

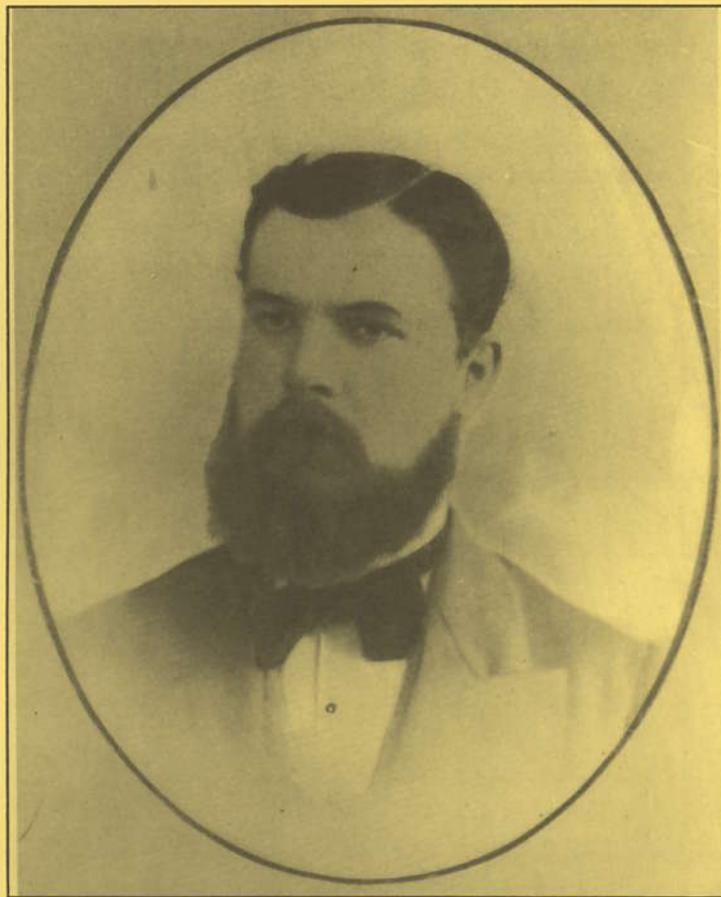


Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 6, Number 2

Spring 2000



IN THIS ISSUE—

- *Mr Goad's Marvellous Maps*—JOHN DIGBY REID
- *Great Moments in Genealogy*—PERCY BATESON
- *Computers, the Internet and the Family History Centre*—
RICHARD ST JOHN AND PERCY BATESON

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Cover Picture—Charles Edward Goad. See article, Mr Goad's Marvellous Maps by John Digby Reid at page 31. Courtesy the National Archives of Canada Collection [C076036]

Anglo-Celtic Roots

Spring Issue 2000

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The Society

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) is an independent, federally-incorporated society, and a Registered Charity (Reg. No. 89227 4044 RR0001). The purpose of BIFHSGO is to encourage, carry on and facilitate research into and publication of family histories by people who have ancestors in the British Isles.

The objectives of the Society are: to preserve, research and disseminate Canadian and British Isles family and social history for the benefit of current and future generations; and to promote genealogical research through a program of public education that teaches people how to do research and how to preserve their findings in a readily accessible form.

The activities of the Society are to: publish and disseminate genealogical research findings, as well as information on research resources and techniques; hold public meetings on family history; maintain readily accessible reference facilities; encourage volunteer participation in family history and genealogical research activities; and participate in the activities of related organizations.

Membership in the Society shall be available to persons interested in furthering the objectives of the Society and shall consist of anyone whose application for admission as a member has received the approval of the Board of Directors of the Society. The calendar year dues for Membership are: \$25 Individual; \$30 Family; \$20 Institutional.

Membership benefits include: the year's four issues of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*; ten family history programs, each of two hours' duration; up to six free queries a year; discounts from publishers of family history references by citing their BIFHSGO membership and membership number; friendly advice from other members and participation in any special interest groups that may be formed.

Anglo-Celtic Roots

Anglo-Celtic Roots is published four times a year in December, March, June and September and sent free to members as part of their membership benefits.

We invite readers to share family history articles, illustrations, letters, queries and similar items of interest by submitting them to *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Manuscripts should be written in the style of story-telling or letter-writing, leaving it to the editor to adjust. Articles should preferably be submitted on both paper and IBM-compatible diskette, and addressed to: The Editor, BIFHSGO, PO Box 38026, OTTAWA ON K2C 3Y7.

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

Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of BIFHSGO or its Officers. The Editor reserves the right to select material to meet the interest of readers, and to edit for length and content. Please enclose a self-addressed Canadian-stamped envelope (SASE) or, for out of country, contributors equivalent International Reply Coupons if you wish a reply or return of material.

The President's Corner . . .

United Empire Loyalist Records will be the focus of this year's BIFHSGO Fall Conference. The National Archives of Canada will be our host and the National Archivist Ian Wilson will welcome delegates on September 22. Canadian writer and historian, Victor Suthren, will give the Don Whiteside Lecture to open the conference and Norm Crowder will lead a small group of researchers through Loyalist records at the National Archives of Canada on Sunday, 24 September. The program for this year's conference offers speakers on the British Isles, including Ireland, and there will be sessions on planning a research trip, using a computer and looking for records in Quebec.

One of the Conference highlights this year will be a program of field trips on Sunday, 24 September. Conference chairman Gerry Glavin is working out the details and pricing for a program that may feature a day-long bus tour to important Loyalist sites in the Seaway Valley with lunch included. If you have any suggestions please speak to Gerry Glavin or to me. Plan to join us at the BIFHSGO Fall Conference in Ottawa, 22 to 24 September.

Patient optimism is a policy I would recommend to every genealogist. Those ancestors you can't find, the document that has never turned up, the missing certificate, will all be found some day—if you live long enough and keep looking! In fact, some times you have to stop looking in order to realize what you already know. Take a step back and look at all the information you have already. You will be surprised to find how many links there are to other sources. If you've been trying to trace your father's ancestors and have come to a dead end, try looking for records of your father's brothers or sisters. You may find that a marriage certificate or birth certificate from one of them will contain a name that is the key to unlock a door that has been closed. Instead of always searching in a straight line up and down, try moving sideways. It will open so many doors and each one is an exciting discovery.

When I first read in the newspaper that the Irish Descendants were appearing at the Centrepoint Theatre, I thought that was a funny place for a genealogy show. My wife pointed out that the Irish Descendants are musicians not genealogists. Still, it is amazing how much of Ireland's history and folklore are found in her music. To a large extent, music to break your heart. My uncle Barney, who came from Donegal, always said, "An Irishman is not really happy unless he is sad." Why is it that nothing can make an Irishman so sad as an Irish song?

Jim Shearon

Frank Patrick Miller 1911–2000

We are sorry to record the death of BIFHSGO Member Frank Miller, at the age of 88. Frank was a keen genealogist and a close supporter of BIFHSGO from its earliest days. He contributed to *Anglo-Celtic Roots* and more recently donated materials to the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library. Frank lived life with integrity, passion, humour and great faith. Our condolences go to his wife Ruth and to the family. Frank will be greatly missed.

Editorial Page

From Your Editor: Over the past few Issues there have been a number of changes in the columns normally found in each Issue. *Sharing Your Family History Interests*, *News from the Ottawa History Centre*, and *Can You Help* have all disappeared either through exhaustion of the subject matter or retirement of the author. The *Internet Users' Group* is suspended due to lack of a coordinator and, similarly, *Internet Interests* due to lack of an author. On the other hand *Local Collections* has been replaced by a series of opportunistic articles.

This Issue sees the introduction of a new column, *Notes From The Board*, by the Executive Secretary, Cecil de Bretigny through which it is hoped to improve the communications between the individual member and the Board of Directors, highlight the Board's immediate concerns and encourage membership participation in the Board's activities. Three inter-related areas are currently under review with a view to providing better services to all members; these are *The Helping Hand*, *Members' Queries* and *Members' Interests*. Just exactly what constitutes each category, how they should be processed and finally if and in what format they should be published. As a preliminary we have published a long list of *Members' Interests* taken from the Year 2000 applications for membership and membership renewal. There are a few 1999, *New Members' Interests* remaining, these will be published in the Summer Issue and that should complete all the *Members' Interests* submitted in 1999. Part of the processing being discussed will be how to handle new and late membership applications.

To operate this rather complicated subject and maintain the file of members' interests, we are fortunate in having three volunteers; Tom Rimmer, Fred Smale and Bill Hyndman, they will be a welcome addition to Jim Heal's team. As far as *Anglo-Celtic Roots* is concerned Norma O'Toole has volunteered to collate and key the entries for the Journal which will be a great help to me. This should ensure members' interests are properly published and amended as necessary.

While on the subject of volunteers *ACR* is still in need of an Assistant Editor, Graphics. This an area in which I would like some assistance not simply because it will ease my workload but also because it is the area which was criticized by the National Genealogical Society judges and probably cost us a place in the competition in favour of an Honourable Mention. It is not an onerous job but does require taking photographs of speakers etc and searching collections like the National Library for illustrations of articles etc.

Percy Bateson

To Your Editor:

I sometimes see copies of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* although I am not a member of BIFHSGO. Nevertheless may I offer a few random comments pursuant to Kenneth Aitken's useful article in the Fall 99 Issue: *Lessons Learned in Researching English Ancestry*. Having been doing genealogical research internationally now for more than 50 years, I can readily endorse the points he makes and therefore would like merely to amplify a few of them.

A cardinal rule for genealogists is to distrust any information relating to an adult's age that appears in census enumerations, parish burial registers, marriage and death certificates, memorial/gravestone inscriptions or biographies, it is often incorrect and contradictory. Nor should one blindly rely on accord between different sources; all can stem from one original inaccuracy. Constant reiteration of a myth creates a body of self-corroborating evidence that can dupe the researcher who gathers it. A wide disparity in the ages of a bride and groom was likely to be masked by understating one and overstating the other. An elderly person's true age at death was frequently not known even by close kin. Census returns are notoriously unreliable. Ages were sometimes falsely declared (for familiar reasons), supplied by helpful but mistaken informants, or simply guessed by the enumerator. The same stricture applies to places of birth; and someone's claimed relationship to the head of the household may be fictitious, perhaps because the real one was too complex. An unskilled labourer currently working with (for instance) a carpenter, since in many cases a carpenter was what we today know as a builder, the census would present a deceptively overblown image of the man. *Caveat emptor!*

In the 1841 UK census, adult ages (15+) were rounded not to the nearest but the next lowest 5-year multiple; a 29-year-old would be listed as 25.

In estimating a person's year of birth from the age alleged in a census return, one should not simply

mathematically deduct that age from the census year. From 1851 to 1911 the UK decennial enumerations were carried out on two consecutive days variously between 30 March and 8 April. (6 and 7 June in 1841). A 40 year-old in 1851 for example, could have been born during either the last three quarters of 1810 or the first quarter of 1811. In other words, it would be three times more likely that the birth year was 1810 (ie 1851 minus 41) than 1811. Such arithmetic can similarly apply to other age-related documents.

Mr Aitken correctly points out the importance of searching the registers of parishes surrounding the main target. This is particularly true for City of London parishes in the 17th and 18th centuries. Most were geographically miniscule, many of the churches standing almost next door to each other. The average area of City parishes was only about 18 acres (7 hectares). One of the smallest—St Mary Mounthaw measured about 100 yds by 40 yds (0.8 acre or 0.3 hectare)! A detailed map of the City's parish boundaries is essential. A useful one is that published by the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Northgate, Canterbury, Kent. It should be used in conjunction with a street map.

As remarked by Mr Aitken, baptism or christening did not always follow within a few days of birth. In some churches the rite was not held until the child was three or even seven years old; I was aged 19 when baptised. Another trap for the unwary: a child baptised/christened twice, for various reasons, giving the impression of there having been two children. Instances will be found where a child was baptised in one church but christened later in another. Two children baptised at the same time may or may not have been twins. Parents who had been indifferent to baptising their offspring, were likely to be prodded by a new parish incumbent into rectifying the matter—result: several older siblings baptised along with the latest baby. It used to be traditional for the first born to be baptised in the mother's former parish if that was not where the couple settled after

marriage and was raising a family. This could be far beyond the arbitrary five mile radius recommended in the article. A serious and misleading fault among many amateur genealogists, past and present, is not clearly differentiating in their records (particularly on "family tree" charts) between dates of birth and baptism loosely treating both as the year of birth.

The author's point about an illegitimate infant usually being baptised under its mother's surname (which may be unknown) cannot be over-emphasized. If the parents of such a child subsequently married, he/she was likely to be known by the father's surname in later life—but married under either. Illegitimacy is often overlooked by novice historians. My search of the baptismal registers of Horsmonden a rural parish in Kent, from 1550 to c1850, showed that 10% and 19% of babies in two of my ancestral families, and 11% in the parish overall (which embraced all strata of society) were illegitimate. At selected 50-year intervals, the annual national rates of children born out of wedlock in England and Wales have been 6.7 % (1847), 4.2% (1897), 5.3% (1947) and 37.0% (1997).

Genealogists quickly learn that surnames handed down to children as forenames can be splendid clues. As Mr Aitken notes, these can be distaff names of mothers or grandparents. Unfortunately it can be dangerously misleading to make that assumption. A name appearing in this way could be that of a beloved family friend or one of the godparents; it can have been used at the request of a related couple who, unable to have children, wished to see the wife's maiden name perpetuated within the clan; it can

be in honour of a national figure or admired hero of the day; and it can even be a place-name, eg the old family estate or the infant's town of birth. I have numerous examples of these various circumstances including a man with the forename Verdun because that was where his father was fighting in France at the time of his birth during World War I.

Finally a few more odd tips that come to mind. In trying to identify an ancestor by eliminating other "candidates," as Mr Aitken describes, it must be remembered that besides death, migration from the area or the "wrong" marriage, another possibility is adoption out of the family. Conversely, a child whose baptism cannot be traced may have been adopted in from an unrelated family. The burials of newborn babies, still-borns and chrisomes will account for more of a woman's productive life and thus help to distinguish among candidate couples. When abstracting census data about a family, one should never ignore persons in the household listed as either visitors or boarders. They might be relatives whose surname and/or places of birth can be potential clues. A child may have been visiting an uncle on enumeration day but, improperly, not recorded as his niece or nephew. The local infirmary, hospital, jail and/or workhouse should be checked for family members not found at home. An absent wife could have gone back temporarily to her mother's home to have a baby. It is also wise to look closely at neighbouring households because they can often be those of kinfolk.

John Bathurst ■

The CRB Foundation's Heritage Fairs Program—2000

Regional Heritage Fairs take place in May and are public exhibitions of Canadian history projects, displays and workshops, and in 1999 involved over 88,000 students in these and surrounding communities. Students are selected to represent their province or territory to participate in the **National Heritage Fair** which will be held in July in **Canada's National Capital Region** with the Exhibition to take place at the **Canadian Museum of Civilization on July 15, 2000.**

The CRB Foundation's Heritage Fairs Program is an educational initiative that provides an opportunity for students in Grades 4 to 9 to explore any aspect of Canadian heritage while creating a dynamic learning environment. Students can use the medium of their choice to tell stories and share information about Canadian heroes and legends, milestones and achievements. Regional Fairs are organized by volunteer committees involving teachers, local businesses, museums, heritage and family history groups and community associations all of whom are encouraged to actively participate in the event by assisting students with their projects, providing materials and in-house resources, hosting workshops and displays at the Fair.

Each year the culmination of the program is the National Heritage Fair, hosted in mid-July by a different community in Canada. The National Fair brings together students from all participating provinces and territories and provides an opportunity for them to showcase their projects from the Regional Heritage Fairs.

