



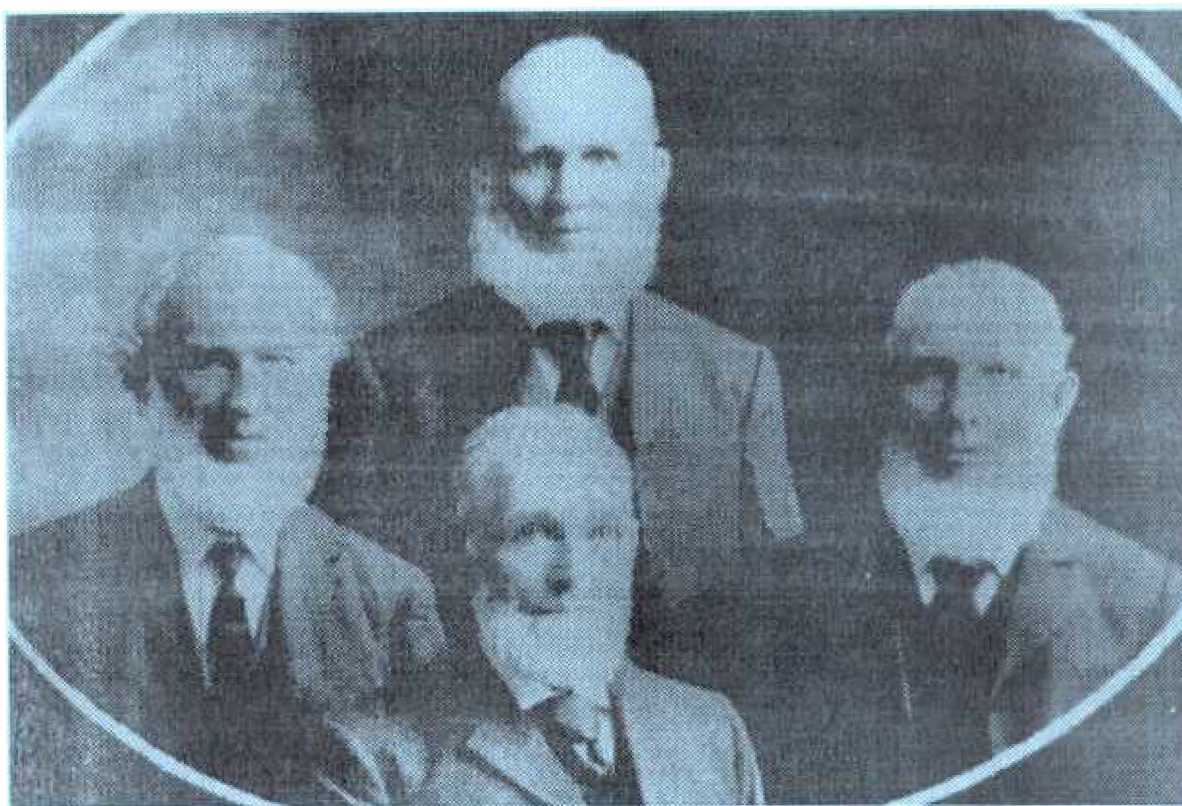
Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 1 Number 3

Summer 1995

The Snedden Saga



Four sons of Alexander Snedden of Ramsay Township: l to r: William 1829-1906; David 1837-1919; Alexander 1835-1917; and, rear, James 1831-1917. Photo taken c1900.

See Story, Page 3.

Editor: Brian O'Regan

British Isles Family History Society

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- Joining appropriate genealogical and family history organizations.

MAILING ADDRESS: BIFHSGO
PO Box 38026
OTTAWA ON K2C 1N0
CANADA

PHONE: 613 224-9868

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa
Monthly Program Meetings from October to June are held at the
LDS Family History Centre, 1017 Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa

July-August	NO BIFHSGO MEETINGS
8-10 Sep 1995	BIFHSGO Founding Conference, Ottawa City Hall, Sussex Dr.
10 Sep 1995 2:45 p.m.	BIFHSGO Annual General Meeting - See details on back cover
14 Oct 1995 9:30 a.m.	British Pioneers of the Outaouais Deane Aldred, Author, <i>Along the Aylmer Road</i> , et al
4 Nov 1995 9:30 a.m.	Finding Canada's War Dead Captain Dan Wheeldon, Secretary General, Canadian Agency, Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Other Events:

24-26 Aug 1995	British Seminar, British Isles Family History Society of Los Angeles
5-11 Sep 1995	Fifth Family History Conference, Ulster Historical Foundation, Belfast
20-23 Sep 1995	Federation of Generalogical Societies Conference, Seattle WA
23-25 Sep 1995	First Annual Giant Book Sale, St Laurent Shopping Centre, Ottawa Sponsored by Friends of the National Library of Canada

Editorial Page



Brian O'Regan
President & Editor

The President:

I trust members are having a successful summer of researching ancestry and are planning ahead to a new season of activity. Our **Conference Chairman Jim Heal** and his corps of hard-working volunteers are hoping your schedule will include the Fall Conference on British Isles Family History. They have an interesting, educational program planned to suit every family historian. You will also have an opportunity to browse and buy the newest available books on family history research. It presents good value for your money, even if you did not take advantage of the discounted fee for early registration.

Your Society Directors have been contacting members in the Ottawa calling area who offered their services in Society activity. We need and want to get them involved in an area of mutual interest. One of our priorities is to meet a recommendation of our Nominations Committee that each Officer have an Associate who could gain experience in a functional responsibility, sit in for or with the Director at particular meetings, and be in line for nomination to a Board of Directors position. If you have an interest in being an Associate, please let a Director know about it. Each Associate is to be invited to attend the August meeting of the Board of Directors. Thank you for your continuing support of the Society. See you in September!

The Editor:

We report with regret the death on May 23, 1995 of **Rev. Howard R Rokeby-Thomas** in his 88th year. He was a distinguished Welsh family history scholar who took pleasure in sharing knowledge and skills with other family historians in personal communication, lectures, and articles. Welsh members may recall reading his *Welsh Genealogy* article in the Spring Issue. It was to be the first of a series. His death ends a long association with the Ontario Genealogical Society, Society of Genealogists, and The Society of Cymmrodorlon, the latter two in England. Our condolences to his widow Anna in Cambridge, ON and his family.

This Summer Issue has been delayed by *computeritis*. The electronic pentium marvel went sick before its first anniversary, but only reached the critical point in early June when it *hung-up* seven times during input to a one-page file. It was returned to the supplier. A series of replacements followed - hard drive, motherboard, and tape drive. It took to the end of June. The symptoms, however, continued after reloading applications: application errors and general protection faults. A software expert spent 7.5 hours over two days without success. On July 7th, the software expert, after contacting three or more manufacturers, and the supplier's service advisor, informed me they knew the source of the ailment and the computer would have to be returned for the necessary adjustments. The machine was set at a slow speed with reduced memory capacity to enable me to complete this issue. Thus, my summer of discontent signalled the need for an **Associate Editor** to assist in producing *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, and, in particular, to step in and help provide solutions when problems arise (see page 23). I hope you never have to learn about App Errors and GPFs and endure similar computer frustrations.

In my view, we have had improvement as each chronicle issue is developed. If you find something of value to your research among these pages, and take pleasure in your reading, your Editor is satisfied. A final point: please respond to our requests and begin contributing if you have not already done so. It is your chronicle. Do your part to make it better.

The Snedden Saga



Marilyn Snedden

The story of the Snedden family unfolds as **James Snedden**, his wife **Christina Montgomery**, and their youngest children, Jane and Samuel, depart Greenock, Scotland on 11 May 1821 aboard the *Commerce*.

It is one of four British sailing ships carrying over 1,800 emigrants to North America. They were among the lucky ones to secure passage since conditions in Scotland were so desperate that over 6000 people had applied for emigration privileges.

As James endured the hardships of ocean travel, his mind must have travelled back over the past 60 years of his life. He was born in the Parish of Alloa, in Clackmannanshire, Scotland in August 1760,¹ the first child of **James Snedden** (Snadan or Snadden), born 1738², and **Janet Adamson**, born 1737³. Alloa is 25 miles northeast of Glasgow.

Coal mining was the main industry in Alloa at the time of James' birth and had been for a considerable period. In the early 16th century, coal miners were practically slaves to the mine owner. They were even forced to wear a collar rivetted on their necks, which bore the name of the mine owner. These terrible conditions were abolished by law in 1799, but the practice of entire families, including the women and children, working in the pits continued long after **James Snedden** would have worked at this risky occupation as a boy because his relatives are all listed in parish records as coal-hewers or colliers. It is not surprising that he would jump at the chance to escape this hard life.

The chance came when the 82nd Regiment of Foot was being recruited in the Glasgow area to help quell the uprising in the 13 American colonies. The colonists revolted against taxation forced on them by Britain. The incident most remembered as precipitating the war was the Boston Tea Party in 1773 when the colonists dumped the cargo of tea off the British ships. The first shots were not fired until 1775 when the American War of Independence or the American Revolutionary War officially began.

James Snedden must have been a *likely-looking lad* because he was accepted for duty in early 1778, several months before his 18th birthday. The 82nd Regiment sailed for Halifax that year and spent time training there.

From the summer of 1779 until the spring of 1780, a detachment of the regiment formed part of the garrison of Fort George, near Bangor, Maine. In July of 1779, the garrison came under siege by American land and sea forces, which, by mid-August, were beaten off with the help of a Royal Navy Squadron, the Americans suffering heavy losses. In early 1781, after several months in Halifax, the whole 82nd Regiment was transferred to North Carolina where it became the garrison at Wilmington. From this base, it carried forays into the surrounding countryside resulting in several skirmishes with Rebel forces. In late 1781, the Regiment sailed for Charleston, South Carolina, where it remained until the end of 1782, at which time it sailed for New York, and awaited further orders.

General Washington struck a decisive blow for the colonists when he persuaded the French fleet, stationed in the West Indies, to attack the British fort at Yorktown from the ocean side while his troops attacked from the rear. The British surrendered on 19 October

1781, with the Peace of Versailles being signed in 1783. Britain recognized the independence of the United States of America, while Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and the Hudson Bay country remained British.

