



Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 7, Number 1

Winter 2000/2001



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Index CDs – JOHN D REID*

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Cover Picture: *St Helen's Church, Wakefield, Yorkshire, ENG. A typical English urban church where many of the records discussed in Fawne Stratford - Devai's article; Parish Records in England and Wales, might have been created and stored.*

Anglo-Celtic Roots

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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, conduct and facilitate research into and publication of family histories by people who have ancestors in the British Isles.

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

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

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

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

Anglo-Celtic Roots

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

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

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

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

The President's Corner . . .

Norm Crowder tells the people who attend the BIFHSGO Beginners Course that they should publish the information they have about their families. You don't have to print a book, but it does mean telling relatives or others what you have discovered and what you are still trying to find. Norm says, "You'd be surprised what you will learn if you publish."

Norm, I can prove you're right. In the last issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, I described my experience of going to the Salle Gagnon of the Montreal Public Library where I found the marriage record of my aunt Bessie and her husband, Fred Rutledge. I knew Bessie was born in Scotland but I had no idea where Fred was born, nor where his parents came from. Now I do. Thanks to my column in the previous issue.

Dorothy Heughan of Manotick read my story of the Rutledge wedding and immediately recognized me as a cousin. Her maiden name is Rutledge. She is originally from Montreal and she called me to let me know that our Rutledge line starts from County Fermanagh in Ireland. Dorothy has details of other Rutledge descendants and I have some photos of Fred and Bessie and their daughter Helen. We agreed to exchange information at the next BIFHSGO meeting. So, you see what can happen when you spread the word.

I want to thank Bernice Severson, Linda Gloss and Mary Nash, who stepped down from the Board of Directors at the Annual General Meeting. Bernice, Linda and Mary have been generous and conscientious in serving our members. BIFHSGO depends on volunteers and I hope that you will follow their example and lend some of your talents to the Board.

There's nothing like an Irish speaker to pull out the crowds! Jim Heal counted 140 people at our October meeting to hear Nora Hickey, who came all the way from Cork to tell us what is new in Irish genealogy. Nora's message was that there is hope for all of us who are searching Irish ancestors. It takes a little more effort and a great deal more patience when you're looking for Irish records.

What would be the fun if you could just walk into the record office and ask for a six-generation pedigree? Looking ahead to next year, the BIFHSGO Fall Conference will take place the weekend of September 21 to 23. English records will be in the spotlight and our main speaker will be coming from England.

Don't forget the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library is open three days a week in the Montgomery branch of the Royal Canadian Legion, 330 Kent Street in Ottawa. Phone 234-2520 to confirm the hours.

Jim Shearon

Parish Records in England and Wales

FAWNE STRATFORD-DEVAI, <DEVAI@INTERLYNX.NET>

[This article first appeared in the June 11, 1999 Vol. III, No. 09 Issue of Global Gazette at their web site: <<http://GlobalGazette.net>> and is reprinted here with the permission of Global Gazette and the author.]

[Editor's note: Fawne Stratford-Devai lives in Hamilton and is an "absent" member of BIFHSGO. She has contributed numerous erudite articles to Global Gazette containing extremely useful information for both the professional and the amateur family historian. In her words, the only benefit she receives for her work is: "the satisfaction of reaching others who are also struggling with research problems and challenges." On behalf of the readership of ACR, who benefit from her work I can only say thank you and express our pleasure at having such a salutary author as a member of our Society.]

Civil Registration of births, marriages and deaths; parish registers and census returns are the three most accessed research sources for genealogists researching in England and Wales. The last two issues of *English and Welsh Roots* (see the *Global Gazette* <http://GlobalGazette.net>) focused on Civil Registration. This issue of *English Roots* will discuss one of the primary sources for researching centuries of your families in England and Wales – Parish Records. Regardless of your family's religious affiliation, if you are tracing your ancestors over the past 400 years in England or Wales, you will find them at some point in the Church of England parish records. An extensive amount of information about our families can be found in parish records. However, researchers must do their homework and acquire a basic understanding of the records.

The discussion of parish records in this issue will focus on Church of England records. These Anglican records, however, do not represent all church records. Despite social pressures, persecution and even being ostracized by their communities, many people remained staunch Catholics while others practiced a variety of Protestant nonconformity. However, researchers should be aware that even families with a history of ardent opposition to the Church of England will have a good portion of their history recorded in parish registers (especially before the late 1700s). A more detailed examination of Catholic and non-conformist records will be undertaken in later issues of the Gazette.

The Historical Development of Parish Registers and Records - An Overview

The following time line is given to provide researchers with some knowledge of the parish records that were required to be kept (or not) during different periods of English history. The importance of understanding the history of an area or country becomes quite obvious in the following overview because of the direct relationship between historic events and legislation and parish record keeping. Ever wondered why there is suddenly a large gap in the parish register? Read the time line below for a possible historic explanation.

1538: Thomas Cromwell, Vicar General to Henry VIII, ordered clergy to keep written records of baptisms, marriages and burials. This does not mean that all parish registers start in 1538 and there is no assurance that such early registers survive to this day. Before 1538 monks kept some notes of events primarily for the families of the nobility and the wealthy. Cromwell's order in 1538

required that records be kept for all people! It is important to keep in mind that clergy were not happy having to co-operate with the government – unpaid! As a result, many could not be bothered to comply with Cromwell's order or if they did, recorded events only sporadically.

1598: The Provincial Constitution of Canterbury required that all parish registers should be made of parchment. This meant that all earlier entries (many of which had been written on scraps of paper or in paper registers) needed to be copied into the new registers. As a result of dampness, poor storage and general decay, some of the earlier entries that had been recorded on paper were completely unreadable. It is not surprising then, that many registers do not actually begin until 1558. The original paper registers from the earlier years rarely survive. In those parishes where the original paper records/register survive, additional information can often be found.

1598: From the year 1598, the incumbent clergy of each parish were required annually to send a complete copy of the previous year's parish register entries to the bishop. These copies are known today by researchers as Bishops' Transcripts (BTs). Some parishes had already been submitting copies to the bishop. As a result we find very early BTs for the Berkshire parish of Faringdon beginning in 1589. As with any "copied" record, the accuracy of the transcription depended on the person making the copy. Some BTs are a true copy of the parish register entries, some are not. When comparing the parish registers to the BTs researchers will sometimes find more detail in the parish register while some BTs have detail added that is not in the register. Where both the registers and the BTs survive, researchers would be well advised to compare both. The true value of BTs is that they will help you to fill in gaps where parish register entries are missing.

1644 to 1645: Orders were given to improve the detail kept in parish registers – for example, the date of birth should be given when a child was baptised. Unfortunately, this order was resisted and in reality there continues to be gaps in the information provided in registers at this time.

1649 – 1653: Following the execution of Charles I, an English republic was established and represents a period in English history known as the Commonwealth (1649

- 1653). The Commonwealth proper ended in 1653 with the establishment of Oliver Cromwell's Protectorate. The Commonwealth is a most difficult time period for those of us engaged in family history research because there are large gaps in the records - especially in parish registers. Ironically, it was Oliver Cromwell's intention in 1653 to remedy poor record keeping in parish registers by placing the responsibility for the records in the hands of appointed officers called "Parish Registers." The records kept by Parish Registers became known as Civil Registers but many do not survive. After Charles II was restored to the throne in 1660, Registers were dismissed (some appear to have become parish clerks). Restored clergy in some areas confiscated the Civil Registers and destroyed them. Other clergy simply went around the parish writing down vital events by asking people to remember what had happened in the previous years. Because of the loss of the Civil Registers, this time period is sometimes referred to as the "Commonwealth gap" by family history researchers.

During this same period marriages were no longer to take place in a church. An intention to marry could be stated at a market cross or the couple could go to a Justice of the Peace to be legally joined. Many couples did not like the new system and secretly went to the church to be married - if the clergy had managed to stay in office! The importance of this little diversion in the rules governing marriages is that following the restoration, marriages before Justices of the Peace were just legalised in retrospect. Some clergy simply refused to accept such blasphemy and forced a second marriage in the church or simply branded the children illegitimate. This bit of history helps to explain the entries and remarks in some parish registers such as, "Franklin alias Cox" or "Smith alias Jones." In my own research I found a few children of a marriage branded illegitimate during this time period and no record of the marriage of the parents in any local or surrounding parish register.

1667 and 1668: Legislation was passed that required all burials to be in a woollen shroud. An affidavit was to be made at each burial that "burial in woollen" had occurred. If such an affidavit was not made, a fine was payable. The purpose of the Act was to help the wool trade in England. Gradually the Act was ignored and ultimately repealed in 1814. This little bit of history helps clarify why in some parishes separate registers for "Burials in Woollen" were kept.

1694: A tax was levied on each birth, marriage and burial. Births were to be notified to the parish incumbent within five days and he was to receive a fee for recording the birth. This tax resulted in some entries not being recorded in parish registers for lack of funds to pay the tax or others being recorded with a note that the parties were paupers and could not pay the tax. It is fortunate for researchers searching for family during this time period that the tax was short-lived.

1711: An Act was passed which stated that proper register books with lines and numbered pages were to be used. Although complied with in some parishes, the

Act was largely ignored.

