



Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 7, Number 4

Fall 2001



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Cover Picture—Encampment of Loyalists at Johnstown (Cornwall) 1784. Artist James Peachy. Courtesy The National Archives of Canada Collection C-2001

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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 objects of the Society and shall consist of anyone whose application for admission as a member has received the approval of the Board of Directors of the Society. The calendar year fees for Membership are: \$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 member number; friendly advice from other members; participation in a special interest group 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 1N0.

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

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

The President's Corner . . .

Government of Canada recognizes Home Children.

On August 19th, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada unveiled a plaque at Stratford, Ontario, to recognize the national significance of Home Children. John Sayers was in Stratford to attend the ceremony and to represent all the BIFHSGO members who have worked at recording the names Home Children on the ships' passenger lists at the National Archives of Canada.

About 100,000 Home Children.

Between 1869 and 1930, about 100,000 children were taken from workhouses and homes for waifs in Britain and sent by ship to start a new life in Canada. Many of these children lost all connection with their family and birth records. During the past five years, BIFHSGO volunteers have been building a starting point for descendants of Home Children, by transcribing the names of these children as recorded on ships' passenger lists. The results of this work are being made available over the Internet on the home page of the National Archives of Canada. The work has passed the half-way point and we tip our hats to John Sayers and the volunteers who have achieved this success.

The Macpherson Sisters.

The plaque unveiling in Stratford put the spotlight on the role of the Macpherson sisters who came from Campsie, Shropshire, Scotland. Annie Macpherson was an Evangelical Christian dynamo who began bringing Home Children to Canada in 1869. Annie and her sisters, Louisa Birt and Rachel Merry had one home in Stratford and another in Knowlton, Quebec. They operated well into the 20th century and played an important role in the Home Children story.

Home Children Reunion.

The unveiling of a commemorative plaque in Stratford was followed by a reunion of Home Children and their family members. Dave and Kay Lorente of Renfrew, the founders of Home Children Canada, attended both the ceremony and the reunion. Dave and Kay were elected to the BIFHSGO Hall of Fame in September 2000 in recognition of their tireless work on behalf of Home Children. John Sayers will include a report on the Stratford events in his talk to our Fall Conference on "Waifs, Strays and Street Urchins."

Share Your Information.

Norm Crowder tells people to publish their family history information, because it will open doors to even more information that you didn't know existed. Putting up a poster at one of our monthly meetings with typewritten sheets and photocopies of certificates or photographs is a good way of sharing your information, and inviting others to help you fill in the gaps. Patricia Roberts Pichette is leading a program to make use of posters at our monthly meetings, so please start looking for material that you can publish, and bring it to a meeting.

Jim Shearon



Loyal She Remains

MARGARET HALL

[Margaret Hall was born and raised in Toronto where she received a degree in English and History from the University of Toronto. She taught school in Toronto, Old Crow in the Yukon Territory, and finally here in Ottawa. After she left teaching, Margaret became a Real Estate Broker. For the past 22 years she has been involved in research into her own family background as well as responding to requests from others. She is a widow with three grown children.]

Why was there a Revolution?

The Quebec Act prohibited colonization in all the territory from north of the Ohio to the Great Lakes, thereby completely blocking off the westward expansion of the Thirteen Colonies. It also allowed the French to retain their religion and laws, which angered and frightened the largely Protestant colonists. This caused as much anger and resentment as other Acts which followed.

The **Declaratory Acts** passed by the British Parliament gave Britain the right to tax the colonies without their consent. This aroused the cry in the colonies: "No taxation without representation!" The **Townshend Acts** had then taxed lead, glass, paper, paint and tea. This led to a boycott of British goods by Boston merchants. Since these taxes could not effectively be enforced, the British Prime Minister, Lord North, had Parliament repeal all the taxes except the tax on tea. This tea tax of three pence-a-pound duty was left on to show that England still had the right to tax the colonies.

Meanwhile the **Tea Act** in May 1773 gave the East India Company the monopoly on the export, and the importation, of tea from England to the Thirteen Colonies. This act was intended to assist the East India Company, since the company was seriously in debt. Many upper-class British Members of Parliament had invested heavily in the East India Company and they were therefore intent upon saving it. The colonists would no longer drink East India Company tea in protest of the Townshend Acts. Up to now the men who were smugglers were illegally bringing tea into the colonies. Now they were eliminated since the East India Company could undercut their tea prices. As a result the frustrated tea smugglers backed Samuel Adams' radical actions to oppose the East India Company's tea monopoly.

In Massachusetts, Governor Hutchinson's sons and nephews were appointed to distribute the tea. The tea agent, Mister Oliver, was Governor Hutchinson's son-in-law. The radical mob demanded Oliver resign as agent and not allow any British tea into Boston. He fled to Castle William which was garrisoned by British troops.

At this time the East India Ship *Dartmouth* arrived in Boston Harbour on 28 November 1773 and docked at Griffin's Wharf. The law obliged the ship's master to pay duties on the tea within 20 days, otherwise the tea would be seized and sold at a public auction. In December, the tea ships *Eleanor* and *Beaver* arrived in Charleston, South Carolina. The tea was unloaded and stored in damp cellars where it spoiled. New York and Philadelphia tried to send the tea ships back to Great Britain.

Governor Hutchinson would not issue a permit to allow the three East India tea ships to return to England with the

tea since the law prohibited such action. Two British warships also ensured that the tea ships could not return. The *Dartmouth's* tea in Boston was subject to seizure on 17 December. On the night of 16 December 5,000 inhabitants gathered at the Old South Meeting House. Samuel Adams chaired a noisy meeting and made a final request to Governor Hutchinson to return the tea to England. The request was rejected. Samuel Adams then said that: "This meeting can do nothing more to save the country."

Samuel Adams decided to destroy the tea to further his radical cause and to prevent the people from giving in to the temptation to buy cheap tea. A mob of 2,000 people watched 50 local inhabitants disguised as Mohawk Indians and led by Samuel Adams, board the *Dartmouth* in a calm and orderly manner, smash 343 tea chests, and dump the tea into Boston Harbour. No local officials attempted to prevent the tea's destruction. The value of the tea dumped into Boston Harbour amounted to £10,000 (\$90,000 US). Going home from the 'Tea Party,' the men passed a dwelling at which Admiral Montague of the Royal Navy was spending the night. Admiral Montague lifted the window and cried out, "Well, boys, you've had a fine night for your Indian caper. But, mind, you've got to pay the fiddler yet."

"O, never mind" replied one of the leaders, "never mind, squire! Just come out here, if you please, and we'll settle the bill in two minutes." The officer thought that he better not try to settle the bill and quickly closed the window.

Benjamin Franklin advised the people of Boston to pay for the dumped tea. Close to 100 merchants also offered to compensate the East India Company for the dumped tea. However, the radicals prevented anyone from compensating the East India Company. The Imperial Cabinet was fed up with the Colonial Actions and decided to punish the Thirteen Colonies. Therefore, it imposed the **Intolerable Acts** (Coercive Acts) on Boston. General Gage was made Governor of Massachusetts. The Governor was given control of town meetings and could now appoint members of the Legislative Council. Customs officials were moved from Boston to Salem, Massachusetts as part of the closing of the port of Boston. The port of Boston was to remain closed to trade until the destroyed tea was paid for and the Bostonians loyally agreed to pay duties on tea from England. Royal officials, charged by the colonies while executing their duties, were now protected since they could only be charged and tried in England. The people of Boston were now required to quarter four regiments of troops in their homes. This was a great deal of provocation to those who were already disenchanted.

Who were the Loyalists?

The Loyalists were those American Colonists who for various reasons took up arms against the rebellious colonists during the Revolutionary war which was the first civil war on this continent. As well, they could be considered Loyalists in the 13 Colonies, just by accusation of loyalty to the crown and were therefore considered traitors to the new Country of America. Colonists joined the British for as many different reasons as there were colonists. But most joined from conviction, or from adherence to the ways they knew, or in resentment of the actions of the rebels.

One Loyalist, Bostonian Mather Byles, defended his loyalty this way: "Is it better to be ruled by one tyrant 3,000 miles away, or by 3,000 tyrants, one mile away?" In all, 52 regiments of Loyal citizens were formed. They were of English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, French, German, Dutch, Swiss, African and other nationalities. Many had been in the colonies for generations. In my own family one loyalist ancestor was descended from a family who arrived in New Amsterdam in 1636 some time before it became New York. Their religious persuasions were Quaker, Methodist, Dutch Reformed, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Mennonite, Lutheran, Universalist, and Jewish. Possibly, although I have yet to document this, there were Muslim Loyalists. There were people of Native Spirituality groups and every other possible religious assemblage.

What did they do?

These people were from every walk of life: statesmen and tinkers, blacksmiths and carpenters, lawyers and storekeepers, professors and housewives. It is estimated that during the revolution, about 33% of the people were loyal, 33% were rebellious, and about 33% were neutral. The Loyalists lost everything they owned and had to flee to safety in British held territory. During the war they were burned out of their homes, strung up in the market place, thrown into hideous dungeons without benefit of formal trial, or ridden on a rail after being tarred and feathered. If that punishment seems innocuous, imagine if you will, having pitch heated to the boiling point, poured over sensitive areas of the body. (The person would first be stripped). Then feathers from a number of geese or hens were thrown onto the still molten tar. Many people lost fingers and toes, if not their lives, from infections caused by the burns. After the tarring, a man would often be tied, in a straddling position, to a fence rail and rapidly and continuously bounced out of town. If the victim survived, he was in many cases emasculated from the injuries received.

Why did they come to Canada?

They came to Canada because their homes, farms and businesses were either destroyed, or seized as booty by the new country. They were in danger of being imprisoned, harried in every way, or even executed. Most of the new states passed laws which declared Loyalists to be traitors and forbade them from owning property, holding public office, voting, or having access to the courts.

In Connecticut one John Sayre was punished by a law forbidding all "persons whatever viz. Merchants, Mechanics, Millers, and Butchers and Co. from supplying John Sayre or family with any manner of thing whatever." Beatings, floggings and even murders were common even

after the peace treaty, **The Treaty of Paris**, had been signed.

Where did they settle?

A very small number of Loyalists fled to England, those being usually the well-to-do, recently arrived from England or those with some connections in the English upper-class. About 18,000 fled to the new colonies of the British West Indies, Bermuda and Bahamas. The vast majority of those remaining had no recourse but to head for British held territory in Nova Scotia and what was then Quebec. The British supplied some ships to take the Loyalists to Nova Scotia. About 30,000 arrived in New York and were transported in overcrowded vessels over rough seas to their destinations. The trip took about three weeks. In one case, a ship, the *Martha*, struck a rock off the coast of Saint John and at least 99 perished. About 10 to 12 thousand including, southern plantation owners, merchants, and Boston trades people, settled the area around Port Roseway later called Shelburne NS. Others, by the thousand, landed around the mouth of the Saint John River. Here they found no provision made for their arrival and little but rocks, swamps and burned-out forests. Some Loyalists settled in Halifax, a city established over 30 years earlier.

A few refugees made it as far as the Gaspé. This area had been scouted a year or so previously by Justus Sherwood with the idea that some Loyalists could be settled there. About eight to ten thousand settlers made their way on foot, by canoe, by bateaux, by cart and dragging heavy sleds, northwards from Upper New York State, Vermont, and New Hampshire, along the frozen Lake Champlain, up the Richelieu River to tent cities near Sorel and Montreal, where about 1,500 settled in the Eastern Townships. Some struggled up the Mohawk River and its tributaries to cross the border at Niagara or the Bay of Quinte area, and many settled near Fort Cataraqui, soon to be Kingston.

After the Treaty of Paris had ended the American Revolution on 3 September 1783, the Loyalists of the Yorkers, and several other units, spent the 1783-84 winter at L'Assomption, Coteau Landing, Isle Aux Nois, Isle Jesus, Lachenaye, Lachine, Montreal, Quebec City, Riviere de Chene, Sorel, St. Jean de Machiche and Terrebonne in Quebec. Those settlers in 'Quebec' were eventually settled on lands bought from the Mississauga Indian tribes around the Upper Saint Lawrence. Still others settled in the areas around Fort George near the Niagara River and across from the former British fort, Fort Niagara. A few settled across the Detroit River from the old French Fort Detroit and formed the nucleus for the development of settlement in Essex county. The Upper Saint Lawrence was then called Upper Canada and eventually formed the basis for the province of Ontario. In the spring of 1784 Loyalists were given a month's provisions. Each man and boy over ten received stockings, leggings, shoe soles, coat, waistcoat, breeches, hat, shirt and blanket. Each woman and girl over ten got stockings, a blanket, shoe soles and four yards of woolen and linen cloth. There was one cooking kettle and one tent for every five persons.

Some Loyalist stories

Nicholas Lake, Private, Queen's Loyal Rangers. Nicholas Lake was a young man when the war broke out.

His family had settled in North America in 1634 and by the time the war broke out, the Lakes owned enormous grants of land known as the Van Corlaer grants of several hundred thousand acres of land in the White Creek area of the Vermont - New York border area. By the early 1770s, they were engaged in settling homesteaders on this land. Ethan Allen and his green mountain boys had terrorized these settlers and this was one reason the Lakes nearly all joined the Loyalist cause. Allen's cousin joined the Patriots and became a captain, but Ethan was friendly with Justus Sherwood and due to some complicated negotiations on their behalf, for some time Vermont was neutral. Nicholas married a young woman by the name of Rhoda Bradwell (or Broadwell) about 1772. They had one child when the war began, although eventually they became parents of ten children. My g g g grandmother Hannah, their fifth child, was born about 1778 and perhaps because of the disruption of the period we have found no trace of her christening.

Nicholas joined Colonel Peters' Corps, known as the Queen's Loyal Rangers, and served as a private until he was captured at Bemis Heights in the engagement known as the Battle of Saratoga. There is a notation in the muster rolls of Peters' Company dated 14 December 1780 that Nicholas Lake was a prisoner taken at Saratoga. His brother-in-law Richard Bradwell is also on the list of prisoners. When Nicholas was released, he was bound over, and the head of Intelligence for the Northern Division, Justus Sherwood, sent Elijah Bottomley to request Nicholas to remain in the Cambridge area to carry out Intelligence work. For this reason, he did not come to Upper Canada to stay until about 1784/5. He first settled in the area known as Ernestown, where his father and at least two brothers were living, but later was granted 200 acres in Sydney Township, on lot 32 concession 5. It is here we believe, that he died about 1802 and where he was probably buried on the farm which became the home of his daughter Margaret Longwill.