The goals of the Heritage Fairs program is to heighten awareness and celebrate the diversity of Canadian heritage while promoting and publicizing its uniqueness and variety. It is intended that every eligible student in Canada will be provided with an opportunity to participate in a Heritage Fair at least once during his or her years at school.

During 1999 more than 88,000 students participated in 265 local and 47 regional Heritage Fairs across the country, with the National Heritage Fair being held in Edmonton. As mentioned previously, this year's National Heritage Fair will be held in the National Capital Region on Saturday, July 15th.

A cross-Canada **Traveling Exhibition** of students' projects will showcase the endeavors of Fairs' participants expressing their perspectives on Canadian history and heritage. This exhibition began its tour in January in Fredericton, New Brunswick, and will travel to museums and other public venues throughout the year.

The success of the Heritage Fairs Program depends on students' involvement and their dedicated teachers supported by a strong community-based volunteer committee.

For more information, visit the Heritage Fairs Web site at <www.heritageproject.ca>
or call them at 1-888-676-3247

Mr Goad's Marvellous Maps

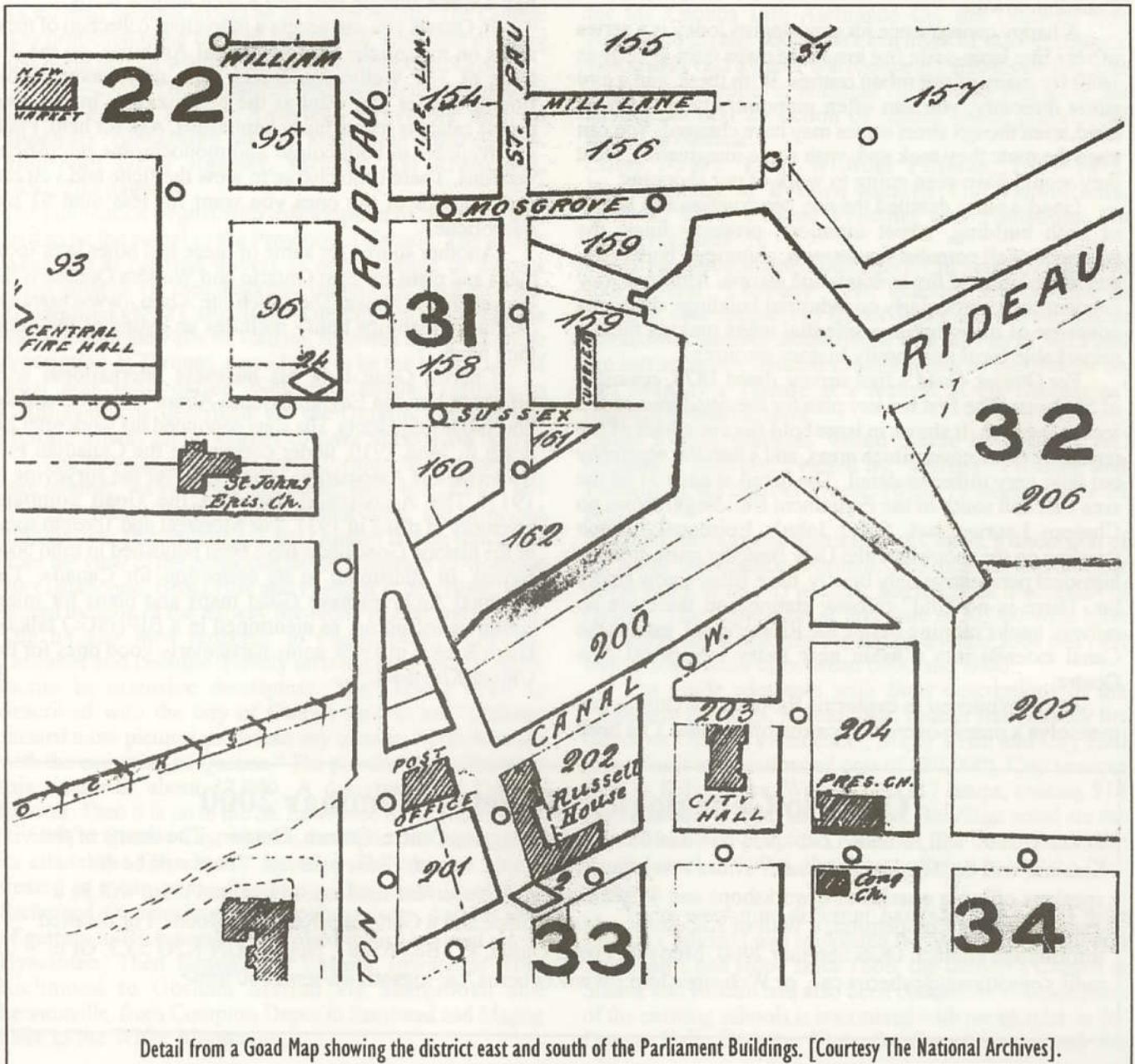
JOHN DIGBY REID

Can a genealogist have something good to say about fire? After all, fires destroy our historic buildings and incinerate our record collections. Ignorant executors sometimes burn irreplaceable family records. But there is a positive side.

All too often, in the years after Confederation, our streets echoed to the cry "Fire! Fire!" Horse-drawn low-pressure firefighting equipment was no match for the deadly combination of winter fires stoked until chimneys glowed

red hot against Arctic cold, and cheap, convenient wood as a building material. In summer lightning strikes, forest fires burning into town, or carelessness in home or factory could start a conflagration.

Three particularly lethal fires made headlines: perhaps as many as 100 people lost their lives in Saint John, NB in 1877; 500 in an inferno near Lake Huron in 1881; and 40 in downtown Vancouver in 1886. And 30 years before Ottawa's celebrated April 1900 fire, August 1870 saw a



Detail from a Goad Map showing the district east and south of the Parliament Buildings. [Courtesy The National Archives].

close call for the City when a forest fire swept down the Valley, only stopped when water from Dows Lake was released to flood the area to Richmond Road. The public, politicians, and perhaps most influential, the insurance industry, cried out for something to be done. The answer was improved firefighting and then, as today, knowing the circumstances of the fire was vital.

One man, Charles Edward Goad, made fire insurance maps his life's work, giving firefighters crucial information about every structure. Goad was a British born, Oxford educated, Civil Engineer who emigrated to Canada at age 21, in 1869. His first work was as engineer in the construction of railway lines, including the Montreal Northern Colonial Railway from Montreal to Ottawa in 1873-75. He saw the need for fire insurance mapping early, establishing his company in 1875 in Montreal, moving it to Toronto in 1885. Between 1876 and 1910 Goad and Sons, produced more than a thousand plans and editions for Canadian towns.

A happy consequence for genealogists today is a series of very fine large-scale fire insurance maps from as early as 1880 for many of our urban centres. With them, and a city street directory, you can often pinpoint where someone lived, even though street names may have changed. You can trace the route they took and, with some imagination, what they would have seen going to work or out shopping.

Goad's plans detailed the use, construction and height of each building, street numbers, property lines, the existence of all potential fire hazards, chimneys, boilers etc, and the location of fire hydrants and alarms. Although they concentrated particularly on industrial buildings, there was coverage of many urban residential areas making them a remarkable local and family history resource.

For Ottawa, Goad's first survey, dated 1878, consisted of 50 sheets. The first is a key plan for the city drawn at 400 feet to the inch. It shows in large bold figures which of the remaining plans cover which areas, and a familiar geography but with very different detail. The detail at page 31 of the area east and south of the Parliament Buildings, shows no Chateau Laurier and, Saint John's Episcopal Church standing on the spot where the Daly Building must, from an historical perspective only briefly, have filled a now empty lot. There is no "old" railway station and there are no railway tracks running beside the Rideau canal, instead the Canal extends into a basin near today's National Arts Centre.

My own interest in exploring the plans for Ottawa was to resolve a puzzle over the location of a house. I've been

investigating the history of Ezekiel Stone Wiggins, an Ottawa eccentric who made long-range weather forecasts using the moon and believed people could live on the sun! He came to Ottawa, and received a patronage appointment in the Finance Department, in 1878. While he was making headlines with his storm prophecies, he is shown in the city street directory as living at 237 Daly Avenue, at the north-west corner of the intersection with Friel. That address today belongs to a house that dates from the 1920s, so the occupant told me, and isn't on the corner. Where did Wiggins' house actually stand?

Sheet 25 of Goad's 1878 Ottawa fire insurance map, drawn at 40 feet to the inch, gives the answer. There was an empty lot on the corner. The Wiggins' lot started 64 feet from the intersection, it had a 60 foot frontage and was 100 feet deep. The house, located very much where the same number house is today, was 1½ stories, 24 feet wide by 29 feet deep, with a two-thirds width extension on the back. It had a wood shingle roof and 8 inch hollow walls.

In Ottawa you can access a marvelous collection of these maps on microfiche at the National Archives, on the 3rd floor of 315 Wellington Street. You may have trouble finding the set you want as the organization in the open access cabinets seems fairly haphazard. Ask for help. Plans are available in both colour and monochrome microfiche versions. There is no charge to view the fiche and you can order copies of the ones you want for less than \$1 per microfiche.

Another source for some of these and other later local maps and plans for East Ontario and Western Quebec is the University of Ottawa. Their Web site: <<http://www.uottawa.ca/library/map/fips.html>> includes an listing of the plans they have.

Charles Goad took his business international with offices in London England, South Africa, Montreal and the Toronto headquarters. His sons continued his work after his death in June 1910, under contract to the Canadian Fire Underwriters Association, who took over the surveying in 1917. The Association acquired the Goad company inventory of plans in 1931. For Montreal and Toronto some of the historic Goad plans have been published in folio book format. In addition to its collection for Canada, The National Archives have Goad maps and plans for many countries including, as mentioned in a BIFHSGO talk by Hugh Reekie in 1998, some particularly good ones for the United Kingdom. ■

Ontario Genealogical Society—Seminar 2000

Seminar 2000 will be held 12-14 May 2000 in the Ottawa Congress Centre, Ottawa, Ontario. The theme of the Seminar will be, *Migration Mosaic: Those who came, Those who stayed, Those who left*. There will be 40 speakers offering a series of 8 workshops and 45 seminars in 5 concurrent sessions. In addition there will be a Family History Competition, a Wall of Ancestors, a Marketplace and a Computer/Research Room. For detailed information contact: OGS Seminar 2000, Merivale Postal Outlet, PO Box 65087, Nepean ON K2G 5Y3. Or e-mail <ogsottawa@cyberus.ca>, or Web site <<http://www.cyberus.ca/~ogsottawa/sem2000.htm>>.

Gleanings from the National Archives of Canada

MARY M NASH

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

Casey I-2109. Prospectus of the College of Bytown. Bytown, Aug. 18, 1848. 1 page.

The College was to be established under the patronage of **Joseph Eugenius Guigues**, Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown. In addition to the regular Latin and classics instruction, bookkeeping, English and French would be taught. It was proposed that students would eat their meals in designated homes but would have rooms in the College. The cost to board would be 4 pounds per year and the cost for external students would be 2s 6d per month. The College was proposed to be opened on 27 Sept 1848 and evening and night school would also be held from 6 to 9 pm.

Casey I—2585. The Canadian Tourist—accompanied by a map of the British American Provinces and an appendix containing useful statistical information. Montreal: HEW Ramsay, Toronto: AH Armstrong, 1856, 205 pages.

The publication begins with a description of Niagara Falls, said to be the portal to the Province of Canada. The author takes aim at carriage drivers as one example of tourists being gouged. He then described the journey from the Falls to Hamilton via St Catharines. A description follows of the journey from the Falls to Toronto, followed by an extensive description of Toronto, considered to be the largest city of what was then called Western Canada. Toronto to Collingwood is described via the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway and a journey to Lake Simcoe via Barry.

The traveler next goes from Toronto to Kingston by lake steamer, via Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville, Picton and Amherst Island. In Kingston, at that time, the principal industry was ship building. Lake Ontario is then described from the view of the American shore. Kingston to Montreal via Gananoque, Brockville and Prescott is described, with special mention of the railway between Prescott and Ottawa. The traveler then proceeds to Ogdensburg, Cornwall, Lancaster and Lachine. Finally arriving in Montreal which merits an extensive description. The Ottawa River is described with the city of Ottawa said to be: "perhaps situated more picturesquely than any other in North America with the exception of Quebec." The population of Ottawa at this time was about 12,000. A description of Ottawa follows. Then it is on to the St. Lawrence River (La Grande Rivière) to Quebec City, where a description of Quebec calls its citadel the Gibraltar of America. The traveler is next treated to a trip to the Saguenay. Then from Quebec to Richmond (96 miles from Quebec) by railway. Another way of getting to Richmond is described from Montreal via St Hyacinthe. Then through the Eastern Townships from Richmond to Gorham Station via Sherbrooke and Lennoxville, from Compton Depot to Stanstead and Magog Lake to the White Mountains.

The publication carries on with census statistics with a discussion of the 1852 census and previous ones. A table indicates the rate of increase since 1676 in Upper and Lower Canada and gives the agricultural statistics for 1851. Under the topic of manufactures a table is given from the census of 1852. Also discussed are imports/exports and their value, customs revenues, shipping, bank impost, the cost of construction of various canals, slides etc, canals in general and railways. The publication concludes with advertisements for the Canada Life Assurance Co, the Colonial Life Assurance Co and booksellers and maps of various regions. **H Ramsay** had a paper warehouse for wholesale and also sold school supplies in Montreal. He had also won prizes for having the best collection of school books printed and bound in Canada.

Casey I-3956. Lett, William Pittman, 1819–1892. Recollections of Bytown and its Old Inhabitants. Ottawa, 1874. Citizen Printing and Publishing Co Sparks Street.

These recollections are done entirely in verse and divided into several "Chapters". Ten chapters are devoted to Bytown, four chapters to Upper Town and one section to Corkstown. Another section deals with the Fair of 1829 and the last section is entitled *Lines Recited by the Author on Her Majesty's Theatre at a festival of the Mechanics' Institute in March 1868.*

Casey I-4099. Burgess' Hand Guide to Ottawa. AC Burgess, Publisher. Printed by "Citizen" Printing and Publishing Co Sparks Street. 1875? 71 pages. Price 25 cents.

The publication opens with a map of Ottawa, a discussion of the public conveyances available, the location and number of fire alarm boxes (63 in total), and a general description of Ottawa. The population at this time is 30,000 with New Edinburgh and Rochesterville adding another 3000 and Hull with a population of between 6000 and 8000.

The guide continues with short descriptions of the Parliament buildings, Rideau Falls, Rideau Hall (already the Governor General's residence), Major's Hill and City Hall (being built at an estimated cost of \$80,000). City services such as Police, Fire, Water, Gas (217 lamps, costing \$18 each annually to light) are described. Buildings noted are the Court House on Daly and Nicholas, the County Jail (the youth hostel in 1999), the County Registry and the City Registry.

There were nine different banks at this time. Christ Church Cathedral was completed two years previously and St. Alban's had stood since 1868, the Bishop's Chapel at Sussex and Rideau had also been completed. A description of the existing schools is intermixed with paragraphs on the Orange Hall, Carleton Club, the Opera House and the

Rideau Club. Other landmarks mentioned are the Wellington Ward market, the Temperance Hall, the General Hospital operated by the Catholics, Ste Anne's church on St Patrick street, the Carleton Protestant Hospital, Notre Dame Cathedral, Ottawa Ladies' College established in 1869, the Roman Catholic Bishop's Palace and the Ottawa Convent.