1732: Many parish registers until 1732 were recorded in Latin - including the Latin forms of Christian names (for example: Gulielmus = William; Jacobus = James (rarely Jacob); Maria = Mary; Onoria = Honor or Norah). We will discuss the importance of understanding Latin in a later issue of the Gazette.

1752: Before 1752 the year began on 25 March (Lady Day) in parish registers (the Julian calendar). If you are using a parish register created before 1752 you will see that the year does not change until after 25 March. For example, a child could be born in December and baptised in January all in the same year - 1670. By an Act of Parliament known as Lord Chesterfield's Act (1751/52) the Julian calendar was abandoned in favour of the modern Gregorian calendar. The Gregorian calendar is the same calendar used to this day - the year begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December. The Act stated that the year 1752 would begin on 1 January. This meant that the year 1751 was actually only nine months long! But the Act created other problems also. For the year 1752 when the new calendar began, 2 September would be followed by the 14 September. This elimination of 11 days was meant to adjust the calendar for all time but completely confused people. In simple terms there is no record of days for 3 September to 13 September in the year 1752.

What this calendar change means to researchers is very important. If you have a parish register entry in February of 1668, the actual year that existed when the event was recorded was 1668 (referred to as "Old Style") but by today's Gregorian calendar it was actually 1669 ("New Style"). When recording the date for genealogical purposes, researchers should simply write February 1668/69. It is important to be consistent and to work from solid, recognized recording practices. Whenever you come across any date between 1 January and 25 March for ANY year before 1752 - stop and remember to record the event with both the new style and old style years. For those people researching near the Scottish border, it is important to note that Scotland adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1600! England lagged behind Scotland when it came to adopting the Gregorian calendar (the calendar in use today).

1754: Hardwicke's Marriage Act, which affected England and Wales, came into force beginning 25 March 1754. The Act stated that a marriage could be solemnised only in a parish church or public chapel after the publication of banns or by a licence issued by the bishop of the diocese. Bann books and marriage registers were required to be kept separate from the books containing baptisms and burials. With the exception of Jews and Quakers, marriages were required to be performed by a clergy of the Church of England. Parties under the age of 21 (minors) required the consent of parents or guardians to marry. Those embracing the Catholic faith or other non-conformists married in the Church of England and their own chapels/churches just to be sure the marriage was recognized as legal.

But what about marriages where the bride and

groom were from different parishes? Many marriage entries after 1754 will simply state "of this parish." It is important for researchers to remember, of this parish does not necessarily mean the party had resided in the parish for any great length of time. Three weeks was the legal requirement for clergy to make such a note. Many conscientious clergy simply described a temporary resident as a sojourner and usually did not state their parish of origin. It was also accepted practice for the marriage to take place in the bride's parish. Hardwicke's Marriage Act had far reaching consequences for the way in which marriages were recorded as well as the variety of records that resulted for family researchers to use today. For example:

Banns: Banns were simply the announcement of the intention of two persons to marry. The announcement was made (called) in the parish church of both the bride and groom, each Sunday for three consecutive weeks. The entry of banns, which are often recorded in a separate section of the marriage register or even in their own register may provide the parish of origin of one or more parties in the marriage or point to a marriage in another parish. A groom who resided in a different parish from his bride would be required to have his banns read in his home parish and a certificate stating the banns had been read sent to the parish where the actual marriage was to take place. Often the groom simply moved to the bride's parish in advance of the wedding to avoid having to deal with two

sets of banns and the fees for each set of banns being read. Just because there is an entry in the banns register for a planned marriage does not mean that a marriage took place. Some couples called off the banns, while other banns resulted in the marriage being called off because an impediment was alleged. Occasionally the banns register will state the reason why the marriage was called off. Banns do not exist before 1754.

Marriage Bonds and Allegations: If a marriage entry in the parish register appears with the words "by licence" next to it, then a researcher should make an effort to search for the marriage licence allegation and bond. A normal marriage licence from a bishop was issued after the parties made an allegation and bond. The allegations and bonds will often provide researchers with additional information *not* found in the marriage register such as: the exact age of the parties, parish of residence, occupation of the groom, the names of the bondsmen who guaranteed the marriage would be performed (bondsmen were sometimes related to one of the parties). Much like Bishop's Transcripts, marriage licence allegations and bonds, where they survive, will be found with other records of the

diocesan archives because they were issued by ecclesiastical officials such as a bishop, archbishop or archdeacon. Hardwicke's Act also resulted in the keeping of a special printed register for the recording of marriages. The register usually had four printed boxes per page with spaces to be filled in for name of the groom, his parish of residence, the name of the bride and her parish of residence; date of the ceremony, the groom's occupation, the marital status of the parties, whether the marriage was by banns or licence. The couple were required to sign the register (or place a mark next to their names). For the first time, the signatures of the witnesses and the clergy were also required.

1783: A Stamp Act was passed that called for a duty to be paid for every entry of a birth, christening, marriage or burial. The Act came into force on 1 October and was not repealed for 10 years. There are a few interesting consequences of this Act which can be found in many parish registers. In the last few days of

September 1783 there was often quite an increase in the number of baptisms – many of the children baptised were several years of age. Again in 1793 following the repeal of the Act, there was once more a large number of baptisms of children who were well beyond being infants. During this time period researchers will find the letter P next to entries in the parish register. Some believe the P stands for Pauper and therefore a person who was not required to pay the fee. Still others argue that the P stands for Paid. In practice, researchers will often find both the words paid and pauper and even just the letter P next to entries in the

parish registers during this time period.

1813: George Rose's Act (the Parochial Registers Act) was introduced requiring the use of specially printed registers, with separate books for baptisms, marriages and burials. Baptismal entries were now to include the names, address and occupation or status of the parents. In country areas the residence of the parents (or abode) was usually listed as simply the village, hamlet or even a farm. In urban areas the residence was often recorded as the actual street address. Burial entries in the register were to include age and place of residence of the deceased. Marriage registers from 1813 are similar to those from 1754, but had only three entries to a page instead of four. The actual form of the marriage register did not change again until 1837.

1837: After 1837, the marriage register kept by the parish church was laid out to look much like the actual civil registration certificates which began in that year. It is also important to note that whereas before 1837 everyone who was not a Jew or a Quaker had to marry in the church, after 1837, it was possible to marry in a Register Office, or in a Catholic Church or a nonconformist chapel that had been licenced. By 1900 it is estimated that some 10% of marriages occurred in register offices.

A Stamp Act was passed that called for duty to be paid on every entry of birth, marriage or burial. The Act came into force 1 October 1783.....in the last few days of September and again in 1793 when the Act was repealed.....there was a large number of baptisms.

How to find the parish boundaries

A bishop's diocese comprised more than one parish. Many parishes consisted of not more than a village with a church and a clergyman (or incumbent.) Larger towns and cities would contain several parishes. One of the greatest obstacles to searching for parish records is how to narrow down your geographical search. Once you know the city, town, or village where your ancestor came from it is much easier to find the parish within which that town lies. There are a number of very important resources for finding the exact location of parish boundaries within a county in England and Wales.

Gazetteers: Some public libraries and family history centers have copies of gazetteers for England which can include the following information: the general location of the town/village/hamlet within a county, population count, information about the parish(es) even information about the history of a church. Ask your local librarian or visit your local LDS Family History Center to see what there is in a gazetteer. An excellent gazetteer for England has been published by Frank Smith and is titled: *A Genealogical Gazetteer of England*. The only book of its kind, this indispensable reference tool includes 17,000 entries designed to facilitate research by giving the names and descriptions of places in England as they existed prior to 1831, giving location, ecclesiastical jurisdiction, population, and the date of the earliest entry in the registers of every ancient parish.

The ultimate reference book for determining not only the parish boundaries for the area you are researching is *The Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parish Registers* by Cecil Humphery-Smith. This atlas is the classic reference work for family history research in England and Wales. The atlas contains maps of the counties split into parishes and ecclesiastical divisions. It also includes lists of the availability of the parish registers for each county (including which registers have been indexed by various people and what records are included in the *International Genealogical Index* (IGI).

Separate maps of just the parishes within counties are also available. *Parish Maps of the Counties of Great Britain* by The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies. These are individual large copies of the maps incorporated into the *Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parish Registers*. They are most helpful in determining not only the parish that researchers should be looking in, but what parishes border your home parish. If you cannot find your families entries in the parish register(s) of the area where they lived, you would be well advised to search all bordering parishes for the family.

Where to Find Parish Registers

The Parochial Registers and Records Measure was enacted on 1 January 1979 and required every custodian of parish registers and records that were over 100 years old to deposit them in the designated record office unless an exemption was obtained from the bishop. The designated record office is most often (but not always) the County Record Office (CRO). Refer to the list of online resources at page 5 for the link to locating county record offices in England and Wales.

Microfilming of Parish Registers by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: Many parish registers have been microfilmed by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS). The LDS church is a tremendous resource for family historians. Microfilm copies of Parish Registers may be ordered from any local Family History Center (library) of the LDS church. To find the location of a Family History Center near you, visit the following website of the LDS: <www.lds.org/en/2_How_Do_I_Begin/4_Where_is.html>. For a much more detailed discussion of the resources to be found through the LDS read the earlier issue of *English Roots* which was devoted to this topic in *Global Gazette* Vol. 3 Number 06. It is very important when ordering the parish records on microfilm from the LDS that you check to see if you are requesting the actual parish register or the Bishops Transcript. Not all parish registers were filmed by the LDS.