Justus Sherwood: Captain, Spy, Surveyor and Magistrate. Justus Sherwood was a prominent farmer who owned land in New Haven in what was then called the New Hampshire Grants. He was known as a 'Green Mountain Boy,' and so was not well liked by the New Yorkers who owned land in the contested Vermont/New York border area. When war broke out however, Justus joined the Loyalist side and took his place with a neighbour, John Peters. Colonel Peters formed the regiment known as the Queen's Loyal Rangers. Justus became the senior Captain in the corps. They fought in the battle of Bennington where many of the group were wiped out. Some were imprisoned, many others were killed in the savage fighting which occurred on the very land which was my ancestors' home land. Justus was in the battle of Saratoga and after the battle when he was captured by the rebels, he was placed 'under the Convention.' This meant he was to refrain from active fighting. Later, Justus carried out and organized quite a number of covert expeditions from the Northern frontier area into what was now enemy territory. Actually, much of the time Sherwood was stationed on Isle Aux Noix in Quebec. Justus was the head of the Secret Service for the Northern Division. Later, he assisted in surveying the lands along the Bay of Quinte, and from the headwaters of the St Lawrence along the north shore of Lake Ontario towards

Catarqui (Kingston). He also surveyed the Gaspé coast in the latter days of the war before the treaty was signed, to see if the area was suitable for the settlement of refugees. All these lands were soon to be conveyed to the settlers. Justus became a prominent and prosperous citizen in the new settlements and became a magistrate, but under Governor Simcoe he had a great deal less to do with politics than had been the case under previous governors. He died in 1798 in Trois Rivières while conveying rafts of timber to Quebec. Many of his descendants live in the Ottawa Valley to this day.

Sir John Johnson: Battalion Commander. John Johnson was the son of the popular Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Britain, landowner and soldier Sir William Johnson. In 1775 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly defeating Phillip Schuyler. He held the rank of Major General in the militia in succession to his father who died in July of 1774. Military, civil, and Indian affairs in the county were entirely controlled by the Johnson family and their close associates. Sir John was a comparative stranger to the people of the Mohawk valley as he had been educated abroad, and had lived, both before and after his marriage, in Albany and New York. However, with the onset of hostilities and the formation of committees of safety in Cherry Valley, the need for action became apparent. Sir John Johnson fled to Montreal with a band of tenants and in that same year, 1776, raised a regiment, which became known as the King's Royal Regiment of New York (KRRNY). He became the Commanding Officer of the first battalion. With the effective efforts of the first battalion, in concert with the Butler's Rangers, Sir John was given permission in 1780 to raise a second battalion. After the war, Sir John settled in the St Lawrence area. One of his homes, built in Williamsburg, stands to this day. Sir John died in 1830 at nearly 88 years of age.

George Murdoff: Sergeant, King's Royal Regiment of New York. George Murdoff was born in Scotland about 1740. He married Agnes Carr about 1764, probably somewhere in Scotland, as their first child James stated his place of birth was Scotland in 1766. George may have done some labouring work in the mines in Northumberland as we find a reference to his daughter Douce's birth in Wokington [sic] Presbyterian chapel in 1767. A further entry in the Wokington (Workington) record of George 1769 corresponds to George junior's birth date as recorded in the KRRNY muster roll. George, Nancy and the four children born to them by this time, came to North America, possibly on a British frigate *Pearl* in 1773. They settled in Johnstown in the Mohawk valley and George obtained land from Peter Young which he then leased from William Johnson. When hostilities broke out, George was for a time in the 3rd Company of the Tryon County Militia. Whether this was from coercion or indecision I do not know. However, on 22 May 1780 he joined the King's Royal Regiment of New York and was made a sergeant. In his petition before the Commissioners for Loyalist Losses heard in September of 1787, George stated that the rebels had destroyed or taken cattle, horses and other livestock, and destroyed crops and personal effects. He mentioned that he had cleared 26 acres of land and had built a frame house and outbuildings. He also lost a brass kettle, 2 iron kettles and an iron bound

sleigh. George is the second Loyalist from whom I know I am descended.

After the Treaty of Paris, when the Loyalists were given the opportunity to acquire land, George received land in Fredericksburgh, and in Ameliasburgh. He farmed for the rest of his life, on a piece of land next to St. Paul's church at Sandhurst on the shores of the Bay of Quinte. Agnes, known as Nancy, died in 1795 and was buried in the little church yard almost next door. George married again and his widow Margaret outlived him by some 45 years, dying at the advanced age of 105. George died in 1815. Margaret and George are both buried in the same churchyard as Nancy.

What is a Loyalist today?

What do the letters UE signify. The letters UE stand for Unity of Empire. They were conferred upon Loyalists by Governor Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester. In his Council of 9 November 1789 he stated that: "It was his wish to put a Mark of Honour upon the families who had adhered to the Unity of Empire and joined the Royal Standard in America before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783." It was to be in the form of the letters UE placed after their names and given to their heirs and successors forever. Incidentally, it also gave the Sons and Daughters of Loyalists the privilege of acquiring 200 acres of land when they reached the age of 21 years or when the girls married. It is Canada's only hereditary designation.

During their first few years, the settlers were too much occupied in clearing their lands, building their homes and settlements and beginning a new system of administration for a new country to have any time to be concerned about forming any dedicatory societies. It was in the 19th century when Commemorative associations began to develop. The Loyalist Refugee Association of New Brunswick began in 1846 (it was very short lived); the United Loyalist Society of NB was founded in 1883. The UEL Association of Nova Scotia was formed in 1887, the United Empire Loyalist Association of the Province of Quebec in 1895, and the UEL Association of Ontario in 1897. The United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada was incorporated by an act of Parliament in 1914. The Fort Edmonton UEL Association was formed in 1913 and joined the parent organization in 1934.

The purposes of the association as specified under the Charter are:

1. To unite together irrespective of creed or political party the descendants of those families who during the American War 1775 to 1783 sacrificed their homes in retaining their loyalty to the British Crown and to perpetuate their spirit of loyalty to the Empire.
2. To preserve the history and traditions of that important epoch in Canadian history by rescuing from oblivion the history and traditions of the Loyalist families before it is too late.
3. To collect together in a suitable place the portraits, relics and documents relating to the United Empire Loyalists which are now scattered throughout the Dominion.
4. To establish a historical and genealogical journal, or annual transactions.

Today there are 29 branches stretching from British Columbia to Nova Scotia. The UEL has definitely entered the 21st century as nearly every Branch corresponds with headquarters by e-mail and many branches have their own Web sites. In addition, Dominion Headquarters has a very fine Web site. An annual conference is held each year, hosted by one of the branches. Dominion Council meetings are held regularly in Toronto and many branches are growing in membership. One of the pre-eminent projects of the UEL over the past few years has been in the field of education. Under the capable leadership of Bernice Flett, a former Dominion President, a curriculum guideline for grades 3 and 7 has been formulated to assist teachers to give definitive and accurate lessons on the Revolution and the coming of the Loyalists to Canada.

It is challenging but very interesting to do the primary research involved in proving one's descent from the Loyalist ancestor. I had an extra challenge as I am an adoptee and I had to prove my descent from my birth father. They say it is a wise child who knows its own father. Well, I proved who mine was. That however, would be the subject of another article. ©

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[Editor's Note: The above article is a transcript of a talk given by Margaret Hall at the sixth Annual BIFHSGO Conference.]

Jennie McMeekin Comes to Manitoba: A letter From an Irish Domestic Servant, 1911

KENNETH G AITKEN

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In the late spring of 1910 Jennie McMeekin, a young adventurous Irish woman of 21 years came to Canada from Belfast as a domestic servant and through the assistance of Mrs Sarah M'Arthur of M & S M'Arthur Emigration and General Passenger Agents, of Mountpottinger, Belfast, Ireland. At the time the role of domestic servants was beginning to decline in England where once it had been the largest single occupational group. By 1910 numbers were declining, and many homes in the British Isles that once kept numerous servants were finding that the investment in labour saving devices was more economical than employing multiple servants.

As the demand for domestic servants began to decline about the same time as the Canadian West opened up for settlement, the Ministry of the Interior in Canada began promoting the immigration of domestic servants into Canada.

"Farmers, Farm Labourers and Female Domestic Servants are the only people whom the Canadian Immigration Department advises to emigrate to Canada. ...

"The best time to go to Canada is between the beginning of April and the end of September, although female domestic servants may go at any season.

"There is little or no demand for females other than domestic servants. Governesses, shop assistants, nurses, etc, should not go out unless proceeding to join friends able and willing to aid them in getting employment."¹

As the 20th century dawned there was such a great demand for domestic servants in Canada that the governments paid British booking agents a \$5 bonus for every servant who emigrated to Canada. One advertisement published in Britain, dated 8 April 1908 stated that "Canadian government employment agents in Ontario alone have situations for thirteen hundred domestics at once."²

To complicate matters female domestic servants in Canada were prone to the attentions of Canada's many bachelors, and left their "situations" to become farmers or tradesmen's wives. Thus positions were constantly re-opening for new candidates. Because of these factors a number of enterprising people in Britain and Ireland

formed recruiting agencies to attract single women with experience in domestic service and helped place them in homes in Canada. One such agency was that of Mrs Sarah M'Arthur of M & S M'Arthur Emigration and General Passenger Agents, of Mountpottinger, Belfast, Ireland and later of Parkdale, Toronto, Canada.

Jennie McMeekin was one of hundreds who responded to the call and contacted Mrs. Sarah M'Arthur and arranged to come out to Canada. She was placed in the home of Mr and Mrs Downey at "Blinkbonnie," Cameron, Manitoba. Approximately nine months after her departure from Ireland, and with many experiences behind her, Jennie McMeekin put pen to paper to write to Mrs. M'Arthur and report on the adventure in the new land.³

30 1 11

My Dear Mrs McArthur,⁴

I think I see a look of surprise on your face when you see who this letter is from but indeed I am really ashamed of myself for not writing to you soon, but I am not going to make any lame excuses, as I think you know by this time the various things which keep a person back from writing letters.

Well to start from where I left you, which if I remember right was Derry (I don't think I shall ever forget the crushing and hustling we had to board the ferry and also when you came and bid me good bye; after you had gone I sat there a kind of a dazed way not knowing what to do or say. Well the first thing which awakened me out of my stupor as that's all I can call it, was the ferry grating against the liner. When we boarded the Pretorian it was as quick as I could get into bed. Well I'll draw the line here, and let you imagine the rest sufficient to say I didn't know anything about myself or where I was till Tuesday noon.

Wednesday was the first attempt I made at getting up but here I must say a word about the officers on the boat. They certainly could not have treated us better than if we had been travelling first class, indeed I don't know what I would have done had it not been for them. For two days I had to be almost carried upstairs (136

lbs)- no light weight. Well after that, as the Canadians say, I felt good. I simply ate all before me and couldn't get enough at that. If I was to write you a description of the fun we had on that boat, I think I could fill a book. I simply did nothing but laugh and eat.

Well when we came to Quebec we seen to our boxes also ourselves and had our first meal in Canada which cost us 15 [cents] consisting of ham sandwiches and coffee. They certainly did not stint the cream in the coffee or the ham on the bread. Well to go on, after we had our boxes checked we took the train for Montreal arriving in the evening where we had supper and a good wash. We got to our train bound for Winnipeg that night at 10:00.

Now comes another little disagreeable part of the journey, namely sleeping on the train. You see, we didn't have the necessary bedding with us and we just had to use our wraps and rugs of which we did not have enough to make ourselves comfortable. I was the only one of our girls had the courage to go up to that sleeping shelf in the cars and I was certainly a lot better off than the rest who persisted in staying down below.

I simply can't begin to describe the beautiful scenery we passed on our way. You know what it is a like yourself so I needn't try to tell you.

After travelling for three days we reached Winnipeg late on the night of the third day, and no sooner had the train steamed into the station than I clapped my eye on Mr. Bowman, and now Mrs. McArthur, I don't wonder at you praising Mr. Bowman like the way you did. He neither says one thing nor another but took us right over to the Hall, left our traps there, came down in the lift again where he took us to the station hotel for supper. Well I think I'll wait till I come back to Belfast again before I tell you about that supper. When we were through with that Mr. B took us all back to the Hall again and after settling with each of us about our trains and leaving us in charge of the housekeeper, left us. The housekeeper, a very nice motherly person, took us then to the bathroom. After having a good hot bath of which I was sorely in need (I think so were the rest), we went to bed, the first stationery bed I had slept in from I left home. Need I say that I slept sound.

As you know I was to take the train the next day for Cameron and to cut it short, I missed the train and had to stay all day in Winnipeg. You may be sure I was in time for it the next morning. The train which left the city at 7:40 a.m. landed me in Deloraine somewhere about 5 p.m. I had to wait over an hour on the train bound for Cameron. Well to come to the point I landed in Cameron shortly after nine to be met by Mrs. Downie and her youngest little boy, who is 12 years old. Well I got a drive of 5 miles across the prairie in the moonlight but I was too much confused to notice anything of the country.

When I arrived into the house I was introduced to all hands and was put straight to bed. Well, I didn't get up the next day to dinner time. Mrs. Downie would have had me lie all day but I was too anxious to see what kind of place I was in so I got up and had dinner and then went out for a walk with Donny (the little chap who met us at the train). The first thing which I noticed was the vastness of the prairie. It seemed to me as if it wanted a hedge or something to break the monotony, but as I was pretty tired I didn't take much stock of the place so I went back to the house and went to bed.

Well the next morning I got my initiation into a Canadian household and it was only then I realized how ignorant I was. I there and then made up my mind to learn and as Mrs. Downie is a very thorough patient woman she did not make me feel bad about my mistakes. Well I got my full share of work that summer. Firstly we had a gang of fence builders, and then the threshers, after which came a gang of carpenters. So you see I didn't have much time to get homesick. You see they had these workmen in on making improvements on this place till now we have every convenience in this big country house that we wish for.

Now by the time you get this letter I shall be hear about 9 months and I'll have learnt more in that 9 months in Canada than I would have in Belfast in three years. I can cook a fairly decent meal now, and I have already made some of my own waists and intend doing some so from this on.