The St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum took in both the old and young at this time; other similar institutions were the Protestant Orphans Home, YMCA, and the St Joseph's Orphan Asylum. For culture and recreation there was the Literary and Scientific Society, Institut Canadien, and the St Patrick's Institute, a meeting place for Irish Roman Catholic Societies.

Other institutions mentioned within the city limits are the Customs House, with a cautionary note not to confuse it

with the Customs department, Rideau Street Convent, Gloucester Street Convent, Ottawa Collegiate Institute (for young men), the Post Office, St Andrew's Church and the University of Ottawa.

A little out of town was the Ottawa Driving Park, one mile South of the city, on the Bank Street Road, probably where Lansdowne Park is now. Down Elgin Street was the Ottawa Baseball Grounds and recommended drives out of the city went to Aylmer, Chelsea and down the Montreal Road. Beechwood Cemetery was just being laid out. The publication concludes with a description of the annual exhibition and its grounds about 1.5 miles outside the City. It was held in September and the book includes a preliminary program, description of judges and their duties and ends with a map of the exhibition grounds. ◻

Census Campaign

Since the last Issue there has been considerable activity in this area:

On 13 Oct 1999 MP Jason Kenny presented the following motion to the House of Commons; "That, in the opinion of this House, the government should take all necessary steps to release the 1911 census records once they have been deposited in the National Archives." His motion was scheduled to be debated on 10 Feb 2000.

On 5 Nov 1999 MP Mac Harb presented a Private Members' Bill the purpose of which is to mandate the Chief Statistician to transfer to the National Archivist all census information collected since the 1906 census and all that will be collected in every future census and allow the National Archivist to make such information available to the public provided 92 years have elapsed since its collection.

On 12 Nov 1999 John Manley, Minister of Industry announced the creation of an Expert Panel on Access to Historical Census Records. The five member panel will be chaired by Dr Richard Van Loon, President of Carleton University. The other members are: Chad Gaffield, Professor of History University of Ottawa; The Honourable Gérard Laforest, retired Supreme Court Justice; The

Honourable Lorna Marsden, President and Vice-Chancellor York University and John McCamus, Professor of Law, Osgoode Hall. The panel is to report by 31 May 2000 regarding the legal, privacy and archival implications of providing access to historical census records.

On 16 Dec 1999 Senator Lorna Milne presented a Bill the purpose of which is to expressly authorize the transfer of all census records from Statistics Canada to the National Archives for permanent safekeeping and to give access to these records to genealogists subject to certain privacy rights.

Of all these activities the most important as far as individual members are concerned is probably the Expert Committee which conducted two teleconferences with genealogical associations on 9 Feb 2000, one in English and one in French. Groups and individuals are invited to send written submissions to the Panel before 1 May 2000. BIFHSGO will be making a submission but any member wishing to make one may do so by e-mail to <comite.experts@statcan.ca> or snail mail to Dr Pamela White, Secretary, Expert Panel on Access to Historical Census Records, 25-B, RH Coates Building, Ottawa, ON. ◻

The schooner Shamrock which transported passengers from Montreal to Kingston blew up on Saturday, July 9, 1842. Most of those killed were immigrants from Yorkshire and Ireland. Below is a listing of the Yorkshire people killed or wounded. [From *The Montreal Transcript*, July 28, 1842]

Killed		In Hospital		Interred at Lachine
Mary Weighell, Osmotherly, Yorkshire	J Cloverdale and six children, Danby	John Weighll, Osmotherly, Yorkshire	Mrs Cousins, Swainby William Sherwood, Swainby	Allan Pearson, an Englishman
Walter and Mrs Johnson, near Darlington	Allan & Mrs Pearson & eight of family, Rosedale	James Hutchinson, near Richmond	John Hugil, Swainsby	John Pearson
Mr & Mrs Breckon, Westerdale	Mr Cousins and seven children, Swainby	Thos and Wm Mowbray, Middlesboro	William Garbut, Yarm	John Coverdale
Mrs Lincoln and two children, Castleton	William Easton, Westerdale	George Agar, Danby, Middlesboro	James Allanby, Yorks	Mary Breckon
Mr & Mrs York and two children, Pickering	James Hugil, Swainby	George, William, Joseph, Sarah and Mary Pearson, Rosedale	John Thackray, Stockton, Durham	Mrs Johnson
William Elgie, near Yarm	Mrs Thackray and child, Stockton, Durham	Hannah Coverdale, Danby		Mary Pearson
John Watson, Ayton	Daniel Watson, Stockton, Durham	John Southren, near York		Mrs Wale

The Printed Page—May Garson

Tracing Scottish Ancestors—a practical guide to Scottish Genealogy by Rosemary Bigwood. Published by Harper Collins in the Collins Pocket Reference series. £6.99, 180gms, p&h £1.89 air mail, or 90p surface from Family Research Centre, 179 Princess Street, Dundee DD4 6DQ.

Rosemary Bigwood is a well-known Scottish Genealogist. She has produced this excellent pocket guide for genealogical research in Scotland that is both practical and straightforward. It lists sources and provides maps and plans. The appendices contain a list of sources for Family History Research, abbreviations used in storing archives, a glossary of 17th and 18th century words and addresses of Family History Societies and Record Offices in Scotland. There is an excellent bibliography listing all the Old Parishes of Scotland, Unitary Authorities, Sheriff Courts and Commissary Courts.

Index to the 1891 Census District of Alberta by Eileen P Condon. Published by Regina Brand. To order, contact Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Inc, % 37 Procter Place, Regina SK S4S 4E9. 1998 v, 148pp. Maps. Soft cover. \$25.

This index contains all the names which appear on the microfilmed copies of the 1891 Census Schedule for the District of Alberta No 197. The 1891 census is the most informative census taken in the 19th century. This index will give you the surname, given names, sex, age, birthplace, subdivision and page number for each individual appearing in the census. Having looked up the index and retrieved this information, refer to the original document which will provide you with further information. This particular census gathered information on the type of dwelling, marital status and relationship, if any, to the head of household, whether French-Canadian or not, place of birth of father and mother, religion, occupation and whether an employer or wage earner, ability to read and write and lastly any infirmities. How to locate and interpret all the data is discussed fully. The census for this district revealed there were 17,674 people spread over 140,000 square miles excluding the Native population. The author has included a map which gives the approximate locations of the subdivisions and for each subdivision there is a summary of information by the enumerator and any problems encountered during census taking. Some of the key industries and members of the communities are also listed. If you have roots in this part of Alberta, this book could be of interest to you.

Ireland 1841/1851 Census Abstracts: Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland by Josephine Masterton. Published by Genealogical Publishing Co., 1001 North Calvert St, Baltimore, MD 21202-3897. Vol 1, Republic of Ireland, 148pp. Vol 2, Northern Ireland, 538pp. Illustrations, index. Hardback. \$US25 per volume. Shipping \$US3.50 for one volume, \$US4.75 for both.

Josephine Masterton has produced a book which will be

invaluable for those researching Irish roots. During the Civil War in 1922, the Four Court along with its valuable records was destroyed by fire. However all was not lost. The author has gathered information on the many sources available to the researcher. She has searched out abstracts, extracts and transcriptions of the lost records. The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, the National Archives of Ireland in Dublin and the LDS Library in Salt Lake City all have records which help fill the gaps. Records created under the Old Age Pension Act of 1908 and extracts from the records generated prior to 1922 as a result of the Old Age Pension Act, are still available. From the 1841 census, there are records of surnames for the parish of Killeshandra in County Cavan, and from the 1851 census, a list of names for Kilworth in the united counties of Cork and Antrim. Both volumes are indexed with cross indexing.

BIGWILL, Vol 6 No 5 Oct–Nov 1999. The CD-ROM, Pigot's 1834 Directory for County of Durham and Northumberland, is reviewed in the above journal. The CD, which is very user friendly, contains a searchable database of over 23,000 people and their occupations in the above two counties of England as taken from Pigot & Co's Commercial Directory of 1834. To use the CD you require 32 bit Windows, 95, 98 or NT, 16 MB RAM, 2X or better CD-ROM drive, 3 MB free disk space. For more information, refer to the above journal or write to Drake Software Associates, 1 Wychwood Rise, Great Missenden, BKM UK HP16 0HB, or e-mail <barney@tdrake.demon.co.uk>.

Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter by Richard W. Eastman, Vol. 5 No. 3, January 15, 2000.

(The following article is extracted from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and is copyright 2000 by Richard W. Eastman. Parts are re-published here with the permission of the author. To read the complete review, go to the following Web site </www.ancestry.com/columns/eastman/index>)

Richard Eastman has reviewed the book, *Second Stages in Researching Welsh Ancestry* by John and Sheila Rowlands, a follow-on to their previous book, called *Welsh Family History*. Both books are based upon the courses in family history taught at the University of Wales in Aberystwyth since 1986.

John Rowlands is Chairman of the Cardiganshire Family History Society. He has been a Director of the Family History in Wales Courses since 1989 and is a frequent lecturer. Sheila Rowlands is a history graduate and teacher, the founding Director of the Family History in Wales Courses since 1986, and also a well-known lecturer. Anyone involved in Welsh genealogy research soon learns that they must have some understanding of the social, cultural, religious, and economic background of the communities in which their ancestors lived.

Second Stages in Researching Welsh Ancestry contains chapters describing different aspects of community life as well as chapters detailing different occupations, surnames,

old documents, maps, estate records, and family histories. Other chapters cover Catholics in Wales, Urban Growth and Development, People in Mining and Metals, Bartrum's Welsh Genealogies, Homes of Surnames, English Settlement in Montgomeryshire, and Religion and Society in 19th century Wales. The book also contains family histories of several families, including the Vaughans of Trawsgoed, the Pugh family of Llanfair and Llanbedr, the Lloyds of Ty Newydd, Moris Reignald, Titus Jones, and

Family History Events—May Garson

April 8, 2000. The Lecture Series of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, South Eastern Branch will feature *Recording Your Research Right the First Time* by Dawn Kinnie and *Picking the Computer Program That is Right for Your Research* by Stan Balch. Meetings are held in Moncton, New Brunswick. For information, send an e-mail to: <rgmess@nbnet.nb.ca>.

May 6, 2000. The New Brunswick Genealogical Society, South Eastern Branch's Lecture Series will feature *The Internet and Genealogy. Mailing Lists, News Groups and E-mail* by Stan Balch and *The World Wide Web and Search Engines, How to Make Them Work for You* by Ron Messenger. Details about these Moncton, New Brunswick meeting are available from: <rgmess@nbnet.nb.ca>.

May 6, 2000. The Eleventh Annual Family History Conference of the Scottish Association of Family History Societies will be held at the Royal College of Physicians, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, from 9am to 5pm. The cost is £10, with lunch costing a further £8. The conference will be hosted by the Scottish Genealogy Society and the topics will be *The Value of Oral Tradition* by William Lawson and *Scottish Portraits as a Resource for the Family Historian*. For information, contact the Scottish Genealogy Society at 15 Victoria Terr, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH1 2JL, tel/fax 0131-220-3677, e-mail <scotgensoc@sol.co.uk>, or check Web site <www.sol.co.uk/s/scotgensoc/>.

May 6-7, 2000. The SOG Family History Fair will be held on these dates in the Royal Horticultural Society New Hall, Greycoat Street, Westminster, London SW1. For further details contact the Society at 020-7253-5235, or fax 020-7250-1800, e-mail <sales@sog.org.uk>, go to <www.sog.org.uk> or by mail at 14 Chaterhouse Buildings, Goswell Rd, London EC1M 7BA.

May 12-14, 2000. The Ontario Genealogical Society will hold Seminar 2000 at the Ottawa Congress Centre in Ottawa. 45 lectures covering five categories, Migration, Resources, Basic and Intermediate/Advanced Levels, and Tools. Details are available by contacting OGS Seminar 2000, Merivale Postal Outlet, PO Box 65087, Nepean ON K2G 5Y3, or send an e-mail to <ogsottawa@cyberus.ca>, or visit the Web site at <http://www.cyberus.ca/~ogsottawa/sem2000.htm/>.

"Baron" Lewis Owen.

This well-documented and scholarly textbook by two leading experts on the topic should be in the personal library of anyone researching Welsh genealogy. *Second Stages in Researching Welsh Ancestry* is published by Genealogical Publishing Company in Baltimore, MD. It sells for \$US21.95 plus shipping. For more information, look at: <http://www.genealogybookshop.com/genealogybookshop/files/The_World_Wales_Welsh/5028.html>. ☐

June 21-24, 2000. The Challenge of Being 2nd, 3rd, 4th,.....Generation Immigrants is the theme for the Thirteenth Ulster-American Heritage Symposium to be hosted by the Centre for Migration Studies at the Ulster-American Folk Park, Omagh, co-sponsored by the University of Ulster, supported by the Millennium Festival Heritage Lottery Fund and the T. K. Daniel Fund. For information contact the Centre for Migration Studies at the Ulster American Folk Park, Mellon Road, Castletown, Omagh, Co Tyrone, N. Ireland BT78 5QY, or tel 01662-256315, fax 01662-242241, e-mail <uafp@iol.ie>, or go to Web sites <www.qub.ac.uk/cms/> or <www.folkpark.com>.

July 10-15, 2000. The Genealogical Institute of Mid-America, sponsored by the Illinois State Genealogical Society and the University of Illinois, are presenting a multi-course program consisting of formal instruction, intensive studies and evening genealogical sessions. A special session on computers will be offered with separate registration. There will be a banquet. Contact Julie Slack, Continuing Education, University of Illinois at Springfield, P.O. Box 19243, Springfield, IL 62794-9243, or call 217-206-6073, e-mail <slack.julie@uis.edu>, or go to <www.uis.edu/~otel/genealogy>.

August 24-26, 2000. The Thirteenth Annual Family History Seminar, *Down to the Docks: The New World Beckons*, will be held aboard the legendary Queen Mary. The vessel is docked in Long Beach California. Room accommodation is available aboard ship, single/double occupancy \$US125 + tax. This is a special rate for the conference. To book accommodation contact the Queen Mary directly at 800-437-2934 or 562-432-6964 and mention the BIFHS-USA conference. Speakers will be Peter Wilson Coldham, Kathleen Cory, FSA Scot, Cyndi Howells, Brian Mitchell, Darris Williams, AG, and Linda Jonas, president of BIFHS-USA. Registration fee prior to June 1 is \$US150/member, \$US175/non-member. After that date, add \$US25. Make cheques or money orders payable to BIFHS-USA and send to British Isles Family History Society-USA, 2531 Sawtelle Blvd, PMB 134, Los Angeles, CA 90064-3124. Lunches in the Queen's Salon on Thursday and Friday are included. A comprehensive syllabus will be given to each registrant and there will be a wide selection of books for sale at very reasonable prices. ☐

Great Moments in Genealogy

PERCY BATESON

The annual *Great Moments in Genealogy* just before Christmas was, as usual, a great success. Prior to the refreshments and the holiday conviviality, six members spoke of their great moments which were both instructive and entertaining. Below is a transcription of

Serendipity or ???

Elizabeth Taylor

Elizabeth's theme revolved around a chance magazine purchase that brought together cousins previously unknown to each other and contributed to her knowledge of her paternal ancestry. She wondered, was it serendipity or were other forces at work?

She told us how, having lost both her father and mother and having no brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles or first cousins, she had to enlarge her search to find her paternal antecedents. Following her father's death she received several certificates but, even after exhausting the resources of the Family History Centre and a visit to the Family Research Centre (FRC) in London, she was not much further forward in her paternal search. An unexpected work project, requiring two trips to London in June-July 1999, offered the chance to revisit the FRC. Her first visit provided some certificates but no appreciable progress but, as she was leaving, she picked up the current (July) and an old (April) Issue of *Family Tree Magazine* to read on the plane. Imagine her surprise when in the April Issue she found the surnames of her great-grandparents, with the locale and year of their marriage in the Readers' Interests column.