The 82nd Regiment sailed to Antigua in the West Indies, where the British had fortifications to protect their sugar plantations against the French. Service in the area was not an attractive posting for European military men since the climate was unhealthy for them. Statistics from a decade later show that 12,000 British soldiers died there in a single year. So it was with great relief that the men sailed for home after their release from duty there. They were discharged in 1784 in Edinburgh.⁴

We know that **James Snedden** participated in this exciting part of history because he gave his list of military achievements in a petition to the British Government, requesting leniency in repayment of his loan at emigration time. It states: *I enlisted in the 82nd Regiment of Foot in year 1775⁵, sailed for Halifax the same year, serving in America during the Revolutionary War and afterwards the West Indies and was discharged in Edinburgh on 3 June 1784.⁶*

Upon his discharge, he likely resumed work at the new coal mines opening around Glasgow since records show many Sneddens appearing on the parish registers in the 1780s.

In June of 1785, James married **Christina Montgomery** (Montgomerie) of Camlachie, born 29 January 1765, whose parents were **James Montgomery** and **Margaret Provan**.⁷ They raised a family of 10 children born at several locations as the family followed the opening of new mines around Glasgow. Their family was:

- I. Margaret, born Camlachie in August of 1786
- II. James, born Camlachie in November of 1788
- III. James, presumed born c1791

- IV. John, born c1793
- V. Alexander, born 12 March 1795
- VI. David, born 1797
- VII. Janet, born 5 August 1799
- VIII. William, born Sandyhills, 28 April 1802
- IX. Jane (Jean), born Sandyhills, 20 January 1805
- X. Samuel, born Sandyhills, 16 August 1807.⁸

Note: The third child was probably named James as a later child was often named to replace an older sibling who died young, and the birth year 1790 does not agree with his age on the tombstone. It was a common practice in Scotland to follow a formula for naming children: first boy after the father's father, second boy mother's father, third boy father, first girl mother's mother, second girl, father's mother and third girl mother. Then the names of the parent's oldest siblings would be used.

The outcome of battles between Britain and European countries or her colonies affected our ancestors throughout their lives. The Napoleonic Wars between Britain and France lasted 22 years, from 1793 to 1815 when the Battle of Waterloo saw Napoleon conquered for the last time. Within a year, over 300,000 soldiers were discharged by the government into an economy of shrinking markets because the need for uniforms and ships had ceased, resulting in factory closures.

The beginnings of the Industrial Revolution meant fewer workers were needed since machines did all the work. People were forced to carry furniture and clothing to pawnbrokers until they had nothing left. Thousands of workers paraded the streets demanding employment or bread!⁹

Threats of civil disturbance turned the minds of the officials towards emigration to North America. The War of 1812 had demonstrated how vulnerable Upper Canada was to the Americans, as well as how dangerous the St. Lawrence River was as a life-

line to the continent.

The British Government proposed establishing military colonies on the Rideau River System, which, with the Ottawa River, provided an alternative route to Lake Ontario. Early settlements were established in Perth in 1815 and in Beckwith Township in 1818. It was to this latter settlement that **Alexander, David and Janet Snedden** emigrated in 1819.

Back in Scotland, the desperate people in the counties of Lanark and Renfrew had formed societies to urge the British Government to establish state-assisted emigration. These societies also raised money so that £1 could be paid the ship owner for each passenger. The terms agreed to by the government were:

1. 100 acres be given every family on condition a residence be built and land cultivated within a certain period.
2. Government to do surveying and move emigrants from Quebec to location.
3. Emigrants to arrange means and pay passage to Quebec at rate of £4 per head.
4. Settlers receive not less than £3 advance per head for every emigrant.
5. Another advance of £3 per head six months after arrival.
6. All to be advanced to let themselves establish in the new country.¹⁰

As a result, over 1,200 emigrants sailed on the *Commerce*, the *Prompt* and the *Broke* in 1820, arriving in Lanark County, Upper Canada by the fall.

On 24 October 1820, at a meeting in the Black Bull Inn in Glasgow, 6,281 names were put forward for future immigration.¹¹ They belonged to many different societies but since they were all from the Lanarkshire area, collectively this group came to be known as *The Lanark Society Settlers*.

James Snedden belonged to the Rutherglen Emigration Society, as did **John** and **William Toshack** and **James Bennie**, all of whom located on adjoining lots in

Lanark County. They had probably heard from their neighbours and the younger Sneddens who were already established in the *New World*, that great opportunities awaited them, and so James and his wife and two children sailed on the *Commerce* in 1821. Other ships carrying settlers were the *David of London*, *Earl of Buckinghamshire* and the *George Canning*.¹²

Two diaries of men sailing at the same time gave insight into the problems encountered by the people travelling on the ocean and over the rough roads of Upper Canada. **John McDonald** sailed on the *David of London* in 1821: *The wind rose, a heavy gale commenced, and the waves rolled mountains high, and made a mighty noise. To see a ship making her way in the midst of a storm, over these lofty billows, is both grand and awful. We now became like drunken men, reeling and staggering to and fro. To walk on deck was impossible, and the places where the pots were erected for cooking, tumbled down, so that we could not get any victuals made ready - the storm continued for 9 days - every favourable day the captain ordered all his passengers to bring*



Cholera on board an immigrant ship of the 1830s

up their clothes, and a ir them. The sick passengers were also all ordered above, those who were unable, being assisted - four births took place during our passage, but 3 of the children died, and a boy of 4 years old, another fell from the deck into the hold and broke his arm.

They arrived in Quebec after five weeks at sea, transferred to a steam boat where a tremendous thunderstorm soaked all the people forced to sit on the deck all night. They continued in their soaked attire to Montreal and carried luggage to wagons provided by the government.

Travelling upriver to Lachine, they had to wait four days for the flat bottomed boats to carry them over the rapids. Often the men had to wade waist deep, while the women and children walked along the shore, and horses had to be used to pull the boats over the rapids. They had to lie in open fields overnight if a barn wasn't available, during the six days it took to get to Prescott. Many became ill and the group spent three weeks there because all the passengers from the *Commerce*, *David of London* and half of the *Earl of Buckinghamshire* arrived there together, which meant that there were over 1,000 people to transport, with their luggage, the 74 miles to New Lanark.

Now the story of **John McDonald** parallels **James Snedden**'s because the Lanark Society Settlers were making the terrible trek from Prescott to Lanark County together. The roads were so muddy that one can only marvel that the settlers ever made it. From **McDonald**'s diary we learn: *Our own waggoner, in spite of all his care and skill, was baffled, his horse having laired in a miry part of road, where he stuck fast, and even after he was loosed from the yoke, the poor animal strove so much to no purpose, that he fell down in a state of complete exhaustion three times in the mire. The mire was so tenacious, being a tough clay, that we were compelled to disengage his feet from the clay with hand spokes, before we*

*got him freed, and yet he still struggled long to get our wagon out of the mire, but in vain when fortunately a team of oxen came forward, which the owner loosed from the yoke and fastened to our wagon. With these, and the horse together, the wagon at length got pulled out.*¹³

The roads became even worse so that they would cut down fences, go around muddy spots, and put fences back up. Finally reaching Perth, the roads improved and they took a ferry over the little Mississippi River reaching New Lanark, 14 miles away, by August 4.

Arthur Lang, who came on the *Earl of Buckinghamshire*, tells of the problems when the settler picked out his land: *I set out for Ramsay Township to pick out 100 acres and after 6 days hard labour travelling through swamps and untrodden paths through woods, I had to return without land and now I have to do the same thing over again. Canada abounds in rocks and stones in the Townships of Lanark and Dalhousie - you have no idea of cedar swamps but conceive paisley moss for instance, all over-grown with large trees, some fresh and green, others half rotten and a great deal rotten from top to bottom, almost as many lying in all directions as are standing, with not a living creature to be heard or seen, except a bird or two and the owl screaming in your ears at night.*¹⁴

The settler often didn't like the first lot he was given and requested a change. This wasn't the case with **James Snedden** who was first given Lot 25 West, Concession II, Ramsay which is still a rocky bush lot.¹⁵ It was a mistake in the record - a later correction shows that the correct lot was the West half of Lot 25, Concession IX, Township of Ramsay which gave him frontage on the Mississippi River. Since the settlers had been advanced government money, good records were kept of their progress, documenting evidence of the hardships incurred in starting a farm.

Many meetings were held and petitions sent through **Colonel Marshall**, who was in charge of the settlers, complaining about the poor quality of land and the in-ability of the settlers to repay the money ad-vanced to them for supplies. Nothing came of these complaints until great resistance to authorities trying to collect the debt resulted in **Colonel C. Rankin** being sent from Britain to visit each farm, and report on the conditions.

His report in 1834 observed that, except for 60 lots in the east of Ramsay, the rest should never have been attempted for settlement, rocky knolls with bits of land between. He expressed surprise that people survived at all, and in 1836 the government accepted his recommendation that all claims against the settlers be cancelled.¹⁶ In 1837, all the Scottish settlers received deeds for land they had been working on since 1821. **James Snedden** received his deed on 21 September 1837.¹⁷

As mentioned previously, James and Christina's children - Alexander, David and Janet - had arrived in Beckwith Township in 1819. In an interview with **Alexander Snedden's** son, William, published in the *Almonte Gazette* c1901, William tells how his father and grandfather *followed a row of blazed trees from Shepherd's Falls (Almonte) along the 9th line 'till they heard the sound of rapids to the east which promised power for milling purposes.*

James chose this land, Lot 25 West, Concession IX, Township of Ramsay, for his lot. Alexander was the young energetic man, his father was over 60 years old, so they switched properties. James, his wife and two children appear on the Beckwith census of 1821¹⁸ living on the land settled by Alexander three years previously. Alexander worked hard on the Ramsay property, first building a log cabin on the bank of the Mississippi River. A substantial stone home was built, replacing the log cabin in 1834.