And another thing there is simply no difference made here to anyone who is working in the house. I am just treated like a daughter. I am introduced to all the visitors and do my share of entertaining and I have been at a few dances and skating parties with the two eldest boys. Irish people and especially girls seem to be so scarce out here that the people can't make enough of them all.

I am sorry at in that I did not come out here a few years ago for I just look on those 3 years of my life in Belfast just wasted, but I am not so old after all 22 tomorrow so wish me many happy returns.

Trusting you are well and that you will hustle out loads of girls to Canada for if they have any grit in them at all they'll do. Also that I'll never regret the day I left Belfast for Canada.

Sincerely yours
Jennie McMeekin

The experiences of Jennie McMeekin were not uncommon. Domestic from Britain used to specialized duties were expected to perform a wide variety of work in Canada. Maids were in such short supply, especially in smaller cities and towns that there was no strict division of work as there was in Britain where a kitchen maid was

not allowed to do a parlour maid's work, nor was a parlour maid willing to do a kitchen maid's work. Jean Bruce citing a 1913 pamphlet distributed by Canadian agents in Britain, reports that "general servants earned between \$10 and \$25 per month in Canada, cooks earned between \$12 and \$25, and housekeepers between \$30 and \$40. The working day began at six or seven am and ended at six or seven pm."⁵

Being treated like one of the family, "like a daughter," Jennie writes, might not have been common in all situations domestics were employed in Canada, but it was not uncommon in western Canada. Going to dances and skating parties with the elder sons as Jennie did might not be common either, but was certainly not unheard of. This often led to more permanent links to the family. Such was the experience of two of Mrs M'Arthur's Irish girls who came in 1911.

In Snowflake Manitoba, Letitia Adams was sent to the home of Mrs C H Sanders. Charles Sanders was an English immigrant from Truro, Cornwall, England. He came to Snowflake in 1892 and his wife and family followed the following year. They had a large family of

at least 11 children including sons Jack (or John), Ernie and Fred. Jack married Ellen Bonnett the daughter of a neighbour, and it was probably to their home in the Snowflake district that Daisy Savage, another Irish domestic was sent to work. Letitia Adams married Ernie, the son of her mistress Mrs C H Sanders, and Daisy Savage married her mistress's brother-in-law, Fred, in a double wedding on 9 February, 1913.⁶ Letitia and Ernie Sanders, and Daisy and Fred Sanders settled in the Snowflake area and became significant members in the community.⁶

Though not every domestic servant who came to Canada was accepted like a daughter into her mistresses' home, nor became the spouse of her mistress' son, most found that they, like Jennie, were treated much better here. Like Jennie they might well be introduced to visitors, and like Daisy Savage and Letitia Adams it was possible to marry farmers' or merchants' sons, an option not generally open in Britain to the serving classes. Many like Jennie would freely admit that they would never regret leaving home in Britain to come to Canada. ©

References:

- ¹ *Information for Prospective British Settlers*. A Department of the Interior published in the early 1900s as cited in Jean Bruce, *The Last Settler*, Toronto: FitzHenry and Whiteside, 1976, p. 33.
- ² *Canada Wants Domestic Servants*. Ottawa, Ministry of the Interior, 1908 as cited in Jean Bruce, *The Last Best West*, Toronto, FitzHenry and Whiteside, 1976, p. 33.
- ³ Letter from Jennie McMeekin of 'Blinkbonnie,' Cameron, Manitoba to Mrs Sarah M'Arthur, M&S M'Arthur, Emigration and General Passenger Agents, Mountpottinger, Ireland, 30 January 1911; Mrs Sarah M'Arthur, Belfast, Ireland, Booking Agent; File 806038 (part 1, 1908-1913), RG76, Immigration, Series I-A-1, Volume 551, Microfilm Reel C-10635, National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
- ⁴ Original spelling and grammar has been kept, though punctuation and upper-case letters and line breaks added for ease of reading.
- ⁵ Jean Bruce, *The last Best West*, Toronto, FitzHenry and Whiteside, 1976, p. 33: cites *Women's Work in Canada* [s.l...s.n.,1913]
- ⁶ Mrs WA Taylor. "Charles Sanders" pp 539-40 in Mrs Clifford Gossel et al, (eds). *Echoes of the past, A History of the Rural Municipality of Louise and its People*. [Pilot Mound, Manitoba]: Rural Municipality of Louise, 1968.

Researching British Airmen of the Great War

ANDREW WHITEMARSH

[Andrew Whitmarsh wrote this article for the Department of Research & Information Services, RAF Museum. It was first published in June 1998.]

From a size of only a few thousand personnel in August 1914, the British flying services expanded to number nearly 300,000 men and women by the end of the Great War. Whether you are researching names on a local war memorial, or the careers of relatives, or of medal recipients, it is likely that sooner or later you will come across a member of the Royal Flying Corps (RFC), the Royal Naval Air Service (RNAS) or their successor after the amalgamation of these two services on 1 April 1918, the Royal Air Force (RAF).

The amount of information available will vary between individuals. For example, it is likely that you will discover more about an officer who was killed in aerial combat on the Western Front, than about an NCO who only served at training establishments in the UK. Many Great War service records - the official personnel files of individual servicemen - have been recently released at the Public Record Office (PRO). The kind of information available varies between the different classes of records, but may include details such as: civilian occupation and

address, next of kin, details of joining and discharge from the services, movements between different units, promotions, medals and injuries received, and types of aircraft flown. W Spencer, *Air Force Records for Family Historians* (PRO, 2000) gives valuable advice on using the available records, and the PRO produces a series of information sheets explaining how to use the material it holds.

Before you look at service records, there are a number of other sources which may provide some basic information. Details on personnel who became casualties - killed, wounded, missing or prisoners of war - are given in the books on casualties mentioned later in this article. The names of officers are in the appropriate monthly lists: the *Army List* (RFC), *Navy List* (RNAS) and *Air Force List* (RAF). The names of RAF NCOs and airmen are contained in the Muster Roll which was compiled on the formation of the RAF, and which gives each man's rank and trade, although the names are in service number order, and there is no alphabetical index.

The service medal rolls at the PRO should also provide some very brief details on the service of an individual. *Rolls for the RFC* are in WO 329, and those for the RNAS are in ADM 171. There are no such rolls for the RAF.

When searching for an individual's service records, remember that they may have been misfiled due to an incorrectly spelt surname or similar error.



A typical squadron photograph of pilots of No 62 Squadron RFC at Rendcomb on 16 January 1918 one week before flying to France. The personnel include 2/Lt Leonard Clutterbuck (shot down as Manfred von Richthofen's 64th victory - front row, second from right)
Photograph; Courtesy of Bill Evans' Collection (AC 1998/31) RAF Museum, Hendon

Service Records: Officers

All RFC, RNAS and RAF officers' service records are now at the PRO, apart from those of officers who served beyond 1920 (see below). The PRO officers' records are in four classes, as follows: RFC in WO 339 and WO 374, RNAS in ADM 273, and RAF in AIR 76.

Many officers have records in more than one class, for example, in both AIR 76 and WO 339, and the second class will generally provide additional information. It is worth checking AIR 76 first. This class includes the records of all officers who served in the RAF but had been discharged by the end of 1920. AIR 76 also includes the records of some RFC or RNAS officers who were killed or otherwise discharged before 1 April 1918, and who therefore did not actually serve in the RAF.

In addition, all officers who served in the RNAS have records in ADM 273. The records of officers who were discharged from the RFC before 1 April 1918 (and a very small number who were discharged later) are in WO 339 or WO 374.

Service Records: NCOs and airmen

The records of RAF NCOs and airmen who had been discharged by the end of 1920 should be released at the PRO at some time after 1998. Until then, copies can be obtained from RAF Innsworth. In addition, records of all men who served as RNAS ratings are in class ADM 188 (Royal Navy Ratings records) at the PRO.

NCOs and airmen who left the RFC before 1 April 1918 may have microfilmed records at the PRO in the

Army Other Ranks' records classes, WO 363 and WO 364. A large proportion of these records, however, were destroyed in the Second World War. The transfer to WO 364 of some records, which originated with the Ministry of Pensions, has been completed. WO 363 records are being made available at the PRO in batches by surname, and the transfer should be completed by 2003. The Ministry of Defence (MoD) at Hayes will provide copies of files which have not been released at the PRO.

Microfiche records similar to ADM 273 and AIR 76 are held by the Fleet Air Arm Museum. This museum also holds RNAS enlistment papers for officers who enlisted as ratings but were later commissioned and for both officers and ratings who did not transfer to the RAF.

Service Records: Women

The Women's Royal Air Force (WRAF) existed in 1918 – 1920, and peaked in size at around 25,000. Records of WRAF personnel should be released at the PRO before June 1999. Before the formation of the WRAF, many women served with aviation units, for example, as members of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (WAAC). The service records of women who were part of some of these units are held by the MoD at Hayes, and the Women's Service Medal Rolls, on microfiche at the PRO, may provide some basic information.

Service Records: Service after 1920

The file of anyone who was in the RAF or another service after 1920 should be with the records of his or her last branch of service, and would not normally have been released at the PRO. Records of officers, NCOs and airmen whose RAF service continued after 1920 are at RAF Innsworth, and are only available to relatives. The careers of RAF officers who served beyond 1920 can be followed in the *Air Force List*. Those published 1920 – 1938 give the officer's unit and date of posting.

Information on Casualties

The casualties suffered by the British air forces during the Great War were relatively small compared with the losses of the Army, but formed a large proportion of those flying.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission can provide information on the place of commemoration or burial of individuals, and sometimes other details. The RAF Museum holds an incomplete set of casualty cards for RFC and RAF personnel for the years 1914 – 1925, primarily covering the Western Front and the United Kingdom. As well as losses in combat, these cards include non-fatal and/or training accidents, which occurred frequently. The cards describe how each casualty occurred, to the extent that this was known at the time. Limited numbers of copies can be provided: write to the RAF Museum.

T Henshaw, *The Sky their Battlefield* (Grub Street, 1995) describes the circumstances of all British and Commonwealth airman/airwoman casualties due to enemy action, including wounded and prisoners of war, also giving an analysis of each day's fighting, and sometimes

identifying the individual German aviator responsible for an Allied loss. Another useful source of information on casualties is C M Hobson, *Airmen Died in the Great War* (J B Hayward & Son, 1995), which gives the individual's residence and place of burial. The multi-volume *Cross of Sacrifice* series by SD & DB Jarvis (Roberts Medals, 1993 - 6) gives similar details, as does H J Williamson, *The Roll of Honour: RFC and RAF for the Great War 1914 - 1918* (Naval & Military Press, 1992).

Capt GL Campbell, *Royal Flying Corps (Military Wing) Casualties and Honours during the Great War 1914 - 1917*; (reprinted Picton Publishing, 1987) provides detailed biographies of officers killed, taken prisoner or interned during the period up to mid - 1917. The book also lists NCOs and airmen who had suffered the same fates, and officers who had received medals and awards by that stage of the war.

Rolls of Honour and obituaries - as well as much other useful information - can be found in many publications of the time, such as *The London Gazette* and local and national newspapers. Some of these may be found at the PRO, the Guildhall Library, the British Library Newspaper Library or in local record offices or libraries. The contemporary magazines *Flight* and *The Aeroplane* are both held by the RAF Museum, and contain a great deal more information on individuals, including lists of airmen who were missing or prisoners of war, as well as material about pre - and post - war flying activities.

School and college magazines often published information about old boys who were in the services. A large number of institutions, from universities to the Stock Exchange, and from professional bodies such as the National Union of Teachers to local councils, published rolls of service or memorial rolls. These often only list casualties, but in some cases they record all those serving who had links with the particular institution. Such rolls sometimes include photographs and detailed biographical information. The best single source for them is probably the Imperial War Museum, but they can also be obtained through specialist book dealers.

Further research

Once the unit(s) with which an individual served have been determined from service records or other sources, you will be in a position to exploit the wealth of further information available at the PRO. This includes unit war diaries (although not all have survived), casualty returns and the after-action combat reports completed by individual pilots. *RAF Records in the PRO* by S Fowler, P Elliott, R C Nesbit & C Goulter (PRO Publications, 1994) provides further guidance about such records, the majority of which are in the AIR 1 class.

Some early RFC and RNAS pilots learned to fly at civilian schools, and obtained an Aviator's Certificate from the Royal Aero Club. The RAF Museum holds the Club's archives, and can provide copies of the certificate record card, and frequently also a photograph of the individual. Licence holders are listed in *The Royal Aero Club Yearbook*, and some RNAS officers' service records in ADM 273 also give their licence number. The Museum also holds many archive collections relating to individuals,

which may yield further information, and also a number of unit magazines, which include some photographs and other personal details. The Imperial War Museum and the Fleet Air Arm Museum may also hold useful material.

For background information, a good source is the official history, *The War in the Air* (by W Raleigh & H A Jones, six vols, two vols maps, one vol appendices, Oxford University Press, 1922 - 1937). The *RFC* and *RAF Communiques*, the official contemporary reports on the daily fighting, have been published in three volumes - edited by C Cole (*RFC 1915 - 1916* and *RAF 1918* volumes) and C Bowyer (*RFC 1917 - 1918* volume). These sometimes mention individuals by name.

I McInnes & JV Webb, *A Contemptible Little Flying Corps* (London Stamp Exchange, 1991) gives brief biographies of over 1,400 of the NCOs and airmen who joined the RFC between its formation in 1912 and the start of the Great War. C F Shores, NLR Franks & R Guest, *Above the Trenches* (Grub Street, 1990) and its supplementary volume (1996) provide details of British and Commonwealth fighter aces and units. NLR Franks, R Guest & G Alegi, *Above the War Fronts* (Grub Street, 1996) covers British and Commonwealth two-seater fighter pilot, observer and bomber aces, and also Belgian, Italian, Austro-Hungarian and Russian fighter aces. More information on Belgian forces is in W Pieters, *Above Flanders Fields* (Grub Street, 1998).

JJ Sloan, *Wings of Honor* (Schiffer Military/Aviation History, 1994) contains information on US personnel and units, including US personnel in British and French service. NLR Franks & FW Bailey, *Over the Front* (Grub Street, 1992) details US and French fighter aces and units.

NLR Franks, FW Bailey & R Guest, *Above the Lines* (Grub Street, 1993) lists German fighter aces and units, while NLR Franks, FW Bailey & R Duiven, *Jasta Pilots* (Grub Street, 1996) contains information on a wider range of German fighter pilots.