When she got home Elizabeth immediately wrote to Sue (Haywood) Daniel, who had submitted the query in *Family Tree Magazine*, indicating she would be back in London soon and where to contact her there. On her second visit to London, she was pleasantly surprised to find a package waiting for her when she checked into her hotel. In the package she found an incredible amount of relevant information and immediately made contact with Sue and arranged to meet her the following week at the FRC.

Over tea she learned that Sue had started researching her paternal line following the death of her father-in-law in 1985 but it was not until more than 10 years later, after being stuck at a brickwall for some time, she began looking for descendants of her grandfather's siblings. She recalled her father reminiscing about various characters from his youthful family visits but had no real knowledge of who the people were or how they might be related. Her researches had come to a standstill when her husband urged her, in February 1999, to submit a query to *Family Tree Magazine*. Her query appeared in the April Issue only and it was this



Elizabeth Taylor

issue that Elizabeth had fortuitously purchased and read on her previous trip. Was that purchase fate, was it pre-ordained, or just serendipity?

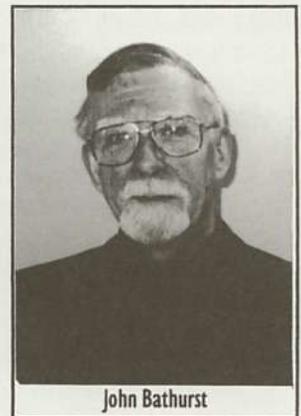
Elizabeth learned that Sue was a grandchild of a sibling of her own great-grandmother but they were of the same age and were both only children. Sue had not known that Emma Margaret (Haywood) Cardoza's son George had made a new life for his family in Canada and, but for the magazine, might never have known. Elizabeth learned about additional children, even in known families, as well as learning about the history of Sephardic Jews in London and conditions in the East End. Not least, she had found a previously unknown relative who, although a second cousin once removed, was able to introduce her to numerous new English cousins in an ever expanding family circle. Perhaps together they can get over that brickwall.

Elizabeth's advice, after her experience: don't be afraid to follow your instincts—be open and allow yourself to respond to forces outside your control—you too might add some leaves to your tree.

It was just one of those days....

John Bathurst

I started genealogy just after World War II while living in London, England by tapping the knowledge and memories of my four grandparents and other senior relatives. They gave me all my lines back to the late 1700s early 1800s; except that my paternal grandfather could not even name his own grandfather. This piqued my curiosity and thus launched me into a lifetime of genealogical studies.



John Bathurst

By 1949 I had reinforced this first-hand knowledge with General Register Office (GRO) certificates etc. In those days the GRO was at Somerset House; the fee for a search of 5 years in the huge Index volumes (no microfilm then) and for a desired certificate, was 3/9d, about 75 cents! But I was unable to find the marriage record of my great-grandfather John (a man of Yalding, Kent) and hence his father's identity.

I emigrated to central Africa in 1949 where I did more genealogy (even though half the time living in a tent in the bush) and came to Canada in 1952. En route I stopped in England for a few months and pursuing my research I got

marriage certificate of great-grandfather John's brother Alfred, and found their father was Thomas Bathurst, a carpenter. I also had to get John and Alfred's baptismal records and hopefully their parents' marriage record. In those days, there were only two methods; visit or write the parish incumbent and, either way, make a nice donation to church funds. I went down to Yalding, found the baptisms but no trace of Thomas' marriage. The search was thus at a dead end, he could have been born anywhere in England and there was no master index that could be checked (the IGI was still 30 years in the future). Knowing that the Bathurst clan is very small (even today I have records of only about 8,000 worldwide, over the past 9 centuries), I decided to collect every possible scrap of data, construct a comprehensive family tree and hope to find my Thomas thereon. In other words, being unable to get back *up* the tree I would have to work *down* through its entirety. As an immediate step I joined the Society of Genealogists in London and went through their archives with a toothcomb. Also I became a Reader at the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane so that I could search the original census enumerations (again, no microfilms), wills etc.

I actively worked on my Bathurst One Name Study in Canada during the next seven years. My first contact with the Church of LDS was in 1956, when I wrote to them asking for copies of all Bathurst data in their files. A one-page typewritten letter from Salt Lake City fully met my request! By 1959 I had assembled an overall genealogy that traced the principal branches descended from our family's single common progenitor, Richard, born *circa* 1390. Records during three centuries prior to him are too fragmentary to reconstruct an unbroken lineage, but I found it goes back to a Saxon settlement which my ancestors were holding when William the Conqueror arrived. It was located exactly a mile from Senlac where he fought the so-called Battle of Hastings; the place still bears the family name. However, that ancient stuff is not the point of this tale. My big family tree (then about 2,000 Bathursts) included an artisan branch at Horsmonden, Kent, a neighbouring parish to Yalding, and on it I had found a John and Margaret who, I felt confident, were the parents of my Thomas. But I had to prove it.

In 1959 I took a year's sabbatical and went to the UK. The following summer I was driving all over the countryside, visiting cemeteries, seeking access to parish registers etc. At this point, a cousin of mine from Victoria BC came to England on holiday with three of her friends, and they joined me on some of my jaunts. Finally, we were off for a few days in Kent. I intended to visit several parishes with Bathurst history, particularly Horsmonden, and one of the girls, Sharon, had the address of a Kentish lady whom she hoped to meet.

At Horsmonden, our first step was to visit the church. There were no memorials inside, so we searched the churchyard but found no surviving readable gravestones. Next we called in at the Vicarage, again no luck, the Vicar had died and a new one had yet to arrive. I was advised to see the senior churchwarden with more bad luck, the gentleman was away in Australia for 3 months. His

housekeeper suggested I try the junior churchwarden, a Mrs Favell. At this point I gave up. Quite obviously, this was just one of those days. I returned to the car and told the girls I would have to try again in a few months time. Now we had to plan the rest of our itinerary including the villages I still wanted to visit and the one Sharon wanted to visit. She dug a scrap of paper out of her purse and discovered that the lady she had been urged to visit, if she found herself in Kent, was the same Mrs Favell, the churchwarden!!! Out of about three million people in the county

We arrived at her house, announced ourselves as Canadians, and said that we had two reasons for calling. I explained my wish to see the parish registers and then Sharon introduced herself. Just before leaving on holiday, she had been bridesmaid at the wedding of a friend on Vancouver Island; the bride's mother had suggested that Sharon should visit her sister in England if possible. Mrs Favell was astounded and showed us a letter from her Canadian sister that she had received just the previous day which gave an account of the wedding and sketches of the dresses worn by the bride and bridesmaids; and here was one of them on her doorstep, totally unexpected!

We were given the royal treatment, starting with afternoon tea in the back garden. Lots of chatter about Canada, the wedding etc. The lady wanted to know my interest in Horsmonden and I explained that my Bathurst family had lived here for many generations, adding that in the parish there used to be an old manor called Sprivers that had been owned by Bathursts in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. Whereupon the lady said that the manor still existed, that she stabled her horse there, and would we care to visit the place? She took us there and the present owners graciously showed us around this beautiful old 15th century residence.

In the evening one of the girls accompanied me back to the Churchwarden's house where she had set aside a room for us, with a huge oak table. On it were all the parish registers—baptisms, marriages and burials—plus the poor law accounts, from the 1530s up to the late 1800s. These were the originals (now safely archived at the Kent County Record Office in Maidstone), the earliest volumes being on vellum. Needless to say, I first turned to the page of baptisms in the late 1700s and, exactly where I had predicted, found the record of the baptism of my Thomas, son of John and Margaret. Thus, with just this one vital entry, my known Bathurst lineage was suddenly extended back a further full four centuries—because my research of that period had already been completed.

That evening my young companion and I went methodically through all those registers. I started with the oldest 16th century volumes and worked forward, and she worked back from the late 1800s, until we had abstracted every entry related to both the Bathursts and another of my ancestral families.

And so I was able to tell my Bathurst grandfather, then in his 90s, not only who *his* grandfather was but also his ancestors back to the fourteenth century.

Family History by Photographs

Mary M. Nash

Mary began by telling how, while visiting a cousin in April 1999 in Haarlem, Holland another cousin whom she knew of but had never met called to say she had a whole pile of family photographs but she did not recognize any of the people in them and would Mary come and look at them.



Mary M Nash

It turned out that these photographs were of Mary's; grandparents, father, aunts and uncles, as well as some others of her grandfather's business.

Rather than just showing these photographs one after another Mary presented them in the form of a pictorial family history.

She started with a photograph of her grandparents, Anthony and Margaret Frohn who married in about 1889 near Amsterdam. Her grandfather was a photographer and after he married started to travel around. In Holland,

residents are registered when they arrive in a new place of residence and de-registered when they leave. Therefore it is relatively easy to follow them around. One early photograph was of her grandfather's studio in Deventer in the province of Overijssel in the east Holland. In about 1890, the studio won a second prize in an International Photography Competition, but so far Mary has been unable to find out anything about this competition despite having consulted various Photography Institutes.

Another photograph was of Anthony and Margaret with their first child and some of her grandfather's brothers, all of whom Mary was able to identify. It was embossed with the name and location of the studio and a later photograph, of the interior of the studio, showed some of the same furniture. The remaining photographs showed how the family grew and lived for a time in Arnhem, where her father was born. Mary's grandfather eventually became an electrician and with various members of his family made two trips to Indonesia working on the electrification of the rubber plantations.

In all Mary showed a novel and interesting way of depicting a segment of family history through the use of photographs starting with her paternal grandparents in about 1891, how the family grew to 18 children, how and where



From left to right; Margaret Frohn with baby Anna, (about age 4 months), Anthony Frohn and two of his brothers in their studio in Deventer, Netherlands, in late 1891.



Anthony and Margaret Frohn with their four children; Margaretha left, Anthony Jr standing in front, Maria sitting on table and Anna sitting in front, in about 1901. By MH Laddé Stdios, Nieuwendijk, Ntherlands.

they lived and worked, and ending with her father and mother on their wedding day and herself at eight weeks.

Her interest in photographs has led Mary to develop it into a business and she is now able to scan photographs, slides and negatives and arrange them on CD Rom or diskette as well as add captions as required. For further information, phone Mary at 225-3871.

Railway Navvies

David Jeanes

David, like so many of us, started family history research late, partly because his first love was and still is railways. All he knew about his father's family was that his grandfather was born in the poor house in Brighton and was very secretive about his antecedents. On his marriage certificate for his father's name he gave the name of his maternal grandfather, which caused all sorts of confusion. His baptism certificate, when finally found, had names totally different from names he had used during his life. So all David knew was he came from a working class background in Brighton. His father, David's great-grandfather, had been a labourer in Brighton gas works.

David began going through the usual records and in the census records for 1861 and 1871 he learned that his g-great-grandfather came from a farm in West Sussex where in 1835 he had been a witness to this brothers marriage. He next turned up in Brighton with a huge family, lots and lots of daughters which the records showed had been born all over the South of England; Berkshire, Surrey, Folkestone and Tunbridge Wells. How had a humble labourer managed to bear all these children in all these different places, travelling some 300 kilometres over a period of 15 years? David decided to try and find out what was going on in these various locations at the time of the births. He started by visiting Longcot in the Vale of White Horse where the first child had been born and found it to be a tiny village with only about 200 persons living there. He picked up a church guide at the local church which said the highpoint of the Village had been in 1841, the year the youngest daughter had been born, when the population had been 504 but it had dropped rapidly after that with the coming of the railroad. A closer study revealed that the births of the daughters coincided with railroad construction work in that particular location. For further proof he obtained a copy of the Baptism of Charlotte Emily from the Berkshire Record Office which showed the father as John Johnson, Labourer (Rail Road).

Genealogy by Serendipity

Millicent Kavanagh,

The first step in our search for ancestors is the use of traditional family stories. In our family, we had enough stories to encourage further investigation. For one branch, we had a small book published in 1895 by a very helpful uncle of my Mother. It was my



Millicent Kavanagh

brother, Ken McRae, who began to build on this by careful, dedicated research thus making himself the official family genealogist. It helped that he is an academic with lots of experience delving into dusty archives and huge libraries.

In the 1990s, as genealogy became an ever more popular pastime, he was contacted by several distant cousins who were also doing serious research. Together they filled in blanks and added details to the family tree.

Although I enjoyed sharing all their discoveries, I felt guilty not doing any of the work so I joined BIFHSGO and took Norm Crowder's fascinating course. I had for a long time watched with admiration as my friends Jeanette and Bill Arthurs made regular discoveries about their families through similar painstaking research. However, I still didn't follow their good examples. Finally, it was when all the experts in my family hit a brick wall that I was able to make a contribution.

Our great-grandfather, Timothy Fisher, married Margaret Bedford in 1842. We knew the Fisher line back to the arrival in Canada of Timothy's redoubtable loyalist grandmother, Sarah Fisher, but the background of Margaret Bedford remained a mystery. My mother thought she had been a schoolteacher in Port Hope. Searching around Port Hope and Oshawa areas turned up two Bedford families but the right one could not be positively identified. It was known that a David Bedford who seemed a likely candidate had married someone called Alley Harris.

Then, one of our second cousins reported to my brother, Ken, that Margaret Bedford Fisher's prayer book had come down through the family to him. In it he found two old letters from a young lady in Gore's Landing written in 1883 to her uncle and aunt, David Bedford and his wife, who was not named, in Columbus, Ontario, near Whitby. The signature was Abby Harris and she begged them to come to visit her dying mother soon. The handwriting is beautiful, but the spelling is very original and punctuation completely missing. However, the details of her mother's suffering are most affecting and remind us how the settlers had to deal with illness.

I am not very skilled in the use of the Internet, nor in scanning documents in scratchy old writing, but I am a whiz on the telephone. A very dear friend of mine since our public school days in Toronto is Ruth Harris, whose family has long owned farm property near Port Hope. Indeed her parents had retired to their farm and I knew they possessed a fairly complete family tree. Seizing my trusty telephone, I asked Ruth if she could find, among her relatives, women named Abby and Alley, or perhaps more correctly, Abigail and Alice.

Ruth not only located Abby Harris and her aunt and uncle, Alley Harris married to David Bedford, but she directed us to a book that explained that relationship and carried the Harris family information back to 1664 in Rhode Island. Our great-grandmother, Margaret Bedford, was Abby Harris' first cousin, the child of David Bedford and Alley Harris. The grandfather of both Margaret and Abby was Boltus Harris, a loyalist said to have been the first settler in Hamilton Township which is just east of Port Hope. All details and dates matched with what we knew including the death in that year of Abby's ill and suffering mother.

The book containing all our answers is *Gore's Landing*

and the Rice Lake Plains, a title that would never have tempted me to take the book off a library shelf. We learned many things from it.

With the mystery solved and the family tree thus greatly extended, there were three additional delights in the discovery.

First, Ruth and I now call each other "cousin" albeit we are probably fifth cousins.

Secondly, the Boltus Harris farm passed to his son, Joseph, who then apparently lost it because he accumulated too many debts. Joseph had to move his family to Gore's Landing on Rice Lake which we assume had cheaper undeveloped land leaving a fine settled farm near Lake Ontario. This old farm in Hamilton Township was bought by Susanna Moodie and her husband in 1832 and is described in her book, *Roughing It in The Bush*. She devotes a chapter to deriding the man she bought it from, "Uncle Joe" Harris, presented as a cunning, uncouth and untrustworthy Yankee rogue. She describes him as surrounded by his family of one son and seven daughters. After he moved to Gore's Landing, his family increased by four more children, one of whom was the Abby or Abigail whose two letters solved our mystery for us. Indeed he was in real life "Uncle Joe" to our great-grandmother Margaret Bedford.

