries. Additionally, the new society was not to be a national or provincial entity. Neither was it to be restricted to the City of Ottawa and its environs. Use of a term such as the National Capital Region could tend to indicate a federal government agency or affiliate. It also would have little or no meaning to people living outside of the area.

It was decided that the society was to cover both sides of the Ottawa River, the Province of Quebec on the north, and Ontario on south. The Rideau River region was another consideration. With the building of the Rideau Canal, the two waterways were important transportation routes that opened the land to early immigrants. They were the only highways.

The routes were travelled by migrants who originated from the British Isles. The Ottawa waterway, in particular, contributed to settlement and early economic development. spawned by the fur, lumber and woolen industries. Small settlements also sprung up at lock locations along the canal.

Some 200 years ago a line of Lower Canada townships, two deep along the north side of the Ottawa river, were surveyed, and largely settled by immigrants from the British Isles, or settlers from the former British colonies to the south. The townships were given British names.

In the 1881 census, the proportion of population showed large numbers of Anglo-Celtic descendants still in these townships. For example, in Buckingham 43%; Lochaber 52%; Mayo 96%; Wakefield 79%; Hull 13%, but Hull West, including Lucerne and Touraine, 77%; Aylmer 44%, and Templeton 51%.

Land on the south side of the Ottawa River, in Upper Canada, in the Counties of Carleton, Lanark and Russell became available early in the last century. This area includes the communities and townships of Fitzroy, Gloucester, Goulbourn, North Gower, Huntley, March, Nepean, Richmond Village, Torbolton, Pakenham, Ramsay, Cumberland, and Russell.

The term *Greater Ottawa* became an obvious selection after reviewing its description in the National Capital Act of 1959. The area was described as being made up of those parts surrounding and including the City of Ottawa, comprising in the Province of Ontario, most of the County of Carleton together with a small part of the Counties of Lanark and Russell and, in the Province of Quebec, parts of the Counties of Hull, Gatineau, Pontiac and Papineau.

It is an area of some 1800 square miles, roughly square in form, measuring about 45 miles on each side of the cut by the Ottawa River.

Society founders decided that Greater Ottawa as defined in the Act would be the geographic identifier and the Society *focus*, but its *outlook* would extend to the origins of the British Isles migrants, both the pioneer families who came directly and those who came by way of the former British colonies

Settlers with roots in the British Isles began arriving in the region after the Revolutionary War and the Treaty of Versailles, 1783. Loyalists initially settled along the north shore of the St Lawrence River, thus creating a need for more land to be opened. The need was intensified when larger numbers came into the area after the War of 1812 and the Napoleonic wars.

These military ventures resulted in significant settlements created by soldiers and officers of disbanded regiments. Perth became a strategic outpost and chief military settlement in 1816 when veterans of the 99th Regiment - a trained reserve, were given grants of land. Other communities were established at Richmond in 1818 by men of the former 100th Regiment, and in March Township in 1819 by men of the 97th Regiment and retired naval officers, all receiving land grants with acreage based on rank.

The continuing fear of the *enemy* to the south led to another military venture, and the establishment of communities beginning in 1826, when the decision was made to build the Rideau Canal. British soldiers and emigrants for the workforce came in 1827 to newly named Bytown, and over the next five years of building the waterway small settlements were created at lock stations along the route to the Cataraqui River and Kingston.

In the decade after the Napoleonic wars there was economic depression in the British Isles. This situation resulted in state-assisted emigration schemes offering free passage, land, rations and implements to help settlement. People who engaged in the plan included the Lanark Society Settlers from Scotland and the Peter Robinson Settlers from Ireland.

A brief chronology of settlers and their locations follows, in part:

1790	Roger Stevens, Montague
1793	William Merrick, Merrickville
1800	Philemon Wright, Hull
1801	Abijah Dunning, Cumberland
1811	Ira Honeywell, Nepean
1812	Bradish Billings, Gloucester
1816	Alex McDonald, Perth
1816	Francis Allan et al, Bathurst
1816	Ensign Gould et al, Drummond
1817	John Burrows, Bytown/Ottawa
1817	Duncan McNaughton, Beckwith
1818	99th Regiment soldiers, Richmond
1818	Charles Shirreff, Fitzroy
1819	Thomas Smart et al, Ramsay
1819	Capt John B Monk, March
1819	Edmund Morphy, Carleton Place
1819	David Sheppard, Almonte
1819	John Cavanagh and William Mooney, Huntley
1819	Stephen Blanchard, North Gower
1821	John Mellighen, S. Sherbrooke
1823	Justin Smith, Buckingham
1823	Robert Harvey, Pakenham
1824	William Buckham et al, Torbolton
1824	Baxter Bowman, Buckingham
1825	Archibald McNab, McNab
1826	Archibald Macdonnell, Osgoode
1827	Charles Symmes, Aylmer
1827	David Blackburn, Cantley
1830	Thomas Stevenson, Wakefield