James Snedden died in 1850 at his daughter **Janet Whyte's** home in Fitzroy

Township, Carleton County. His wife Christina had already died because his will left the Family Bible to his son Alexander, and 200 acres of land, Lot 15, Concession II, Township of Horton, Renfrew County, to his daughter Janet.¹⁹ It had been thought that James and Christina were probably buried by the creek on the homestead, which was always referred to as the *family burial ground*, but the discovery of the will showed that James went to live with his daughter, not with his son on the home farm. James had received the land in Renfrew County as a reward for military service to Britain. His daughter sold it within a decade.²⁰

This is an extract from Marilyn Snedden's book *The Snedden Saga: From Lanarkshire to Lanark County*, and is published with the permission of the author. The 243-page book with index and illustrations, published in 1994, is available from the author for \$20 + \$4 p&h. Her address: RR #3, Almonte ON K0A 1A0 BIFHSGO commends this book as a model for researchers close to publishing. - The Editor

Latter Day Saints, Parish registers of Alloa, County of Clackmannan, Scotland, film reel 102088.

Latter Day Saints, Parish registers of Alloa, County of Clackmannan, Scotland, film reel 102087

Ibid.

Rodgie G. Stewart, *A Scottish Soldier in the American Revolution*, - selected excerpts.

According to military records the correct year was 1778.

National Archives of Canada (NAC). Upper Canada Land Petitions, film reel C-2820, S. Bundle 21 No. 60.

LDS. Parish registers of Barony, Scotland, film reel 102879.

Ibid, film reel 102873.

Jean S. McGill, *A Pioneer History of the County of Lanark* Toronto 1968.

George Bryce, *The Scotsman in Canada*, vol 1: ch X111.

Robert Lammond, *A Narrative of the Rise and Progress of Emigration from the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew to the New Settlements in Upper Canada*, 1821.

McGill, *A Pioneer History*.

Lammond, *Narrative of a Voyage*.

Andrew Haydon, *Pioneer Sketches of the District of Bathurst* Toronto, 1925.

¹⁵ NAC. Upper Canada Land Books, Returns of Lanark Society Settlers located in Township of Ramsay who have performed settlement duties.

NAC. Rankin Report on Land Settlement in 1834, film reel MS-154.

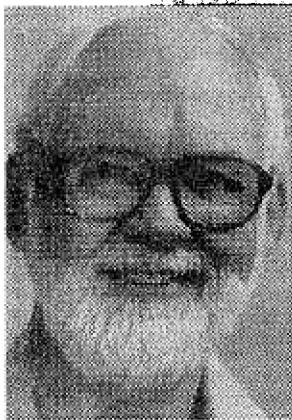
Lanark County Registry Office, Land Abstract Book, Township of Ramsay, Concession IX

Glenn Lockwood, *Beckwith: Irish & Scottish Identities in a Canadian Community, 1816-1991*, 1991.

Algonquin College Library, Perth, Renfrew County Copy Book, Horton Township.

²⁰ Renfrew County Registry Office, Land Abstract Books, Township of Horton, Concession II.

I Found My Irish Ancestry in Canada



Dr John Middlebrook started a buggy factory. I began to explore my mother's family history in 1993 after retiring from the practice of medicine in Minneapolis. My father's family history had been thoroughly documented.

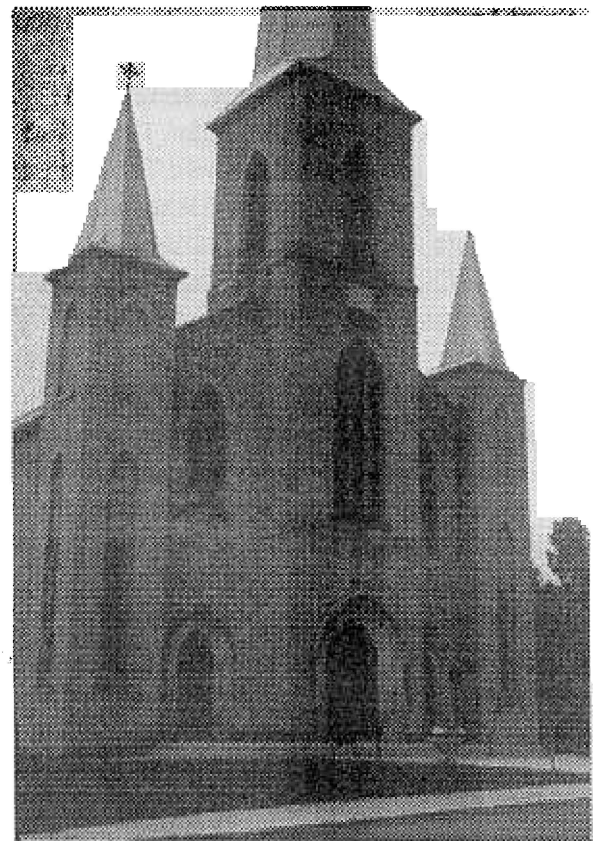
My initial search in the Catholic cemetery in St. Paul MN produced the exact date of death of my grandmother, **Margaret Kearns**. Obtaining a birth certificate, I found the names of her parents, **James Kearns** and **Margaret Grogan**. Their marriage in the Perth area in 1859 was located in a Quebec book of Catholic marriages in the Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS) library. The 1871 Canadian Census showed the **Kearns** family with my grandmother in Lanark County's Bathurst Township.

Through a notation on a list of local Ontario genealogical societies posted at the MGS, I found **Brian O'Regan** of Ottawa. He was very helpful in directing me, not only to genealogical sources in the Perth area, but also referred me to **Robert Sargeant** of Perth, who knew a local descendant of the **Kearns** family.

In July 1994, after an 1100 mile drive through beautiful country from Minneapolis to Ottawa, I spent a day at the City of Ottawa Archives and in the National Archives, where, in the Perth Courier newspaper, I found a short notice of the death in 1888 of **Margaret Kearns**, my great grandmother.

I met **Bob Sargeant** at his house in Perth on the second day. He put me in touch by phone with **Ernest Miller**, who remembered the family blacksmith and buggy shop in Glen Tay, near Perth, and gave me the exact location. Bob then introduced me to **Mike Bowes**, whose great grandfather, **Patrick Kearns**, was a brother of my great grandfather James.

Mike gave me a copy of a **Kearns** family history, written years earlier by his sister, as well as a copy of my great grandfather's obituary. He also showed me the family gravestone, the sites of the family blacksmith shop and the family farm in Glen Tay, along with the family church, *St John the Baptist* in Perth. Standing inside the church was an especially moving moment for me.



*St John the Baptist Church in Perth where members of the **Kearns** family were baptized and married*



The writer, left, and third cousin Mike Bowes by family burial plot in Perth

The obituary reported my great grandfather's birthplace as County Armagh and that he arrived in Canada with his parents when only eight years of age. He had lived in St Paul for 29 years, it said, returning to Canada a year before his death to live with his daughter, Mrs **James Mackie** in Belleville ON.

After returning to Minnesota, and knowing the names and dates from these sources, I was able to obtain from the County Armagh Records Centre, the marriage record of my great great grandparents, **Patrick Kearns** and **Mary Trainor**, in Upper Creggan parish on 28 Apr 1826. It also gave me the names and birthplaces of their children: **Bridget** 15 Feb 1833; **Ann** 25 Jan 1837; **Pat** 13 Feb 1835; and **Peter** 3 Dec 1840.

My trip was both very enjoyable and genealogically successful. I was pleased to see the research methods suggested in my genealogy course give such good results. The friendliness and helpfulness of local

people, including **Brian O'Regan** of Ottawa, **Bob Sargeant**, **Ernest Miller**, **Ann McPhail**, and **Marilyn Snedden** of Lanark County, supported my feeling of closeness to Canadians. Meeting my third cousin, **Mike Bowes**, was, of course, an additional bonus.

Studying my family history has been interesting, stimulating and most enjoyable. I have gained a feeling of connection with the past which I feel helps me understand and accept who I am. I am planning a trip this year to Ireland to see the parish where my Irish ancestors originated.

Maternal Lineage of John Middlebrook 6240 Brookview, Edina MN 55424 USA

1. **Margaret Mary Bull** b 1895 MN
Wm T Middlebrook b1891 VT
2. **Samuel Bull** b1867 WI
3. **Margaret Kearns** b1870 ON
4. **Samuel Bull** b1816 PA
5. **Mary Louisa Woods** b1839 CT
6. **James Kearns** b1832 ARM
7. **Margaret Grogan** b1828 MAY
8. **Francis Bull**
9. **Elizabeth ???**
10. **Richard Woods**
11. **Lucinda ???**
12. **Patrick Kearns** bc1806
13. **Mary Traynor** b1808
14. **Denis Grogan**
15. **Mary McNamee**

Kearns Family Marriages

In St John the Baptist Parish in Perth ON:

1. **Patrick**, s of **Patrick Kearns** & **Mary Traynor** = **Mary Ann**, dau of **Samuel Crawford** & **Ann Lord**, 28 Sep 1857
2. **James**, s of **Patrick Kearns** & **Mary Trainor** = **Margaret**, dau of **Denis Grogan** & **Mary McNamee**, 5 Feb 1856
3. **Patrick**, s of **Patrick Kearns** & **Mary Ann Crawford** = **Susanna Maria**, dau of **Patrick Tovey** & **Mary Ann Gartland**, 10 Oct 1893

In St Bridget's Parish, Stanleyville ON:

4. **Thomas**, s of **William Kearns** & **Mary Ann Hayes** = **Inez**, dau of **Richard Whelan** & **Elizabeth Golden**, 4 Aug 1908

Canucks in the U.S. Civil War

by Brian O'Regan

Forebears who went missing from the family tree in the first half of the 1860s may well be found in the records of the National Archives in Washington. It houses all of the original service records of Civil War soldiers.

Canadians generally know it as the American Civil War. Only some know it played a significant role in Canadian history, by advancing Canada's 1867 Confederation.

Canadian Volunteers

Fewer people know that the great human tragedy directly involved Canadians in the tens of thousands.ⁱ Hundreds of Canadians paid the supreme sacrifice.

Some Canadians, undoubtedly fought for the love of adventure, some fought as a private crusade against slavery, some fought because they originally had enlisted for the bounty and found they liked the life.ⁱⁱ

Many male Canadians in rural areas had outgrown, or did not stand to inherit, viable farms, and in urban centres, were in low-paying jobs or none at all. The \$25 to \$60 a month for Civil War service was much more attractive than wages of 25 to 50 cents a day at home.

Those who left Canada for voluntary service in the Northern and Southern Forces ignored or defied the law imposed by the British Foreign Service Enlistment Act.