The LDS Family History Library Catalog is now online and searchable at the following web site: <<http://www.FamilySearch.org>>. Researchers can now search the catalog online to determine if a particular parish has been filmed by the LDS and even determine the microfilm numbers to order the film from your local Family History Center. For example, searching for parish records in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, I was able to determine the LDS had microfilmed the records on 7 reels of film. An example of part of this online search follows:

Baptisms and burials v. 7 (cont.) 1771 – 1812
 Baptisms and burials v. 8 – 9 1771– 1812
 Baptisms v. 10 – 14 1813 – 1877 FHL BRITISH Film 919409
 Marriages v. 24 – 30 1754 – 1887 FHL BRITISH Film 919221
 Burials v. 38 – 41 1813 – 1876 FHL BRITISH Film 919410
 Banns v. 50 – 54 1754 – 1784; FHL BRITISH Film 919411 1817 – 1891
 Baptisms, marriages and burials v. 1– 6 1565 – 1737
 Marriages v. 7 1754
 Baptisms and burials v. 7 1754 – 1762 FHL BRITISH Film 919220

The FHL Catalog also tells me that the original records are held by the Buckingham Record Office in Aylesbury and the call number for the records at the Record Office: PR 11/1/15 – 16, 30 – 31, 42 – 44, 55.

Parish Register Transcripts and Indexes

Transcripts and indexes to parish registers have been published by various County Record Societies and county and regional Family History Societies. Some of these transcriptions remain in old typescript copies, still others are microfiched copies of transcriptions. There are a couple of "classic" indexes that anyone researching in England and Wales will find referred to at some point in their quest for information:

Boyd's Marriage Index is a remarkable work undertaken by Percival Boyd, a Fellow of the Society of Genealogists. The Index contains some seven million names and covers the period from 1538 – 1837. It was constructed from Parish Registers, Bishops' Transcripts and Marriage Licences. The Index is divided into

counties but does not cover all counties. In addition not all parish registers within a county are included in the Index either.

Pallot's Marriage Index is another amazing index that is said to cover more than 90% of marriages in 101 of the 103 ancient parishes of the square mile of the City of London between 1780 and 1837. It also includes thousands of other marriage entries. There is also a baptismal section of thousands of entries which suffered severe damage during the Second World War. Many of the entries in the Index are from records which have been destroyed since the Index was started in 1818. The Index is owned by Achievements Ltd., 80 Northgate, Canterbury, Kent. CT1 1BA. Fees are charged by the company to search the Index.

The previously mentioned *Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parish Registers* includes notes next to each parish listed as to whether or not the records of the parish were included in either Boyd's or Pallot's marriage indexes. In addition it provides information on which years of register entries were included in the indexes.

More recently, Family History Societies have begun to create computerized indexes of various parish register entries and other records – such as all marriages, all burials or baptisms in the county and many other records too numerous to mention in this article. The local Family History Society then offers searches by surnames and events for a fee. Researchers would be well advised to join the Family History Society in the county or region where they are researching and to visit the local Society online for a list of their publications. From the publications list you can order photocopies and microfiche copies of parish register transcripts and other published indexes; request a search of their computerized indexes for all instances of your surname(s) and learn a great deal more about the area in which you are researching. A good starting point for finding local Family History Societies is the GENUKI web site:

For Societies in England:

<www.cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/Societies/England.html>.

For Societies in Wales:

<www.cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/Societies/Wales.html>.

For the Channel Islands:

<www.cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/Societies/ChannelIslands.html>.

For the Isle of Man:

<www.cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/Societies/IsleOfMan.html>.

In the case of any and all indexes, researchers must always remember to consult the original records for the complete particulars of the entry.

Online resources

UK and Ireland Genealogy – Genuki: <www.genuki.org.uk/>. The premier website for researching in the UK. Most Family History Societies have very helpful pages – including lists and information about the parishes in their counties with extensive information on England and Wales.

Cyndi's List – England: <www.CyndisList.com/

england.htm>

Church location database: <www.genuki.org.uk/big/parloc/>. The church location database was developed from one originally provided by Gerry Lawson, containing information about the location of over 14,000 churches and register offices. You can search it via the web and even ask for all the other entries within a specific distance. Alternatively you can download a copy of the database.

Index to English and Welsh Register Offices: <www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/RegOffice/>.

The Church in Wales: <www.churchinwales.org.uk/>. This website provides basic factual information about all Welsh parishes (ancient and modern), with e-mail addresses and URLs where available.

The London Jews Database:

<www.jewishgen.org/databases/londweb.htm>. Compiled by Jeffrey Maynard, this is a database of names addresses and some other information about Jews who lived in London ENG, in the first half of the 19th Century. It has been compiled principally from London trade directories of the period, with a few other sources, such as subscription lists and some printed obituaries.

Parish Register Copies in the Library of the Society of Genealogists (as

of December 1994): <www.sog.org.uk/prc/>. Details are kept to the minimum necessary to determine whether the Society possesses material for a particular place and the time period covered. Note that no distinction is made in the nature of the material listed which may be transcriptions of Parish Registers or of Bishops' Transcripts or, in the case of microforms, reproductions of the original documents.

Northumberland: Transcripts/indexes of Parish Registers: <www.swinhope.demon.co.uk/genuki/NBL/NCLLib/NCLGG5.html>, also: <www.swinhope.demon.co.uk/genuki/NBL/FullIndex.html>. Transcripts/indexes of Parish Registers of Northumberland Parishes.

The Parishes of Oxfordshire: <users.ox.ac.uk/~malcolm/genuki/big/eng/OXF/oxfpar.htm>. This list shows the parishes of pre-1974 Oxfordshire.

UK BDM Exchange: <web.ukonline.co.uk/graham.pitt/bdm/>. The purpose of the site is to provide a free resource to genealogists who wish to share information about details contained on birth, death or marriage certificates registered in the UK. In addition they now have a section for the exchange of information found in UK Parish Records. Who knows, maybe someone has already looked at the parish register where one of your ancestors were noted.

Published resources

The Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parish Registers by Cecil Humphery-Smith. The atlas is the classic reference work for family history. Contains maps of the counties split into parishes and ecclesiastical divisions. Also contains lists of the availability of the parish registers for each county. This is a priceless reference book for anyone researching in England and Wales.

Parish Maps of the Counties of Great Britain by The

Researchers would be well advised to join the Family History Society in the county or region where they are researching and to visit the local Society online for a list of their publications.

Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies. These are individual large copies of the maps incorporated into the *Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parish Registers*.

Index to Parishes in Phillimore's Marriages, compiled by ME Bryant Rosier, published by *Family Tree Magazine*. This booklet contains the index to *Phillimore's Marriages*; printed volumes of transcribed marriages for many parishes in almost every county, usually up to 1812, but in certain cases beyond.

A Genealogical Gazetteer of England by Frank Smith. The only book of its kind, this indispensable reference tool with its 17,000 entries is designed to facilitate research by giving the names and descriptions of places in England as they existed prior to 1831, giving location, ecclesiastical jurisdiction, population, and the date of the earliest entry in the registers of every ancient parish.

Parish Registers. A McLaughlin Guide by Eve McLaughlin. This invaluable little guide offers clear and concise information about all aspects of parish registers and records.

Simple Latin for Family Historians. A McLaughlin Guide by Eve McLaughlin. This guide is intended for the family historian who has never learned any Latin, or whose memory does not retain many of the standard words, which are to be found regularly in parish registers.

Marriage, Census and Other Indexes for Family Historians by JSW Gibson & Elizabeth Hampson. The nature of the indexes has changed since the guide first appeared, and now many more have been published. Most published marriage and census indexes are included in this invaluable guide.

Bishop's Transcripts and Marriage Licenses, Bonds and Allegations, A Guide to Their Location and Indexes by JSW Gibson. English marriage records were maintained in a wide variety of ecclesiastical courts. Anyone searching for marriage records prior to 1837, when civil registration was introduced, will find this simplified guide to be of inestimable value. This new edition includes maps of ecclesiastical jurisdictions.

Adjoining Parishes Of Glamorgam, South Wales by Mary Kearns Trace. Sooner or later all family researchers lose track of an ancestor. The search is much easier if you are researching in South Wales thanks to this little guide.

Tracing Your Family Tree by Jean Cole and John Titford. This excellent book describes in detail parish registers and other parish records. It also includes a great list of hints and reminders.

The Family Tree Detective – Tracing Your Ancestors in England and Wales (3rd edition) by Colin D Rogers. Welcomed worldwide on its first publication, this user-friendly, lively guide for the amateur genealogist has now been fully revised and updated, including changes to the location and cost of civil registration sources and many more resources. The book includes extensive information, church records, baptisms, marriages, burials with great hints and tips and extensive references to alternative sources if registers are not available.

Your English Ancestry, A Guide for North Americans – revised edition by Sherry Irvine. For every type of record including church records – there are clear explanations of availability and access. Each chapter concludes with a

step-by-step summary.

The Parish Chest by WE Tate. This classic text highlights the records of the parish. One of the most in-depth guides to parish records. Hardback. 3rd edition 1969, reprinted 1983. Call 1-800-361-5168 for availability.