*For further reading, among others:*

National Capital Commission, *Early Days in the Ottawa Country: A Short History ...*, 1967;

Courtney C.J. Bond, *The Ottawa Country: A Historical Guide...*, 1968;

Legget, Robert, *Rideau Waterway*, 1955

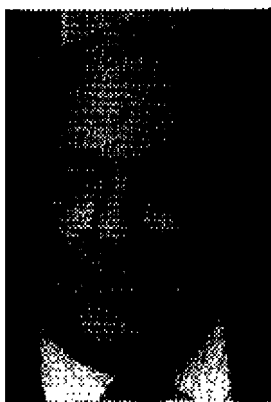
Legget, Robert, *The Ottawa waterway: Gateway to a Continent*, 1975;

Bennett, Carol, *In Search of Lanark*, 1980; and,

Elliott, Bruce S., *The city beyond: A history of Nepean...*, 1991.

NOTE: GOOD LOCAL TOWNSHIP HISTORIES SHOULD BE READ.

## BRITISH ISLES FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES ADDRESSES



Jack Moody

Educn. & Queries

We encourage you to establish contact with people and sources in the area of origin of your ancestors. Knowledge of the environment in which they lived and died, and which led to the decision of an emigrant-ancestor to leave and settle in a new land, is essential to your research and writing of a good family history.

Membership in the British Isles family history society that represents the county or shire where your emigrant ancestor lived, will help you to garner that knowledge. The following list was compiled to help you find the appropriate society. Most of its entries are from the Federation of Family History Societies, September 1994 edition.

Give some thought as well to membership in a relevant historical society. Many such societies publish excellent quarterly and annual editions. You may be able to buy a sample copy to help you to decide on the value of membership.

### ENGLAND

#### NATIONAL

ANGLO-GERMAN FHS JENNY RUSHTON 14 RIVER REACH TEDDINGTON MIDDX TW11 9QL ENG  
 BRITISH ASSOC FOR LOCAL HISTORY SHOPWYKE MANOR BARN CHICHESTER PO20 6BG ENG  
 CATHOLIC FHS C/O 2 WINSCOMBE CRES EALING LONDON W5 1AZ ENG  
 CATHOLIC RECORD SOCIETY C/O 114 MOUNT ST LONDON W2Y 6AH ENG  
 GUILD OF ONE NAME STUDIES BOX G 14 CHARTERHOUSE BLDGS GOSWELL RD LONDON EC1M 7BA ENG  
 HUGUENOT SOC OF GT BRIT AND IRL HUGUENOT LIB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GOWER ST LONDON WC1E 6BT ENG  
 HUGUENOT & WALLOON RESEARCH ASSOC C/O 'MALMAISON' CHURCH ST GREAT BEDWYN WILTS SN8 3PE ENG  
 SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS 14 CHARTERHOUSE BLDGS GOSWELL RD LONDON EC1M 7BA ENG  
 THE INSTITUTE OF HERALDIC AND GENEALOGICAL STUDIES NORTHGATE CANTERBURY KENT CT1 1BA ENG

BEDFORDSHIRE BEDFORDSHIRE FHS C/O 8 NIGHTINGALE AVE BEDFORD BEDS LU2 0EA ENG  
 BERKSHIRE BERKSHIRE FHS C/O THE CORNER HOUSE SHAW RD READING BERKS RG1 6JX ENG  
 BIRMINGHAM BIRMINGHAM & MIDLAND SGH C/O 92 DIMMINGSDALE BANK BIRMINGHAM W MIDLANDS B32 1ST ENG

#### BRISTOL & AVON

BRISTOL & AVON FHS C/O 60 REDCATCH RD KNOWLE BRISTOL BS4 2EY ENG  
 WESTON-SUPER-MARE FHS MRS M KNOX 8 WOODLAND GLADE CLEVEDON AVON BS21 6AL ENG