The Issues

The United States Civil War was a tragic conflict between bitterly divided people: the South, dependent upon large plantations and Negro slave labour; and, the North that drew economic and political power from industry and commerce.

Key dividing issues were slavery and states' rights. In the Northern states (Union) strident calls for abolition of slavery aroused anger in the south. Southern states opposed federal control over states' rights.

The issues aroused, focussed, intensified and widened attitudes between the regions.

Secession and War

Southern states had begun seceding from the Union in December 1860. Federal troops soon occupied Fort Sumter in South Carolina. On 12 April 1861, the fort came under fire from Southern guns. Four more southern states seceded and an 11-state confederacy was formed.

By the time that Confederate General **Robert E. Lee** surrendered at Appomattox to Union General **Ulysses S. Grant** on 9 April 1865, the four-year death toll stood at some 359,000 Union soldiers and 258,000 Confederate soldiers.

Family History Research

An easy to read and follow guide to sources of information was published in Winston-Salem NC in 1973. The book, by Bertram H. GROENE is titled *Tracing Your Civil War Ancestor*.

Descendants of Civil War veterans may use Groene's book to trace the military careers of their kin, to follow the battles and camp experiences, and study in depth the histories of their military and naval events.

Groene writes: *By far, the most important set of books in print, is the large 128-volume Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of Rebellion.* The volumes total 138,000 pages.

A companion set is *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of Rebellion* in 13 volumes. There is a 1,242-page index to the *Armies* set and a smaller 475-page index to the *Navies* set. The volumes have been reprinted several times and microfilmed.

Researchers seeking information on Civil War soldiers may also visit or write the National Archives to get Form NATF 80. It

is used to order copies of relevant documents. The address: General Reference Branch (NNRG), National Archives and Record Service, Washington DC 20408.

Two handouts on sources of biographical information are available on request to the NARS's Military Reference Branch. They are: *Elements of a Good Confederate Name Search*; and, *Elements of a Good Union Name Search*.

New Computer Database

A new source of information is a computer database still under development. Known as the *Civil War Soldiers System* (CWSS)³, it will contain 3.5 million names of soldiers who fought with the Union and Confederate forces.

The system will be available at most of the Civil War sites operated by the National Parks Service. These parks are being equipped with one or more microcomputers to provide information to visitors.

Visitors will be able to enter names and get basic facts about soldiers who served. If only the surname is known, the system will provide information about all soldiers with that last name.

The database will also contain a list of the 7,000 Union and Confederate regiments and units formed during the war, identification and description of major battles and skirmishes, the location of some of the soldiers buried in cemeteries managed by the Parks Service, references that identify the sources of information, and suggestions for further research and access to National Archives records, and additional information sources.

CWSS: A Joint Project

The Park Service is managing development of CWSS in a joint project in cooperation with the Federation of Genealogical Societies (BIFHSGO is an FGS member), the Genealogical Society of Utah, the Nat-

ional Archives, the Civil War Trust, and other interested organizations. FGS is the coordinator of volunteers for data entry for the Civil War Soldiers Index, the starting point for ancestry researchers.

It is planned to have the CWSS database available at the National Archives, NA Regional Branches, and LDS Family History Centres in the United States.

Ready in 1996⁴

The first of two phases is scheduled for completion this summer. It entails the entry of African-American names. The second phase is entry of General Military Index Cards, 3.5 million Union and Confederate names.

NPS Project Manager John Peterson, and Project Coordinator Ida Jones, report that *FGS is doing a bang-up job in bringing people together for indexing the records.*

If all goes according to plan, the system should be up and running by the 1996 tourist season.

If only the surname is known, the system will provide information about all soldiers with that last name.

Seeking Canadian Names and Stories

The writer is compiling research data on Canadians who served in the U.S. Civil War. Their names and stories with the assistance of contributing members will periodically appear in these pages.

An indexed listing of some 700 Canadian pensioners, received from the U.S.. National Archives, will start the series.

If you have information to share on this topic, please contact or write the *Anglo-Celtic Roots* editor.

- 1 Robin W Winks, *The Creation of a Myth: Canadian Enlistments in the Northern Armies during the American Civil War*, *Canadian Historical Review* 39 (March 1958): 24-40.
- 2 Robin W Winks, *Canada and the United States: The Civil War Years*, (Lanham MD, 1960) 184-85.
- 3 *Civil War Soldiers System*, U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service, a leaflet, 1994.
- 4 Telephone conversation between NPS Project Coordinator Ida Jones and the writer, June 1995.

The Change of Calendar 1752



Kenneth F Collins

Many people are perplexed by date references such as January 31, 1633/34. Are you?

The explanation is not too difficult. It should be known as this type of dating is often seen.

Julius Caesar initiated the first reform of the European calendar in 46 BC. He fixed the length of the year at 365 days, and 366 days every fourth year. The months had 30 and 31 days alternately, with the exception of February (which was then the last month of the year), which had 29 in ordinary years, and 30 in leap years. Emperor Augustus then modified this by naming August after himself, and in order that it should have the same number of days as July (thirty-one), took one day from February in both ordinary and leap years.

The Julian Calendar, however, made a slight error of 11 minutes and 14 seconds in the length of the year. Thus by the sixteenth century the cumulative error was about 10 days.

Pope Gregory XIII started a further reform in 1577 which was completed in 1582. The Pope decreed on 1 March 1582 that 10 days would be abolished in order that the vernal equinox would be on 21 March. This decree meant that 5 October 1582 became 15 October 1582. To prevent a recurrence of this error, he also ordered that in every 400 years, leap year would be omitted three times, ie 1700, 1800 and 1900 would NOT be leap years whereas 2000 would be a leap year.

England did not accept this Gregorian calendar until 1752, which caused much confusion between English and Continental dates, and the disparity between the Julian and Gregorian calendars was now 11 days. Eventually, an Act of British Parliament

removed 11 days which made 3 September 1752 into 14 September. Also the year 1751 was shortened by three months when the official decree started the year on 1 January 1752 whereas the previous year had begun on 25 March 1751. Now England and the rest of Europe were all using the same calendar. Therefore, do not be dismayed when many of the documents which you examine will often show a discrepancy of 10 days in a date and also of one year. However, these double dates only occur in the old records in January, February and March and never after 1752.

Meanwhile many persons started to use the Gregorian calendar and herein the "double date" made its appearance, ie 31 January 1633/34 meant that it was officially 1633 but the user considered it to be 1634. Remember also that officially the year began on 25 March and thus the 3rd day of the 12th month of 1633 was 3 February 1633/34.

This again is where Bible entries may seem confusing, such as when two consecutive children have birth records of 27 March 1640 and 28 February 1640. This is quite logical if you remember that 28 February 1640 was 'old style' and by the Gregorian calendar would be 28 February 1641.

If you find an apparent discrepancy in dates obtained from two different sources, do not despair, it may be in the 'double-dating' period.

National Library Role

The National Library's main role is to acquire, preserve and promote the published heritage of Canada for all Canadians, both now and in the years to come... Within Canada, the national resource-sharing collection consists of the sum of collections that are accessible... Cooperation with other national and international agencies has always been encouraged.

(National Library News, June 95)

Book Reviews

Norman K. Crowder, British Army Pensioners Abroad, 1772-1899, Baltimore, Genealogical Publishing, 351 pp. indexed, cloth. 1995 ISBN: 0-8063-1460-5. Price: US\$35 + US\$3.50 p&h, ea addit'l bk US\$1.25 prepaid. Available from the publisher at 1001 Calvert St., Baltimore MD 21202-3897 or in Canada C\$42.50, from Dr. George Neville, 908 Iroquois Road, Ottawa ON. K2A 3N5.

This book refers to British Army pensioners who retired in countries other than Great Britain. Many settled in Eastern Canada, resulting in several million descendants of *Chelsea Pensioners* throughout North America. It provides an excellent source for those researching ancestors who could be retired British military personnel who settled outside of Britain, primarily during the period from 1800 to 1857.

The subject matter is divided into several categories:

War Office 120 Vols, 35, 69 & 70

Places of Residence

List of Military Units

Notes on the Sources

Surname index (surname, first name, & index number)

Assume you have an ancestor, Frederick

Walker, believed to have been British military. Check the surname index - there is Fred^k 6513. Check the WO items for 6513 and find Fred^k Walker, with date awarded pension, residence, showing he served in the 98th Regiment of Foot, and the source is WO 120 Vol 70, page 172.

The name of the unit in which a man was serving when he was discharged is very important. It is the key to securing the service record in WO97 files. The author has listed over 8900 names, one or more of which could be an ancestor.

Norman Crowder is a genealogist, lecturer, author and recognized as an expert in Ontario history. He is to be commended on the diligent research required to produce this most excellent research source of those "Chelsea Pensioners" who settled abroad.

Reviewed by: **Ken Collins**

Other Books

Welsh Family History: A Guide to Research by John Reynolds, et al eds. Genealogical Publishing Co. 1001 N Calvert St. Baltimore MD 21202-3897. 1994. 316 pp, ill, index, softcover, US\$19.95 + p&h.

If I had Welsh ancestry, I would want this book... Researchers should find the glossary particularly helpful. (FGS Forum Summer 95)

Your English Ancestry: A Guide for North Americans by Sherry Irvine, Ancestry Inc PO Box 538 Salt Lake City UT 84110. 1993. 196 pp, index, softcover, US\$12.95 + US\$2.50 shipping.

I am no expert on English research, but I can't see the distinction between this book and similar texts... If you are just beginning to trace your ancestry in English records, this guide offers good, fundamental help.

(FGS Forum Summer 95)

Memours of the Irish Rebellion of 1798, by Steven W Myles & Delores E McKnight eds, Round Tower Books, PO Box 12407 Fort Wayne IN 46863 or ph 1-800 361-5168, 1995, 982 pp,

hardbound, US\$49.95 + US\$4.25 p&h or C\$74.85 in Canada.

The memoirs by **Sir Richard Musgrave** were last printed in 1802. This edition has a new foreword for historical context, and a new index of 10,600 entries

Musgrave's work presents the most detailed contemporary account of the rebellion ...despite its biased loyalist viewpoint.