Basic Facts About Using Death and Burial Records for Family Historians by Lilian Gibbens, 1997. This small useful little guide details all manner of death and burial records to be found in England and Wales and how to interpret them. Call 1-800-361-5168 for availability.

Basic Facts About Using Baptism Records for Family Historians by Pauline M Litton. Another small but invaluable guide to understanding, finding and interpreting all manner of baptism records with hints and tips on late and multiple baptisms. Call 1-800-361-5168 for availability.

Basic Facts About Using Marriage Records for Family Historians by Pauline M Litton with Colin R Chapman. A great little invaluable guide to understanding, finding and interpreting all manner of marriage records with hints on problems and pitfalls. Call 1-800-361-5168 for availability.

Online Indexes & Data

The Joiner Marriage Index: homepages: <enterprise.net/pjoiner/mindex/mindex.html>. Marriage Database for County Durham, and the North Riding of Yorkshire compiled by Paul R Joiner. The database started as an index to cover the years 1813 – 1837 for the southern part of County Durham where the parishes had not been covered by *Boyd's Marriage Index*. It was then extended to cover the years 1800-1812 for non – Boyd County Durham Parishes and then on to North Yorkshire 1813 – 1837 where Boyd is thinly represented. Gradually the index evolved into a database and has been accepting marriages for all dates from a number of parishes. At present it contains details of over 267,000 marriages in 300 parishes, although the index referred to later has the results of nearly 194,000 marriages, in 197 different parishes.

Derbyshire – Peak Forest: <www.yacc.demon.co.uk/genuki/DBY/PeakForest/about.html>. The Marriage Registers of Peak Forest Chapel. The church had the unusual right to marry couples from outside the parish, the entries therefore contain couples from all over the UK and not just Derbyshire and the nearby counties.

Middlesex England Parish Records: <www.enol.com/~infobase/gen/parish/>. The database contains parish marriage records in Middlesex, England from 1563 to 1895.

Norfolk Churches Directory: <www.uea.ac.uk/~e340/ncd/ncd.htm>.

Northumberland – Newcastle, St Andrews: <www.swinhope.demon.co.uk/genuki/NBL/Newcastle/StAndrews/index.html>. Marriage indexes for 1589 – 1837 from the *George Bell collection of Durham and Northumberland Indexes*.

Northumberland – Newcastle, St Ann's: <www.swinhope.demon.co.uk/genuki/NBL/Newcastle/AllSaints/index.html> St Ann's baptisms 1813 – 1835, burials 1828 – 1837.

Northumberland – Newcastle, St John's: <www.swinhope.demon.co.uk/genuki/NBL/Newcastle/StJohns/index.html>. St John's marriage indexes for 1813 – 1837

Northumberland – Newcastle, St Nicholas: <www.swinhope.demon.co.uk/genuki/NBL/Newcastle/StNicholas/index.html>. Marriage index for St Nicholas 1813 – 1837 from the *George Bell Collection of Durham and Northumberland Indexes*.

Somerset – Churchstanton St Peter and St Paul: <www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/SOM/Churchstanton/index.html>. Transcriptions of St Peter and St Paul, Burials 1662 – 1902.

Somerset – Corfe, St Nichols: <www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/SOM/Corfe/index.html>. Transcriptions from the registers of Corfe, St Nicholas provided by Roy Parkhouse: Baptisms 1682 – 1894; Marriage Banns 1779 – 1824; Marriage Banns 1913 – 1936; Burials 1678 – 1899.

Somerset – Kingston, St Mary: <www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/SOM/Kingston/>. Transcriptions from Kingston, St Mary parish registers provided by Roy Parkhouse: Baptisms 1772 – 1812; Burials 1763 – 1812.

Somerset – Norton Fitzwarren: <www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/SOM/NortonFitzwarren/index.html>. Transcriptions from Norton Fitzwarren registers provided by Roy Parkhouse: Baptisms 1726 – 1812; Marriages 1726 – 1791; Burials 1726 – 1780.

Somerset – Nynhead: <www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/SOM/Nynhead/index.htm>. Transcriptions from Nynhead parish registers provided by Roy Parkhouse: Baptisms 1769 – 1812; Burials 1769 – 1812.

Somerset – Otterford Parish Register: <www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/SOM/Otterford/>. Transcriptions from Otterford parish registers provided by Roy Parkhouse – Baptisms 1752 – 1812 and Burials 1760 – 1812.

Somerset – Pitminster Church Records: <www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/SOM/Pitminster/index.html>. Transcriptions from the registers of Pitminster, St Mary and St Andrew provided by Roy Parkhouse: Baptisms 1649 – 1885; Banns of Marriage 1754 – 1810; Marriages 1673 – 1885; Burials 1683 – 1886.

Somerset – Trull, All Saints: <www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/SOM/Trull/>. Transcriptions from the registers of Trull, All Saints provided by Roy Parkhouse: Baptisms 1669 – 1925; Marriage Banns 1755 – 1817; Marriages 1677 – 1944; Burials 1678 – 1889.

Somerset – Thurlbear, St Thomas: <www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/SOM/Thurlbear/index.html>. Transcriptions from the registers of Thurber, St Thomas provided by Roy Parkhouse. Baptisms 1700 – 1901; Marriages 1700 – 1900; Burials 1700 – 1810.

Suffolk – Monk Soham Marriage Register: <www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/SFK/MonkSoham/MonkSohamMR.txt>. This file contains the index of surnames for brides and grooms which appear in the MONK SOHAM Marriage Register 1712 – 1918.

Suffolk – Lowestoft St Margarets Church Records: <www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/SFK/LowestoftStM/>. Indexes of surnames of burials (1745 – 1812) and baptisms (1841 – 1853).

Suffolk – Sudbury St Peters: <www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/SFK/SudburyStP/SudburyStPMar.txt>. Surname Index of Brides and Grooms from the transcript of Marriages.

Worcestershire – Bretforton Parish Records: <www.jump.net/~salter/bretforton/bretforton.html>. Copies of the

Bretforton, Worcestershire parish records for the following time periods are in the process of being transcribed and placed online: Baptisms 1538 – 1899; Marriages 1538 – 1837; Burials 1538 – 1837.

Yorkshire – Northowram Registers: <www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/northowram/> The Northowram Registers, Yorkshire ENG, Subscribers, Introduction, Coley Register, Baptisms, Marriages, Burials, Indulgences, Nonconformists, Conventicle Act, Toleration Act, Popish Recusants, Baptisms, Marriages, Burials, Families, Places and more.

Marriages from the Sherburn Hospital Registers (1695 – 1837): <www.cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/Transcriptions/DUR/SHO.html>. This list is from an index that was originally prepared by Bill Rounce and entered onto computer by George Bell with the assistance of Sandra (Hope) Bell.

UK Marriage Witness Index: <www.genuki.org.uk/mwi/>. Indexes of witnesses to marriages that took place in the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand are being compiled. Every entry contains the names of witness, groom and bride, and the date and place of the marriage as well as the name and address of the genealogist to whose family the couple belong.

There are many other indexes and transcriptions making their way to the Internet every day.

Extra Bits

The National Library of Wales: Aberystwyth, Dyfed SY23 3BU (tel: 01970 632800, email: <webmaster@llgc.org.uk>). The major repository of information relevant to Welsh genealogy, such as Bishops' Transcripts of Parish Registers, Marriage Bonds and Allegations, Nonconformist Records, Probate Records, Tithe Maps and Apportionment Schedules, Legal and Administrative Records, Estate Records and Personal Papers, Pedigree Books, Newspapers, etc. See for example the *Guide to the Department of Manuscripts and Records*, and in particular its Appendix: Index to Holdings, and the leaflet *Guide to Genealogical Sources at the National Library of Wales*. (There is also a Welsh version of this leaflet). Visit their web site for more detailed information: <www.llgc.org.uk/>.

Want to see a blank baptism record for England: visit the following site for a pdf version of a blank record: <www.ualberta.ca/~droles/gen/par.html>.

Index of Cheshire Parishes: The list includes the townships, civil parishes and extra-parochial places in Cheshire prior to the boundary changes of 1974: <www.users.zetnet.co.uk/blangston/genuki/chspars/>.

Are you looking for place names in Manchester and surrounding towns? The *Greater Manchester Gazetteer*: <www.personal.u-net.com/~gmcro/gazindx.htm> enables searchers to locate registration districts as they were based on poor law unions. The Gazetteer is part of the Greater Manchester County Record Office site at: <www.personal.u-net.com/~gmcro/home.htm>.

England Look-Up Exchange: <www.geocities.com/Heartland/Plains/8555/england.html>. The purpose of this page is to provide a county-by-county list of English resources made available by volunteers for

free look-ups. Please note that the co-ordinators serve an administrative function *only*. Contact them if you have questions about volunteering. They are not research consultants, nor can they provide look-ups not covered by volunteers. Please check the relevant county page for what is on offer.

Parish Records information for The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man

Jersey: The old parochial registers for the 12 parishes of Jersey were generally written in French. Some parishes' records date back to the 16th Century. The original records appear to be in the care of each parish. I understand that all registers are in the process of being indexed. The indexes are available through the Channel Islands Family History Society (Hilgrove Street, Saint Helier, Jersey), <user.itl.net/~glen/AbouttheChannelIslandsFHS.html> and in the library of

the Société Jersiaise <www.societe-jersiaise.org/>. More up-to-date information as well as starting dates for the various parishes are available through the societies web sites.