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE FHS C/O MRS A HILLIER 10 MERRYDOWN HIGH WYCOMB BUCKS HP13 5NQ ENG  
 BUCKS GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY VARNEYS, RUDDS LANE HADDENHAM BUCKS HP17 8JP ENG

#### CAMBRIDGSHIRE

CAMBRIDGESHIRE FHS C/O 1 ASCHAM LANE WHITTLESFORD CAMBRIDGE CB2 4NT ENG  
 PETERBOROUGH & DISTRICT FHS C/O 7 NEWBY CL PETERBOROUGH PE3 6PU ENG  
 CHANNEL ISLANDS CHANNEL ISLANDS FHS PO BOX 507 ST HELIER JERSEY JE4 8XZ CI

#### CHESHIRE

FHS OF CHESHIRE C/O 25 BARNSPOLD HAWK GREEN STOCKPORT SK6 7JB ENG  
 NORTH CHESHIRE FHS C/O 2 DENHAM DR BRAMHALL STOCKPORT SK7 2AT ENG  
 SOUTH CHESHIRE FHS C/O 53A CREWE RD ALSAGAR STOKE ON TRENT ST7 2EY ENG  
 CLEVELAND CLEVELAND FHS C/O 1 OXGANG CLOSE REDCAR CLEVELAND TS10 4ND ENG  
 CORNWALL CORNWALL FHS C/O 11 PENROSE RD FALMOUTH CORNWALL TR11 2DU ENG  
 CUMBRIA CUMBRIA FHS C/O 32 GRANADA RD DENTON MANCHESTER M34 2LJ ENG

## DERBYSHIRE

DERBYSHIRE FHS C/O 76 ELMS AVE LITTLEOVER DERBY DE23 6FD ENG

CHESTERFIELD & DISTRICT FHS C/O 2 HIGHLOW CL LOUNDSLEY GREEN CHESTERFIELD DBY S40 4PG ENG

DEVON DEVON FHS C/O 8 KING HENRY'S RD EXETER DEVON EX2 6AL ENG

## DORSET

DORSET FHS C/O 311 HERBERT AVE PARKSTONE POOLE DORSET BH1 2 4HT ENG

SOMERSET & DORSET FHS See SOMERSET

DURHAM See CLEVELAND and NORTHUMBERLAND

## ESSEX

EAST OF LONDON FHS C/O 65 ROSE GLEN RUSH GREEN ROMFORD ESSEX RM7 0SL ENG

ESSEX SOCIETY FOR FAMILY HIST C/O THE OLD GRANARY JUSTICE WOOD POLSTEAD SUFFOLK CO6 5DH ENG

WALTHAM FOREST FHS C/O 1 GELSTHORPE RD ROMFORD ESSEX RM5 2NB ENG

GLOUCESTERSHIRE GLOUCESTERSHIRE FHS C/O STONEHATCH OAKRIDGE LYNCH STROUD GLOS GL6 7NR ENG

HAMPSHIRE THE HAMPSHIRE GEN SOC C/O 44 SOUTHWAY BRIDGEMARY GOSPORT HANTS PO13 OXD ENG

HEREFORDSHIRE HEREFORDSHIRE FHS C/O MR BRUCE M DONALDSON 'HALFAR' COLDWELLS HOLMER  
HEREFORD HR1 1LH ENG

HERTFORDSHIRE HERTFORDSHIRE F. & POP HIST SOCIETY C/O 6 THE CREST WARE HERTS SG12 0RR ENG

ROYSTON & DISTRICT FHS C/O 60 HEATHFIELD ROYSTON HERTS SG8 5BN ENG

HUNTINGDONSHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE FHS C/O 11 LONGHOLME RD UPWOOD HUNTINGDON CAMBS PE1 7QD ENG