Thirdly my new "cousin," Ruth Harris, says she can take us to the site of the old farm near Coburg where Boltus Harris and some other early settlers are buried. In 1984, an historic plaque was set there marking it as the first burial ground in Hamilton Township.

Hence while most of you make your discoveries by painful and determined research, I engage in genealogy by serendipity. The *Oxford Dictionary* expresses my feelings exactly in its definition of serendipity: the faculty of making happy and unexpected discoveries by accident.

The Mountain is Moving

Patricia Morley

Patricia is a prolific writer the author of ten books and the recipient of many awards, including the 1987 *Ottawa Citizen Award for Non-Fiction*. She is Professor Emerita at Concordia University and lifetime Honorary Fellow at the

Simone de Beauvoir Institute, Montreal. She spoke mainly about her fascination with Japan and what led her to write about the Japanese culture, especially as it affects women.

Her interest in Japan, she explained, came about by accident when she went there with her husband on business for 11 months in 1961. It was her first experience of a culture so totally different from her own, especially in the attitude towards women, which she characterized as 19th almost 18th century. This is particularly odd and the current generation is beginning to question it because Japanese women are very well educated but as she said they are educated to be super mums.

Typically they have 12 years of school followed by two years of college or four years university and then they enter the workforce to be what used to be called secretaries but now are known as administrative assistants. When they reach the age of 25 or 26 they are forced to leave and are expected to go home and look after their husbands or aging parents.

Patricia's book is the result of her fascination with this culture and is based on interviews with hundreds of women from which she is able to describe women's lives in relation to work, caring, education, marriage and child rearing. She maintains that it is only

through the efforts of women remaining at home that the modern Japanese system of white-collar labour can be sustained but in recent years women have begun to seek change in empowerment beyond the domestic sphere.

All this led her to write her latest book, *The Mountain is Moving*, which presents a unique introduction to Japanese society, of interest not only to those curious about modern Japanese culture but also to those with an interest in women's issues. ■



Patricia Morley

Computers, the Internet and the Family History Centre

RICHARD ST JOHN AND PERCY BATESON

[Dick St. John's interest in genealogy started when he retired after 42 years of public service, 30 of them as a pilot/engineer in the RCAF and CF, and then 12 of them as the Deputy in the Air Administration of Transport Canada. His interest in computers started when he attended McGill (BSc 49), and later when he obtained two Masters degrees at the University of Michigan in 1954. These two interests came together at the urging of his wife Jean, and his two sons Geoffrey and Brent. Although Dick was born in Montreal in 1926, he and Jean have long been avid Ottavans. Dick is now a volunteer librarian at the Ottawa Family History Library.]

Approximately 150 members turned out for the first Saturday morning meeting of the new millennium to hear Richard St John talk about computers and genealogy. Richard is well known to many members, as he is a

volunteer librarian at the Family History Centre (FHC) at the Church of Jesus Christ and Latter-day Saints on Prince of Wales Drive, where he has helped many of us use the FHC computers and other facilities in our researches.

He began by explaining that the size of the audience and the variation in individual knowledge made it almost inevitable that his talk, which he had tailored to those without computers and those whose computer knowledge was minimal, would be old stuff to some of the more expert who, he hoped, would not be too bored. His talk was divided into three parts: computers in general; you and your computer at home and; computers at the FHC.

The first question he is often asked is, "Do I have to have a computer and genealogy software?" and the answer to both questions is an emphatic, "No—but it helps." A computer and associated software essentially forces you to enter, store and back-up your genealogical data in a form which is 'genealogical pure.' He went on to point out that you don't need what he called, "One of those powerhouse computers you see advertised. Buying a computer was like buying a car. You don't need a Ferrari to go to the grocery store." If you are only running a genealogical program, all you need is a simple uncomplicated machine. As an example, one of the computers in regular, daily use at the FHC is a second hand 486; and it is a never fail system.

Almost as important as the quality of the computer is the owners ability to use it. In his experience he said, "Many people come to the FHC and say they are having trouble with their computer or software package and it almost always turns out that it is not the package nor the computer, but their use of the computer. They have not taken the time to learn the basics of using the computer." Almost any computer you buy today will come with Windows 95 or 98 installed. Take the time to learn how to create and find a file, drag and drop, click and double-click and set up the control panel. He particularly emphasised; learning how to back-up your data, otherwise you run the risk of losing it all at some time in the future; how to properly shut down your computer and; if you intend to use the Internet, obtain and use an anti-virus program. Richard then went on to demonstrate on the screen how to open *Windows* and how to use it to set up your computer with your choice of *Screen Saver*, how to run more than one program at a time, and in the process he recommended taking the time to learn how to install and uninstall a program and how to properly shut off your computer.

A genealogical program, of which there are many, is essential. Most programs are similar in that they store the same data: name, place and date of event and relationship, and they do this consistent with good genealogical practice, which enables you to transfer data from one program to another electronically, using what is called *Gedcom* (Genealogical Data Communication). But, just like *Windows*, programs normally allow you to set up your preferences in how to display dates, units of measure, fonts and labels etc.

You will most likely use your computer as a word processor and almost inevitably end up with access to the

Internet. Richard warned against expecting too much from the World Wide Web. He said, "I am just beginning to use the WWW more than I used to. I really think there is too much expectation that you will solve all your genealogical needs once you get on the Web. There are however two sites where you might find useful information and they are; *Family Search* at <www.familysearch.org> and the other one is at <www.rootsweb.com>." Both these sites permit you to enter a name and event, then search and display all occurrences in the library and tell you where that information came from. Another useful Web site is *Cindy's List* at <www.CyndisList.com>, this is a very prolific list with links to something like 47,000 other sites. These sites are probably all that is required to search the internet and glean almost all the information available.

The other and perhaps more useful asset available through the Internet is e-mail. Richard described it as, "the answer to the lazy man's prayer." You can send and receive mail from all over the world and as he said, "you never have to get out of your pajamas." The only potential danger lies in attachments. If you receive mail from an unknown source with an attachment Richard recommended that you not read it because it could contain a virus of some sort that will make your computer "pretty sick." E-mail permits you to ask for and receive information and to join mailing lists where you might discover someone with similar interests to yours with whom you can then correspond and exchange information.

Richard then went on to discuss genealogical software packages. All software packages are essentially the same in that they record, store and link the data you input in the same manner. This is proven by the fact that the data in one program can easily be transferred to another without having to re-enter it all. The only differences between programs is in the presentation of the data and, of course, the cost. He could not recommend any one of the popular packages on the market since they are all very good, however, the cheapest and one of the best is *Personal Ancestral File* (PAF) which is available from Salt Lake City for a mere \$5.

Whichever program you select Richard strongly recommended the first thing you do is set up your "Preferences." This enables you to select how you want your information displayed such as dates, labels, reference numbers, titles etc. He then went on to describe the programs available at the FHC on the four computers they have there. These include *Ancestral File*, *The UK Ordnance Survey* and the 1881 Census of Great Britain.

Richard demonstrated the use of some of the programs on the computer. He demonstrated the use of *Family Search* when looking for a name and the use of the *Family History Catalogue* which lists all the information available from Salt Lake City and how to order films from there for viewing at the FHC. There followed an interesting question period which was only ended through lack of time. ◻

Canada's first census, taken in 1871, showed that the largest group of immigrants to Canada were French - with a total of 1,082,940 people. But French immigrants landed on our shores long before the 1800s. A French settlement was established at Port Royal in 1605 and another at Quebec City in 1608.

BIFHSGO NEWS

Five Named to BIFHSGO Hall of Fame



Don Whiteside



Brian O'Regan



Jack Moody



Norman Crowder



Betty Warburton

At the 1999 Annual General Meeting, President Jim Shearon marked the fifth anniversary of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa by announcing the names of the first five members of the **BIFHSGO Hall of Fame**. They are **Don Whiteside, Brian O'Regan, Jack Moody, Norman Crowder and Betty Warburton**. Following are extracts from Jim Shearon's remarks.

In November 1994, nine people signed an application to incorporate the Society under the Canada Corporations Act. Those who signed were Gary Bagley, Bob Campbell, Ken Collins, Jim Heal, Jack Moody, Gerry Neville, Brian O'Regan, Alan Rayburn and Fern Small.

There was one name missing from that application. Don Whiteside was the prime mover of the Society but he didn't live to see it become a reality. Don died on 22 November 1993, almost a year before BIFHSGO received its letters patent—but Don Whiteside was the inventor of this Society, and we recognize his role by naming him to the BIFHSGO Hall of Fame.

That Don Whiteside's vision did not perish is largely due to the leadership of Brian O'Regan, the founding President of BIFHSGO. Brian took up the torch and held it high and others flocked to it, and more than 300 members joined the Society. Brian was the first editor of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* and he worked tirelessly to promote interest in family history in the public and in the media.

Jack Moody was a founding member of the Society and our first Director of Education and Queries. He organized the first Beginner's Course and persuaded Norm Crowder to be the course director. Jack's continued support includes a donation of 11 boxes of books and journals to our library.

Norman Crowder has taught every one of our Beginner's Courses and has been a speaker at meetings and conferences. He has published valuable research in family history, including the *United Empire Loyalists*. The Government of Canada gives a huge fireworks display every year on Norm's birthday, July 1st, and we salute Norm Crowder.

Every Society needs volunteers and we are blessed with many willing workers, from our discovery tables each month to the transcribers of the Home Children names from ships passenger lists. We thank all our volunteers, and we recognize one of the best. In 1995, when Jim Heal asked for volunteers to help with the Fall Conference, the first hand that went up was Betty Warburton's. Betty has worked on the registration for each of our five conferences. When we asked for volunteers for our Library, it was no surprise that Betty came forward. Betty Warburton takes her place in our Hall of Fame.

Jack, Norm and Betty would be the first to say that they know many other members who deserve to be recognized. Next year at our Annual General Meeting we will add to our list of honoured members. ■

From *The Global Gazette* <<http://GlobalGazette.net>> Friday, January, 1999 Vol III Number 01, by Ryan Taylor

Some good news for new Brunswick researchers is that Cleadie Barnett has recently developed a Web site to include a great deal of information about the St John River valley and the counties along the Bay of Fundy. Barnett began publishing genealogical news letters in 1979 and one of her sites, called *We Lived*, contains reprints of all her previous publications. A new site, *We Lived: The Next Generation*, includes new material. No matter where your ancestors lived in New Brunswick, have a look, because she is wide ranging.

I have had a look at these and they are very attractive and crammed with information. They are good examples of some of the interesting work being done by people on the Internet, as a public service. Barnett's sites can be seen at <<http://members.tripod.com/~Cleadie B/index.htm>>.

BIFHSGO – OGS OTTAWA

present their ninth

Family History Course

Norm Crowder – presenter

Montgomery Branch, Royal Canadian Legion
(Downstairs study room), 330 Kent St, Ottawa.

Saturdays April 1, 15, 22, 29, and May 6, 2000: 9am – noon.

With midweek visits to Ottawa City Archives, The National Library and Archives of Canada and the Church of Latter-day Saints Family History Centre, Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa.

The cost of the course is \$50. Registration forms are available at BIFHSGO monthly meetings, or from the Course Co-ordinator, Hugh Reekie, at: 164 Bayswater Ave, Ottawa K1Y 2G3 ON; telephone 613-728-5343; fax 613-728-9143 or e-mail <h.reekie@ieeee.org.

The family history course is intended for beginners who wish to research their family history, with forebears primarily in North America and the United Kingdom but an effort will be made to help those whose ancestors came from other regions. During the course you will be shown methods to access information, both public and private, from a whole range of source material. The dates and times of the field visits, to be held mid-week daytime, will be known by mid-March

Congratulations to the following graduates of the eighth Family History Course: October to November 1999

Bill Aikman	AnnBlair	Lois Brown	David G Bullock	Eileen Burke	J Neil Campbell
Judy Ferguson	Allison Gordet	Marge Glenn	Madge Guyer	Ann V Holmes	Glenn Irwin
Margaret Lackie	Cecile Langlois	E Jack Langstaff	Faye Lay	Peter Lyons	Irene McCullough
Duncan McDougal	Madelaine McGowan	Jean Nelson	Sheila Nicholson	Collette Pitt-Hewson	Ralph Power
Judy Riley	LF Riley	Eric Robinson	Barbara Rockburn	Charles Vernon W Rolfe	Patricia Ross
Carol Seguin	Michael Siple	Barbara Smith	Helen M Williams	Magaret Zelman	BlancheWork

BIFHSGO NEWS COLUMNS

Meet Your Board—A Bernice Severson

In Volume 6 Issue 1, you were introduced to John Townesend, the Director responsible for BIFHSGO's publishing. In this issue we are profiling the Editor of *Anglo-Celtic Roots (ACR)*, Percy Bateson.

In July, the National Genealogical Society published the results of their Newsletter Competition. An Honourable Mention was awarded to *ACR* and its editor **Percy Bateson**. Percy is the third editor of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, which, since its beginning, has been an excellent publication. Under Brian O'Regan's editorship, it became known to the genealogical community both in the Ottawa area and throughout other circles. John Townesend took over as the second editor with

the winter of 1996/97 Issue. He reorganised the format and established certain columns which are still written and published, as well as establishing excellent standards and procedures. Percy Bateson became the third editor with the winter of 1997/98 Issue, Volume 4, Issue 1. Under his competent direction *ACR* has continued to develop. The certificate of Honourable Mention, awarded to *Anglo-Celtic Roots* under his editorship will be hung in our new library for all to see. I'm sure I speak for all members when I say how much we all look forward to each issue. I'm sure too that when I say "Congratulations Percy!" I'm speaking for all members and readers.

Percy Bateson was born and educated in Durham, England. He graduated from Sunderland Technical College,

following which he spent two years National Service with the British Army serving in Palestine and Egypt. In 1949 he emigrated to Canada, and two years later, in 1951, he joined the Canadian Army. During his army career which lasted 23 years, he served in Germany and the United States. He retired with the rank of Major. Married to Ann Rylance of South Shields, England, they have twin sons.

After leaving the army, Percy embarked on another career. He joined DSS, and spent the next four years in the Canadian High Commission London. He retired for the second time in 1988 in Ottawa. Now a person who has been involved in such an active life, usually finds he needs a fulfilling activity. Percy is no exception.

Shortly after joining BIFHSGO his friend John Townesend was looking for someone to help with his publication duties. Percy responded, joined the *ACR* team

Notes From The Board—Cecil de Bretigny

One of your new board members was going through the by-laws of the Society and noted that they specifically prohibited making available the minutes of the board meetings to members at large. She brought this up at an executive meeting and the board members were, to say the least, surprised that no one over the years had noticed this provision.

Needless to say, we welcome any interest members at large may have in the proceedings of the board. Minutes of the board are available to anyone; please call me (733-9109) if you would like information on a particular item the board has been dealing with or if you wish to see the minutes of a particular meeting. We will have to correct this by-law and will do so around the time of our annual meeting.