Guernsey and neighbouring islands: All parochial registers for the 10 parishes of Guernsey and the two island dependencies are with the individual parish churches. The Family History Section of La Société Guernesiaise <user.itl.net/~glen/fhssocguer.html> has been involved in indexing some of the Parish Church registers of births, marriages and deaths.

The Isle of Man: The Manx Museum holds copies of all the old registers for the Isle of Man up to the 1880s on microfilm. Additional information is available through the Isle of Man Family History Society <www.isle-of-man.com/interests/genealogy/fhs/>. ©

Gleanings from the National Archives of Canada

MARY M NASH

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

[Author's note: This contribution and the next few will have an Alberta or early Western Canadian theme, due to a personal interest of the author.]

Casey 1-3833. Horetzky, Charles. The North West of Canada: being a brief sketch of the North - Western Regions, and a treatise on the future resources of the country. Ottawa: Printed at the office of AS Woodburn, Elgin Street. 1873.

The author divides the territory into five areas. The Arctic Basin, everything north of a line drawn at Jasper (House) to the Hudson's Bay, an area 9/10 barren. The Hudson's Bay here would include Labrador and James Bay. He describes the minerals in the Rocky Mountains and praises British Columbia for its gold, mining, fishing, lumber and cattle possibilities and describes the Queen Charlotte Islands as abounding in minerals. In an appended extract from the *Ottawa Citizen* of 24 Oct. 1873, the writer advocates a railroad route not via the Yellowhead but by way of Lac La Biche and the Peace River.

Casey 2-528. The Great Canadian North West! Speech of the Hon JB Plumb in the Senate of Canada on the Dominion Lands Bill, May 8 and 9, 1883. Reported by Holland Bros, Official reporters of the Senate. AS Woodburn, Printers and publishers, Ottawa. 14 p.

The speaker argues that homesteaders should not be restricted to having only one homestead and should be afforded protection from claim jumping. Land grants are seen as a way to enable reimbursement for public debt. He feels there is an obligation to unite the country by a railroad.

One hundred million acres of land were put at the disposal of the government for building the railroad. Of

these, 25 million acres were given to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company together with a cash subsidy of \$25 million plus those portions of the railway already built by the government. Seventy - five million acres are still in the hands of the government and dealt with by the current Bill. The speaker presents tables showing the growth of the population of Nebraska, Minnesota and Kansas as a case for expecting similar growth in Canada after the railroad comes and he argues that the decline of wheat yields in the US will lead to a need for Canadian produce. With a navigation season from 1 July to the end of October, two ships can visit during the summer with supplies for Rupert's Land. Due to dangerous navigation, the London ship has trouble getting in due to a bar which it cannot cross without being lightened. It can get to within nine miles of Moose Factory. It seems that there are no good possible ports on Hudson's Bay. He declares the waters of the Bay unproductive but claims that game abounds. He describes the central plains from Manitoba to the Rockies, giving the three distinct levels and their geology and declares Manitoba to be the most fertile. There are free grants of land up to ¼ section or 160 acres, with additional land being able to be purchased for \$1 per acre. He describes good crops with quantities and prices given and feels that a major disadvantage is the lack of wood and fresh water but feels that coal could be a good fuel substitute. He names and describes areas fit for habitation such as the valley of the Assiniboine and the valley of the Saskatchewan which he subdivides into five sections for purposes of

discussion. He predicts that Edmonton will become a nucleus for settlement. He notes that the SW section of the Arctic Basin seems to present the finest grazing and agricultural portion of the North West and advocates a passage through the Rockies to the Pacific via the Peace River district. He argues a good comparison with the Russian port of Archangel and goes on to claim great things for wheat growing right up to the Peace River country. He then compares Manitoba to the Holstein area of Europe in such aspects as soil nutrients. He claims more sunlight hours in the North West beyond Manitoba with a higher mean temperature at Winnipeg and Battleford than at Toronto and several places in Europe. He declares the area the wheatfields of the world, urging that the country be developed as rapidly as possible and advocates giving land to companies who in turn lease it to settlers rather than waiting for individual settlers to come. The incoming population estimates were always about one half of the actual settlement and actual land sold was double the estimates. In 1879 the population of Manitoba and the North West was about 122,000. This was increased in 1880 by 10,000, in 1881 by 15,000, 1882 plus 58,000, in 1883 by 75,000 and by 1884 by 100,000. He declares that no one sitting in the United Kingdom can write about the North West and adds that settlement in the North West would be a cure for 'zymotic' diseases prevalent in the United Kingdom. He further declares that coal in the North West will lead the destiny of the country.

Casey 2-646. Seventeen Years in the Canadian North – West. A paper read on April 8, 1884 at the Royal Colonial Institute by **Alexander Begg**, Esq. With the discussion hereon. Reprinted from *The Colonies and India*, published by the authority of the Council. Printed by Spottiswoode and Co. New Street Square. London, 1884. 35 p.

The speaker begins with the history of the land back to 1670. At that time, the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) was established in the UK but the land was still French! By 1700 the French fur traders had explored as far as the Assiniboine Valley. In 1784 the North West Company of Montreal was formed. The year 1820 saw the fusion of different fur trading companies and in 1821 a license was granted in principle. In 1838 the licence was renewed and the fur trade business continued until about 1870. Fur traders thought the land unsuitable for settlement. The immensity of the land also appeared to prevent settlement since the railway reached only to St Paul by 1867. The speaker had traveled 500 miles in three weeks, bothered by mosquitos and heat all the way. He praised the fact that in the early days there were no taxes, rents or lawyers. In 1867 there were only about 100 whites at Fort Garry but in 1884 the population had increased to 30,000. He became a free trader in opposition to the HBC and felt that there were two sets of men, the plain hunters who were OK and the fur traders, who were not. He describes a buffalo hunt which involved 1,200 carts and horses and 600 to 700 oxen. He mentions the excitement created by the first sewing machine and the first piano in the territory. He formed the first theatre in the North West which spawned a church with services on Sunday evenings. There were many accidents, for example it was not uncommon for a fur trader to sit and smoke on a key of powder near a fire! The HBC also acted as a bank. **Riel** began to rebel about

1870 when there were no representative institutions yet established. The settlers followed and the Dominion Land Act came into effect in 1872. A year before, in 1871, the telegraph had come. The same year the Manitoba legislature was established and Winnipeg became incorporated as a city in 1873. In 1874 the population of the city was 2,000 with an assessed real estate value of \$2.5 million. By 1878 the first train steamed into Winnipeg. By 1880 the Canadian Pacific railroad had passed the town and the population had climbed to 10,000 souls. Governors' General ventured west from Ottawa into the Rockies and by 1884 the railroad was 900 miles beyond Winnipeg. With steamers on the Great Lakes, one could travel comfortably from Montreal to the Rockies. Winnipeg was seen as a hub and in 1883 the population had climbed to 30,000 with an assessed real estate value of \$32.5 million but the city suffered later as some other towns such as Portage la Prairie and Brandon began to develop. He also mentions Broadview, the Qu'Appelle Valley and the **Bell** farm as examples of development. By 1884, Regina was the capital of the North West. Ten test farms were set up between Moose Jaw and Calgary to try out various crops which met with considerable success. He is confident about Calgary's future and mentions Banff National Park, some 1,200 acres, being established. He calls the Indians cruel, dirty and treacherous. In 1867 there were approximately 45,000 Indians in the North West and the government was helping them. There were no problems in Canada as there were in the US and the railroad was built without any disturbance. He describes the extent of the country, some 2.5 million square miles or 1,500 million acres, about two-thirds the size of Europe. He provides a detailed description of the country starting at Port Arthur and talks about the minerals around Rainy River. In 1884 the North West consisted of Manitoba as a province and five judicial districts: Keewatin, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca. He describes the provincial government structure in Manitoba and describes the types of settlers in the North West of different nationalities. Prohibition was in force in the North West. He describes the climate as good due to dryness and mentions bountiful harvests which results in happy settlers. (The following 2 pages are missing).

The rest of the paper is a discussion with members of the audience, one person defends the Indians. Another mentions that an obstacle to settlement is that of putting land in the hands of private companies and the lack of transportation. **Mr Begg** discusses the cost of shipping wheat at the end of his paper.

Casey 2-234. North West Administration. Speech by **Thomas White** at Weston, Ontario, Wed. Dec. 16, 1885. North West Administration – Government's Policy towards Metis – Claims considered – Pretension that grievances existed exposed as a Sham – the **Hon David Mills'** method of dealing with representations and petitions of Metis. 14 p.