(Editors Myles & McKnight)

A book of paramount importance to unravelling the complex story of the 1798 rebellion. (Kevin Whelan, historian & lecturer)

The Irish Research Group of Ottawa, made up of BIFHSGO & OGS Ottawa family historians, bought a copy for its members. (The Editor)

Ireland: A Genealogical Guide for North Americans by Dwight A Radford & Kyle J Betit, THE IRISH At Home and Abroad, PO Box 521806, Salt Lake City UT 84152-1806 1995, 75pp, softcover, US\$14.95 + US\$2 p&h

All the information needed in one, very usable source. No matter how long you have done Irish research, you will learn from this guide. (Beth Mullinax, Past Pres, Irish GS Int)

Glasgow and Renfrew Names in Canada

British Isles Place Names in Canada



Alan Rayburn

post office was opened in 1908. In 1820, another New Glasgow was established near Saint-Jérôme, in Quebec. With an area of only one third of a square kilometre, it is considered one of the smallest municipalities in the province. There is a fourth New Glasgow in Ontario's Elgin County, just a couple of kilometres from the Lake Erie shore at Port Glasgow. Midway between the towns of Arnprior and Renfrew is the small community of Glasgow Station.

Places within the city of Glasgow are reflected in four place names in Ontario. The town of Carleton Place in Lanark County was named in 1829 by innkeeper **Alexander Morris** for Carlton Place, a street on the south side of the River Clyde in central Glasgow. For many years the residents resented the misspelling by the postal authorities. Camlachie in Lambton County was named in 1864 by **Duncan McDonald** for Camlachie, two kilometres east of the city centre of Glasgow. Park Head, west of Owen Sound in Bruce County, was named about 1855 by **William Simpson**, whose wife was born in Park Head, just east of Cam-lachie in Glasgow. Rutherglen, in Nipissing District midway between North Bay and Mattawa, recalls the large neigh-

If Scotland's River Clyde can be perceived as a partly open mouth in a side profile of a face, then Renfrewshire is its lower lip. And the dimple of the bonny face is Glasgow.

Many a Scots settler in Canada either came from Glasgow or passed through it to board a ship bound for the New World. So it should not be surprising to find Glasgow reflected in several names in Canada. The largest town of Nova Scotia's Pictou County is New Glasgow (population 11,000). It was named by **Donald McKay** in 1809. The community of Glasgow on Cape Breton Island, overlooking the St. Andrews Channel of Bras d'Or Lake, had a post office from 1892 to 1954. In 1819, settlers from Glasgow founded the community of New Glasgow in Prince Edward Island's Queens County. A separate place called New Glasgow Mills is three kilometres to the north. It was known as Clyde

Mills before the

bourhood of Glasgow on the south side of the River Clyde.

The River Clyde is recalled in at least one Clyde River in each of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territories, and Ontario's Lanark County. And there are populated places across the land called Clyde, Clyde Forks, Clydesdale, Clydesville, and Clyde Corners.

Some 20 places across the country have names that originated in Scotland's Renfrewshire. The well known port of Greenock is remembered in a township in Ontario's Bruce County, and in a small community in New Brunswick's Charlotte County where **Christopher Scott**, a native of Greenock, Scotland, financed the building of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church. The large western suburb of Glasgow of Paisley is recalled in the name of a village of 1,050 in Bruce County. The community of Caledon East in Ontario's town of Caledon was known as Paisley in the 19th century.

Elderslie, the home of Scots patriot Sir **William Wallace** just west of Scotland's Paisley, turns up in Elderslie Township surrounding Paisley in Bruce County, and for the small community of Eldersley east of the town of Tisdale, Saskatchewan. Both the Edmonton suburb of Ellerslie and the Prince

Edward Island community of Ellerslie are named for Elderslie, the variant spelling perhaps suggesting how Scots pronounce it.

Renfrew County in Ontario has four Renfrewshire names: the town of Renfrew, the village of Braeside, and the small communities of Lochwinnoch and Ferguslea (the latter after Ferguslie, a suburb on the north-west side of Paisley).

Innerkip in Ontario's Oxford County was named in 1853 by **Susan Barwick**, the wife of Woodstock postmaster **Hugh Barwick**, after Inverkip, near where the River Clyde becomes the Firth of Clyde. Also in Oxford County is Mosside, named for a place north of Paisley. Linwood and Millbank, northwest of the city of Waterloo, are named for places west of Paisley.

Barrhead, some 85 kilometres north-west of Edmonton, was founded in 1914, and named for the **James McGuire's** birthplace south of Paisley. Ranfurly, a Canadian National station some 145 kilometres east of Edmonton, is indirectly named for a town in Renfrewshire, 10 kilometres west of Paisley. The real source of the name was the 5th Earl of Ranfurly, who had just completed a term as governor of New Zealand when the Canadian Northern Railway picked Ranfurly as a station name in 1905

Everton's Genealogical Helper is likely an under-used resource at the Ottawa-Ontario Family History Centre. It is packed with family history information. A new issue is received six times yearly. Each one has more than 12,000 surnames in two nominal indexes: one of about 5,000 names of people with ancestral data to share; and, the second, about 7,200 names of people seeking family history information. Reading and research content per issue includes six feature articles, nine departments, and 14 columnists. Special features in five of the six issues are: Locality Periodicals (Jan-Feb); Family Associations and Periodicals (Mar-Apr); Directory of Genealogical Libraries (May-

Jun); Directory of Genealogical Societies (Jul-Aug); and, Directory of Professional Genealogical Researchers (Sep-Oct). To get your own copy write: The Everton Publishers Inc., P.O. Box 368, Logan UT 84323-0368, or call 1-800 443-6325. Annual rates are US\$21 in the U.S. or US\$24.15 outside of the U.S. (The Editor)

American State Papers Public Lands and Claims Series, a new edition comprising nine volumes plus an index, has been *greeted with delight by genealogists and librarians*, the National Genealogical Society reports. The work covers the years 1789-1837 and has extensive information on early American land. The NGS Quarterly editor, Elizabeth Shown Mills, has written: ... *the scope of material which ASPPL makes available to professional and family historians is both of wide range and momentous import*. Petitions for bounty land by Revolutionary War soldiers and patriot refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia, and settlements of United Brethren in Ohio (1826) are among the many subjects in the series. (NGS Newsletter Mar-Apr 95).

Corrections: Spring Issue

In the article on Devon place names in Canada, I wrote that the Duke of Devonshire died at Chatsworth House in Devonshire. The Canadian Encyclopedia was my source. Chatsworth House is in Derbyshire, some 20 kilometres southwest of Sheffield.
(Alan Rayburn)

In the article *Loyalists and the British Connection*, a phrase (see my italics below) was dropped from the last sentence in the first paragraph. It should read: Even that lower proportion would indicate that a sizable 500,000 Americans were *opposed to separation* from Britain. (The Editor)

The Ancestral File Resource

At The Family
History Centre



Wayne Walker
FHC Director

All researchers are invited to contribute information about *people not yet in Ancestral File*, the LDS computerized collection of genealogies. The more information that is contributed, the more useful *Ancestral File* will be. To contribute information about new people to *Ancestral File*, follow these steps: 1) Enter your information into a GEDCOM-compatible software program such as Personal Ancestral File. 2) Create a GEDCOM file and copy it to a diskette. 3) Mail the diskette to: Family History Dept., Attn. Ancestral File Contributions, 50 East North Temple Street, Salt Lake City UT 84150.

Tip To link your information to a person already in *Ancestral File*, include that person in your GEDCOM file with the information *exactly* as it appears in *Ancestral File*. The computer can then identify that person and link the new information to him or her.

Each time you contribute data, *Ancestral File* creates a record containing your name and address. This information appears on a list of contributors to help other people coordinate their research with you.

Microforms on Long Term-Loan

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

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

Researcher	Film #s	Return	Count(r)y	Subject
<u>ENGLAND</u>				
ALEXANDER	1596474	03 Sep 95	York	Eston Voting Registers
ANDERSON	0103779	21 Oct 95	Derbyshire	Morton PR
ANDERSON	0241267	Nov 95	Derby	All Saints
ANDERSON	0883865	Nov 95	Derby	1558-1800 PR
ANDERSON	0919325	29 Sep 95	Derby	Alforton PR
ANDERSON	0933430	Nov 95	Derby	1558-1800 PR
ANDERSON	1041144	Nov 95	Derby	St. Alkmund st PR
ANDERSON	1279499	30 Sep 95	Derby	North Wingfield CR
ANDERSON	1526057	30 Sep 95	Derby	Derby St. Werburgh CR
ATKINSON	0104895	Nov 95	York	Whenby 1851 Census
BAYS	0100286 & 87	24 Sep 95	Hampshire	Nursling PR
BOLES	0990912	27 Jul 95	Devon	Huish PR
BOLES	1041972	28 Oct 95	Devon	Hatherleigh 1861 Census
COX	0104914	12 Nov 95	Norfolk	West Walton Burials
COX	0104945	12 Nov 95	Norfolk	West Walton Burials
COX	0200092	17 Sep 95	Norfolk	West Walton 1871 Census
COX	0542743	10 Aug 95	Oxford	Wolvercote PR
COX	1341837 to 39	17 Sep 95	Norfolk	West Walton 1881 Census
COX	1564715	21 Oct 95	Norfolk	Downham Methodist
COX	1565973	10 Aug 95	Norfolk	West Walton 1861 Census
CROFT	0103780	10 Sep 95	Lincoln	Wills 1795-1797
CROFT	0103930	10 Sep 95	Lincoln	Wills 1795-1797
CROFT	0200064	17 Sep 95	Lincoln	Admin. A-M