The journals *Cross & Cockade* and *Over the Front* (published in the UK and the USA respectively) both deal exclusively with Great War aviation topics, such as histories of individual airmen or squadrons. For example, *Cross & Cockade* has published extracts from a number of rolls of honour, while *Over the Front* Vol 6 No 1 (Spring 1991) includes a series of maps giving the known or estimated locations of many airfields on the Western Front.

Most of the books mentioned above are held by the RAF Museum, the PRO and the Imperial War Museum, and many are available through libraries and book shops. For further advice on other Great War aviation books, such as published squadron histories, write to the RAF Museum.

It is always wise to contact an archive before visiting it, to confirm that it holds the material you are seeking and to make an appointment where necessary. The PRO may be the best place to begin research, however, since it holds the largest quantity of sources of different kinds, and it is not necessary to make an appointment, although make sure you take some ID giving proof of address when you make your first visit.

Finally there is the Internet. Two Web pages which

provide links to many useful Great War sites are the WFA Web page at: <http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/cf_baker> and *Trenches on the Web* at: <<http://www.worldww1.com/>>.

As you can see, there are very many sources of information available. With a combination of persistence and luck, it is possible to unearth a great deal of information about British airmen of the Great War. ©

Addresses:

Department of Research & Information Services, RAF Museum, Grahame Park Way, Hendon, London NW9 5LL, UK. Tel. 020 8205 2266. <www.rafmuseum.com>.

Public Record Office, Ruskin Avenue, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 4DU, UK. Tel: 020 8876 3444. <www.pro.gov.uk>.

PMA(CS)2a2(RAF), RAF Personnel Management Agency, RAF Innsworth, Gloucester GL3 1EZ, UK; £25 search fee payable.

Ministry of Defence, CS(RM)2, Bourne Avenue, Hayes, Middlesex UB3 1RF, UK; £25 search fee payable.

Commonwealth War Graves Commission, 2 Marlow Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire, SL6 7DX, UK. Tel: 01628 634221. <www.cwgc.org>.

Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, London SE1 6HZ, UK. Tel: 020 7416 5000. <www.iwm.org.uk>.

Fleet Air Arm Museum, Box D6, Royal Naval Air Station Yeovilton, Ilchester, Somerset BA22 8HT, UK. Tel. 01935 840565. <www.fleetairarm.com>.

Guildhall Library, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EJ, UK. Tel: 0171 606 3030.

British Library Newspaper Library, Colindale Avenue, London NW9 5HE, UK. Tel: 020 7412 7357. <www.bl.uk>.

Your Publishing – John Townesend

[Editor's Note: The objective of this continuing series is to assist the Reader to produce a professional-quality self-published computer-generated, hard-copy manuscript ready for the printer; and to then market and distribute the resulting book. This is Number 11 of the series, which commenced in the Fall, 1998 Edition of Anglo-Celtic Roots.]

4. Preparing Your Book, concluded.

So far, we have covered preparation of your book's *Cover, Front Matter, Main Text, Page Size, and Page Layout and Format*. The final portion of your book to prepare is its *Back Matter*, those pages that follow the Main Text, such as Appendices, Glossaries, Notes, Bibliography and Index. They will all be referenced in your book's Table of Contents.

Appendices, or Annexes, are usually assigned an alpha sequence—Appendix A, Appendix B, etc. And these days they are often included in the overall pagination system of the book, along with the Main Text, suggesting that they are not, after all, appendices at all. But it is true that this makes indexing easier. Appendices contain information supplemental to that carried in your book's main story line. Often, their content would be too lengthy or detailed to be part of the main text. For example, you may have built a tabular chronology covering year by year the main events in the life of a central character in your book, which is actually an excellent resource to have available in writing main text because it forces you to get the chronology of events correct. And such a chronology will likely have its own endnotes as well, to identify sources and possible limitations on the accuracy of the information provided.

Another approach may be to provide as an appendix the complete genealogical record covering your book's subject-matter, including all persons in all generations, whether or not they appeared in the story line. The format may be a Genealogy Report that prints out all the information in your genealogical database, including source information. Alternatively, it might be a series of Family Group Sheets.

If you inserted footnotes or endnotes as you progressed through your chapters then, of course, there is

no need to repeat the *Notes* in the Back Matter. Opinions differ on the best approach. Footnoting can sometimes lead to page design problems if they are of any significant length and flow onto the next page. Endnotes for each chapter is a compromise approach; at least you know where to find them. Notes in the Back Matter should clearly indicate to which chapter they refer in the main text, or they will be useless. And since this approach will often send the reader scrambling to find out which chapter is actually involved, it is often helpful to ensure that the chapter number is included in the header or footer of the main text page design.

Glossaries contain explanations of terminology that might otherwise be difficult to understand. Sometimes they are placed in the Front Matter instead, which may make them more accessible. Included here, for example, may be explanations of medical terms that appear in the main text, or expressions used in an aboriginal context.

Bibliographies are listings of books and other reference sources that are referred to in your book. Some such references may have been used for general background, some for specific information. You may want to distinguish between these. Bibliographies assume different formats, which standard you use is your decision. The important thing is to ensure that it is respected throughout. *The Canadian Style: A Guide to Writing and Editing*, published by the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, in 1985, has many good examples of bibliographic format, as well as other

1. Research your Family History
 2. Plan your Publication
 3. Draft your Manuscript
 4. Prepare Your Book
 5. Produce Your Book
 6. Distribute Your Book
- Figure 1. – "Steps" in the publication of your Family History

suggestions which you will find helpful in preparing your book's standards. Sometimes bibliographies are annotated; that is, in addition to the standard bibliographic information (author's name, title, edition, date, publisher, etc.) you would add some comments on how helpful you found the particular reference, including any questions on reliability.

Because of the amount of detail they contain, it is often easier to read a Bibliography if it is provided in a two-column format. Use of the hanging indent feature of your word processor will also help the reader, indenting all lines in each citation except the first line. The eye can then scan down author's names with ease. To conserve space, you may also wish to use a smaller font size than that used in the main text, and employ the typesetting *Advance* feature of your word processor (say *Down from Insertion Point* at .04") instead of hard returns between the various citations.

To be a credible professional job, your book needs an *Index*. This is not optional. Actually, it may mean two indexes, one of *People*, and one of *Places*. There may even be a third, of *Subjects*; that is, topics of interest, such

as weather, medicine, etc. There are two ways to prepare an index, by hand or by using your word processor's *indexing* feature. Both will involve going through your main text and highlighting contents that you wish to include in your index(es). Both will be time-consuming; the advantage of using the indexing feature, however, being that once done, the page numbers will adjust automatically to any changes that result from the editing function. The corollary is that if you plan to index manually, then leave it until you have your camera-ready copy of the main text available. Otherwise, you will have untold levels of frustration.

Finally, in preparing your book, pay close attention to editing and re-editing. It's better to do it up front, than notice the errors when you get your books back from the printers. By all means do your own editing. But there needs to be a new set of well-tutored eyes for final editing. You may find that format and various other assumptions you made while preparing your book were in error. Leaving two spaces between sentences is a favourite. Next time—on to the Production of your book. ■

The Printed Page – Marilyn Thomson

Pioneers of the Upper Ottawa and the Humors of the Valley by Anson A Gard. 1906, reprinted 1999 by Global Heritage Press, 13 Charles Street, Suite 102, Milton ON L9T 2G5. iv, 449 pp. with illustrations and modern index. Hardcover \$39.95 plus \$5.50 p & h plus 7% GST. Reviewed by Paul Milner in the *FGS Forum*, Vol 13, No 1, Spring 2001. "A modern reprint of a rare book of personally collected stories, humorous anecdotes and information on the early settlers around Aylmer, Eardley and Hull by the author around 1905. These chatty stories tell who lived next to whom or who was related to whom and recounted their connections to numerous 'prominent' personages of the time. The final 73 pages are a genealogy of the Valley, listing families in alphabetical order, marriages, children born, and their migration out of the area. This aspect is valuable because it often states the place of origin in Britain or New England where the pioneer originated and where children later moved."

Pictouians at Home and Abroad: Sketches of Professional Men and Women of Pictou County – Its History and Institutions by Rev J P MacPhie. 1914, reprinted 2000 by Global Heritage Press, 13 Charles Street, Suite 102, Milton ON L9T 2G5. iv, 449 pp. with illustrations and index. Hardcover \$34.95 plus \$5.50 p & h plus 7% GST. Reviewed by Paul Milner in the *FGS Forum*, Vol 13, No 1, Spring 2001. The majority of the settlers of Pictou County, NS were of Scots origins coming to the New World in three migrations in 1767, 1773 and the third in 1775 after a two year stay in PE. This was a bastion of Presbyterianism in Canada and produced hundreds of professional and prominent citizens over the following hundred years. Histories of the local churches are given and there are chapters dealing with the medical profession, the law, the educators, the missionaries, the press and politicians and prominent

business men. Mr Milner says "a modern index would have helped with the large number of families and individuals mentioned with connections to Pictou County, NS."

Books You Need to do Genealogy in Ontario: An Annotated Bibliography. 2nd Edition by Ryan Taylor. Published by Round Tower Books, PO Box 12407, Fort Wayne IN 46863-2407. 2000. 319 pp. Index. Softcover. \$US 25 plus \$US 3 p & h Reviewed by Paul Milner in *FGS Forum*, Vol 13, No 1, Spring 2001. In Mr Milner's opinion, this volume is a "goldmine, a must for anyone doing research in Ontario." Ontario is covered as a whole, followed by a section for each county. Each bibliographic citation provides the author's name, publication title, publisher, date, number of pages, whether indexed and, in many cases, the ISBN number. Not included are local histories already previously identified, directories, cemetery transcriptions and church histories. Guidance is given how to obtain information on non-listed items from the relevant county chapter of the OGS.

Writing Life Stories: How to Make Memories into Memoirs, Ideas into Essays and Life into Literature by Bill Roorbach. Published by Story Press, F & W Publications, Inc, 1507 Dana Avenue, Cincinnati, OH. 45207. 1998. 224 pp. Bibliography and Index. Softcover \$US 14.99 plus \$US 3.50 p&h Reviewed by Paul Milner in *FGS Forum*, Vol 13, No 1, Spring 2001. Writing conversationally and with humor, Dr Roorbach leads the aspiring writer past self doubts and false starts through a series of exercises designed to awaken memories needed to tell one's life stories. Exercises assigned throughout the book go well beyond writing to include trips to research centres, reading other authors and creating an effective writing work space. This book examines the importance of the use of library, court and other public records and family interviews as well as the growing importance of the Internet as a research source. He discusses writing styles

and gives many practical suggestions for publishing but Dr Roorbach cautions; "Publication isn't the real goal of everyone reading this book. Some of you just want to get your stories down for your grandchildren to read."

Celebrating One Thousand Years of Ontario's History. The Ontario Historical Society. 344 pp. Illustrations. Soft bound \$30; Video, \$20; Both book and video \$40. *Reviewed in the OHS Bulletin, Issue 129, May 2001.* A compilation of 40 papers and 5 summaries from the OHS symposium including presentations on the changes among aboriginal peoples, on women in the

Sources – Percy Bateson

Editor's Note: We are grateful to John Reid who contributed the following items.]

Statistical Accounts of Scotland. These are among the best contemporary reports of life during the agricultural and industrial revolutions in Europe. There are two sets covering the 1790s and the 1830s. Learn more about the area in which your ancestors lived, or use this key source to study the emergence of the modern British State and the economic and social impact of the world's first industrial nation.

Based largely on information supplied by each parish church minister, the old (first) Statistical Account and the New (second) Statistical Account provide a rich record of a wide variety of topics: wealth; class and poverty; climate; agriculture; fishing and wildlife; population; schools; and the moral health of the people. Online at <<http://www.edina.ac.uk/StatAcc>>.

Public Record Office. In March the UK Public Record Office launched a redesigned Web site. The online catalogue, with more than 8 million items, will help you through the maze of letter codes, class and sub-class used to organize the collection. Before visiting Kew, or deciding to visit, check out <<http://www.pro.gov.uk/>>. It will help make your visit more productive.

FreeBMD Tired of straining your eyes searching microfilm to find the reference for a family birth, marriage or death in England or Wales. You cannot yet forget visiting the Family History Centre (FHC) to search for these, but the day is coming. The FreeBMD Project's objective is to provide free Internet access to English and Welsh Civil Registration index information for England and Wales. The Civil Registration system for recording births, marriages, and deaths in England and Wales, in place since 1837, is arguably the most significant single resource for genealogical research. As of early March, thanks to the work of volunteers, 8 million index entries were online with 1.5 million being added each month. That's still only a fraction of the total but its worth trying before your next FHC trip. The address is: <<http://freebmd.rootsweb.com>>.

Collage. Do you have family roots in London? Many BIFHSGO members do. Do you want to illustrate some facet of your London history, where they lived, worked or played? Try the collection of 20,000 images online from the Guildhall Library and Guildhall Art Gallery, London.

marketplace and the military and on controversies over spiritualism.

Historical Time – Line of Great Britain – 1500 to 1945. This article is printed by kind permission of Connie Ball Dabel and printed in *BIFHS – USA, Vol XIII, Number 2, Summer 2000 edition.* This is a fascinating chronology of important events in Great Britain's and the world's history from the reign of Henry VII beginning in 1485 to VJ Day in 1945. A valuable capsule of instant information to have at hand for history buffs.

Each image is described, and the descriptions can be searched. Although primarily designed as a sales catalogue the online images are of reasonable quality. Go to <<http://collage.nhil.com/>>.

Norfolk Contiguous Parishes. Can't find your ancestor in Norfolk? Perhaps they lived in one parish but the church of an adjoining parish was closer and more convenient. It may be even in the neighbouring county. So knowing the neighbouring parishes can help determine the next logical records to research if ancestors can not be located in the obvious home parish. Norfolk researchers have recently gained a useful new research tool for finding and accessing information in neighbouring, or contiguous, parishes. This online guide lists all Norfolk parishes alphabetically and gives the adjoining parishes, thereby assisting researchers to more easily organize their search patterns. Each parish listed on this Web site also includes links to the Family History Library Catalog, a Registration District map, the GENUKI page for that parish (where available) and online record transcriptions for the parish (where available). Check it out at: <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nfhs/ib/cont-intro.htm>>.