It was the time of the North West Rebellion, **Riel** was already executed, but fierce debate still raged about it. How far is the government responsible for the outbreak of the rebellion – what was the policy of the present government's predecessors? – the speaker does not want to relieve the present administration from blame but simply mentions it as a matter of history. Claims of half-breeds – the two issues

are the survey and the extinction of "Indian title" to land claims. These lands were to be for schools, orphanages, hospitals and other public institutions. Metis must not look to government for special privileges over and above those extended to white settlers – that was the policy adopted by the Grit government, but was against the recommendation of the CEO of the North West government. A **Mr Laird** arranged the land surveys to be according to the Metis' wishes, which violated the principle of equal treatment. Before the shots rang out at Duck Lake, land was surveyed on the river lot principle rather than rectangular surveys which, since 1871, was to apply to the whole territory. Metis also complained that the English surveyors who were sent to do the work ignored improvements and houses on the land but the truth was that 80% of the land was surveyed by French - Canadians and the other 20% was done by English surveyors who spoke French or worked with French - speaking assistants. Metis should also be required to register their land. He uses the example of the land around Duck Lake, where at the outbreak of the Rebellion, less than 20% of settlers had registered the land. The Mackenzie government only surveyed about two million acres in the North West, but since the Macdonald government came back into power, 65 million acres had been surveyed. Under Macdonald, when he acquired the territory from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1870, 1.4 million acres was set aside for extinguishing the Indian title of Manitoba Metis. Opponents of the government thought this was too much. At the same time treaties were being made with the Indians.

The North West Council was petitioned in 1878 to set

aside land 150 miles long by 50 miles deep along the international border, which was the same as the demand made by **Riel** for the Metis. The Council decided this would be injudicious but maybe they should have the same consideration as the Metis in Manitoba. Location tickets for 160 acres were given to each Metis over 18 years of age, and people could locate on any unoccupied land. Metis had to make improvements in three years. The government would give them seed and farm implements for three years due to the demise of the buffalo. If they had benefitted in the land grant in Manitoba, they could not benefit again. These provisions were no different than those accorded the regular settlers except that in the Metis case the land would stay with the Crown for ten years rather than three. Other influential leaders such as clergymen suggested that tenure should be withheld for three generations. Most Metis took money instead of land, that is, \$240 instead of 240 acres. There were more problems with claim settlements, authorities were unable to reach people who might have had claims because they were hunters and some land was sold to holding companies (colonization companies). It was the general belief that these companies had helped to open up the territory and make it prosper. Persons already on the land were to have their rights protected. A petition from **Riel** is presented in full, and it outlines grievances previously discussed. He asked for responsible government for the territory and representation in Parliament. The first request was met by the establishment of the Council and a census was started to eventually satisfy the second request. ■

Old Medical Terms

Ablepsy	Blindness	Breakbone	Dengue fever	Cholelithiasis	Gall stones
Ague	Malarial fever	Bright's disease	Chronic inflammatory kidneys	Chorea	Disease characterized by convulsions
American plague	Yellow fever	Bronze John	Yellow fever		Ague which is characterized by chills
Anasarca	Generalized massive edema	Bule	Boil, tumor or swelling	Cold plague	
Aphonia	Laryngitis	Cachexy	Malnutrition		Colic - An abdominal pain and cramping
Aptha	The infant disease 'thrush'	Cacogastric	Upset stomach	Colic	
Apoplexy	Paralysis due to stroke	Caduceus	Subject to falling sickness or epilepsy		Congestive chills, Consumption, Tuberculosis, Congestion
Asphyxia/Asphixia	Cyanotic lacking oxygen		Typhus; aka Camp diarrhea		Any collection of fluid in an organ
Atrophy	Wasting away/diminishing in size	Camp fever	Rabies; hydrophobia	Congestive fever	Malaria
Bad Blood	Syphilis	Canine madness	Ulceration of mouth or lips or herpes simplex	Corruption	Infection
Bilious fever	Typhoid, malaria, hepatitis	Canker	Seizures/trances	Coryza	A cold
Biliousness	Jaundice associated with liver disease	Catalepsy	Nose and throat discharge from cold or allergy	Costiveness	Constipation
Black plague or death	Bubonic plague	Catarrhal	Inflammation of cerebrum or lead poisoning	Cramp colic	Appendicitis
Black fever	High temperature and dark red lesions	Cerebritis	Swelling of extremities caused by exposure	Crop sickness	Overextended stomach
Black pox	Black Small pox	Chilblain	Infection following birth of a child	Croup	Laryngitis; diphtheria; or strep throat
Black vomit	Vomiting old black blood	Child bed fever	Whooping cough	Cyanosis	Dark skin color from lack of oxygen in blood
Blackwater fever	Dark urine with high temperature	Chin cough	Iron deficiency anemia	Cynanche	Diseases of throat
Bladder in throat	Diphtheria (Seen on death certificates)	Chlorosis	Acute severe diarrhea	Cystitis	Inflammation of the bladder
Blood poisoning	Bacterial infection; septicemia	Cholera	Nausea; vomiting; could be appendicitis	Cay fever	Fever lasting one day; sweating sickness
Bloody sweat	Sweating sickness	Cholera morbus	Inflammation of the gall bladder	Debility	Lack of movement or staying in bed
Bone shave	Sciatica	Cholecystitis		Decrepitude	Feebleness due to old age
Brain fever	Meningitis			Delirium tremens	Hallucinations due to alcoholism

Dengue	Infection fever endemic to East Africa	Horror	Delirium tremens	Pericarditis	Inflammation of heart
Dentition	Cutting of teeth	Hydrocephalus	Enlarged head; water on the brain	Peripneumonia	Inflammation of lungs
Deolumation	Tumor of the eyelids which causes hair loss	Hydropericardium	Heart dropsy	Peritonitis	Inflammation of abdominal area
Diary fever	A fever that lasts one day	Hydrophobia	Rabies	Petechial fever	Fever characterized by skin spotting
Diphtheria	Contagious disease of the throat	Hydrothorax	Dropsy in chest	Puerperal exhaustion	Death due to child birth
Distemper	Usually animal disease with malaise	Hypertrophic	Enlargement of organ, like the heart	Phthiriasis	Lice infestation
Dock fever	Yellow fever	Impetigo	Contagious skin disease/pustules	Phthisis	Chronic wasting away/name for tuberculosis
Dropsy	Edema (swelling), caused by kidney disease	Inanition	Physical condition resulting from lack of food	Plague	An acute febrile highly infectious disease
Dropsy of the Brain	Encephalitis	Infantile paralysis	Polio	Pleurisy	Any pain in the chest area with each breath
Dry Bellyache	Lead poisoning	Intestinal colic	Abdominal pain due to improper diet	Podagra	Gout
Dycrasy	An abdominal body condition		Typhus	Poliomyelitis	PolioPotter's asthma; Fibroid pthisis
Dysentery	Inflammation of colon and passage of blood	Jail fever	Condition caused by blockage of intestines	Pott's disease	Tuberculosis of spine
Dysorexy	Reduced appetite	Jaundice	Whooping cough	Puerperal exhaustion	Death due to child birth
Dyspepsia	Indigestion and heartburn	Kruchhusten	Influenza	Puerperal fever	Elevated temperature after giving birth
Dysury	Difficulty in urination	Lagrippe	Tetanus or infectious disease affecting the jaw	Puking fever	Milk sickness, Putrid fever, Diphtheria
Eclampsy	Symptoms of epilepsy; convulsions	Lockjaw	Tuberculosis	Quinsy	Tonsillitis
Ectasy	Form of catalepsy characterized by loss of reason	Long sickness	Syphilis	Remitting fever	Malaria
Edema	Nephrosis; swelling of tissues	Lues disease	Venereal disease	Rheumatism	Any disorder associated with pain in joints
Edema of lungs	Congestive heart failure; dropsy	Lues vena	Back pain	Rickets	Disease of skeletal system
Eel thing	Erisipeas	Lumbago	Pneumonia	Rose cold	Hay fever or nasal symptoms of an allergy
Elephantiasis	A form of leprosy	Lung fever	Tuberculosis	Rotanny fever	(Child's disease) ???
Encephalitis	Swelling of brain; aka sleeping sickness	Lung sickness	Time of delivery of infant	Rubeola	German measles
Enteric fever	Typhoid fever	Lying in	Diphtheria	Sanguineous crust	Scab
Enterocolitis	Inflammation of the intestines	Malignant sore throat	Insanity	Scarlatina	Scarlet fever
Enteritis	Inflations of the bowels	Mania	Progressive wasting away of body	Scarlet fever	A disease characterized by red rash
Epitaxis	Nose bleed	Marasmus	Diphtheria	Scarlet rash	Roseola
Erysipelas	Contagious skin disease, due to Streptoocci	Membranous Croup	Inflamation of brain or spinal cord	Sciatica	Rheumatism in the hips
Extravasted blood	Rupture of a blood vessel	Meningitis	Inflammation of uterus	Scirrhus	Cancerous tumors
Falling sickness	Epilepsy	Metritis	Poisonous vapours thought to infect the air	Scotomy	Dizziness, nausea and dimness of sight
Fatty Liver	Cirrhosis of liver	Miasma	Disease from drinking contaminated milk	Scriverer's palsy	Writer's cramp
Fits	Sudden attack or seizure of muscle activity	Milk fever	Post partum thrombophelebitis	Screws	Rheumatism
Flux	An excessive flow or discharge of fluid	Milk leg	Disease from milk of cattle which had eaten poisonous weeds	Scrofula	Tuberculosis of neck lymph glands
Flux of humour	Circulation	Milk sickness	Gangrene	Scrumptox	Skin disease, impetigo
French pox	Syphilis	Mormal	Scurvy blisters on the body	Scurvy	Lack of vitamin C
Gathering	A collection of pus	Morphew	Gangrene of necrotic tissue	Septicemia	Blood poisoning
Glandular fever	Mononucleosis	Mortification	Inflammation of the spine	Shakes	Delirium tremens
Great pox	Syphilis	Myelitis	Inflammation of heart muscles	Shaking	Chills, ague
Green fever/sickness	Anemia	Myocarditis	Mortification of bones or tissue	Shingles	Viral disease with skin blisters
Grippe/grip	Influenza like symptoms	Necrosis	Kidney degeneration	Ship fever	Typhus
Grocer's itch	Skin disease caused by mites in sugar	Nephrosis	Inflammation of kidneys	Siriasis	Inflammation of the brain due to sun exposure
Heart sickness	Condition caused by loss of salt	Nephritis	Extreme exhaustion from inability to control physical and mental activities	Sloes	Milk fever
Heat stroke	Body temperature elevates too much	Nervous prostration	Describes as discomfort, such a "Headache"	Small pox	Contagious disease with fever and blisters
King's evil	Tuberculosis of neck and lymph glands	Neuralgia	Home sickness	Softening of brain	Result of stroke or hemorrhage
Hectical complaint	Recurrent fever	Nostalgia	Paralysis or uncontrolled movement of muscles	Sore throat distemper	Diphtheria or quinsy
Hematemesis	Vomiting blood	Palsy	Convulsion	Spanish influenza	Epidemic influenza
Hematuria	Bloody urine	Paroxysm	Skin disease of watery blisters	Spasms	Sudden involuntary contraction of muscles
Hemiplegy	Paralysis of one side of the body	Pemphigus		Spina bifida	Deformity of spine
Hip gout	Osteomyelitis				