ISLE OF MAN ISLE OF MAN FHS C/O 5 SELBORNE DR DOUGLAS ISLE OF MAN

ISLE OF WIGHT ISLE OF WIGHT FHS C/O ROSE COTTAGE BURNT HOUSE LANE NEWPORT ISLE OF WIGHT PO20 1DT  
KENT

FOLKESTONE & DISTRICT FHS C/O 41 REACHFIELDS HYTHE KENT CT21 6LS ENG

KENT FHS C/O 20 GROVE TERRACE CANTERBURY KENT CT1 3SZ ENG

NORTH WEST KENT FHS C/O 1 SOUTH DR ORPINGTON KENT BR6 9NG ENG

TUNBRIDGE WELLS FHS C/O 41 ASHENDEN WALK TUNBRIDGE WELLS KENT ENG

WOOLWICH & DISTRICT FHS C/O 44 STRAIGHTSMOUTH GREENWICH LONDON SE10 9LD ENG

## LANCASHIRE

LANCASHIRE FH & HS C/O 12 ROOKERY CLOSE PENWORTHAM PRESTON LANCS PR1 9LX ENG

LIVERPOOL LIVERPOOL & SW LANCS FHS 8 PALTRIDGE WAY PENSBY MERSEYSIDE L61 5YG ENG

MANCHESTER & LANCASHIRE FHS C/O CLAYTON HOUSE 59 PICCADILLY MANCHESTER M1 2AQ ENG

NORTH MEOLS FHS C/O 44 SUNNY ROAD SOUTHPORT LANCS PR9 7LX ENG

ORMSKIRK & DISTRICT FHS C/O 85 WIGAN RD WESTHEAD LATHOM LANCS L40 6HY ENG

LEICESTERSHIRE LEICESTERSHIRE & RUTLAND FHS C/O 25 HOME CROFT DR PACKINGTON ASHBY DE LA  
ZOUCH LEICS LE65 1WG ENG

## LINCOLNSHIRE

ISLE OF AXHOLME FHS C/O 41 GURTH AVE EDENTHORPE DONCASTER LINCS ENG

LINCOLNSHIRE FHS C/O 135 BALDERTON GATE NEWARK NOTTS NG24 1RY ENG

## MIDDLESEX

HILLINGDON FHS C/O 91 POLE HILL RD HILLINGDON UXBRIDGE MIDDX UB10 0QD ENG

LONDON & NORTH MIDDLESEX FHS C/O 375 LIVERPOOL RD ISLINGTON LONDON N1 1NL ENG

WEST MIDDLESEX FHS C/O 92 NELSON RD WHITTON TWICKENHAM MIDDX TW2 7AY ENG

WESTMINSTER & CENT MIDDX FHS C/O 95 OAKINGTON AVE WEMBLEY PARK MIDDX HA9 8HY ENG

NORFOLK NORFOLK & NORWICH GS C/O KIRBY HOUSE 38 ST GILES ST NORWICH NR2 1LL ENG

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FHS C/O 19 RIDGEWAY RD KETTERING NORTHANTS NN15 5AQ ENG

PETERBOROUGH & DISTRICT FHS C/O 7 NEWBY CLOSE PETERBOROUGH NORTHANTS PE3 9PU ENG

NORTHUMBERLAND NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM FHS C/O 10 MELROSE GROVE JARROW ON TYNE NE32  
4HP ENG