By the time this publication comes out the Library will have been officially opened and the hours of operation will have been announced. It will be a relief for members to know that our facilities are now available for their use and it will be an even greater relief to our cataloguers who have worked long hours to list and make available the books and periodicals available to members at this site. I understand that there have been inquiries about circulating books and periodicals. This was discussed at the Library Committee

The Bookworm—Judith Madore

Finding Genealogy on the Internet by Peter Christian, published 1999 by David Hawgood, 20 pages AS, ISBN 0 948151 21 8. Price from *Family Tree Magazine* including postage; UK £2.04, overseas surface £2.39, airmail £2.94 (currently US\$4.85). To order contact *Family Tree Magazine*, 61 Great Whyte, Ramsey, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE17 1HL, England (Tel. 01487 814050, fax 01487 711361, Web address <www.family-tree.co.uk>): Visa and Mastercard accepted; for foreign currencies please enquire. It can also be bought on-line from the Society of Genealogists at <www.sog.org.uk>.

This book describes methods of finding genealogical and surname information on the World Wide Web and using e-mail discussion lists. It will help everyone, from a family

and became involved with John in the production of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. He says that he had no idea how much was involved in becoming editor, however he finds it satisfying and maintains that he does enjoy it.

Before becoming involved with BIFHSGO, Percy had not really been interested in genealogy, but is now "searching his roots." He finds his editing activities leave him limited time, but has recently had some success. Coming from Durham, he had always supposed that his roots were there, but has recently found that his ancestors really came from Wakefield in Yorkshire. Currently Percy is trying to locate and prove the births of his Bateson ancestors in Wakefield, in the period 1778 to 1788.

Good luck in your researching Percy, and continued success. ■

and the decision was taken that we were not able, at this point in time, to circulate our material. The facilities are available to you—come and revel in the range of resources we have available.

The Board is looking into the matter of some form of recognition not only to our members but also to those who work in the genealogical facilities in the Ottawa-Hull area who so ably provide us with primary and secondary material. This is an on-going project and we will provide further information either through one of our publications or at one of our monthly meetings.

A good portion of the work of the Board deals with identifying speakers for our monthly meetings and for our annual conference held in September of each year. These speakers provide a broad range of knowledge on topics of interest to us but there are times when you as a member might want to ask a specific question on the work you are undertaking. We have a Vice-President of Education and Queries who has provided assistance in the past to those looking for specific information. Her services are another example of the Board's attempt to meet the broad range of the genealogical needs of their members.

I will try to keep you informed of the work of the Board through this column. ■

historian using the Internet for the first time to the computer expert learning from Peter Christian's detailed practical knowledge. Peter is editor of "Computers in Genealogy," designed the Web site of the Society of Genealogists, is Computer Documentation and Training Officer at Goldsmith's College, University of London, and is author of *Web Publishing for Genealogy*.

There is a comparison of different search methods and sites (directories like Yahoo, search engines, GENUKI, genealogy gateways like Cyndi's list and Steve Lacy's). There is very helpful guidance on ways of getting what you want when searching the Web (and avoiding what you don't want).

The author provides Web pages with Internet links and recommended Web sites. ■

 QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
 COLUMNS

From Near and Far—May Garson

From The Genealogists' Magazine, June 1999, Vol 26 No 6.

From this publication, comes an interesting article on two taxes which have had little coverage and which may be of help to English researchers. David Hawkins has written an article *Little Used Sources and New Discoveries*. He discusses the Silver-Plate Tax and the Carriage Tax.

The Silver-Plate Tax was introduced in the 18th century and abolished in the 19th century. If you owned in excess of 100 ounces of silver-plate and lived in England or Wales, you had to pay a tax. The Treasury Papers at the PRO, Kew, contain silver-plate tax records for 1756–1762 in Class T47. Without some knowledge of the various districts, it might be difficult to trace an individual. The records are arranged by collection, not county. There are two volumes which contain the names of those who defaulted on their tax from 1757–1768 and for the year 1776.

The Carriage Tax was levied on all owners of horse drawn vehicles used for non-commercial purposes. Thus the farmer or the various trades were exempt from this tax. Records exist for the period 1754–1776 and are arranged by collection and are to be found in Class T47.

The author gives examples of records for both forms of tax. These records provide yet another avenue for those who have exhausted all other sources. Check out this article.

From The Tay Valley Family Historian, No 54, September 1999.

There is an article, which you might want to refer to, in the Tay journal, *The Royal Caledonian Schools Archives*. The Royal Caledonian Schools were originally known as the Royal Caledonian Asylums and first opened in 1818 and continued to operate until 1996 at which time the residential facilities closed.

The schools were formed to meet the needs of children whose parents served in the armed forces and Scottish children who were in need in the city of London. There exists a School Archives which contains the records of some 10,000 pupils who have attended the school over a period of 150 years. These records contain useful information including parents' marriage records and often baptismal records.

The School Archives are held by the Royal Caledonian Educational Trust. For more information on this organisation and the Archives, contact John Horsfield, Chief Executive, Royal Caledonian Trust, 80A High Street, Bushey, Herts, England, UK WD2 3DE or send an e-mail to <john.gill@caleybushey.demon.co.uk>.

From The OHS Bulletin, Issue 121, September 1999.

There is a short announcement in this bulletin regarding the Vankleek Hill and District Historical Society, which has recently established the Vankleek Hill Museum, Archives and Visitor Centre. They hope to have a Web site available soon. Call 613-678-2074 for further information.

From The Ancestral Searcher, Vol 22 No 3, September 1999.

This journal of the Heraldry and Genealogy Society of Canberra Inc is an interesting one to pick up. The Australians are extremely active in genealogical research and it amazes me the work done by them in creating indexes etc. In this issue there is an article by Pamela Andre entitled *Deaths Registered by a Coroner*. If you cannot find a death in the GRO indexes, formerly St Catherine's House indexes, it may be that registration was delayed due to the intervention of the coroner's office. If a death is investigated by a coroner, witnesses may be summoned and the selection of a jury required. If the case was particularly complicated, gathering and presenting evidence and the weighing of such evidence by the jurors could take some considerable time. Following the court procedure, reports had to be written, the fees and expenses of witnesses, jurors etc had to be claimed and disbursed and notification of the cause of death had then to be forwarded to the registrar. Thus the registration of the death could be delayed by months and the year of registration could differ from the actual year of death.

From The Scottish Genealogist, Vol XLV1 No 4, December 1999.

An error on the 1881 Census CD-ROM disks from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is the subject of an article in the *Scottish Genealogist*, an error which effects all the disks. All towns and villages in Sutherland, a county in Scotland, are listed as being in Sunderland, Durham, England. After much letter writing, replacement of the Scottish disks is underway. This error however effects not just the Scottish disks but also the English and Welsh disks. Anyone living in England or Wales at the time of the census, who was born in Sutherland, will appear to have been born in Sunderland, England. This could be misleading. Further, if you search the index for the name Sutherland, you will get Sunderland as same name. At the time of publication, there was no commitment to correct the English and Welsh disks. There will be a charge, according to this article, for the replacement disks for Scotland. For further information, contact the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

From The Ontario Historical Society Bulletin, Issue 122, December 1999.

We have had a few articles recently on Canadian Boer War Veterans. I came across an article in the above bulletin, *Calling all Boer War Veterans*, by John Goldi of Goldi Productions Ltd. Goldi Productions is appealing to anyone out there who may have information, photographs, memorabilia, stories, anecdotes etc regarding those who took part in the Boer War. They are producing a television documentary, the *Canadian Boer War Centennial*, for the History Channel, and are setting up an interactive Web site <www.goldiproductions.com>, both of which will tell the story of the those who took part in the Boer War. If you have anything to contribute, contact John

at Goldi Productions Ltd at 905-855-1510 fax 905-823-0379 or e-mail him at <jgoldi@goldiproductions.com>

From The Journal of the Cleveland Family History Society of South Durham and North Yorkshire, July 1999, Vol 7 No 7.

In the Fall issue, Vol 5 No 4, of *ACR*, page 104, I included an article on changes in the fee structure at the Principal Registry of the Family Division at First Avenue House. The above publication has further information on the fee structure. Postal applications sent to the sub-registry office at York, will be £5 for a search up to four years, including a copy of the grant and the will if there is one. Additional years will cost £3 for every four year period with no refund for an unsuccessful search.

From The Family History News and Digest, September 1999, Vol 12 No 2.

This publication contains further information on obtaining a Literary Inquirer's Permit or Literary Research Pass, as referred to in Fall Issue of *ACR*, page 104. To obtain such a pass, a letter of request must be sent to Probate Dept Manager, First Avenue House, 42-49 High Holburn, London WC1V 6NP giving the applicant's full name and address, profession or description, details of research and the Registry or Registries to be visited. A reference certifying that the applicant is a person to whom such a permit should properly be granted must accompany the application. The permit is valid for one year and is non-transferable. It must be signed and produced for inspection as required. Other rules apply which limit the number of individual requests to 40 per day except where special permission has been granted by the Record Keeper in the Principal Registry, or by the Registrar at the District Probate Registry, and which ban the tracing or taking of an impression from any book or volume. Filmed copies or volumes of indexes to probate records can still be searched without charge.

From The Lambton Lifeline, December 1999, Vol 16 No 4.

Here is yet another article on the census issue. This one is based on a report by John English, professor at the University of Waterloo. In his report, he recommends that the Canadian census returns should be made public after 70 years, similar to the policy in the USA. In the USA, the returns are made public in their entirety after the 70 years. In Canada the period has been 92 years. While recognising the step taken by the National Archivist to prevent the destruction of census returns for the years 1901 and later, he feels that the National Archivist could be more vocal and could take part in discussions and forums relating to this issue. An idea John English has put forward and which will

undoubtedly be endorsed by all genealogists, is the creation of a Family History Centre at the Archives. This centre would house census, military, land and other records. He points to the British model which employs eleven people and serves in excess of 70,000 clients per year. This figure is double the number served by our National Archives. The British centre works in conjunction with the Statistics Office which supplies official documents as required. Our provincial Governments are responsible for some of our records, thus a Canadian centre would have fewer records and a smaller demand for certificates. Looking at statistics, 60% of the clients using the National Archives are genealogists as are 35% of the clients using the National Library. The report was commissioned by the Right Honourable Sheila Copps. We shall all look forward to hearing the Minister's reaction to this report.

From The Cleveland FHS of South Durham and North Yorkshire, October 1999, Vol 7 No 8.

SKY NEWS TEXT Family Tree Pages

Tree Tops, PO Box 116, Swindon, Wilts SN3 2SX England. Tel/Fax 01793-538730. **PLEASE** no calls between 10pm and 9am UK time.

1. The idea is to send your FAMILY TREE QUERY of no more than 40 words which **MUST** include a postal address, and it will go on the television screen on Sky News *Fast Text* for one week and be seen all over the UK and Ireland and Europe. This is a **FREE** service and you do not have to have the facility to use it.
2. The second free service is called WE'LL MEET AGAIN which is also a query service but more for the living, old pals, war buddies, 20th century descendants etc. Again 40 words.

All queries for the above services to be sent to: e-mail: <tree.tops@virgin.net> putting TREE TOPS QUERY on the message line or by snail mail to: PO BOX 116, SWINDON, WILTS SN3 2SX, ENGLAND.

No limit to the number of queries you can send but you will only get ONE per week, please don't forget your Postal Address.

Please note that TREE TOPS is run by one person as a hobby therefore NO postal replies can be sent unless a SAE is enclosed, neither can telephone calls or faxes be returned. [Your Editor can attest to the efficiency of this program. I submitted a Family Tree Query inquiry on 21 December 1999 and received an answer on 23 December to say my query: "will be shown on Sky News Fast Text Pages 267 & 268, week beginning 27 Dec 1999 and also on CHANNEL 5 TV Text Pages 488 & 489." That's service!] ■

From The Cleveland and South Durham FHS Journal October 1999, Volume 7, Number 7

The Ordnance Survey has made available on the Internet an on-line gazetteer which provides means of searching a large list of place names extracted from the Ordnance Survey database, but not including farms and houses. The search will return the name of the place, grid reference and the number of the 1:50,000 Landranger series of maps that the place appears on. For those with access it can be found on the GENUKI home page.

The Fairbairn Family History

GEORGE E. FAIRBAIRN

[The following family history of the Fairbairn family from the early 1800s to 1960 was prepared by George E. Fairbairn on 23 November 1960 when he was 85 years old. It was sent to Anglo Celtic Roots by BIFHSGO member Marlene Greene, of North Gower, Ontario. She says Andrew Chernysh, the author's 25-year-old great grandson, and son of Marlene's first cousin, Sharon Fairbairn, now has the original typed history. Mr. Fairbairn's history, below, has been edited for length and clarity only. The spelling has been reproduced as originally written.]

William Fairbairn, Yetholm, Scotland

Not much is known about William Fairbairn except that he was born at Roxburyshire, Scotland, married Jean Wanless at the Parish of Yetholm Roxburyshire, Scotland on December 25th, and came to Canada about 1818. William was a millwright and master carpenter and he moved from place to place, wherever he could find suitable work.

Although some of the dates and places may have been transcribed incorrectly from one generation to another, his children's birthplaces give a rough idea of where he lived. After coming to Canada: Archibald, born in 1815 in Scotland; John born, St. Andrews, Canada, 1819; Ellen, born Calidonia Springs, Canada, 1821; George, born Calidonia Springs, Canada, 1823; William, born Yetholm, Scotland, 1826; Francis, born Bytown, Canada, 1829; Aylsie, born Wakefield, Quebec ??, 1829; and Mary, born Bytown, Canada, 1831.

William and his family first came to St Andrews West, Ontario, lived there until about 1820 and then moved to Caladonia Springs, Ontario, where they lived from 1820 to 1823. There is no record of the family until Francis and Mary were born in Bytown in 1929 and 1931, respectively. So the family likely lived in Bytown from 1829 to 1831. This may be so, as the locks of the Rideau Canal were being built at that time by Colonel By. But Aylsie was born at Wakefield, Quebec in 1829, so the family may have moved there around 1828, then back to Bytown in time for Mary's birth in 1931, or perhaps they only moved to Wakefield around 1830.

About 1830 William bought land on what is now the north side of the village of Wakefield, Quebec extending north to what is now the first rock cut in the road. He built a log house near the Gatineau River and about 400 feet from the wooden bridge that crosses the Gatineau River. The old house was torn down years ago. But look carefully and you will be able to see a depression in the ground where the cellar was. That house, where my grandfather, George Fairbairn, fourth child of William and Jean Fairbairn (nee Wanless), was born, was still standing in the 1920s.

Later, when the MacLarens came to Wakefield they bought part of William Fairbairn's land, including Peche Creek, for a mill site. William built the stone-walled mill for Mr. MacLaren. The old building still stands on the west side of the Peche Creek, about a quarter of a mile from the Gatineau on the Masham Road.

William Fairbairn died at Wakefield, Quebec in 1867.

George Fairbairn, Wakefield, Quebec

George Fairbairn was born December 18, 1823. He lived in the Township of Wakefield, Quebec all of his life except for a short period. The year 1849 was eventful for George. On March 22, 1849 he married Elenor Mullen.

During the gold rush of 1849 George; his older brother, John; a younger brother, William; and John OHara, from Masham, went on a long prospecting trip to British Columbia. They travelled by train to Boston, Mass, and south by boat to Panama. From there they walked across the Isthmus of Panama and up the Pacific Coast to Vancouver, Canada, where they landed on Sea Island in the estuary of the Fraser River. They rested there a few days before going up the Fraser River to what is now called Camloops.

Although they did not "make the killing" they had hoped for they were reasonably successful. Grandfather often talked about the many hardships on the trip, especially the savage bears that they met. Having only muzzle loading guns, they had to kill the bears with the first shot. A wounded bear would not wait for them to reload their rifles.