Spotted fever	Either typhus or meningitis, sprue	Swamp sickness	Malaria; typhoid or encephalitis		headache
St Anthony's fire	Also erysipela	Sweating sickness	Infectious and fatal disease	Variola	Smallpox
St Vitus dance	Ceaseless occurrence of rapid jerking	Tetanus	Infectious fever characterized by high fever	Venesection	Bleeding
Stomatitis	Inflammation of the mouth	Thrush	Childhood disease, spots on mouth	Viper's dance	St Vitus dance
Stranger's fever	Yellow fever	Tick fever	Rocky mountain spotted fever	Water on brain	Enlarged head
Strangery	Rupture	Toxemia of pregnancy	Eclampsia	White swelling	Tuberculosis of the bone
Sudor anglicus	Sweating sickness	Trench mouth	Painful ulcers found along the gum line	Winter fever	Pneumonia
Summer complaint	Diarrhea, usually in infants	Tussis convulsiva	Whooping cough	Womb fever	Infection of the uterus
Stroke	Uncontrolled elevation of body temperature	Typhus	Infectious fever, high fever,	Worm fit	Convulsions associated with teething; worms
				Yellowjacket	Yellow fever

[Reprinted here with permission from the Cleveland and South Durham Family History Society Journal, Vol 7, No 11, July 2000. Extracted with thanks from <<http://numbers.aol.com/AdamCo9991/medicalterminology.html>> and submitted by Lawson Cockcroft, Clairevale Road, Heston, TW5 9AF.]

TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES COLUMNS

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 9 of the series, which commenced in the Fall, 1998 Edition of Anglo-Celtic Roots.]

4. Preparing Your Book.

In the Fall Edition we continued to review front matter—after the front cover, the second main part of any book—and proceeded through: inside the front cover, the title page, copyright page, dedication page and the acknowledgements page. We carry on now, proceeding to the *Table of Contents*.

Conventions differ, but one approach is to start to show your page numbering here, at the Table of Contents. There are usually two kinds of page numbering in a book. The first is the *roman numbers* (i, ii, iii, iv, etc.) covering the pages up to and sometimes including the Table of Contents, and continuing through to the start of the main text (i.e. the book's Parts and/or Chapters). The second kind of page numbering covers the main text and is in arabic numbers, (1, 2, 3 4, etc.).

In starting to show page numbers at the Table of Contents, one approach is to commence here at (i); another is count in the earlier front matter pages. So, for example, if your title page, copyright page, etc., had consumed four pages (excluding any blank reverse pages), your Table of Contents would start at page (v). Then again, since the first page of the Table of Contents is a major segment of the book, some people would show this unnumbered, and start numbering, on the second page of the Table of Contents, in our example, page (vi).

These days, however, traditional approaches seem less applicable. Books are now published that have no roman numbering, with the arabics starting at the beginning of the front matter; and blank reverse pages are omitted as well. Perhaps the driving forces are simplicity and economy.

The Table of Contents is often titled simply *Contents*. It is possibly your reader's principal guide to the nature and extent of your book's content. It will show the content of numbered pages, both roman and arabic. It will be a

right-hand page, even if that means a blank left-hand page.

The page design (i.e. headings, sub-headings, fonts, etc.) used in the Contents will be usually the same as whatever your publication standards sets for the chapters in the body text. For the page design is a guide to your reader, and no better place to start than at the Contents, itself a guide.

The Contents will show the titles of your book's various parts and the page number where each part starts. A series of dots (*dot leaders*) usually links title and page number. If you find that your Contents pages are a mass of dots (which will occur if your titles are short) consider using a couple of columns instead. This will enable you put reduce the number of the Content's pages, and therefore reduce cost.

On the other hand, if you have long titles, you may find that they flow onto a second line. This will be particularly the case if you have used columns. In this situation, the Contents listing may be clearer to your reader if you use hanging indents after the first line.

Many full-featured word processors have built-in means to construct a table of contents. These usually involve your identifying by highlighting throughout the text those elements that you want to appear in the Contents, indicating how you want them to appear, and where you want the Contents to be located in your text.

After the Table of Contents are located your *Lists*. You will have a *List of Tables*, *List of Charts*, and so forth. The most interesting family history publications usually contain

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

Figure 1 - "Steps" in the Family History Publishing Process

many tables, charts, and figures. The tables, generated perhaps by your genealogical software, may be in several forms; for example, ancestor, descendants, and hourglass.

Your software may offer you the ability to generate these tables in book mode; that is, instead of producing a number of sheets that need assembly into a large single table that might be suitable for a wall, the software will divide the table up into several cross-referenced sub-tables of a size suitable for a book.

Your charts (family group sheets, etc.) may also be generated by your genealogical software. And your figures would include your photographs, maps, drawings and similar graphics.

The next kind of content in the front matter may be the *Foreword*. That is, words that precede the main body of the text; not "forward". Forewords start on the right-hand side, and are always written by somebody other than the author; perhaps attesting to the value of the research results that the

book contains.

On the other hand, the *Preface*, the next section of the front matter, is always written by the author. This is the story behind the book; circumstances that led to your writing it, challenges encountered, future intentions, and so on. You may wish to include your thanks and acknowledgements to those who helped you in the research and/or the production of the book. If you are open to being contacted by readers, you can put your name and contact details at the end.

Next, if necessary, comes your *List of abbreviations*. This will include any acronyms that you might have used as well. Does "b.", for example, stand for *born*, *baptized* or *buried*? Your reader will want to know. And acronyms that might appear obvious to a family history researcher may be unfamiliar to a reader; for example, the IGI, the GRD and the DNB.

Next quarter we conclude discussion of the front matter and move on the main text. ■

The Printed Page – Marilyn Thomson

A *Genealogist's no frills guide to the British Isles* by Christina K. Schaefer. Genealogical Publishing Co Inc 1999. 117 pp \$9.99 plus shipping. Reviewed in "Books in Brief," *Journal of the Society of Genealogists*, Vol. 26, No. 10, June 2000. "A useful handbook of British Internet sites dealing with family history sources. It includes the web site addresses of archives and repositories, indexes and finding aids of use to family historians. Although aimed at the American, this is a most useful guide for anyone new to the Internet."

GENUKI-UK and Ireland Genealogy on the Internet (2000) by David Hawgood, published by FFHS (publications) Ltd ISBN 1.86006.111.7, A5 paperback, 48 pages. Reviewed in the *Cleveland FHS Journal*, Vol. 7, No. 11, July 2000. An information service for UK and Ireland genealogy on the world wide web. Structured with topics (e.g. census, church records etc.) within geographic areas at different levels – region, county or island, place and parish. This book describes how to use GENUKI. Available at £2.80 at their bookstall or from Publications Manager (inc. p & p.). Surface mail £3.50 and airmail £4.00.

FGS Forum, Vol 12, No 2, Summer 2000 lists "Cyndi's List: A Comprehensive List of 40,000 Genealogy Sites on the Internet" by Cyndi Howells. 873 pp, paper 1999 No 2932, \$49.95. "This new book version of Cyndi's website will enable researchers to prepare in advance for the time they spend doing their research on line and with the book version next to each computer terminal, library patrons would be able to spend their limited time on line in a much more productive manner. This book has something for nearly every genealogy-related topic that comes to mind."

Help! I've Inherited an Attic Full of History, Vol. 11: Archival Conservation in the Home Environment by Althea Douglas. Published by the OGS, 40 Orchard View Blvd, Suite 103, Toronto ON M4R 1B9; 1999 vi, 94 pp, bibliography, illustrations, soft cover, \$16 plus \$3 p & h, plus 7% GST. Reviewed by Paul Milner in *FGS Forum*, Vol 12, No 2, Summer 2000. "Volume 1 of this pair dealt with identifying, evaluating and disposing of inherited items.