CD Archives Book Project. County directories, such as Pigot's, are worthwhile searching for mention of your ancestor, particularly if they were tradesmen or prominent in their community. In Canada we have had very limited access to such directories, but now they are becoming available electronically, including on CD. One company making great strides in republishing directories, and other UK genealogical material, is the CD Archives Book Project. They produce CDs at a substantial discount of those from other companies. With more than 100 CDs in their catalog, particularly strong for England with some Welsh material and a little from Scotland and Ireland, the chances are good of finding something for your area. The Web site, at: <<http://www.archivecdbooks.com/books/index.htm>> has a catalogue, a secure online ordering system, and interesting information on the production technique. BIFHSGO would like to build a collection of these CDs so if you decide to order one consider donating it to the library after you've finished with it. Or make a donation to BIFHSGO to allow us to purchase a CD of your choice. Contact us through address on the inside front cover.

The Canadian Expeditionary Force. Now online is *Canada in Flanders*, Sir Max Aitkin's "Official Story of the Canadian Expeditionary Force." It includes an appendix listing personnel to whom honours and awards

were granted prior to 1916. Find it at: <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~cansk/CanadaInFlanders/>>

Release of the UK National Burial Index, to be published by the Federation of Family History Societies, was scheduled for the weekend of 20 – 22 April 2001. The index will comprise approximately 5.3 million records, on three CDs. The recommended retail price is £30 including delivery. BIFHSGO will be purchasing a copy for the Brian O'Regan Library.

The Brian O'Regan Library has acquired a data CD *London Marriage Licences: 1521 – 1869*. It includes information from about 250,000 licences, issued mainly in the 17th and 18th centuries. The CD is a transcript of a book published in 1887. Most, but not all, of the licences refer to wealthy persons.

The CD is viewed with a regular Internet browser, and is organized sequentially by groom's surname. There is also an index of brides' surnames. Of particular interest to those with family roots in the Home Counties (around London).

Booth's Diaries of Victorian London containing 31 volumes of note books will, by the spring, be put on the Internet. Researchers included Beatrice Webb who accompanied local school board visitors who provided information about families and their lives. Includes:

- ★ detailed reports of housing and crime, with original maps of the city.
- ★ occupations of Londoners
- ★ leisure activities
- ★ notes from police on the beat with their recorded comments
- ★ 12 maps 1898 – 1899 indicating the locations areas of poverty
- ★ and, apparently, the names of many inhabitants.

In the meantime you can view a version of the maps at: <<http://www.umich.edu/~risotto/imagemap.html>>

The People of the Abyss is a book by Jack London giving impressions of the East End of London in 1902. It can be read online at: <<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/London/Writings/PeopleOfTheAbyss/>>.

The Virtual Gramophone, The National Library of Canada offers Internet access to *The Virtual Gramophone*, a collection of songs, instrumentals and ditties from the years 1900 to 1920. Listen to some of the same recordings your grandparents enjoyed, including songs of the Great War which are well represented. Go online to: <<http://www2.nlc-bnc.ca/gramophone/src/audio.htm>>.

Newspapers, find out about newspapers in your area of British interest. For an online catalogue for the British National Newspaper Library at Colindale, London check out <<http://prodigi.bl.uk/nlcat/>>.

Kelly's Directory for Monmouthshire for 1901 is available online at <<http://www.kellys1901.co.uk>>

Records from the Society of Genealogists collection are now online at: <<http://www.englishorigins.com/>>. In what is promised to be a growing collection, the initial offerings are:

- ★ Marriage Licence Allegations Index, 1694-1850;

670,000 names

★ Bank of England Will Extracts Index, 1717-1845; 61,000 names

★ Archdeaconry Court of London Wills Index, 1700-1807; 5,000 names

★ London City Apprenticeship Abstracts, 1568-1850; 170,000 names

★ London Consistory Court Depositions Index, 1700-1717; 3,200 names

The site operates like, and is operated by, the same company that makes Scottish vital records available online. For a cost of £6 you will be able to access up to 150 records for a 48 hour period, more generous than the 24 hr limit for the Scottish records. There is a free search engine so you can see whether surnames of interest are included in the records.

Database of British and Irish Country Houses allows you to search by house name, country, current district, historic county (or counties), name of architect, start date, completion date, whether or not it is extant, whether or not it is a country house, whether or not it is open to the public, and keywords of any movies or television series filmed at the house. You can limit your search to houses that have pictures and houses where filming has taken place. Go to <http://www.dicamillo.com/Houses_dbsearch.asp>.

[Editor's Note: The following items are reprinted, by permission, from the newsletter; GENUKI Family History News edited by Rob Thompson. This weekly newsletter, in addition to what is reproduced here, contains a great deal of relevant detailed information of interest to British Isles genealogists. If you want find out more about the newsletter, or view the archive see <<http://www.genuki.org.uk/news/>>. Or if you want to subscribe to Family History News send a message containing the word subscribe to <UK-FAMILYHISTORYNEWS-L-request@rootsweb.com>. Subscription is free.]

New Books and CDs. There are two new titles from Flyleaf Press in Ireland: *Irish Church Records: 2nd Edition Their history, availability and use in family and local history research*. Edited by James G Ryan. Available in Hardback: (ISBN0-9539974-0-5) and Paperback: (ISBN 0-9539974-1-3) 207 pages; 35 b/w illustrations; fully indexed. Also *Sources for Irish Families – A listing of books and articles on the history of Irish families*. Compiled by James G Ryan.

The popular series of CDs from Cornish Roots is now available from GENfair Direct. These include *Cornish Emigrants to America* and the *1851 Census of Cornwall* which were reviewed in the June 2001 of *Family Tree Magazine*. Also available are *Coulson's Directory of Penzance 1864*, *Parish Registers of Madron, Vennings' Postal Directory of East Cornwall 1901*, *Vivian's Visitations of Cornwall*, *Symon's Gazetteer of Cornwall 1884*, *Cornwall Multimedia CD* and *Kelly's Directory of Cornwall 1883*. Find them all on the Cornish Roots page of GENfair Direct. ◻

Errata

The Editor regrets the six counties listed below were inadvertently dropped from the Summary of Philimore Parish Registers on page 60 of Volume 7, Number 3, Summer 2001 issue.

County	Volumes Issued	Volumes at NCL	CD	Comments
Nottinghamshire	26	1-6, v.7, pt.2, 12-13, 17-20, 22	A	22 volumes for the county and 4 for the city of Nottingham
Oxfordshire	2	1-2		
Somerset	15	2-4, 6-11, 13	A	
Suffolk	4	1-3		
Warwickshire	3	1, 3		
Wiltshire	14	12, 14	S	
Worcestershire	2	?	A	

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Finding Your Family in the Newspaper

MARY M NASH

This presentation is a result of reading the Gleichen, Alberta weekly newspaper, the *Gleichen Call*, from 1907 to 1937 on microfilm. For several years (1910 – 1913) the paper's name was changed to the *Bow Valley Call* (BVC). I searched for items on the Moss, Roberts and Telford families, most of whom moved from the SE London area of the UK to this remote Alberta town in the early part of the 20th century. George Moss Sr is my husband John's great-grandfather and George Sylvester Moss is his grandfather. This small newspaper, 4 – 6 pages each week, proved to be a veritable gold mine since I found items above and beyond the usual notices of births, marriages and deaths which one can reasonably expect to find in a local paper.

Why should one look in newspapers for family information? First of all for previously unknown family information or details. Then perhaps to corroborate those tales and myths every family has. Also to verify dates of events which family members are notorious for forgetting or getting wrong. And last but not least for the 'flavour' of the times, which is so aptly expressed in newspapers, through their advertisements for patent medicines, fashions, entertainment, transportation and the contemporary view of world events going on around the family.

Gleichen is a small town about 100 km south east of Calgary, just off the TransCanada highway. After the railway came through in 1883, it was a freight divisional depot but was soon bypassed by the growing importance of Calgary. It was named after Col Count Gleichen, an English soldier and cousin to King Edward VI. It is not pronounced as one would expect, in the German manner, with the i sound but with the e sound. In its heyday, the main industries were cattle ranching and grain growing. According to the 1911 census it had a population of 582, which grew to about 800 by 1920. Today it is virtually a ghost town.

The patriarch of the Moss family was George (1866 – 1932), a bricklayer and plasterer by trade, who according to the *Gleichen Call* (GC) of Sept 17, 1908 was building a brick house for a Mr Arnold, on his farm east of the town. As a bricklayer, his greatest claim to fame was building the commemorative cairn for the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Blackfoot Indian Treaty. The cairn was unveiled on Sept 22, 1927. He also enjoyed eggs and at one point the town held a Big Egg contest which George participated in because from GC, May 17, 1922. 'Geo Moss Sr brought in three eggs all laid the same day, which have not been weighed but they all measure 6.25 inches around and one is 7.75 inches long and the other two 7.25 inches round, lengthwise.'

George's eldest son was Charles Thomas (1888? – 1917), whom the GC reported on May 6, 1909, 'arrived from England on Friday and will make Gleichen his home

in the future.' This happy state did not last for long as he enlisted in the British Army and the GC published a letter from the matron of the French military hospital where he died of gunshot wounds to the back on Sept 13, 1917.

The second son was George Sylvester also called George Jr, (1889 – 1968) who came to Gleichen with his father in 1906 and proceeded to contribute much to the town as the following excerpts from the GC and BVC will attest.

GC, early 1909, at bachelors' concert on Feb. 26, George Moss sang well, the song "Volunteer organist."

GC, April 15, 1909, Sam. Moss, o.r. and George Moss, i.l. on winning football team against Strathmore.

BVC, April 27, 1911, George and Sam Moss gave a rattling 3 round boxing exhibition (at the Firemen's concert).

George Moss Jr. enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force and on his return married a girl of Italian origins, Ella Nacci, in England.

GC, Dec. 24, 1919. A dinner was tendered to Sergt George Moss at the Palace Hotel Monday evening by the local GWVA, about 14 being present. The occasion being the eve of the guests (sic.) departure for England to return with a bride.

GC, Wed. April 28, 1920, Sgt. George Moss arrived home last week with his bride from England looking fine and naturally the happiest man ever. Saturday night the band boys gave him a real welcome home.

He also liked eggs and had champion chickens,

GC, Dec. 20, 1922. George Moss Jr. , won second prize at the Calgary Poultry Show last week with his chickens, although they unfortunately had their combs frozen. George is a good sport as many another would have backed out under the circumstances, but he is well satisfied, and evidently has some mighty good fowl.

In 1925 he was elected a town councillor and began working as a distributor for various breweries in Western Canada. George Moss Sr became a distributor of soft drinks, which was a safe thing since he was reputed to enjoy his liquor. By 1928 he and George Jr and family decided to return to England for the winter. They never came back to Canada as expected and George Sr died in Tunbridge Wells (called Tonbridge Wales by the editor!!), Kent, England in 1932. The details and dates of their departure, non-return and his subsequent death had been forgotten by the family but the editor of the newspaper had faithfully recorded them.

The third son, Sampson Moss (1891 – 1959) also came to Canada in 1906 and proceeded to make his mark on the town.

BVC, May 2, 1912. Sam, George and Jack Moss on Gleichen football team against Strathmore.

GC, Nov. 28, 1918. Christmas boxes sent to soldiers overseas, including Pte. S. Moss.

GC, March 27, 1919. Agricultural School to locate in Gleichen. (Sam became the caretaker here until he moved to his own ranch in 1925.)

The Sam Moss family suffered the loss of three children in the 1920s. Two of the losses were extensively written up by the GC. Tragically, the mother, Gertrude Moss, died early in 1930. All of these details were vaguely remembered by the surviving family but the editor put it into clear focus. Happily, Sam Moss remarried in 1935 and started a second family.

The fourth and last son of George Moss Sr was John (Jack) William (1893 – 1968). His activities were also written up from time to time.

GC, Feb. 24, 1910, at a concert and box social on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1910, J. Moss sang 'Bruder Grasshopper.'

GC, May 26, 1910, Jack Moss proved himself an exceptionally good jockey on Tues. and surprised many of his numerous friends.

He married into the Telford family in 1914, thus delaying his enlistment into the forces of WWI.

GC, Feb. 17, 1916. Remember Jack Moss' sale on March 1. Jack is going to the war and will sell everything. Jack Moss has followed the example of his two brothers, George and Sam, and enlisted with the 82nd. He being a married man and having considerable property, naturally Jack held back longer than his single brothers. He has already instructed T. H. Beach to sell by auction on March 1 all of his stock, farm implements etc.

In the spring of 1928, Jack and family moved to Medicine Hat where Jack worked for the Lethbridge Brewery Co but when the George Moss Jr family moved back to England later that same year, Jack moved back to Gleichen and took over both George Jr's beer distributorship and George Jr's post as town councillor, all duly reported in the newspaper. Jack began to coach hockey and achieved great success with his teams, winning the Intermediate Championship of Alberta in 1932. Jack finally moved to Vegreville, Alberta in 1933.

Jack Moss' father-in-law, James Madison Telford (1860? – 1938), was an early pioneer in the Gleichen area and made a great success of it, as attested by the many snippets about him in the *Gleichen Call*.

GC, April 27, 1907. J. M. Telford's new block on fifth avenue is now completed and is a credit to the town. Wakefield and Millikin were the building

contractors, Duhalme and Firth have just completed the work by the touch of their artistic brushes.

GC, Aug. 22, 1907. J. M. Telford returned Tuesday from Innisfail where he owns some land. He says in his opinion Gleichen crops are 100 percent better than in that vicinity.

GC, Jan. 30, 1908. J.M. Telford returned last week from a trip to Coast cities where he acquired considerable real estate, and says the prospects are bright. But he has not lost faith in Gleichen and has decided to erect another business block. In order to keep track of the Telford blocks they will soon have to be numbered.

GC, early 1914. Mr. Telford returned Sunday from New Westminster, B.C. on a business trip and will remain in town until the end of the week. Mr. Telford is one of our most successful farmers and ranchers and is now enjoying the fruits of many years of labour with his family on the sloppy coast. He still has large interests here and says he still has great faith in this town and district.

By the time he died in Vancouver, B.C. in 1938, James Madison Telford was well known in real estate circles in Western Canada and on the West Coast.

George Moss Sr had married Elizabeth Emma Roberts, and two of her brothers also came to the town of Gleichen. Arthur Roberts, (1885 – 1916), came out in 1911 with his wife Gertrude and children and started to farm. However, the situation changed during WWI.