On returning to Wakefield, Quebec, George took an active part in school and municipal affairs and was mayor of Wakefield Township for many years. He was a strong Liberal, often saying that "anyone who voted Conservative had something wrong with their head." He was considered a successful farmer. But like many other farmers, he made some mistakes. His greatest one appeared to be spreading ashes on the land after clearing and burning the hardwood trees that were on his farm. This made the soil too alkaline and sour. It took many kilns of lime to restore the land to its original state. The cost was lessened because he built his own kilns, although the limestone had to be quarried and wood cut and dried for the burning. George Fairbairn died on Mar 24, 1907 at age 84.

William George Fairbairn

Only a short paragraph, which starts in the middle of a sentence exists about the life of George E. Fairbairn's father, William George Fairbairn. It says: "...he and my brother William sold the old homestead to my Uncles Henry and David and taking a car load of cattle, horses and other supplies, went west to settle. They had their good and bad crops, but were generally successful. Mr. William George Fairbairn died at Weepily, Saskatchewan, May 31, 1939."

George E. Fairbairn, North Wakefield, Quebec

I was born May 18, 1875 on a farm in the Township of

Wakefield on the east side of the Gatineau River. I lived there until 1901 when I went to work for Andrew Kenny, as an apprentice clerk in a general store, at North Wakefield, Quebec.



Left George E Fairbairn b 1875 Wakefield, centre Cyril Fairbairn b 1904 Kazabazua, right William George Fairbairn b 1850 North Wakefield

In October 1903 I married Winnifred Joynt of Lascelles, Quebec. That year I also left my first job to work for James Irwin of Kazubazua, Que. During that time I organized the first Government Rifle Association on the Gatineau, which, at one time, had over 150 members. I was elected the first captain and while in that position, was declined a commission to organize a Mounted Rifles on the Gatineau and Pontiac, thinking it more than I could handle. The Rifle Association continued until 1914, when the Government called in all the rifles and ammunition as a safety measure.

From 1906 to March 1909 I was employed as store manager for Andrew Pritchard. In 1909 I travelled to Elk Lake and Gowganda, Ontario, to see what all the excitement was about in the rush of prospectors to stake for silver in that District. Once in Elk Lake, I was offered a job as store manager for Gibson and Sterling, General Merchants. Since the salary offered was twice what I was getting from Mr. Pritchard, I accepted the next day and remained in Northern Ontario for 20 years.

While in Elk Lake, I went skating on the Montreal River, broke through the ice and was nearly drowned.

In 1911, Gibson and Sterling noted the new gold rush in Porcupine, built a new store at Golden City "Porcupine" and moved their stock there from Elk Lake. I stayed behind to wind up the business and collect outstanding accounts. Then worked briefly for the local municipality, acting as fire engineer, policeman, assessor, and tax collector among

other things.

After the big fire in the Porcupine District I went there and became interested in the possibilities of the Village of South Porcupine that was about to be rebuilt. Before returning to Elk Lake, I bought a lot in the village and on the way back bought a car load of lumber at Charleton, Ontario, to be shipped at once.

Then I resigned from the municipal job and returned to South Porcupine. After waiting for my lumber for two weeks I became anxious and was told that it was at Golden City and if I gave the Railway Conductor \$10.00, I would get it quickly. The lumber came the next day and I was able to start building a walled tent to live in until the store and dwelling was built. The municipal assessment had to be redone because all the old buildings had been burned in the village just after it was completed. I was chosen and soon completed the job. My family came to Porcupine and moved into the walled tent soon after. The store and dwelling was completed that fall and we were in business again.

While living in South Porcupine I was elected to the municipal council for two sessions, during that time organized the Fire Department and became the first fire chief.

In 1914, the store and dwelling burned and I worked in the mill at the Dome Mines until I become poisoned by mercury and left. It took about two years to fully recovered. Then I worked as salesman for the R.J. Lovell Stationery Company of Toronto. In 1917, I moved to Haileybury and operated the generators on the Cobalt-New Liskeard Electric Railway, for over a year. Then the Teck Hughes Mining Company asked me to help open their mill which had been closed for some time. Next I heard of the municipality being organized at Kirkland Lake and worked there as clerk and treasurer for three years. After a dispute over wages I left to work as shift boss in the mill at the Wright Hargreaves Mine until about 1925 when I went into the insurance business until 1928. For about three years I was sick for about 6 months.

In 1929 I sold the insurance business and moved to Ottawa. I was out of work there for some time, until I met the Hon. Wes. Gordon, Minister of Mines, whom I had helped while in Haileybury. Mr. Gordon hired me to take charge of the Well Borings of the Mines Department of Canada. I worked in the Museum for nine years, retiring in 1940, at age 65.

After leaving the Museum Mr. Munroe, of the Ottawa Die and Tool Company, hired me as an inspector, then promoted me to chief inspector. I remained with this firm until they folded in 1942. I then went to work for the Hughes Owen Company, on Parkdale Avenue, for 13 years, acting in many capacities as needed, ending up in charge of production in number two building. When World War II ended I was laid off with hundreds of others, but was called back on several occasions. I finally retired about 1953 for good, to take a long rest. These days I spend most of my time in collecting stamps and postal stationery and now have 36 albums of material. I enjoy the hobby and think it helps to keep me going at age 85. ■

James Sharpe aka Charles Perry. My Grandfather's Double Identity

FRANK PERRY

He was a 20-year-old labourer when he enlisted in the military on the fourth day of November 1870. His attestation papers say he was born in the Parish of Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England. Medical records show he was 64 & ½ inches tall and his chest measured 34 inches. Although his army papers did not give his weight looking at his measurements we can assume that he was, by no means, a heavyweight.



SSgt Charles Perry aka James Sharpe

Details pertaining to the early life of my grandfather, **James Sharpe aka Charles Perry** are not known. Nothing is known about him before 1870. We do know that from 04-11-1870 to 23-09-1889 he served with the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade and with The Army Hospital Corps. During his army career he was promoted from Private to Sergeant, finally ending his career as Staff Sergeant.

While serving in the army he spent time "at home, the Gold Coast, and Cyprus." He also spent approximately 160 days in hospital.

On 11 January 1877, using the name **Charles Perry**, he took time away from his soldiering to marry **Izet Vincent** in Kingsdon, (*sic*) Somerset, England. The wedding was a double ceremony with Izet's sister, Lydia, marrying a blacksmith named **George Gulliford**. Charles and Izet had seven children—two born in Ireland, the other five in England.

On the 24th day of March 1879, while serving in Ireland, grandfather walked into the Police Office at the Borough of Cork and made a startling declaration. That day he stated: "I am corporal in Her Majesty's Army Hospital Corp." I enlisted under the name **James Sharpe**, my true and correct name is **Charles Perry**. I also produce my baptismal certificate."

Eleven years later, 40-year-old **Charles Perry** died—on 16 May 1890—and was buried at Hale, Farnham, Surrey, England. The cause of his death included argue/pneumonia, ulcer, bronchitis and tubercle of the lung. These diseases resulted in his discharge from the army service.

My grandfather's actions pose many questions. The biggest one, of course, is why did **Charles Perry** assume the name of **James Sharpe** when he joined the army? Although a copy of his declaration to the army regarding his real name is on file unfortunately research has failed to locate a copy of either his baptismal or his birth certificate.

I am indebted to the many people who, since 1982, have taken an interest in my family research and have contributed time and effort to help with it. Some day I hope to be able to thank everyone by announcing that I've found the answers to some of the mysteries surrounding my grandfather.

If you have any information that might help my search I can be reached by e-mail at <fsperry@magma.ca> or by snail mail at 1297 Amesbrooke Drive, Ottawa, K2C 2E8. ☐

The practice of forcibly transporting children to far-flung outposts of the empire goes back a lot further than the 1940s. A report in *The Kentish Gazette* of March 26th, 1903 describes the number of orphan children "emigrating" to Canada from the workhouse at Canterbury. In 1901, the number was three hundred and sixty, and in 1902 "only" one hundred and forty one. The board of guardians expressed regret that they had fewer children to send, but the girls were wanted to go into service locally. [From *Cleveland FHS of South Durham and North Yorkshire Journal* October 1999, Volume 7, Number 7]

BIFHSGO NEWS
LISTING

Members' Interests, 1999

JOHN TOWNSEND WITH LOUISE JUTRAS AND JIM HEAL

[Editor's Note: The following directory of Members' Interests contains the balance of Interests identified on 1999 Membership Applications. To avoid costly duplication, in subsequent editions of Anglo-Celtic Roots Member Interests will be limited to those of new members; save where a renewing member indicates new and previously unpublished Interests. Any member interested in serving as Coordinator, Members' Interests is invited to notify the Editor. Full technical and editorial support is guaranteed.]

The following directory of Members' Interests is arranged in two tables; *Table A*, the names being studied, in alphabetical order, giving the associated area and date range of interest together with the contributor's Membership Number; and *Table B* the names and addresses of the contributors arranged by Membership Number.

The Society holds no details other than those given and all correspondence should be with the Member concerned.

Abbreviation is in accordance with the *Chapman Codes* and the *Genealogical Research Directory*. Table format follows that of the East Surrey Family History Society in accordance with its kind permission. The following abbreviations have been used: **Can Canada:** ALL All, BC British Columbia, MAN Manitoba, NB New Brunswick, NFD Newfoundland, NS Nova Scotia, ONT Ontario, PEI Prince Edward Island; **Chi Channel Islands:** JSY Jersey; **Eng England:** BDF Bedfordshire, BKM Buckinghamshire, CHS Cheshire, CON Cornwall, DBY Derbyshire, DEV Devon, DOR Dorset, DUR Durham, ERY East Riding Yorkshire, ESS Essex, GLS Gloucestershire, HAM Hampshire, HEF Herefordshire, KEN Kent, LAN Lancashire, LIN Lincolnshire, LND London, MDX Middlesex, NBL Northumberland, NFK Norfolk, NRY

North Riding Yorkshire, NTH Northamptonshire, OXF Oxfordshire, SAL Shropshire, SFK Suffolk, SOM Somerset, SRY Surrey, SSX Sussex, STS Staffordshire, WAR Warwickshire, WES Westmorland, WIL Wiltshire, WOR Worcestershire, YKS Yorkshire; **Fra France:** ALS Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin, HN Seine-Maritime; **Ire Ireland:** ALL All, COR Cork, DON Donegal, GAL Galway, MAY Mayo, SLI Sligo, TIP Tipperary, WEX Wexford; **Nir Northern Ireland:** ALL All, ANT Antrim, ARM Armagh, DOW Down, FER Fermanagh, LDY Londonderry, TYR Tyrone; **Rsa Republic of South Africa:** ALL All; **Sct Scotland:** ABD Aberdeen, ALL All, ANS Angus, ARL Argyllshire, AYR Ayrshire, BAN Banff, BER Berwick, BUT Bute, CLK Clackmannan, DFS Dumfries, DNB Dunbarton, FIF Fife, INV Inverness, KCD Kincardine, KKD Kirkcudbright, LKS Lanark, MLN Midlothian, NAI Nairn, PER Perth, RFW Renfrew, ROX Roxburgh, SEL Selkirk, STI Stirling; **Usa United States:** ALL All, NJ New Jersey, PEN Pennsylvania, MA Massachusetts; ME Maine, MI Michigan, NH New Hampshire, NY New York, PA Pennsylvania, RI Rhode Island, WI Wisconsin; **Wls Wales:** GLA Glamorgan, PEM Pembroke, RAD Radnorshire.

TABLE A (Names being researched)

ABBOTT Eng DOR All 18-19C 174 Eng SOM All 18-19C 174 Eng LND All 1700-1950 449 Eng MDX All 1700-1950 449	ABBOTT Eng BKM All 1800 024	BOYD Nir ANT All 1820 058
AICKIN Iri ALL All 1850 095	BEARDMORE Eng STS All 1750 + 032	BOYES Sct BAN Ednie 1730 366 Sct BAN Kirktown 1730 366 Sct BAN St Fergus 1730 366
ARMSTRONG Nir ALL All Pre 1850 160	BEATTIE Sct DFS All 1800 291	BRADBEEER Eng SOM N Curry 1800-1900 195
ASHTON Eng YKS Ecclesfield Pre 1842 556	BELLINGHAM Eng KEN All All 102	BRADLEY Iri WEX All 1800's 058
ATCHESON Nir ANT Donegore 1850 260	BENNETT Can ONT Renfrew Co 1850 314 Can ONT Lanark Co 1840 314	BRANNIGAN Sct MLN Edinburgh All 021
AUSTIN Can ONT Renfrew Co 1840 231 Nir DOW All 1840 231	BINDEN Can ONT Owen Sound 1900 410	BRAVEDER Eng ALL All Pre 1810 535
BAILEY Can ONT Dundas Co 1830-1940 277 Can Eng ALL All After 1826 557	BISHOP Can NFD All 1800 289	BRAY Eng WAR Birmingham 1860-1939 165
BAILLIE Can NS Pictou Co 1800s 371	BLAIR Sct LKS Glasgow 1822 114	BRIEN Nir FER Kinawley All 281
BALL Nir FER Enniskillen 1840 092	BONSALL Eng ALL All 1850 207	BROADBENT Eng YKS All 1800's 449
BARBER Eng HAM All 1800s 449	BOONE Nir LDY All 1830 207	BROCK Sct MLN Edinburgh 1860-1870 578
BARKLEY Usa PA Deutsh 1850s 100	BOOTH Eng WAR Birmingham Pre 1825 396	BROOKS Can ONT Carleton Co 1831 263 Can ONT Goulbourn 1831 263 Nir FER All 1831 263
BARTER Usa WI All 1854 241	BOUCK Can ONT Dundas Co 1879 + 166	BRUXER Can ONT Waterloo 1854 215 Fra ALS All 1854 215
BARTHOLOMEW Eng LND All 1848 578	BOURKE Iri MAY Barony of Erris Pre 1839 204	BURROWS Nir LDY Magherafelt Pre 1820 204

INGERSOLL	Eng DBY	Derby	1630	325
IREEN - IRENE - IREAN	Eng ALL	All	1760	182
IRELAND	Nir ANT	Belfast	1830	260
IRVING	Sct RFW	Greenock	1860	263
JACK	Eng LND	Tower Hamlets	1800s	340
JEANES	Eng SOM	S. Petherton	1700-1800	127
JEFFREY	Can ONT Nir DOW	Renfrew Co. All	1840 1840	231 231
JOB	Eng CON	All	1800	292
JOHNSON	Irl COR	Ballydehob	1850	107
JOHNSTON	Eng GLS	Gloucester	All	557
JOHNSTONE	Sct FIF	All	1800	241
KEALY	Can ONT Irl ALL	March Twp All	1880 All	148 565
KEENAN	Nir ANT	All	1800+	032
KENNETT	Eng SSX	Rye	Pre 1780	411
KENNY	Can MAN Can ONT Can ONT Can ONT	Winnipeg Carleton Gloucester Russell	After 1861 1850 1850 1850	579 579 579 579
KING	Irl ALL	All	1852	397
KINMOND	Sct PER	All	1800s	324
KITSON	Eng YKS	Marr	1800s	185
KNIGHT	Eng KEN Eng KEN Eng LND	Plumstead Woolwich All	1860+ 1860+ 1860+	016 016 016
LACKEY	Nir LDY	Killowen	Pre 1812	344
LAMONT(D)	Sct ABD	Aberdeen	1856	118
LAMOUREUX	Fra HN	All	All	021
LANCASTER	Eng CUL	All	1650+	032
LANG	Eng LND	Tower Hamlets	1800s	340
LANGLEY	Eng BKM	Wycombe	1800	024
LANGSTAFF	Can ONT Can ONT Irl ALL	Grenville Co Augusta Twp All	1820s 1820s 1820s	557 557 557
LAURENCE	Eng SSX	Rye	Pre 1760	411
LAVERY	Can ONT Nir ANT	Halton All	1819 1819	215 215
LAW	Eng ALL	All	1830	507
LEADLEY	Eng YKS	All	Pre 1800	174
LEE	Irl ALL	All	Pre-1830	344
LESTER	Eng LAN	Stockport	1880	556
LETTS	Eng NTH	All	Pre 1833	344
LILLICO	Sct ROX	All	1840s	324
LLOYD	Ws PEM	Saundersfoot	1700-1800	127
LONG	Can ONT	Osnabruck	1830	282
LONGHURST	Eng ALL	All	1830s	557
LORD	Eng ALL	All	Pre 1821	556
LOWE	Eng LIN	All	Pre 1800s	171
LOWERY	Irl ALL	All	1820 +	081
LOWRY	Nir DOW	All	1823	425
LUBY	Can ONT	Ottawa	All	565
LYON	Eng LAN	Manchester	1820	241