CROFT	0203455	10 Sep 95	Lincoln	Wills 1795-1797
CROFT	0208676	17 Sep 95	Lincoln	Wills 1795-1797
CROFT	0991255	10 Sep 95	Lincoln	Wills 1795-1797
CROFT	0993180 & 81	10 Sep 95	Lincoln	Wills 1795-1797
CROFT	0993183	17 Sep 95	Lincoln	Wills 1795-1797
CROFT	1042115	10 Sep 95	Lincoln	Wills 1795-1797
DAVIS	0207438	26 Nov 95	Suffolk	Bradfield, 1871/61/51
DAVIS	0842143	Dec 95	Suffolk	Lawshall 1851 Census
FLYNN	0990825	Dec 95	Cheshire	Wallasey 1871 Census
FLYNN	0990994	Dec 95		
GILMORE	1040884	21 Oct 95	Yorkshire	Custon PR
GILMORE	1067945	18 Aug 95	York	Burghwallis - PR
GLORIA	0919433	12 Nov 95	Lancashire	Liverpool PR
GLORIA	1068420	12 Nov 95	Lancashire	Liverpool PR
GREEN	1342266 & 67	26 Nov 95	Somerset	Willow PR
HALL	0208761	24 Sep 95	Leicester	Castle Donington PR
HALL	0542602	17 Sep 95	Somerset	West Coker PR
HALL	1470874	17 Sep 95	Somerset	West Coker BT
HALL	1526552	17 Sep 95	Somerset	Montacute PR
HALL	1526586	17 Sep 95	Somerset	Montacute Poor Law
HALL	1526682	30 Sep 95	Somerset	West Coker BT
HALL	1565202	30 Sep 95	Somerset	West Coker PR
HANLEY	1041619	21 Sep 95	York	1871 Census
HOLLIS	1041079	26 Nov 95	Sheffield	BTS
LAW	0596996	21 Oct 95	Sussex	Brighton 1881 Census
LAW	0916861	24 Aug 95	Sussex	Brighton CR
LAW	1067106	17 Aug 95	Middlesex	London St. Lukes PR
LAW	1231256	12 Nov 95	Sussex	St. Peters Ch Brighton
LAW	0166690	5 Nov 95	Channel Islands	Jersey 1841 Census +
LOWE	1041068	19 Nov 95	Lincoln	Partney PR
MARSH	0992663	Nov 95	Wiltshire	Landford BTs & PRs
NASH	0103729	03 Sep 95	Kent	Chiselhurst Baptisms
NASH	1042522 & 23	10 Sep 95	Kent	Chiselhurst Baptisms
NASH	1341169	03 Sep 95	Kent	Pembury 1881 Census
NASH	1469334	24 Aug 95	Kent	Eltham Directories
NASH	1751660	03 Sep 95	Kent	Eltham 1881 Census
NEWTON	1041706	21 Oct 95	Stafford	Tettenhall PR
PEARCE	0993347	28 Oct 95	Cornwall	Just-in Penwith BMB
PEARCE	1041093	10 Sep 95	Devon	Modury CR
PEARCE	1341220	03 Sep 95	Devon	Modbury PR
PEARCE	1482454 & 55	Nov 95	Cornwall	Garron 1841 Census
RIMMER	0093654	Nov 95	Lancashire	Rainford CR
RIMMER	1279408	Nov 95	Lancashire	Billinge CR
RIMMER	1526665	Nov 95	Lancashire	Billinge CR
ROYER	0207440	26 Nov 95		
ROYER	0542761	26 Nov 95		
ROYER	0830763	26 Nov 95	London	Westminster 1851 Census
SHANK	1040333	Dec 95	York	Pocklington
SHURBEN	0435770	30 Sep 95	Stafford	Himley PR
SHURBEN	0873650	17 Sep 95	Middlesex	Bethnal Green 1861 Census
SHURBEN	1041167	30 Sep 95	Dorset	Hamworthy PR BT
SHURBEN	1041214	24 Sep 95	Stafford	Himley 1813-1885
ST. JOHN	0846980 to 82	23 Sep 95	Hampshire	Carisbrooke CR
SWANWICK	1541986	21 Oct 95	Cheshire	Macclesfield 1881, 1851
THATCHER	0093855	12 Nov 95	Monmouth	Newport 1881 Census
VICKERS	0416158	10 Aug 95	Sussex	Upper Beeding PR
VOISEY	0102029 to 31	24 Aug 95	Northumberland	Newcastle on Tyne - PR
WILKES	1341405	07 Oct 95		Mareton-in-Marsh, PR

WILSON	0087061	27 Jul 95	York	Slingsby BT
			<u>IRELAND,</u>	
ATKINSON	0464354	Nov 95	Enniskillen	PR extracts
CRANTON	0100259	10 Aug 95	Belfast	Public Records
CUNNINGHAM	1545681	24 Aug 95	Carlow	Leighlinbridge RC PR
HANTON	0100433	24 Sep 95	Belfast	Land & Property, Deeds
HANTON	1041327	17 Aug 95	Wexford	Registry. of Deeds
MCBURNEY	0231198 & 99	Aug 95	Wicklow	Arklow - CMB
MCBURNEY	0844771	03 Aug 95		
MCCONNELL	0087807	26 Nov 95	Portarlinton	Reg. of Fr. Cr.
			<u>SCOTLAND</u>	
BOOTH	0573990	10 Aug 95		Testament Records
BOOTH	0993340	Nov 95	Banff	Gamrie CR
BOOTH	1041183	Nov 95	Aberdeen	side CR
BRADY	1545732	30 Sep 95	Moray	Drainie & Dufus OPR
CAMPBELL	1041477	28 Oct 95	Stirling	Buchanan PR
CAMPBELL	1537423	07 Oct 95	Glasgow	Barony PR
CLAYTON	0087653	Nov 95	Midlothian	Edinburgh CR
COOPER	0104223	2 Oct 95	Perth	Kilsipndie Parish
COOPER	1040333	Dec 95	Perth	Kilsipndie Parish
FINDLAY	0101660	07 Oct 95	Ayr	Renfrew PR
FINDLAY	0103808	07 Oct 95		
GRANT	0103810	12 Nov 95	Kincardine	OPR Durris (256)
GRANT	0103929	21 Oct 95	Aberdeen	Auchterless 1861 Census
GRANT	0103970	12 Nov 95		
GRANT	0203442	26 Nov 95		
GRANT	0203452	30 Sep 95	Aberdeen	Auchterless 1871 Census
GRANT	0203467	30 Sep 95	Aberdeen	Auchterless 1891 Census
GRANT	0208672	30 Sep 95	Aberdeen	Auchterless 1881 Census
GRANT	0991192 & 93	12 Nov 95	Banff	Rathven 1861/71/81 (164)
GRANT	0991297	28 Oct 95	Aberdeen	Ellon 1841 Census
GRANT	0993186	30 Sep 95	Aberdeen	Udny 1881
GRANT	0993336	12 Nov 95	Banff	Rathven OPR (164)
GRANT	0993361	02 Dec 95	Aberdeen	OPR Kintore (213)
GRANT	1042655	07 Oct 95	Aberdeen	Newdeer OPR 228
GRANT	1517677	12 Sep 95	Aberdeen	OPR Slains (239)
GRANT	1526056	12 Sep 95		
GRANT	1596685	30 Sep 95	Aberdeen	Fyvie OPR
HOPE	0590862	10 Aug 95	Cumbernauld	Barony Glasgow PR
J. JONES	1564928	17 Aug 95		Southdean PR
JONES	1067952	18 Aug 95		Rox, Jedburgh PR
KEWLEY	0993312	12 Nov 95	Islay	Marriage Barr/Ferguson
LATULIPPE	0829927	17 Sep 95	Midlothian	1851 Census
MACLEOD	1041279	10 Aug 95	Ross & Cromarty	1841 Census
RELYEA	0916862	10 Sep 95	Fife	1891 Census
RELYEA	1042354 & 55	17 Aug 95	Fife	Kirkcaldy 1891 Census
RELYEA	1042719	10 Aug 95	Fife	Kirkcaldy 1891 Census
RITCHIE	0208760	17 Aug 95	Lanark	East Kilbride OPR
RITCHIE	1066590	10 Aug 95	Renfrew	Mearns, OPR
SEVERSON	1041076	21 Oct 95	Kilberry & Kilcolmanell	OPR
SEVERSON	1067138	12 Nov 95	Argyle	Raddell & Shipness OPR
TAYLOR	0585441	17 Aug 95	Argyle	Kilarrow 1841 Census
TAYLOR	0585456	24 Aug 95	Argyle	Kilarrow 1851 Census
WATT	0926118	03 Aug 95	Aberlour	1851, 1861 Censuses
			<u>WALES</u>	
JONES	0917150	27 Jul 95	Carmarthen	Llantynydd 1861 Census
JONES	0962137	26 Nov 95	Carmarthen	Llarynyod 1851 Census
THOMAS	542817	28 Sep 95	Glamorgan	Neath/Margam PR

Caveat Emptor: Buyer Beware

Education & Queries



Jack Moody

The Phoenix was a mythical bird which was reborn from the ashes of its self-destruction. Halbert's is a publisher of questionable family history material, using different names. Among the names they have used recently is that of the defunct Burke's organization, publishers of noted books such as *Burke's Peerage*, *Burke's Landed Gentry*, *Burke's Irish Family Records*, etc. - I wonder if they may decide to use the name Phoenix!!

About 1980 Halbert's was found guilty of using misleading advertising in the United States and in 1984 was fined \$9,000 in Ottawa on similar charges. The latter conviction was overturned on an appeal which was upheld by the Supreme Court. However, a similar conviction later in Toronto resulted in a \$20,000 fine which was paid. Recently, the Federation of Genealogical Societies in the United States informed us they and the National Genealogical Society had made a petition to the Consumer Protection Division of the U.S. Postal Service. They requested the authorities to conduct a new investigation of Halbert's Inc. for false representation of its products.. Our Society is an FGS and NGS member.

This is not the first time that family history organizations have warned members about Halbert's. The Ontario Genealogical Society in 1989 published a warning in its periodical, *Newsleaf*. In his column in the May 1995 issue of the *Family Tree* magazine, A.J. Camp, Director of the Society of Genealogists, observes: *Halberts has got to South Africa but the National Council of Genealogical Societies there recommends its members 'not to be taken in by the excellent advertising and distribution of these books'*. I have prepared this article to warn BIFHSGO members and other readers.

To be suitably informed I ordered a copy of *The World Book of Moody* from a mail proposal that only mentioned Halbert's in small print on one form. However, when the book arrived its Certificate of Registration clearly states it was published by, and copyright to, Halbert's Family Heritage. The covering letter offering me a special, reduced price for additional copies, also is from Halbert's in Toronto. An interesting statement in the letter is: *You will note on the Certificate of Registration that the name and address lines have been left blank. Your book has been registered in the purchaser's name; however, since books are given as gifts, the name and address are to be*

filled in by you, the owner. The date of printing was also left blank. I wonder if one fills in the details does this make them an accessory?