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE



MANSFIELD & DISTRICT FHS C/O 2 CRANMER GROVE MANSFIELD NOTTS NG19 7JR ENG  
 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FHS C/O 10 LYME PARK WEST BRIDGFORD NOTTINGHAM NG2 7TR ENG  
 OXFORDSHIRE  
 OXFORDSHIRE FHS C/O 19 MAVOR CLOSE WOODSTOCK OXFORD OX20 1YL ENG  
 RUTLAND See LEICESTERSHIRE  
 SHROPSHIRE SHROPSHIRE FHS C/O 65 COPTHORNE DRIVE SHREWSBURY SY3 8RX ENG  
 SOMERSET  
 BURNHAM ON SEA & HIGHBRIDGE FHS C/O 9 PARSONAGE ROAD BERROW BURNHAM ON SEA  
 SOMERSET ENG  
 SOMERSET & DORSET FHS C.O 7 BURCH'S CL GALMINGTON TAUNTON SOMERSET TA1 4TR ENG  
 STAFFORDSHIRE See BIRMINGHAM  
 SUFFOLK  
 FELIXSTOWE FHS C/O 16 WESTERN AVE FELIXSTOWE SUFFOLK IP11 9SB ENG  
 SUFFOLK FHS C/O 6 ST RAPHAEL'S COURT 26 HIGHFIELD RD IPSWICH SUFFOLK IP1 6DA ENG  
 SURREY  
 EAST SURREY FHS C/O 4 CONSTANCE ROAD CROYDON SURREY CR0 2RS ENG  
 WEST SURREY FHS C/O DEER DELL BOTANY HILL SANDS FARNHAM SURREY GU10 1LZ ENG  
 SUSSEX  
 EASTBOURNE & DISTRICT FHS C/O 22 ABBEY RD EASTBOURNE SUSSEX BN20 8TE ENG  
 HASTINGS AND ROTHER FHS C/O 30A CHURCH RD ST LEONARDS E SUSSEX TN37 6HA ENG  
 SUSSEX FHG C/O 54 SHIRLEY DRIVE HOVE SUSSEX BN3 6UF ENG  
 WARWICKSHIRE See BIRMINGHAM  
 WEST MIDLANDS See BIRMINGHAM  
 WESTMORLAND See CUMBRIA  
 WILTSHIRE WILTSHIRE FHS C/O 18 SARSEN CLOSE OKUS SWINDON WILTS SN1 4LA ENG  
 WORCESTERSHIRE See BIRMINGHAM  
 YORKSHIRE  
 BARNSELY FHS C/O 35 MYRTLE STREET BARNSELY S YORKS S75 2DG ENG  
 BRADFORD FHS C/O 8 COATES TERRACE W BOWLING BRADFORD W YORKS BD5 7AB ENG  
 CALDERDALE FHS C/O 61 GLEANINGS AVE NORTON TOWER HALIFAX W YORKS HX2 0NU ENG  
 CITY OF YORK & DISTRICT FHS C/O ASCOT HOUSE CHERRY TREE AVE NEWTON ON OUSE YORK YO6 2BN ENG  
 DONCASTER & DISTRICT FHS C/O 33 BEECH RD WATH-UPON-DEARNE ROTHERHAM S YORKS S63 7AN ENG  
 EAST YORKSHIRE FHS C/O 67/68 SOUTHGATE HORNSEA N HUMBERSIDE HU18 1AL ENG  
 HUDDERSFIELD & DISTRICT FHS C/O 31 KINGSHEAD ROAD MIRFIELD W YKS WF14 9SJ ENG  
 KEIGHLEY & DISTRICT FHS C/O 2 THE HALLOWS SHANN PARK KEIGHLEY W YORKS BD20 6HY ENG  
 RIPON HARROGATE & DISTRICT FHG C/O 2 FLORENCE RD HARROGATE N YORKS HG2 0LD ENG  
 SHEFFIELD & DISTRICT FHS C/O 18 FURNISS AVE SHEFFIELD YORKS S17 3QL ENG  
 WHARFEDAILE FHG C/O 206 MOSELEY WOOD GARDENS COCKRIDGE LEEDS YORKS LS16 7JE ENG  
 YORKSHIRE ARCH SOC THE FAMILY HISTORY SECTION CLAREMONT 23 CLARENDON RD LEEDS LS2 9NZ ENG

#### IRELAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND

##### NATIONAL

IRISH FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY: PO BOX 36 NAAS CO KILDARE IRL  
 NORTH OF IRELAND FHS: C/O QUEENS UB SCHOOL OF EDUCATION 69 UNIVERSITY ST BELFAST BT7 1HL N IRL  
 HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND - IRISH SECTION: C/O 47 AILESBUURY RD DUBLIN 4 IRL  
 ULSTER GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL GUILD: (Ulster Historical Fdn) 12 COLLEGE SQ E BELFAST BT1 6DD N IRL  
 IRISH HERITAGE ASSOC.: THE OLD ENGINE HOUSE, PORTVIEW 310 NEWTOWNARDS RD BELFAST BT4 1HE N IRL

ARMAGH ARMAGH ANCESTRY: C/O 42 ENGLISH ST ARMAGH BT61 7AB N IRELAND

CORK CORK GENEALOGICAL SOC.: C/O CHM. DECLAN CHALMERS 59 CHURCH VIEW BALLINCOLLIG COR IRL  
 DOWN SOUTH DOWN FHR C/O OLD TECHNICAL BLDG DOWNSHIRE RD BANBRIDGE CO. DOWN N IRL

## DUBLIN

DUN LAOGHAIRE GEN SOC: C/O 14 ROCHESTOWN PARK DUN LAOGHAIRE CO DUBLIN IRL

DUBLIN FHS: C/O 36 COLLEGE DR TEMPLEOGUE DUBLIN 6 IRL

KILKENNY KILKENNY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY: ROTHE HOUSE PARLIAMENT ST KILKENNY IRL

MAYO SOUTH MAYO RESEARCH FOUNDATION: TOWN HALL NEALE RD BALLINROBE CO MAYO

MONAGHAN CLOGHER HISTORICAL SOCIETY: HON REGISTRAR MRS MAIRE O NEILL 15 GLENVIEW HEIGHTS

MONAGHAN IRL (Covers Diocese of Clogher)