GC, Oct. 26, 1916. Arthur Roberts Wounded.

GC, Oct. 15, 1919. Listed as killed, prior to this he was always marked as missing in lists.

GC, Nov. 12, 1919. Listed under killed or died - Pte. Arthur Roberts.

After Arthur's death, his widow married George L Riches, on Jan. 1, 1919.

School examination results are always reported in the newspaper and so we find Arthur's oldest son, George Roberts (1907 –), being reported on:

GC, July 6, 1916. In Semi-annual Report of Gleichen School. Promoted to Grade II - George Roberts.

GC, July 4, 1918. Passed from Grade III to IV - George Roberts.

When his father is declared officially dead, rather than missing, it obviously affects young George:

GC, July 9, 1919. Passed from Grade IV to V - George Roberts, conditionally.

Arthur's younger brother Jack (1886 – 1937), became Gleichen's police and fire chief and came up against some of the same problems which are still prevalent today. Plus ça change

BVC, May 15, 1913. Chief Roberts would give a

friendly warning in advising automobile men to have regard for the town bylaw regarding speed and signals, for he fears some will soon be paying fines. Many traverse our streets at twice the speed the law permits and few give signals at each street crossing. Some of these days some one will be killed and then someone will be awful sorry, but that will not help them. Our Chief is not anxious to interfere, but he recognizes that to prevent trouble he must in future require that the law be observed. Take a kindly warning.

BVC, Sept. 11, 1913. Monday 3 hobos drifted into town and proceeded to abuse one of our mixologists. Shortly after they were on Broadway and Chief Roberts gathered them in. Since they have been busy improving the cemetery. Our chief has several other jobs about town for tourists of the same stamp.

GC, March 19, 1914. Chief Roberts has asked the CALL to give a friendly warning to bicycle fiends that the town bylaw is still in force and provides for a fine of \$25 and costs for all riding on the sidewalks of this town. Take the friendly warning boys or Jack will surely get you.

Ditto. Last week another attempt was made to start a "body house" [sic] in Gleichen, but Chief Roberts and Corporal Irvine very quickly put a stop to it by arresting the keeper, inmate and three frequenters, all of whom were non-residents of this town. Justice Vigar find (sic.) the keeper \$25 plus costs or 60 days; the inmate \$10 plus costs or 50 days; and the frequenters \$5 and costs or 30 days. All have since paid their fines, but some were locked up a few days awaiting the price from Calgary friends.

Jack Roberts achieved an impressive war record, rising to the rank of Regimental Sergeant Major and receiving the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He left Gleichen in 1920 to become Police Chief in Cranbrook, B.C. and later became a founding member of the Calgary Stock Exchange.

A jolly cousin of the family, Henry (Harry) Moses Lee (1893 - 1989) also came to Gleichen with George Moss Sr and proceeded to add to the life of the town.

[Editor's Note: In the above article Mary Nash thanks various organizations for their help in borrowing the microfilms of old newspapers. How much easier would it have been for her, and for others, if the Paper of Record Archives, described in the article on the next page, had been available, as they may soon be.]

BVC, Oct. 2, 1913. Fire Brigade held a successful banquet - spent a most enjoyable evening have paid of (sic.) all debts without help of Town Council. Then until shortly after midnight stories were told and songs rendered several by Mosey Lee.

GC, Jan. 6, 1914. ... Mosey Lee's comic songs ... were well received, at festivities on New Year's Day.

GC, May 28, 1914. a Moss and a Lee played football against Strathmore.

GC, June 10, 1915. Pte. Mosey Lee spent a couple of days with his Gleichen friends last week.

However, Harry did not achieve much of a distinguished war record,

GC, Sept. 16, 1915. Word has been received that Pte. Mosey Lee fell off an omnibus in England while allowed off to visit relatives and seriously injured his back. He is now in the military hospital and last reports are that he was to undergo an examination under the X-ray. All Gleichenites will hope for his speedy recovery.

GC, Jan. 6, 1916. Private 'Mosey' Lee has returned to Gleichen on the invalid list. He is the first Gleichen boy to return from England. But as the CALL will probably publish a cut of him next issue, we will hold further remarks until then.

In total I must have found several hundred items on these three families which greatly increased our knowledge of them and their times. The items reported here are just a very selective sample. If anyone wishes further information on any of these families, the author would be happy to share the information.

The author wishes to thank the Interlibrary Loan department of the University of Ottawa for assistance in obtaining the microfilms from the Alberta Legislative Library in Edmonton, Alberta and the Glenbow Foundation in Calgary, Alberta. The University of Ottawa also provided the facilities for reading the films. ■

Beechwood Cemetery Tour

This year's annual public tour of Beechwood Cemetery will feature 'Science and Medicine. The tour will visit the graves of 15 to 20 Canadians buried there whose lives were associated with science and medicine and actors will be present to enact the theme at various grave sites. The tour will be held on Sunday 30 September starting at 2.00 pm and will last approximately 2 hours.

Paper of Record

PERCY BATESON

Just imagine what it would be like if, sitting at your computer at home, you could call up a full page of an old newspaper like the one opposite and then select part of it and enlarge it on your screen so that you could easily read exactly what was written about a certain event or person. That is exactly what you will be able to do if Bob Huggins has his way. On Saturday, 12 May, Bob Huggins, President and CEO of Cold North Wind introduced the members to this exciting new process he and his partners have developed and are currently marketing which will add entirely new and previously almost inaccessible sources to the genealogist's tool kit. Bob and four partners, in 1999, started a company here in Ottawa which has since expanded to offices in Boston, New York and Dallas and which is dedicated to making newspaper archives easily and immediately accessible to anyone with access to the internet. The advantages of such access for genealogists is obvious; but in addition, Bob and his partners point to the potential demand from other users such as: institutions; historical and other researchers; the entertainment industry; and students, all seeking historical accuracy of actual events and opinions. Furthermore the process can be expanded to include other archival documents such as government papers and diaries.

Newspapers were selected as the first class of documents to be processed for three reasons:

- a. They provide the only continuous record of daily life in the world,
- b. They are the largest source of daily life available; some 3-5,000 titles of small to mid-size newspapers exist in North America alone.
- c. They provide source material for genealogists, currently the largest leisure-time activity in North America; some 40,000,000 North Americans have active genealogical projects underway

Currently searching a newspaper archive is a labourious process requiring the researcher going to the location of the archive, or obtaining a loan of the microfiche as Mary Nash did in the previous article, and manually searching the microfilm of the papers concerned. Cold North Wind has developed a process whereby the microfilm archive can be scanned and turned into an electronic record which, using the power of the computer, can be made available on the internet, can be made searchable, and can provide the user with an actual image of the item selected. Thus, for the first time, a genealogist can quickly isolate and search the pertinent vital statistic columns of a newspaper and project an image of a birth or death announcement which can be downloaded and copied. Additionally the electronic record created is not subject to the physical deterioration associated with paper or microfilm records.

Cold North Wind began, in 1999, by purchasing the entire history from 1892 to 2000 of the Toronto Daily Star, which in addition to the Toronto daily includes 70 other newspapers. Their production was originally set up to handle 30,000 pages per day and they have just completed this project which is due to be launched in November of this year. They have now acquired the rights to 150 years of the New York Post, the oldest continuous newspaper in North America, and 252 titles from the Canadian Library Association. Other recently negotiated contracts include: the National Newspaper Association of America representing 3,500 newspapers some dating back to the American Revolution; and the Institute of Bibliographic Research and the National Autonomous University of Mexico. They are also negotiating with Western Canadian Industries in Calgary and a group in California both representing large numbers of now defunct western newspapers which will give a unique day to day record of the development of the West. To meet this rapid expansion they plan to expand their capacity to 5,000,000 pages a month or 120 titles in the next 24 months. ■

From Girl's Own Annual 1888

July 21, 1888, p. 687, "Varieties." Eating Humble Pie - In "humble pie" we have a corruption of numbles, an old word which stood for the liver, kidneys etc., of a deer. The word was variously written nombles, numbles, and very commonly umbles or humbles. Old cookery books gave recipes for "umble pie," whence came the saying that a man is made to eat "humble pie" to content himself with inferior meat - while another may dine on the haunch. (Editor's Note: OED; umbles. Entrails; *spec*, the offal of an animal, esp, a deer. *Comb*: umble pie a pie made with umbles.)

Sep.22, 1888, p.823 - "Varieties." A TYROLESE CUSTOM - In some portions of Tyrol a peculiar and beautiful custom prevails. When a girl is about to be married, before she leaves home to go to the church, her mother hands her a handkerchief which is called a tearkerchief. It is made of newly-spun linen, and has never been used. It is with this kerchief that the girl dries her tears when she leaves her father's house, and when she stands at the altar. After the marriage the bride folds up the kerchief and places it unwashed in her linen-closet, where it remains untouched until her death, when it is taken from its place and spread over her face.

 QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
 COLUMNS

From Near and Far – Linnéa - June Adam

From the *Genealogists Magazine* Volume 27 Number 1 March 2001. The very interesting article *A Late Nineteenth – Century Fen Parish* by Stephen Murray is a study which looks at the population of an agricultural parish and the effects of the social and economic changes over the period 1851 to 1891. The parish is Downham, Cambridgeshire and the article describes the results on parish life of factors such as rural depopulation, compulsory school attendance, increased mechanisation and the coming of the railways. The article helps those of us with rural British ancestors gain a better understanding of the times in which they lived, and the changes which affected their lives. For those whose British ancestors were sea-bound, rather than agricultural, the article *A Boyhood at Sea* by Roland Pietsch is equally interesting, and tells of the history and records of the Marine Society at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. A footnote gives the address: The Marine Society, 202 Lambeth Road, London SE1 7JW. Tele: 020 7261 9535 and the Web site <<http://www.marine-society.org>>.

Another article of interest to mariners is *Officers Who Figured In Action At Sea*, the story of the Royal Navy's accountant branch, written by Bernard Austerberry.

An article *Brookwood Cemetery 'Midst Surrey Pines'* by John M Clarke, is about Britain's largest burial ground, and lists some of the metropolitan parishes represented at Brookwood, also some guilds and organisations, that used the cemetery. Brookwood Cemetery Society is a member of the National Federation of Cemetery Friends, and the address given for further information is, Secretary, Gwyneth Stokes, 42 Chestnut Grove, South Croydon CR27LH.

From the *Journal of the Cleveland Family History Society* April 2001 Volume 8 Number 2: This issue has another of the excellent series "Know Your Parish" – this time about the parish of Easby, North Yorkshire. The parish is about four miles east of Stokesley, and the river Leven passes through it from Kildale to Great Ayton. Those with ties to this region will delight in reading this article by Christine Auffret.

There is another particularly interesting brief item (especially for a Canadian to see in a journal from abroad) regarding obituary notices from the Vancouver Sun. There is a list of the names of 12 people who had been born in Durham/Cleveland area, and, if requested, the author will send a full transcript of any of the obituaries.

Mrs Jean Dixon in *Indexing the 1891 Census – A Labour of Love* describes her work on this project and makes one realize yet again the enormous amount of volunteer effort involved in so many genealogical endeavours. She includes some interesting statistics on the 10 most common forenames for males and females (would you have guessed "John" and "Mary" as the favorites)? And the ten most common surnames – again not really a surprise

– are led by Smith, Robinson and Wilson.

Another interesting article on the topic of names is, *Nomenclature of the Dales* which tells of the parade of the Loyal Dales Volunteers, in Richmond, in 1804, bearing names such as "Bullet", "Trooper Tom", "Curly", "Codgy" etc. There is also a lengthy list of names, or what we would now call "nicknames", that makes for lively reading.

From *North Irish Roots*, the *Journal of the North of Ireland Family History Society* Vol 12 No 1. There is an article in this journal with British Columbia links. In *Tribute To An Old-Timer* Reg Johnson tells the story of Andy Kitson, who some 100 years ago, left Ulster to seek gold in the Yukon.

Connections, the journal of the Quebec Family History Society, Vol 23 No 2 December 2000, has a remarkable story by Peter McLoughlin. In *Hiding the Norwegian Crown Jewels from the Nazis - June 1940* he tells how his ancestor helped the Norwegian King to hide the crown jewels during the early years of World War II. While this account probably won't directly help your genealogical research, it certainly is a great story to read. The author also has a brief item in this issue in answer to the question he says he is often asked about how he has been so successful in tracing his family tree. His stated principles of studying family trees; reading avidly; talking genealogy whenever you can; and then putting the pieces together – along with what he says has been a great deal of luck – have helped him reach back some 18 generations, and he describes his joy in learning about the incredible lives of so many of these people.

From *North Irish Roots*, *Journal of the North of Ireland Family History Society*, Vol 12 No 1. There is a article by Valerie Francmanis entitled *The Land Question - an Emigrant's Story* that is especially meaningful to those whose ancestors left Ireland for Western Canada. *The Impartial Reporter* for the 30 March 1882 carried a narrative and poem about the departure of residents "departing from the shade of their ancestral trees to form a home – to build, cultivate, and plant in a new land, some thousand miles away, and yet it may be for the better, as property and land in Ireland is circumscribed, and there it may be regarded as illimitable." The poem particularly laments: "The fathers immemorial owned the fields which you abandon now....But they are gone, their day is o'er, The land they left you won't retain, But seek a home on foreign shore, On Manitoba's virgin plain." The author mentions the Land League, and felt that it was behind the move of one of these residents, as it was banned in 1882, the same year William Trotter, of Mullykevit, left for Manitoba. There is sadness, and resignation, in the writings, but also hope and prayers for a safe journey and brighter future. ◻

Lateral Search Experiences and the Lure of History

JUDITH MADORE

When I first became interested in pursuing family history a few short years ago, I focussed on the Fitzgerald family of my paternal grandmother. Why?

- a. They were Canadian, which seemed a good starting point;
- b. My mother was a war bride, so all family were in England, and there were no close ties - leave them for later;
- c. My paternal grandfather was English, but born and brought up in Russia - leave them for later;
- d. Gran's family, apart from being Canadian, were also Irish, and having twice visited Ireland (as well as being Londonderry-born), I love Ireland;
- e. There was some vague oral family history tradition pertaining to the Fitzgeralds, to serve as a guide.