The Certificate of Registration contains the disclaimer: *This publication is not connected with any particular Moody family.* Its first 90 odd pages has a short dissertation on the origin of the Moody name with a few spelling variations and one Coat of Arms. I did not recognize these Arms except that Fairbairn's Crests of Great Britain and Ireland shows the wolf's head crest as being for about 90 families including Moody and Moodye of Wiltshire - mine is from Suffolk.

The rest of those first pages contain a condensed history of the *Great Migrations*, another on the *Origin of Names*, a third on *Heraldry* and a fourth on *How to Discover Your Ancestors*, subjects which are covered far more thoroughly in other publications.

Chapter 5 deals with *Early Moody Immigrants to North America* quoting about 65 sources but without comment that many entries are duplications. I would put much more reliance on the *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index*, edited by P. William Filby and Mary K. Meyer, which may even be the source that Halbert's used.

Finally, there is the *Moody International Registry* with 105 full and nine partial pages of Moody names and addresses in 14 countries, probably gathered from telephone directory listings primarily, which is not difficult today with what is available on computer discs or CD ROMs. Most of the listings are for the United States, Great Britain, Australia and Canada. I note that my daughter's address in Vancouver is four years out of date. Personally, I cannot foresee that I would ever make use of such a wide-ranging directory as I would prefer to make my contacts through queries in publications of genealogical societies or the Genealogical Research Directory.

I would like to illustrate the advertising method used by Halbert's, under the many names it has used, by quoting from an item on page A9 of the *Ottawa Citizen* (8 Dec 1984):

Recently this column has warned about a Toronto-based operation selling bound copies of family histories. It appears names are selected by computer and mailing goes out in the same process putting a wide range of names into family history.

One such piece of hustle landed in Kemptville recently, offering to provide a history of the COLL family. Just fill in the form and send your money and get your family history.

People not named COLL opened the letter because it was sent to the COLLege of Agricultural Technology.

The teachers who opened the letter say that they can't wait to learn more about their close relatives, the UNIVs and SCHs.

Halbert's are not the only publishers of this type of material but they are probably the most aggressive in their advertising. Firms such as *Hall of Names*, *Roots Research Bureau*, etc., as far as I know, only advertise under their own name. Halbert's name is not in evidence without careful scrutiny until one obtains the book. Similarly, *The Ancient History of (Surname)*, *The Amazing Story of (Surname)* etc., may all be the heading or subject of initial advertising until the book is obtained. None of these publications are truly family histories or genealogies

though some might lay claim to being a surname history.

Surname histories are prepared by linguists in the field of onomastics who work backwards from modern forms of a name, searching all surviving documents in which it might appear. They record the documents researched, its date and the way the name was spelled. In some cases they have been able to trace a surname back to the time when it became hereditary - the 13th century or later for most surnames.

None of the examples of works by Halbert's and others fully fit this definition but some of the data that they contain may be of interest. Anyone who decides to purchase such books should be sure that there is a *full satisfaction or your money back* guarantee. I have been told that Halbert's fully honour such a guarantee if the book is returned within 15 days. At the time of writing the *Better Business Bureau* of Ottawa had only one unsatisfied claim against Halbert.

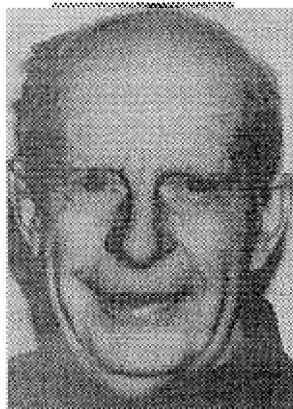
It is appropriate at this stage to also caution researchers about the many biographical books which have been put out over the years in the form of gazetteers, atlases, biographical dictionaries or who's who's. Input to these is selected by various authors with what biases they may have and often contain data submitted by the person listed after payment of a fee. I don't say these publications should be ignored but one must consider carefully the sources, cross-check to other information and never think that because someone was not mentioned that they were a person of no account.

I hope that members will accept my words of caution. Should anyone care to peruse my *World Book of Moody* I shall bring it with me to our regular meetings over the next few months.

EDITOR'S NOTE: FGS submitted a report to the U.S. Postal Service in support of the request to investigate Halbert's. It evaluated two of six titles marketed by Halbert's. FGS concluded a **customer cannot expect to learn anything about his or her own family from these books.** *FGS Forum* Summer Issue 1995.

NEW MEMBERS & INTERESTS

Membership



Robert Campbell

The hours of operation at the LDS Family History Centre in Ottawa in the near future will include afternoons. More than 50 members have volunteered to help. FHC Director Wayne Walker is recruiting LDS church members, after which our volunteers will be trained.

BIFHSGO membership is now 213 persons and institutions, an increase of 81 from our Spring Issue list. We added two new institutional members since our last report: Family Footprints Genealogical Society, Chetwynd BC and the LDS Family History Library in Salt Lake City UT.

Our Society is now a member of the Federation of Family History Societies, Birmingham ENG; and the Scottish Association of Family History Societies, Edinburgh SCT, and we have added the Heraldry & Genealogy Society, Canberra, AUS to our list of exchange institutions. Our National Genealogical Society Membership number is 95.0360.

Surname	First Name	Ancestor's Surname	Place of Origin	Year	Mbr
AIRTH	Ailsa	AIRTH GARDNER	Rutherglen SCT	c.1790	211
AMOS	Betty	CHAPMAN SPENCE	SFK ENG	1953	133
BALLARD	Audrey (Mrs)	ADDIS MACEY	MDX ,WIL ENG		178
BEAUCAIRE	Joyce (Mrs)	KENT GODDARD	ENG SCT	CAN 1921	134
BEAUMONT	Helen A & Dick E				208
BOUCHER	Heather	BOUCHER BOUCHIER	IRL ENG	1819	201
BURWELL	Willis & Margaret	BURWELL BLACK	ENG SCT		179
CENSNER	Dorothy				135
CHAPMAN	Allan J	CHAPMAN	LDN ENG	1892	200
CLAIRMONT	Thomas				143
CLIFFORD	Margaret I (Mrs)	YOUNG CLARKE	Ayr SCT IRL	c.1816	213
CONIBEAR	Roy	CONIBEAR variations	Shirwell DEV ENG	1806	13
COTÉ	Paul				189
De BRETIGNY	Cecil				155
DUQUETTE	Joan (Mrs)	DONNELLY	IRL	pre 1798	163
DUTTON	Peter William	DUTTON MOORE	ENG IRL	1856	192
ELFORD	Helen Huckle (Mrs)	HUCKLE TIMS	OXF ENG	1838	161
FINDLAY	David				146
FLEMING	Anne	WERRELL FLEMING	DEV ENG MAY IRL	1800S	106
GALBRAITH	Robert & Barbara	GALBRAITH CLEMENTS	Down, N.IRL	c.1790	95
GILLAN	Helen (Mrs)				187
GLAVIN	Gerald M				144
GLOSS	Linda Margt (Mrs)	SCOTT DEVLIN	SCT	1864 1877	158
GLOVER	William	GLOVER WILKINSON	IRL ENG	1868 1887	140
GREEN	Christina (Mrs)	STEWART DUNCAN	ABD SCT	1844-48	209
HALL	Diana (Ms)				153
HANNAFORD	David & Sandra	HANNAFORD BREADNEK	DEV ENG N.IRL	1829 1838	162
HANSON	Marjorie (Mrs)				177
HEALE	John F	HEALE BRAY	DEV ENG		165
HEUGHAN	Dorothy	RUTLEDGE	IRL	1856-57	149
HIGGINS	Jennifer M (Miss)				142
HUPPERT	Lesley (Mrs)	GENT HARDIE	LDN KEN ENG	1903-09	198
JOHNSON	Anne Marie (Mrs)	JOHNSON SWEATMAN	ENG	1851 1894	183
KERR	Arnold J				194
KITSON	Vera (Mrs)				185
KNIGHT	Heather R (Mrs)	O'KEEFE BRYDGES	Cork IRL NFK ENG		170

LACEY	Ron				210
LEAVER	Ed H	LEAVER	SOM ENG	1910	139
LENNOX	Donald H				159
LOWE	Dennis	LOWE RUEL	LIN SRY ENG		171
LOWE	Shirley Anne (Mrs)	FERGUSON/LOWE	SCT WEM IRL	pre 1800	168
MacKAY	Daniel				151
MacMILLAN	Diane F (Mrs)	MITCHELL LOGUE			145
McCLELLAND	Cindy-Ann (Mrs)				207
McDERMOTT	Kathleen (Ms)	McDERMOTT	DRY IRL		193
MILLER	Jane Alice (Gordon)				186
MILLER	Frank	BATCHILER(BACHELOR)	ENG	1561	166
MORAN	Beryl (Mrs)	DOHERTY	IRL	pre 1608	182
MORLEY	Gordon Arthur	MORLEY CONSTANT	ENG	pre 1874	195
MOUG	Norma Jean (Mrs)	FOSTER HENDERSON	IRL	c.1808	156
O'BRIEN	Kathleen (Mrs)				150
PETERS	Russ & Joan	BROWNLEE PETERS	CAV IRL ENG	1788	175
PLUNKETT	Marion	SIMPSON OWLES	ENG US	c.1850	173
POLLOCK	Judy (Mrs)	POLLOCK	IRL	1791	197
PORTER	Maureen (Mrs)	PORTER WOODLEY			176
PROC	Diane (Mrs)	DUNLOP (DUNLAP) KEALEY			148
PULLAN	Audrey (Mrs)	ABBOTT HARDY			174
READ	Donald E		ENG SCT IRL		206
ROBERTS	Sandra (Mrs)				154
ROSEBRUGH	R Keith				160
ROYER	Jean M (Mrs)	CARTER HUGHES	LDN ENG	1844	190
SAFFIN	Russell	SAFFIN	SOM ENG	c.1705	180
SCOTT	Jane (Mrs)	MANARY COGHLAN	IRL		204
SHEARON	James				196
SHURBEN	Bill & Margaret				136
SKINNER	Jean (Mrs)	MYRES RATCLIFFE	YKS ENG		202
SMITH	Gina (Mrs)	SMITH KELLEY	TYR IRL		137
STEINHAUER	Margaret				152
STEPHENSON	George H	STEPHENSON GIBSON	LAN NFK ENG	1856	164
SWIFT	Lenard John	SWIFT GOTOBED	ENG	1878	169
TAYLOR	Janet (Miss)	TAYLOR VOTIER	SFK NFK	c.1769	1686 57
THOMAS	Jean M (Mrs)	THOMAS JAFFREY	WLS SCT	pre 1805	188
THOMSON	Sheila & Harry				167
THORPE	Sarah (Ms)		WAR LDN ENG		199
TURNER	Lorne A	RIDDELL LANG	LKS SCT	c.1732	205
SUFFEL	George	COOK MASON		c. 1851	181
WARD	William				147
WATTEN	Judith Rebbeck (Mrs)	KNIGHT DINGMAN	BRKENG NY	c.1758	138
WESTMAN	Herb	PENNINGTON DOYLE	ENG	c.1911	172
WILLEY	Raymond	WILLEY	DUR ENG	1875	191
WILLIAMS	Margaret (Mrs)				157
WRAY	William R	FINLAY DUFF	nr EDINBURGH SCT		184