MACDONALD	Can BC Can NS Can NS Can ONT Usa RI	All Pictou Co Pictou Co London All	1776 1820s 1776 1776	120 120 120 120
MACDOUGALL	Sct PER	Perth	1800	325
MACFARLANE	Can ONT Sct ALL	Ottawa All	1860-1878 1860+	089 089
MACKELVIE	Sct MLN	Whitburn	1800's	058
MACLEOD	Sct INV	Isle of Skye	1870s	578
MACMILLAN	Can ONT Sct ARL	Stormont Co Argyle	1800s 1800	324 325
MACPHAIL	Sct LKS	Coatbridge	1900-1910	578
MCADDO	Nir LDY	Moneymore	1780	009
MCBALL	Nir FER	Enniskillen	1840	092
MCBRIDE	Can ONT Nir DOW	Renfrew Co. All	1840 1840	231
MCBRYDE	Can ONT Can QUE Irl ALL	North Gower Wakefield All	1790 1790 1790	424 424 424
MCCAUGHAN	Irl ALL	All	Pre-1825	344
MCCLEAN	Nir ANT	Ahoghill	1850	260
MCCLELLAND	Nir ARM	All	1840	207
MCCOOL	Irl DON	All	1830	459
MCCOURT	Nir FER	Letterbreen	All	281
MCCURDY	Sct BUT	Isle of Bute	Pre-1825	344
MCDONELL	Sct INV	Urquhart	1752	347
MCGLASHAN	Can QUE Sct PER	Wilson Crnrs All	1870s	424 424
MCILWRAITH (MILLWRAITH)	Sct AYR Sct KKD Sct KKD	All All All	1800	292 292
MCJARROW	Sct KKD	All	1800	292
MCKINNEY	Nir ARM	All	1845	163
MCLAUCHLAN	Sct SEL	All	1900	125
MCLAUGHLIN	Irl DON	All	Pre 1850	016
MCLEAN	Nir LDY Sct AYL Sct LKS	Killowen Isle of Mull Islay	Pre 1855 1850s Pre 1900	016 100 420
MCLELLAN	Can PEI	All	1780+	137
MCMILLAN	Can NS	Antigonish	1830s	120
MCMILLAN (MCMULLEN)	Can QUE	St Polycarpe	1834	480
MCMULLEN	Nir ANT	All	1850	163
MCNEIL	Can ONT	Mdx Co	1850	105
MCREADY	Sct ALL	All	1820	036
MCCREADY	Sct ALL	All	1820	036
MCRORBIE	Can QUE	Quebec City	1860+	089
MCWILLIAMS	Nir TYR	All	Pre 1839	204
MADDEN	Can ONT	Ottawa	All	565
MAGWOOD	Can ONT Can QUE	Ottawa Wakefield	1851 1851	462 462
MANAREY	Can ONT	Lanark Twp	1830's	187
MANARY	Nir TYR	All	Pre 1839	204
MANCHIP	Eng SOM	All	1800	472
MANN	Can ONT	Wentworth Co	1854-1900	357
MANNERS	Eng YKS	Morley	1856	125
MARK	Nir ANT	All	1800	420

MARLON	Can ONT Eng DUR Eng NBL	Blackstock All All	1895 1895 1895	423 423 423
MASON	Eng ALL Eng MDX Sct ALL	All Southall All	Pre 1832 1890 1840	518 222 207
MATHEWS	Irl SLI Usa NJ	All Paterson	1770+ 1770+	089 089
MATTHEWS	Ws RAD	All	1800	420
MAXWELL	Can QUE Irl ALL	Wakefield All	1832 1832	424 424
MEDFORTH	Eng ERY Eng NFK	Hull All	1870-1890 1870-1890	477 477
MELHUISH	Eng DEV	Exeter	1750	009
MERCIER	Sct ALL	All	1780	095
MERTON	Sct ALL	All	1800	095
MILITANY	Can ALL Eng ALL	All All	All All	476 476
MILLER	Can NB Irl ALL	All All	1840 1840	507 507
MILLWARD	Eng WOR	Alvechurch	1795	396
MILNE	Sct KCD	All	1800	321
MILTIMORE	Can QUE Usa NH	Brome Co Rockingham	1760-1900 1760-1900	277 277
MITCHELL	Irl WEX	All	1802	433
MONDS	Nir DOW	All	1840-1846	353
MONKHOUSE	Eng WES	All	1831	014
MORGAN	Irl SLI	All	1752	347
MORLEY	Eng KEN	Sevenoaks	1550-1700	195
MORRIS	Can ONT Can ONT	Huron Co Lanark	1840 1817-1832	105 156
MOSS	Eng KEN	All	All	102
MULLIGAN	Irl MAY	Castebar	1850	163
MUNN	Eng STS Eng WOR	All All	All All	305 305
MUNRO	Can ONT	Lanark Twp	1830	187
MURRAY	Can NS Sct BAN	Pictou Co Inveraven	1832 1832	120 120
NANCE	Eng CON	Scilly Isles	1800	292
NASH	Eng KEN	All	All	102
NEELY	Irl CAN Can ONT	All Grey Co	1860s 1860s	557 557
NEIL	Eng KEN Eng KEN Eng LND	Plumstead Woolwich All	1860+ 1860+ 1860+	016 016 016
NEVINS	Can ONT Irl ALL	Ottawa All	1840 All	434 565
NICHOLAS	Eng WAR	Birmingham	Pre 1845	396
NIXON	Can ONT Nir ARM	Halton Co All	1835-1851 1800s	462 363
O'BRIEN	Can ONT Irl COR	Appleton Kanturk	1823 1823	100 100
O'CALLAGHAN	Can ONT	Osgoode Twp	1860	148
O'CONNOR	Can ONT Irl ARM	Halton All	1821 1821	215 215
O'DOGER	Irl r MAY	Inishowen	1608	182
O'HARA	Can ONT Nir ANT	Halton All	1819 1819	215 215
OXLEY	Eng NRY	All	1800	161
PARKER	Eng YKS	All	1800s	058
PARKES	Nir ARM	Middleton	1830	260

PATRICK Can QUE	E. Townships	1848-1903	166	ROWES Eng LAN	Liverpool	1853	578	STORIE Sct LKS Sct RFW	All Hochwinnock	1850 Pre 1829	420 259
PATTEMORE Eng SOM Eng SOM	Merriott W Chinnock	1800s 1800s	185 185	RUEL Eng MDX	All	Pre 1800s	171	STUBBINGS Eng BKM	All	1860	477
PATTERSON Iri ALL Nir ANT	All Belfast	1820+ 1820+	081 081	RUSH Eng ALL	All	1830	507	STUBBLES Eng SRY	Farnham	1850	024
PEARSON Eng LAN Eng WES	Little Lever Bertham	1800s All	185 347	RUTLEDGE Can QUE	Montreal	1896	149	SUTHERLAND Sct ABD	Aberdeen	1849	118
PEERS Eng CHS	Wallasey	1750	230	SADLER Can ONT Can QUE	All All	1825+ 1825+	137 137	SWEENEY Usa NY	Niagara Falls	1894	434
PEIRCE Can ONT Iri TIP	Perth Affoley	1854 1854	215 215	SAGE Eng SSX	Seaford	Pre 1720	411	TAYLOR Nir TYR Sct BEW	Omagh Chirnside	1840 1900	092 125
PERKS Eng WAR	Welles Bourne	1800-1900	396	SALMON Eng ALL	All	Pre 1920	137	THOMPSON Can QUE Eng HAM Iri ALL Nir ARM	All All All All	Pre 1819 1826 1848 1846	344 014 263 163
PERREE Can QUE Chi JSY	Gaspe All	1840 1800s	340 340	SANDERS, SAUNDERS Eng WOR All	All	All	305	THORN Eng HAM Rsa ALL	All All	1826 1878	014 014
PERRY Eng LND	Clerkenwell	1850	024	SANDERSON Sct MLN	All	1800-1900	420	THORPE Eng ALL	All	Pre 1855	556
PERT Sct ANS	All	1700	321	SAUNDERS Can QUE Sct MLN	Stanstead Co Leith	1840-1920	277 277	TILTMAN Eng SSX	All	1600-1850	411
PETTIGREW Sct	Glasgow	1800s	158	SCOTT Sct ABD	All	1800s	158	TIMLIN Iri MAY	All	1847	363
PHYFER (PIFER) Can ONT	Osnabruck	1830	282	SEALEY Eng SOM	Lympsham	1800-1900	195	TIMS TIMMS Eng OXF	Croprey	1825	161
POTTS Can ONT	Owen Sound	1910	410	SEWELL Nir ALL	All	1850s	286	TOLEMAN Eng GLS	Bristol	1828	009
PILLAR (PILLER) Can ONT	Osnabruck	1830	282	SHEFFIELD Can QUE	All	1803	425	TULLOCH Sct STI	All	Pre 1840	259
POTTER Can ONT Can ONT	Lincoln Co Wentworth Co	1857+ 1857+	357 357	SHELP Can ONT	Osnabruck	1830	282	TURNBULL Sct FIF	All	Pre 1845	344
POWELL Eng ALL	All	All	186	SHIELDS Can ONT Nir DOW	Renfrew Co. All	1840 1840	231 231	TURVEY Can ONT	Collingwood	1890	414
PRATT Eng YKS	All	1850-1890	100	SHOLL Eng LND	All	1800+	032	VERRAN Eng CON	All	1700	321
PRENTICE Eng ESS	Colne, Engain	1740+	421	SHUTTLEWORTH Eng YKS	Cowling	1855	347	VINCENT Eng SOM	Langport	1800	024
PRICE Eng ALL	All	Pre 1801	535	SINCLAIR Sct ALL	All	1822	472	WALKER Sct LKS	Coatbridge	1900-1910	578
PUDNEY Eng ESS	Colne Earls	Pre 1790	421	SKUCEE Iri COR	Durrus	Pre 1850	107	WALL Iri ALL	All	Pre 1830	344
PULLAN Eng YKS	All	1500-1800	174	SLACK Eng CUL	All	1600	374	WALT Can ONT	Hastings Co	1800	517
QUINN Can ONT Iri SLI	Lincoln All	1835 1835	215 215	SLADE Eng HEF	Dinedor	1800	009	WASH Eng ESS	Colne, Engain	Pre 1790	421
RADLEY Iri ALL	All	Pre 1840	107	SLOWARTH Eng ALL	All	Pre 1828	556	WATSON Sct KCD	Durrus	1811	118
REEVES Nir DOW	Donaghadee	1830	260	SMITH (SMYTH) Can QUE Eng ALL Eng CON Eng GLS Eng LAN Eng LND Usa NJ	All All All All Manchester All All	1825+ Pre 1818 1795 1795 1795 1910 1795	137 556 089 089 089 207 089	WEATHERALL Eng ALL	All	1800s	158
REID Eng NRY Iri TIP Sct ALL	All All All	1805 1805 All	463 463 021	SMITHSON Can ONT Eng NFK	Grey Co All	1845 Pre 1845	350 350	WEBB Eng ALL	All	1850s	306
REYNOLDS Eng SOM	Watergore	1800s	185	SORLEY Sct CLK	Dollar	1854	114	WEBSTER Can ONT Can ONT Can ONT	Brantford Kingston Peterboro'	1800-1940 1800-1940 1800-1940	277 277 277
RICHARDSON Eng YKS	All	1820	291	SPENCE Sct ABD	Old Deer	Pre 1850	016	WHEELER Eng SRY	Farnham	1830	222
RIDDELL Sct LKS	All	1750-1870	081	SPOULE Can ONT Can ONT	Peel Co Simcoe Co	1880 1835-1851	105 462	WHITE Eng SOM	Watergore	1800s	185
RIMMER Eng LAN	Liverpool	1750	230	STANIER Eng STS	North	1750+	032	WILBER Usa ALL	All	Pre 1890	160
RINGER Eng ESS	Coine, Engain	Pre 1640	421	STAPLES Eng ALL Usa NY	All All	1739	472 472	WILKINSON Nir ARM	All	Pre 1840	259
ROBERTS Eng KEN Eng LAN	All Manchester	All Pre 1823	102 241	STEELE Can ONT Sct LKS	Oxfrd&Mdx Co E. Kilbride	1820+	081 081	WILSON Can ONT Nir ARM Nir FER	Carleton Co All All	1880 1840 All	314 163 281
ROBINSON Can ONT	Simcoe Co	1835-1851	462	STEVENS Eng LND	Islington	1895	094	WARLING, WORLING Nir TYR	Vandeleur,	All	557
ROGER Can ONT Sct ALL	Ottawa All	1860	089 089	STEWART Can ONT Can ONT Sct INV Sct LKS	Lincoln Welland Welland Co Skye Glasgow	1800-1900 1800-1900 1803 1830	357 357 182 036	WRIGGLESWORTH Eng LND Eng MDX	All All	1800 1800	034 034
ROSBURGH, ROSBURGH Nir ANT Nir FER	All All	Pre 1700	160 160	ROSE Sct NAI	Ilmarock	1773	234	YOUNG Sct DNB	Kirkintilloch	1880	036
ROSE Sct NAI	Ilmarock	1773	234	ROSS Can ONT Can NS Eng ALL Iri ALL	Wilberforce Twp Pictou Co All All	1842 1820-1840 Pre 1845 1842	263 263 371 556				

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**BRITISH ISLES FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY OF GREATER
OTTAWA
Calendar of Events**

Saturday Morning Meetings

at

The Montgomery Branch, Royal Canadian Legion,
330 Kent Street

Contact: Gerald M Glavin, (613) 567-2880

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

8 April 2000, 10:00–11:30 am	Researching E Stone Wiggins: Ottawa's Weather Prophet— <i>John Reid</i>
13 May 2000, 7:00 pm–8:30 pm Please note date and time changed due to accommodation availability.	My family and the French Connection— <i>Ken Rockburn</i>
10 June 2000, 10:00–11:30 am	Problem Solving, with Experienced Society Members
11 September 2000 10:00–11:30 am	Annual General Meeting
* 14 October 2000, 10:00–11:30 am	Irish Research— <i>Norma Hickey</i>
18 November 2000, 10:00–11:30 am Please note date changed to accommodate Remembrance Day activities.	Speaker to be confirmed.
9 December 2000, 10:00–11:30 am	Great Moments in Genealogy

Ottawa Family History Centre—Hours of Operation

Tuesday to Thursday	9:30 am–3:30 pm 6:30 pm–9:30 pm
Friday and Saturday Telephone	9:30 am–12:30 pm 224-2231

Other Family History Events

12–14 May 2000	The Ontario Genealogical Society Seminar 2000 Ottawa ON
31 May–3 June 2000	The National Genealogical Society. Conference in the States. Providence RI