Oral Family History Tradition: The vague family oral history linked Gran's Fitzgeralds to the Geraldine Fitzgeralds, extant in Ireland from the Norman Conquest. If so, it should be an easy beginning to genealogical research, as one could rely on the documentation available for "landed" families. Notwithstanding the proliferation of the Fitzgerald surname in Ireland, in fact, the task was even more "no-brainer" than expected.

Documentation: It turned out that my father's safe deposit box contained the first lead: a letter from the Hamilton Public Library, 1970, the widow of Gran's youngest brother, Maurice Fitzgerald. This referred to "The Fitzgerald Family Papers", bequeathed to the Hamilton library. The cover letter had attached an inventory of the papers, and a genealogy of the Canadian Fitzgeralds. Attached were photocopies of Burke's Landed Gentry tracing the family from an (untitled) estate, Turlough Park House, in Co Mayo, right down to Gran's generation in Canada. From this evidence, it was established that our Canadian ancestor was one Lieutenant Colonel Lionel Charles Kirwan Fitzgerald (LCK), third son of the mid-19th century incumbent of Turlough Park, Charles Lionel.

A Lateral Aside: When my husband and I visited Ireland in the mid-1970s, I already had the name of the estate from oral family history, and we actually drove to the location, and even took pictures of the early Victorian house. However, at that time, I was aware only of oral tradition and was far too shy to gauchely intrude on perhaps distant cousins and try to explore relationships further.

Documentation: A visit to Kingston's Royal Military College library revealed LCK's Royal Artillery record.

Dates of postings and promotions are recorded. LCK was variously stationed in the West Indies and Quebec City.

A chance purchase of *Land Grants by the Crown*, during a BIFHSGO conference, yielded the information that LCK received 2,447 acres of land in Portneuf, outside Quebec City, in 1867.

My next stage was a visit to the Hamilton Public Library a few years ago, where I was able to read through collections of my forebears' letters, after my great-grandfather settled in Canada.

There was an oral family history that the Fitzgeralds were related to the Canadian artist Lionel Lemoine Fitzgerald. Lemoine was an attention-catcher: Great-great-grandfather Lt Col LCK Fitzgerald had been stationed in Quebec, and lived there, subsequent to his military retirement, and letters indicated that his wife and our great-great grandmother was one Julia Anne Lemoine. The collection contained the Colonel's letters to Quebec brothers-in-law, with the surnames of Lemoine and Maxham. I have not yet traced the supposed connection to the artist.

Another Lateral Aside: My next step was not the more linear and logical genealogical step; having some time one day in the Ottawa Public Library, while waiting for an appointment, I gravitated to the genealogical and Canadian history collection, and began going through the indexes of books on Quebec history, looking variously for references to Lemoine and Fitzgerald.

Here is what I found: *Un Quebecois bien tranquille*; Roger Lemoine, Editions la liberte, 1985. This turned out to be a biography of Julia Anne Lemoine Fitzgerald's brother, Sir James McPherson Lemoine. This book, hunted down through skimming book indexes, was an eye-opener. It portrayed the Quebec City Lemoine family living in a completely bilingual and bicultural environment. Julia's father, Benjamin, had married the daughter of a Scottish businessman, James McPherson. James McPherson Lemoine, Julia's brother, trained as a lawyer. However, James devoted much time writing, in both English and French, for provincial natural history journals. Having very little background in Canadian history, I had no idea of the social biculturalism of 19th century Quebec City. This offered a vivid account of a part of our family history hitherto unknown to any of us.

Yet Another Lateral Move: Perusing books in my father's library, I came across *Fighting Fitzgerald*, by Mary McCarthy, published in the 1930s. This contained an account of one George Robert Fitzgerald, 18th century incumbent of Turlough Park. George Robert was a true 18th century reprobate - he could have served as a model member of the Hell Fire Club. He was eventually hanged for the murder of a neighbouring Mayo landowner after a career as a hair-trigger, cheating duellist. I'm happy to note that he

died without issue, and Turlough Park devolved on his younger brother, my direct ancestor. Sheep-stealers in one's heritage are one thing, but murderers are something else. What was intriguing about this glimpse of history, was the perception of Mayo as a sort of Wild West, far from the control of Dublin Castle in the 18th century, where landowners could use their positions as captains of the militia, to terrorize their neighbours and, in the best historical Irish and Norman traditions, seek to gain additional territory through force. Anyway, I must try to find more concentrated histories of Mayo and Connaught of this period, to put this into context....

Addendum: On surfing the Internet a couple of years ago, I came across a site <Mayo on the Move>. A search of

Turlough Park elicited the news that Turlough Park House had been acquired by the Irish government, for the site of a proposed branch of Ireland's ethnographic museum collection. Returning to the site this summer, I learned that the house is now open to the public, as a folklore museum. Assuming the direct line died out without issue, and maintenance costs are simply too high for today's Ireland, this is delightful news. I have a trip to Ireland planned for summer 2002, in any case, and will now be able to explore the actual house of my ancestors.

Of course, there is still much work to be done in obtaining records, but these "lateral" excursions into libraries, books, and web sites, have been great fun, and very rewarding. 

Sources:

Land Grants by the Crown in the Province of Quebec, 1763 - 1890. Reprint, Quebec Family History Society.

Hart's Army List.

List of Officers in the Royal Regiment of the Artillery.

Burke's Landed Gentry.

Hamilton Public Library, Special Collection.

<Www.mayo-ireland.ie/Mayo/News>.

Lemoine, Roger. *Un quebecois bien tranquille.* Editions la liberte, 1985.

McCarthy, Mary. *Fighting Fitzgerald.* Ca. 1935.

My First Trip

JOAN TATTERSALL

This was a trip, I told myself, that I wanted to take, not because I really expected to find some of my missing links, but because I wanted to see and experience the areas where my ancestors had lived. Of course I didn't actually believe my rationalization but it's what I told others when asked why I was going to England.

Eighteen months before my departure was the start of this voyage of discovery. On a whim I decided to start searching out my family roots. Someone mentioned that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints could be helpful and sure enough they were. On one of my frequent visits to the Family History Centre, a fellow seeker turned me on to the IGI and I was hooked. As well, discoveries of multiple hitherto unknown relatives found on the 1881 census astounded me. Then a cousin let me photostat an old journal kept by our paternal grandfather over a number of years. In addition to family information it revealed an adventurous, intriguing man who regrettably I had never met. Old parish records were poured over. A third cousin, also doing family research, was found newly moved to Ottawa and we exchanged information. Other cousins were forced to respond to e-mails from me pleading for names, dates etc. How was it, I wondered that they weren't following through with the same zeal I was? I forced myself to cut back on my queries to them. And then a very pleasant relationship developed with a lady from Wales who responded to my internet query regarding Fowey, Cornwall and the Webb family (my g g grandfather). She was generously helpful to me then and later on.

Several months ago I decided on my trip to Bexleyheath, Kent where so many of my maternal

grandfather's family had and still lived, and Fowey, Cornwall where my paternal great grandmother, whose birth I had yet to confirm, had lived. I had visions of myself roaming through old cemeteries, old streets and lovely countryside, taking memorable photographs of everything. A beautifully scenic booklet on Fowey from my Welsh friend took away any last shreds of resistance.

Newly-found relatives from the Bexleyheath area met me at Heathrow and immediately made me feel welcome and a part of their family. My cemetery visits however, were not very fruitful but the Local Studies Centre of the Bexleyheath library was useful in providing old census and parish records to add to what I already had and time flew by. Next stop on my trip was Canterbury and the records at the Archives. A major question I expected to have answered was proof of the birth of my maternal g g grandfather who always maintained he was born in Canterbury in 1821. Well, you guessed it, no amount of searching found such proof. However, I've just mailed off a letter to another distant cousin I learned of and who some years ago was researching the family. My hopes are still alive.

After dealing with the vagaries of the British railway system, I left behind the daily rain of Kent and arrived in the sunshine of Cornwall. My new Welsh friends met me on arrival and I picked up my rental car feeling certain I would easily adjust to the driving differences. My journey to Fowey, thankfully accompanied by one of my friends, was harrowing to say the least. Fowey itself is a lovely, ancient hillside town with a one direction main street that was the width of one vehicle. You actually have to drive out of town and around in a circle of streets to get back into town! That

night I lay in bed dreading having to drive again.

Fortunately my friends were quite insistent on doing most of the driving (I did eventually do more myself). A visit to a Family History Society in Truro helped me find confirmation of the birth of my great grandmother Susanna Webb and a number of other pieces of useful information. My daily strolls gave me a wonderful sense of the charming town where she and her family had lived and I even found tiny 'Webb Street' but was unable to learn its history. Climbing around the local Fowey cemetery headstones and those around the parish church did not bring forth any Webb names and I continued to be disappointed in my quest to find some actual family plots. Finally I realized that I was operating on the incorrect assumption that Fowey and Lanteglos by Fowey were one and the same. Understanding that one was a town and the other a Parish across the river, the next day we headed over on the ferry searching through narrow, hedgerowed country roads for churches and cemeteries. Several false leads later we finally found St Wyllow Parish Church of Lanteglos by Fowey. Stepping

into pails of disinfectant (foot and mouth disease prevention) we then entered the churchyard filled on both sides of the path with old headstones. I clambered up one side and began my search. Within a few moments I spotted them. Three Webb family headstones. I was joyously overwhelmed to recognize the names of my g g grandmother Mary Webb, mother of Susanna and Thomas her six year old son. The third headstone was the wonderful 'gift' of a John Webb who had died in 1814 at the ripe age of 83 years, having been born in 1731! I had found an unknown 4x g grandfather. I know, I haven't yet confirmed it. But, so far, it's good enough for me.

This visit to Kent and Cornwall left me feeling somehow closer to my ancestors as real people, not just names on paper. It still seems quite amazing to me to think of being related to so many people over so many years and only now getting to know about them and where they have lived and died. So plan your trip, I highly recommend it!
Joan Tattersall. ■

Alfred deR. Taylor London, England to Ladner, BC 1881 to 1901

A genealogical journey through time via records.

GORDON D TAYLOR

When I started compiling my Taylor family history there were some legends and few facts. My grandfather, Alfred, died when I was 11 and while I can remember him quite clearly, he left no papers that would help a study of his life and his place in family history. In order to develop his story I had to rely primarily on public documents and newspaper files.

Alfred was born in Hereford, England, in 1864. He was the youngest surviving child of Rev James Taylor and his wife Frances Helen Davis. James died in June 1865 and left a widow with six children and a seventh that was born in November 1865. This child died in June 1867 at Charlton Kings, Gloucester. At that point the trail seemed to end. There is a gap in my knowledge that covers the next 13 years.

I knew that the family moved to Canada in the early 1880s and had worked their way to the West Coast by the end of the decade. The details of the migration were unknown to me. The 1901 Census of Canada provides the year of immigration to Canada for those residents who were not born in Canada. The records for Delta, BC showed that Alfred had immigrated in 1882.

I did not know where in England the family was living in 1881 but I was sure they were still in England. Thus the surname index for the 1881 Census of England became my starting point for research. The surname index was available by county. Each time I had to look up a surname in the Census Index I checked for Alfred Taylor. I finally found him in Metropolitan London. He was living in Walthamstow, Essex with his mother and two sisters, Helen and Emily. A third sister, Beatrice, was discovered in the

index for Yorkshire by a similar approach.

I had now accounted for four of the Taylor family, one sister, Henrietta, had died in a boating accident at Bournemouth on 4 September 1880 and a brother, James, had migrated to Canada in 1876. Details of the boating accident are written up in the *Bournemouth Visitors Directory* of 8 and 11 September 1880.

A search of the immigration records available at the National Archives of Canada showed that Alfred, his mother and three sisters had arrived in Quebec City, Canada on 8 April 1882 on the SS *Circassian* out of Liverpool. By combining Census data for two countries with immigration data, a necessary link in the family story was completed.

The next trace of Alfred in Canada is provided by an entry that he made in his Beatrice's autograph album. The entry is dated 12 November 1882 and is signed "A. DeR. Taylor, St. Catherines, Canada." The autograph album is in the possession of Marie Paynter of Port Angeles, Washington.

The family did not stay long in Ontario. The next record that I can find is a marriage certificate dated 6 October 1885 where Alfred was a witness at the wedding of his sister, Emily Gertrude, to William M. Scott at Woodlands, Assiniboia, NWT. Alfred must have remained in Assiniboia for some time as he was granted title, 26 January 1887, under the Dominion Land Act to 160 acres of land about 15 miles north of Regina. Dominion land grant records are available on line through the National Archives.

The next move is to the West Coast. The first mention of him in British Columbia is in a *William's BC Directory* for 1889. He is listed as a farmer in Delta, BC. He married

his first wife, Edith Owen, sometime in 1886 or 1887. I have not yet been able to find a record of the wedding in England or in Canada. His brother-in-law, Herbert B. Owen, immigrated to Canada in 1887 according to the 1901 Census. My working hypothesis is that Edith came to Canada with her brother. A search of the immigration records for 1887 still needs to be done.

The next firm dates that I can locate are records for the birth of a daughter, Frances Marian, 4 January 1888, in Victoria and of my father, Vernon deRupe, 6 November 1890 in Ladner. The BC Birth Registration Index is my source.

In the 1891 Census Alfred, Edith, the two children and Herbert Owen are recorded as living in Delta, BC. Alfred's occupation is a veterinarian.

Two more births, a death and a marriage highlight the events of the next decade. Norah Irene was born 19 September 1894 in Ladner and Eric Owen, 21 November 1895, in Ladner. Sadly, Edith died following the birth of Eric. She is buried in Boundary Bay Cemetery, Delta, BC.

Alfred married Agnes Honeyman on 6 November 1897. In the 1901 Census the household is listed as Alfred, Agnes, Vernon and Eric. They lived in a seven room house on Chilukthan Slough Road in Ladner. The two daughters are

not listed as a part of the family. Apparently Edith had made an arrangement with a friend in England that if anything happened to one of them the survivor would look after the other's children. Alfred took the girls to England where they grew up. They maintained contact with their father and brothers.

Alfred was also active in community affairs. Records of All Saints Anglican Church, Ladner, show he was Rector's Warden from 1900 – 1906, and church secretary from 1900 off and on until 1920. He was also a census enumerator for the 1901 Census.

When there are few family papers available for research, the use of official records can provide the basis for a sizeable contribution to your family history. These records can document what happened, they cannot explain why it happened. There are several stories attached to the data I have uncovered but at present I can only speculate on them. Further research and a bit of luck may provide some of the answers I would like to have.