TYRONE See NORTH OF IRELAND FHS

WEXFORD WEXFORD FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY; C/O SECRETARY MRS EITHNE SCALLAN CARRAIG MOR

MAUDLINTOWN CO WEXFORD IRL

## BASED OUTSIDE IRELAND

IRISH GEN RESEARCH SOCIETY: C/O THE IRISH CLUB 82 EATON SQUARE LONDON SW1W 9AJ ENG

THE IRISH FAMILY NAMES SOCIETY: PO BOX 2095 LA MESA CA 91943-2095 USA

## SCOTLAND

## NATIONAL

SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY: 15 VICTORIA TERRACE EDINBURGH EH1 3QN SCT

ANGLO-SCOTTISH FHS: A branch of the Manchester & Lancashire FHS - see ENGLAND

ABERDEEN & NE SCOTLAND FHS: 164 KING ST ABERDEEN AB2 3BD SCT

BORDERS FHS: C/O 15 EDINBURGH RD GREENLAW BEW TD10 5XF SCT

CENTRAL SCOTLAND FHS: C/O 29 CRAIGINNAN GARDENS DOLLAR CLK FK14 7JA SCT

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY FHS: C/O KYLELEA CORSOCK CASTLE DOUGLAS KKD DG7 5HW SCT

FIFE FHS: C/O 30 DUDDINGSTON DR KIRKCALDY FIFE KY2 6JP SCT

GLASGOW & WEST OF SCOTLAND FHS: C/O MITCHELL LIBRARY NORTH ST GLASGOW G3 7DN SCT

HAMILTON DISTRICT FHS: C/O 83 BUCHANDYKE RD CALDERWOOD EAST KILBRIDE SCT

INVERNESS HIGHLAND FHS: C/O 40 CRADLEHALL RD WESTHILL INVERNESS IV1 2OA SCT

LARGS & NORTH AYR FHS: C/O 2 RAILLIES RD LARGS AYR KA30 8QZ SCT

SHETLAND FHS: c/o 12a LOPVERS LOAN LERWICK SHETLAND ZE1 OBA SCT

TAY VALLEY FHS: 179 PRINCES ST DUNDEE ANGUS DD4 6DO SCT

TROON & DISTRICT FHS: C/O MERC. TROON PUBLIC LIB SOUTH BEACH TROON AYR KA10 6EF SCT

## WALES

CLWYD FHS (Flint, Denbigh & part of Merioneth): C/O 66 PARK STREET DENBIGH CLWYD WALES

DYFED FHS (Cardigan, Carmarthen & Pembroke): C/O 13 HAROLD ST HEREFORD HR1 2QU WALES

GLAMORGAN FHS: C/O THE ORCHARD PENMARK BARRY S. GLAMORGAN CF6 9BN WALES

GWENT FHS (Monmouth): C/O 1A MELBOURNE WAY NEWPORT GWENT NP9 3RE WALES

GWYNEDD FHS (Anglesey, Caernarfon & part Merioneth): C/O CWM ARIAN PENYSARN FAWR ANGLESEY GWYNEDD LL69 9BX WALES

POWYS FHS (Montgomery, Radnor and Brecon): C/O SYDERSTONE RIVER VIEW GLASBURY POWYS HR2 5NR

## OTHER FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

INTERNATIONAL SOC FOR BRITISH G&FH: P.O. Box 3115, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84110-3115 USA

IRISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL: P.O. Box 16585, St. PAUL MN 55116-0585 USA

BRITISH ISLES FHS OF LOS ANGELES: C/O 2531 SAWTELLE BLVD #134, LOS ANGELES CA 90064-3163 USA

ALBERTA FAMILY HISTORIES SOCIETY: P.O. BOX 30270 STATION B CALGARY AB T2M 4P1 CANADA

KAMLOOPS FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY: BOX 1162 KAMLOOPS BC V2C 6H3 CANADA

QUEBEC FHS: P.O. BOX 1026 POSTAL STN POINTE CLAIRE POINTE CLAIRE PQ H9S 4H9 CANADA

# The Society

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

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

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

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

## Chronicle

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

## Sharing

We invite readers to share family history articles, illustrations, letters, queries, and similar items of interest by submitting them to *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Manuscripts should be typewritten, double-spaced copy on standard 8.5 by 11 inches paper with one-inch margins, accurately typed and properly referenced, on paper or diskette, and addressed to: The Editor, BIFHSGO, P.O. BOX 38026, OTTAWA ON K2C 1N0.

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

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