National Library collections are available through inter-library loan, and it provides information on collections of other libraries. The sharing role ensures the collective resources of libraries across Canada are accessible to anyone who needs information. Also, *Romulus*, a CD-ROM product, is a one-stop tool for finding out about periodical

holdings and requesting relevant items from the National Library and more than 380 other Canadian libraries. *Romulus*, jointly produced by the National Library and the Canada Institute for Science and Technical Information, reduces the number of steps needed to obtain a document.

(National Library News, June 95)

Notes & Gleanings

Associate Editor Wanted

Anglo-Celtic Roots is seeking an Associate Editor to assist in the compiling, writing and editing of content for the chronicle. The Editor, who is out of Canada for up to six months a year, needs help to produce the periodical, particularly when away from home. It is expected that the Associate Editor would become the new Editor after one or two issues.

Filling both positions is among the priorities of the Society. The incumbent Editor is prepared to continue as Associate Editor or to contribute content for each issue.

It is desirable that the Associate Editor have some writing and editing talents, and possess or have access to, a computer equipped with a scanner and associated software, and recent version word processing software such as Word for Windows or WordPerfect. Desktop publishing software such as Corel Draw would be an asset, but not a necessity.

If you believe you fit the bill of particulars and want to gain experience before assuming the editorship, please contact the Editor at 613 230-2852

FHS(s) Journals: A Back Issues Inventory is suggested by Gordon A. Morley, (Mbr 195). A self-proclaimed FHS *junky* belonging to nine named societies, his idea is for the Society to keep a listing *that could be inserted from time to time in the chronicle*. It would help members make contact, he says, and facilitate member-to-member loans. Members wishing to pursue the concept should make their interests known to Jack Moody, our VP Education and Queries.

The Scottish Genealogy Society new rates effective 1 October 1995 are: Individual £14 p.a.; Family £17 p.a., an increase of £2 in each category. Payment may be by VISA, Mastercard or in dollars. The conversion factors are: Canada 2.5 and USA 2, i.e., \$35 or Individual Member. Write: Neil R

Carstairs, Membership Secretary - Overseas, 5 Learmonth Place, Edinburgh EH4 1AX SCT.
(The Scottish Genealogist June 95)

Collectors of Scottish Archive material are asked to contact the National Register of Archives and let them know what they hold in their collections. The aim is to catalog the material in a computer database to be available to all researchers in the Scottish Record Office. Write: Dr. Ishbel Barnes, NRA Secretary, HM General Register House, 2 Princess Street, Edinburgh EH1 3Y4 SCT.
(The Scottish Genealogist June 95)

Maritime History Archives, Memorial University of Newfoundland, holds shipping records for British Empire vessels and Atlantic Canada Shipping Projects. Write: Archivist, MHA, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St John's NF A1C 5S7 CAN

Royal Forest of Dean FHS was missing from the list published in the Winter Issue we are informed by Gordon A. Morley (Mbr 195). The address is: c/o 4 Mornington Terrace, Lower High Street, Newnham GLS GL14 1BG ENG.

Two New Organizations:

1) the **Council of Irish Genealogical Organizations** has been set up to support the interests of anyone with an interest in Irish family history, providing a forum for all voluntary organizations involved in Irish research in Northern Ireland and Eire. Address: The Hon Secretary, 186 Ashcroft, Raheny, Dublin 5 IRL, and,

2) **The Tara Circle Inc**, a cultural and educational institution, hopes to set up an Irish Genealogy Centre and index the surnames and family historians in English-speaking countries where there are substantial numbers of people of Irish ancestry. Address: 150 Lodge Road, Briarcliff Manor, New York 10510 USA.

(FFHS Overseas Liaison Officer,
Family History News & Digest Apr 95)

The Federation of Family History Societies

A 21st Anniversary celebration is to be held by the Federation of Family History Societies at a reception in the House of Lords in London 21 September 1995. Best wishes of BIFHSGO, one of six new members elected last April, are extended to the Federation. It has 184 member societies worldwide (see list in A_CR Winter 1995 p21).

The FFHS, like our Society, promotes, encourages and fosters the study of family history, genealogy and heraldry. It also coordinates and assists the work of member societies, and promotes the preservation, security and accessibility of archive material. Its registered office is: The Benson Room, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham B3 3BS ENG.

National Projects

The FFHS completed **The Big R Project** last year (see A_CR Winter 1995 p13), is set to complete in October its **1881 British Census Project**, a surname index that was our program speaker's topic last May, and its new project, still under discussion, is **The British National Death/Burial Project**.

Publishing Program

BIFHSGO has received nine (underlined below) of the dozen or so new titles and several new editions scheduled for publication this year. They are available for review at our program meetings and, when space can be arranged, at the LDS Family History Centre.

The FFHS publishing program includes:

1. *Gibson Guide* series: *Protestation Returns*; *Education Records*; and, new editions of *Unpublished Personal Name Indexes*; *Hearth Tax Returns*; *Electoral Registers*; *Quarter Sessions*; and, *Record Offices*.
2. *Raymond Bibliography* series: *Cheshire*; *Hamshire*; and, *Lincolnshire*; and new editions of *Enquire Within*; *Dating Old*

Photographs; *How to Tackle Your Family History*; and the *Accommodation Register*.

3. *Introduction* to series additions: *Old Handwriting*; *Military Ancestry*; and, *Maps*.

4. *The Basics of*, a new series, will feature *Heraldry*; *Latin*; and, *Bastardy*.

5. Other titles: *Aspects of Surnames in Wales*; *Sources for the Professions*; and, *Shipping Records*.

Our Society also received from FFHS the sixth edition of **George Pelling's** 88-page *Beginning Your Family History*, first published in 1980; and two of the *Introduction* to series: *Using Computers for Genealogy*; and, *Civil Registration*.

Family History News and Digest is the FFHS's official journal. It publishes, each April and September, news of the activities of member societies, and over 400 abstracts of articles appearing in family history, genealogical and heraldic journals or other publications of interest to members.

The Digest section is classified and is an effective cumulative index to current literature for family history. Each issue contains an up-to-date list of member societies.

The periodical is available to overseas subscribers by surface mail, £4.70, or by airmail, £7.00. Write to: FFHS Publications, 2-4 Kieler Street, Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancs BL0 9BZ ENG.

Information Leaflets are produced to cover matters of interest to individual family historians as well as officers running a society. There are 12 current titles in the series.

FFHS Handbook, an annual publication listing vital statistics of all member societies, is held by BIFHSGO's Executive Secretary. It is available at program meetings to reply to queries from persons seeking information.

FFHS Liaison Officer is **Alan Rayburn**, our Executive Secretary. (The Editor)

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, 1017 Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa K2C 3K1, tel. 613 225-2231. BIFHSGO is an independent, federally-incorporated society, and a member of the Canadian Federation of Genealogical and Family History Societies (CFGFHS), and similar societies in the British Isles and the United States.

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

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

Chronicle

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

Sharing

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

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

Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of BIFHSGO or its Officers. The Editor reserves the right to select material to meet the interests of readers, and to edit for length and content. Enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope (SASE) if you wish a reply or return of material. Out-of- country addressees should provide loose national stamps of equivalent value to the mailing cost.

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

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Advertising: Rates available on written request.

NOTICE OF MEETING

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Members shall take notice that the **Annual General Meeting** of Members of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa shall take place at 2:45 p.m., Sunday, September 10, 1995 in Whitton Hall, Ottawa City Hall, 111 Sussex Street, Ottawa, Ontario, to receive and conduct business, in accordance with Article 37 of the by-laws, as follows:

1. Report of the Directors
2. Financial Statement
3. Report of the Auditor(s)
4. Appointment of Auditor(s) for the ensuing year
5. Motion for Life Membership
6. Other Business
7. Nominating Committee Report
8. Election of a President
9. Election of Directors (8)

MOTION: Life Membership

Amendment to Art. 3a) of the by laws:

Individual Member. Any person interested in the objects of the Society may become an Individual Member entitled to vote. *An Individual Member may become a Life Member with the approval of the Board of Directors and payment of the fees as directed by the Board.*

Moved by Jack Moody and Alan Rayburn, and Carried at the Board of Directors Meeting of 5 June 1995.

NOTES FROM BY-LAWS:

1. The Board of Directors shall replace the Provisional Directors named in the Letters Patent of the Society (Art. 11).
2. Directors shall be elected for a term of two years (Art. 12).
3. Officers, other than the President, shall be appointed by the Board of Directors at its first meeting after an Annual Meeting (Art. 28).
4. Twenty five (25) voting Members present in person at a meeting will constitute a quorum (Art. 37).
5. Fourteen (14) days written notice shall be given to each voting Member of any Annual General Meeting of Members (Art. 38). This Notice constitutes such written notice.
6. This Notice reminds the Member of the Member's right to vote by proxy (Art. 38).
7. Each voting Member present at a meeting shall have the right to exercise one vote. A Member may, by means of a written proxy, appoint a proxyholder, who must be a Member of the Society, to attend and act in the manner and to the extent authorized by the proxy (Art. 38).
8. Every question at the Annual General Meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes unless otherwise specifically provided by statute or these by-laws (Art. 42).