[Note: Delta is a municipality in British Columbia located in extreme southwestern corner of the mainland of Canada. Ladner was the post office for most of the municipality. Prior to 1895 the post office was named Ladner's Landing.] ■

Newsgroups, Mailing Lists and E-ZINES

GORDON D TAYLOR

Introduction

A vast and constantly changing set of resources is available to genealogists and family historians through the Internet. These resources take the form of newsgroups, newsletters and e-zines. Each of these resources will be described in more detail in the sections that follow this introduction. The purpose in writing this note is to help members who may not be familiar with this aspect of online genealogy to become aware of the great benefits that await them when they make informed use of the material and to warn of some of the hazards.

These papers are not edited nor vetted. You must read and accept the information as you would any other. Apply your personal knowledge filter to all material.

There are some general standards of conduct that should be understood by all of us who make use of the Internet for genealogical purposes. Protection of the privacy of the individual, particularly that of children, is important. It must be remembered that once information appears on a web page it cannot be retrieved. Some useful thoughts on the subject can be found in the following sources:

Gormley, Myra Vanderpool, *Adventures in Cyberspace*, see <http://www.ancestry.com/columns/myra/Shaking_Family_Tree07-09-98>

Texas GenWeb Project, Protect your living relatives, see <<http://home.sprynet.com/~harrisfarm/warning.htm>>

European Union, Code of conduct for the Amateur Genealogist, see <<http://www.genealogyprivacy.org/en/ch3v10en.htm>>

Newsgroups

Soc.genealogy.britain
Soc.genealogy.ireland
England.genealogy.misc

Newsgroups, of which the three above are examples, are a means of keeping in touch with many genealogists who have a like interest to yours. It may be names, methodology, events, etc. The 'soc.genealogy.britain' group averages 100 postings a day. There is scarcely a day goes by that I do not find some piece of information that has relevance to the family history research that I have underway. The information can take the form of some one else with a similar family interest, a new data set available online, some historic fact or condition outlined, useful bibliographic references. There is a lot of information not of interest to you that gets on the sites as postings. Delete the material that is not of interest and keep that which is of use. Newsgroups are best accessed through a favourites list maintained by an Internet service provider. The newsgroups used as examples above can be accessed via Google groups.

Mailing lists

Mailing lists are oriented in much the same way as newsgroups. They may have a geographic interest, a name interest, or a special interest outlook. Mailing lists come in two forms,

L or list: each individual posting is received as a separate e-mail

D – or digest: the postings are accumulated and sent out in e-mail form periodically.

Some examples

- ButeshireGenWeb. (Bute County Scotland)
- Cresswell-L (Cresswell surname)
- Canada-Census-Campaign-L (information exchange re release of historic censuses)
- Genealogy-DNA-L (the role of genetics in genealogy research)
- MyFamily.com-Taylor Family Web Site (a group of Taylor family researchers)

All of these lists facilitate the exchange of information, the answering of questions and the provision of assistance in research. A convenience of mailing lists is that they arrive in the form of E-mails and can be downloaded for printing, deleted, filed or forwarded on to other people. The inconvenience is that they are too convenient, and while you must request a subscription and also request the cessation of a subscription, the temptation to be on too many mailing lists is great. Many of the mailing lists are available through Rootsweb.

E-ZINES

Online newsletters and periodicals are a third major source of information for the family historian. Here again the emphasis is on disseminating information, although in the case of the newsletters and periodicals there is often a clear economic interest. Some examples that I have subscribed to and found to be very helpful are:

- Generations Heritage Quest Newsletter,
- Ancestry Weekly Digest
- The Genealogy Newsletter
- RootsWeb-Review (weekly)
- Missing Links
- Family History News (UK)
- Global Gazette

These can be subscribed to by E-mail and unsubscribed to in the same way as mailing lists. Their main value is the dissemination of information. The problem is that they are addictive and can generate a lot of paper unless the recipient exercises a good deal of restraint in deciding what to keep and what to delete.

Some of these publications arrive in final form, others in headline format and an invitation to you to visit a website to read and download the articles that are of particular interest. In some cases an option for a printer-friendly version is present.

Summary

I have only listed a few of the many available in each category. Genealogists should be aware of the variety of assistance available from these sources, read and download judiciously and unsubscribe as soon as the value to you decreases.

My experience with these groups, lists etc has been favourable. I have found people who willingly assist with information lookups and those who are grateful for any effort you make in response to requests.

There is another advantage that we should not overlook . In a field as extensive and intensive as genealogy and where the environment is constantly changing these means of communication are a quick way to keep up to date. You must be prepared to test the ideas etc. that are generated against a strong intellectual standard. Do not accept everything you read as gospel but you will find enough gems in the pile to make the effort rewarding. Often the first notice you will get of a new database will be from a posting. Participants are always eager to help in solving problems in data, sources, and methods. ■

The Plague

From the Wakefield Kinsman journal of the Wakefield and District FHS, Vol 3 No 3 April 2000.]

The Great Plague of London (1665) was the last major outbreak in England of the Bubonic Plague, which had been recurring frequently, especially in the more populated towns and cities, since the Black Death in 1448 killed nearly half the population. The outbreak in Ackworth was one of the many such during the 17th century, and these can often be identified by the unusually high death rate in a parish, and, frequently by the letter "P" beside the names of the victims. The Doncaster registers, for example, show that 747 people died of plague in 1583. But, especially after 1665, these death clusters could result from epidemics of other infectious diseases, of which cholera, typhoid fever, and smallpox were major killers, as well as the diphtheria and scarlet fever still prevalent into the 1930s. Many in our ancestral families died young. Those who survived into old age must have been tough, and built up a very strong immunity to these killer diseases.

When "The Plague" is mentioned, most people think of

the Great Plague of London in 1665, but, in fact, there were numerous outbreaks of plague throughout the country in the 17th century. One particularly virulent outbreak occurred in Ackworth in 1645, when the parish register records; "in which yeare there dyed of the plague in Ackworth 153 persons." This would be devastating in such a small place, and there can have been few families unaffected by death

Ackworth still has its "plague stone"—a flatish stone with a hollow in the top which still stands outside the village on the main road to Pontefract. This was the villagers' only contact with the outside world, as, understandably, plague villages were feared and shunned. Goods were brought from Pontefract and other neighbouring villages and left by the side of the stone, and villagers put their money into the hollow, which was filled with vinegar—their only disinfectant. What hard times our ancestors lived through! [Editor's Note: *Shades of the sign outside Walkerton; "Walkerton E - coli Please go away."*] ■

MAPLE LEAF LEGACY PROJECT

For Canada, For Canadians, For the Fallen, Lest We Forget A Millennium Project in Remembrance of Canada's War Dead Un Projet pour la commémoration des morts de la guerre du Canada

STEVE DOUGLAS: PROJECT DIRECTOR

<http://www.mlpl.demon.co.uk/>

Most of the families and friends of Canada's war dead have never visited and will never visit the graves of the fallen due to the distances and expenses involved. We cannot bring their bodies home for burial but we can bring photos of the graves into the homes of all Canadians. In doing so we will create a virtual Canadian National War Cemetery.

In digital format this archive should be a permanent addition to the National Archives of Canada and a permanent photographic inventory of Canada's War Graves for generations to come.

The aim of the Maple Leaf Legacy Project is to photograph or obtain a photograph of every Canadian War Grave of the 20th Century. These photos will be made freely available on the project's web site.

The Maple Leaf Legacy Project currently has no official status with the Government of Canada or any of its

departments or agencies. It is a private endeavour but is working toward official recognition.

Grave Photo Requests

While it will be some time yet before a searchable graves database is available, if you have a request for an individual grave photo, please contact us with your request. We may have it on hand or may be able to get it in the near future. If we can get it we will forward it to you. Please give us as much information as you have about the individual grave so we may be sure of finding the right one. Your request will be responded to promptly. There is no charge for this service.

On August 4, 2001, the number of photographs on hand is 32,670

Thank you for your patience and support. 

From Your Board – Cecil de Bretigny

Research has been part of the mandate of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa since its inception.

This research has led to the publication on Canadian personnel in the South African war and our continuing interest and participation in the Home Children project. This latter project has involved the extraction of home children immigration information from passenger lists at the National Archives of Canada. There, under the leadership of John Sayers, more than 30 members have completed reviewing the records of ship arrivals of some 44 of the 64 years that the home children program was in operation. The data that has been collected has been placed on the National Archives Web site so that it is now available for use by genealogists.

Our research committee is composed of the following members: Willis Burwell, John Reid (Director), Patricia Roberts Pichette (Associate Director), John Sayers and Gordon Taylor. This group has met several times since the beginning of 2001 to plan their research activity for the year.

While we are writing about research we should be

mindful of the research that has been done by our speakers over the years and their willingness to share it with us. Your continuing attendance at our monthly sessions shows that you are appreciative of the research activity they have carried out. A data collection activity done outside the Society, is the participation of some of our members in the work being done world-wide on the British Census for 1891. A number of our members contribute articles to our publication *Anglo-Celtic Roots*

Your research committee is also aware of the needs of our members through their recommendations to the library committee which have resulted in the purchase of a number of CD-ROMs containing a vast array of genealogical data. Our library now holds the 1881 British census returns together with a more powerful search engine for that census. As well, a new burial index for England and Wales is now on order.

There is no lack of additional research projects. The committee is presently examining options, including papers on the 5,125 children who emigrated to Canada through the John T. Middlemore organization and co-operating in Carleton University's initiative with the Hawke immigration

records. The committee also has plans to update BIFHSGO's website so that more information can be included and links established to other Web sites.

The committee is always looking for volunteers for research projects. Please call any of the committee members for further information. ■

From Your Editor – Percy Bateson

This Issue of Anglo - Celtic Roots is an example of how precarious is its existence. After assembling all the material to hand it became apparent that there was insufficient to fill the normal 28 pages. Most of you will already be aware of this as I sent an e - mail appealing for any articles etc that members might have partly completed. This is the first time this has happened but not the first time I have been perilously short of material. My long term aim, which in five years, I have never come close to realizing has been to have sufficient material on hand that I can start planning the next Issue immediately after the distribution of the current Issue. It is still my goal but its realization is entirely dependant on you the members. Anglo - Celtic Roots is your journal and if you wish it to continue and thrive it must be assured a continuous supply of articles for publication.

The results of my appeal were more than encouraging. No less than four articles were proffered and as it turned out only one was needed leaving the other three for use in the next Issue. Having these on - hand before the current Issue is even printed will enable me to better manage my time. I will have time to begin planning the Winter Issue so that I will not find myself burning the midnight-oil trying to meet the deadline for camera - ready copy to the printers. I will also be able to enhance the appearance and add to the appeal of the Issue by having time to search out and obtain photographs to support and embellish the otherwise densely printed pages.

My grateful thanks to all those who answered my appeal. To the others, a reminder that winter is coming, you will be confined indoors, so why not make use of the lack of activity and really get down to that article you have been

contemplating for some time and let's see if we can make the next Volume the best yet and win something better than an Honourable Mention in the NGS and FFHS competitions.

This Issue sees the last transcript of talks given at the 2000 Conference. An Anglo - Celtic Annals is planned following this year's conference so transcripts will not be available for Roots. Saturday Meetings provide an interesting contrast in how technological advances are widening the scope, and easing the effort of genealogical research. How much easier would Mary Nash's researching have been if the papers she searched had been available on the Internet?

Although the column Sources runs to over a page and a half it should be noted that all but two items are from John Reid. The purpose of this column is to encourage members to share sources as they find them. So far only three members have responded. Hard to imagine that of all those persons searching their heritage so few have stumbled on useful sources. If you find a useful source be a good Samaritan and share it with your fellow members, E - mail it to Linnéa - June Adam at <ljbadam@magma.ca> or to me at <bateson@cyberus.ca>.

It is with regret I have to announce the retirement from the Editorial Team of June Coxon. June has been a productive member of the team for four years and her many reports and original articles will be familiar to all our readers. Pressure of her other activities has forced her to give up her work for Anglo - Celtic Roots and we all wish her well and success in her genealogical and other endeavours.

We have been fortunate to quickly find replacement for June. Ken Wood has generously volunteered for the appointment as Associate Editor and we look forward to a fruitful association. Welcome aboard Ken. ■

A Good Friend of BIFHSGO Retires

Assistant National Archivist Dr Lee McDonald is retiring from the National Archives of Canada after a career of nearly 35 years. A graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, Lee McDonald rose from working-level archivist to become Director General of the Archives Branch and then Assistant National Archivist. He served as Acting National Archivist from 1997 through 1999. From 1992 to 1996 he Chaired the Archives Legislation Committee of the International Council of Archives; he also participated in drafting the Archives Act and the Access to Information Act. Among the many things that Lee McDonald did in support of BIFHSGO was as host of the BIFHSGO Conference 2000 on the Loyalists. He has, however, been a continuous source of encouragement and support, not least of all of the Home Children Project. We wish Lee McDonald and his family many happy years of active retirement.

**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

13 October 2001, 10:00-11:30 am

The Lockmasters of the Rideau Canal –
Borden Purcell

17 November 2001, 10:00-11:30 am
Note: Change from usual date

Searching for Busted Green:
A Genealogical Case – *Alison Hare*

8 December 2001, 10:00-11:30 am.

Great Moments in Genealogy –
BIFHSGO Members
Refreshments and Cash Bar

BIFHSGO Library

at

The Montgomery Branch, Royal Canadian Legion,
330 Kent Street

for opening times please call 234-2520

**21-23 September 2001, BIFHSGO Annual Conference.
Theme: English Genealogy, featuring Lady Mary Teviot.**

Other Speakers covering British and Canadian Family History, including Computers

at

The National Archives of Canada

Ottawa Family History Centre – Hours of Operation

Tuesday to Thursday

9:30 am–3:30 pm

6:30 pm–9:30 pm

Friday to Saturday

9:30 am–12:30 pm

Telephone

224-2231

Articles for Anglo - Celtic Roots

Articles, Illustrations etc for future publication in *Anglo - Celtic Roots* are welcome. Please send them to The Editor, P. Bateson, 650 Southmore Drive West, Ottawa ON K1V 7A1 or E - mail them to <bateson@cyberus.ca>. The deadline for publication in the next Issue is Saturday, 27 October 2001.