Volume II discusses preservation in the family setting and promotes modern preservation processes, critical because suggestions commonly made as recently as 10 years ago are now known to damage the items we want to preserve. The book examines the various types of items we want to preserve and the various types of items we are likely to encounter and explains how to identify, clean and store the family treasures. There is a section for photographic materials and an excellent bibliography and listing of vendors who will guide the home archivist when the basics no longer work or special services are needed."

The Talbot Regime or the First Half Century of the Talbot Settlement by CO Ermatinger. Reprinted by Global Heritage Press, 13 Charles St, Suite 102, Milton, ON L9T 2G5. 1999 x, 393 pp. Soft cover with illustrations, \$29.95 plus \$7.95 p & h, plus 7% GST. Reviewed by Paul Milner in *FGS Forum*, Vol 12, No 2, Summer 2000. "Col Talbot is a controversial figure in Canadian history having served as an aide-de-camp to Arthur Wellesley, later the Duke of Wellington. He served in Canada after gaining his captaincy in 1793 in the British army. He worked unceasingly to get good settlers onto the land. The book covers the effects of the War of 1812 on the settlements along Lake Erie and the resurgence following the war. It covers the first settlers, military and political events, development of the communities, prominent personalities and families, the establishment of London as a civil centre, agricultural development, the ravages of cholera, the Upper Canada Rebellion, religious life and education. It is a fascinating story for anyone whose ancestors settled in or moved through the Ontario townships along Lake Erie or Lake St Clair."

Everyday Fashions of the 20th Century by Avril Lansdell, Shire Publications Ltd, Cromwell House, Church Street, Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire, HP279AA; 1999, A5, 144 pp, p/back, ISBN 0-7478-0428-1. Price £9.99. Reviewed by Ernest B. Hamley in *Family History News and Digest*, Vol 12, No 4, September 2000. "This book is a popular addition to eight other specialist publications by this author during some 30 years experience as a 'Fashions and Costume' lecturer, 20 years of painstaking research and as

the former Curator of Weybridge Museum. Most family researchers experience problems in identifying their ancestors by attempting to date old family photos or paintings. From the 17th to the 19th Century, useful clues were provided in stylized period costumes of the era. Clothing can tell us more than we realize about the wearer's social background, profession or trade and life-style and is

often insufficiently used as a photographic 'tool' by family historians. The rapidly changing fashions since the 1900s plus the effects of two world wars makes it increasingly difficult to pinpoint 'the date from the dress.' The illustrations of family, school, wedding and military groups can be compared with one's own family photo albums with agreeable accuracy." ■

Family History Events – Marilyn Thomson

May 2001. BIGWILL (British Interest Group of Wisconsin and Illinois) will be taking a research group to England. Tentative plans are to go to the Genealogy Fair in London, visit the Public Record Office at Kew, Family Records Centre etc. Members will be given preference. If you are interested in further information, please e-mail to <annwells@yahoo.com> or write to BIGWILL, PO Box 192, Richmond, IL 60071-0192. Be sure to include your name, address, phone number and what country, if any, you would like to visit.

June 2001. The Family History News & Digest, Vol. 12, No. 4, September 2000 on Conference Accommodation at British Universities (*news@buac*) offers a list of courses of the Board of Continuing Education of the University of Cambridge at Madingley Hall to June 2001, including a basic family history course. Offered are a list of fascinating residential courses which would appeal to genealogists with special interests. Family historians from outside the UK can

use university accommodation for holiday or research purposes. Weekend courses at Madingley Hall begin with dinner on Friday, plus seven teaching sessions (90 minutes including discussion) up to lunch on Sunday. Applications should be made on the standard form from the University of Cambridge, Board of Continuing Education, Madingley Hall, Madingley, Cambridge, CB3 8AQ. Telephone 01954 280399. Web site: <www.Cont-ed.cam.ac.uk>.

Jan 14 to 20, 2001 - 2001. NGS Research Trip to Salt Lake City. Dereka Smith, MLS and Shirley Langdon Wilcox, CG will lead a research trip to the Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Salt Lake City. Contact the NGS Library at (703) 525-0050 ext 331 or e-mail <library@ngsgenealogy.org>

Aug 26 to Sept 8, 2001 NGS Research Tour to Northern Germany. This trip will be led by Education Manager John Humphrey and the Rev. Cecil Pottinger and will visit Berlin, Potsdam, Leipzig, Halle, Hannover, Bremen and Hamburg. For a brochure call (800) 473-0060 or check web site <www.ngsgenealogy.org>. ■

Sources – Linnéa June Adam

[This column is designed to enable members share their favourite sources. It is not exclusive to the Internet and members are encouraged to submit useful and helpful Family History Societies, researchers etc. The success and the usefulness of the column depends on you. Send your contributions to Linnéa June Adam at <ljbadam@magma.com>, or write to The Editor at the Society address.

From Gordon Taylor: <<http://www.nara.gov/genealogy/soundex/soundex.html>>. This site converts a surname into a soundex code. Just type in the surname and the code is provided. The following sites both provide a facility to look up addresses, phone numbers, etc for residents of UK.

<<http://www.bt.com/phonenetuk>>, and <<http://www.infospaceuk.com>>.

From Percy Bateson: The Durham Record Office database is now available at <www.durham.gov.uk/recordoffice>. At this web site you can consult all the office's catalogues and search for material of interest. This is the first County Record Office in Britain to provide this service for all its records.

In the Spring 2000, Vol 6, No 2 Issue we reported the implementation of Tree Tops, a free TV service available on Sky News (British TV). Two services were offered: Family Tree; for family tree queries and We'll Meet Again, for those searching for old pals, war time buddies and 20th Century descendants etc. Tree Tops is now announcing its expanded service as follows:

★ In addition to Sky News, Fast Text pages 267 and 268, queries will now be broadcast on Channel 5, Text Pages 488 and 489. Queries for both services will be broadcast for one week, on two channels covering the UK, Ireland and Europe.

★ Tree Tops has also launched TREETOPS - NEWS, an Internet mailing list, hosted by Rootsweb, free to all subscribers.

The web page is at <<http://freespace.virgin.net/tree.tops/>> and provides news from Family History Societies, individuals offering services and indexes etc, as well as links to British Strays in Canada, British Home Children, Records of The Canadian Expeditionary Force, Canadian Great War Homepage and others.

From Linnéa June Adam: Genealogy Newsletters. Some of the most comprehensive family history information can be obtained through Internet newsletters which are often available at no charge either over the Internet, or through e-mail subscription. They have feature articles, research tips, reviews of products, announcements about events, and other genealogical information. Some carry advertising about products which can be ordered online, and others have links to fee-based subscriber services. The following are just a sample of the many newsletters available. As most Internet users have discovered, web addresses have a way of changing, disappearing, being out of service etc, so these addresses and this information is only accurate at time of writing, but the world of Internet newsletters is worth exploring.

One of the best-known genealogy newsletters is the weekly *Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter*,

written by Dick Eastman. If you want to have a look at a current issue, or at back issues, these are available at <<http://www.ancestry.com/library/view/news/columns/eastman.asp>>.

The *Ancestry Daily News* is one of the largest subscriber - based newsletters, and has a wealth of information. There are excellent articles on all aspects of family history. It features a fee - based subscription service, but you can have a look at it with no charge at <<http://www.ancestry.com>>.

A new newsletter, which looks like it might be of particular interest to BIFHSGO members, is the *Family History News*, which started in March 2000 and contains genealogy news primarily pertinent to the United Kingdom. It is much less comprehensive than the others, but has more information of a local nature which might not be contained in the larger, more widely circulated newsletters. For example, it has reviews on

new books published by local history groups and web site addresses, such as the Cornish Forefathers Society <<http://ukonline.co.uk/forefathers>> or an index to transcriptions of more than 20,000 Cornish headstones, at <<http://www.crosswinds.net/~chrisuphill/cmi>>. It is scheduled to be sent via e - mail weekly on Sundays. I found issues available online at <<http://www.galethompson.freemove.co.uk>> or you can send a subscription request to <UK-FAMILYHISTORYNEWS-L-request@Rootsweb.com>.

Missing Links and *Rootsweb Review* are two newsletters which are edited by Myra Vanderpool Gormley, CG, and Julie Case. They cover a wide range of topics and are sent out weekly by e-mail subscription. Back issues are fully searchable. Search all or download a specific issue by following the links at <<http://e-zine.rootsweb.com/>>. ■

Immigration Facts

SUBMITTED BY JUNE COXON

In the early 1900s the Canadian Government embarked on an ambitious campaign to encourage settlers to Western Canada. At that time most people believed that the last good, free land in the American West had already been settled. So Canadian officials coined the slogan "The Last, Best West" to describe the Canadian West, and sent millions of pamphlets to prospective immigrants in Europe and the United States. That action, plus agricultural advances that were turning the Prairies into an important grain producing area, made Western Canada an attractive destination. Immigration to Canada increased from 50,000 in 1901 to nearly 120,000 in 1903, and reached over 400,000 by 1913.

Some of Manitoba's first newcomers were Icelandic immigrants. In 1875 they settled on the West shore of Lake Winnipeg. It attracted Icelanders because the land was arable, there was an abundance of hay, and there were no locusts (plagues of locusts had recently destroyed crops in southern Manitoba). By 1888 Manitoba was attracting immigrants from another part of the world - that year most immigrants to that province came from Asia.

Manitoba was enjoying great prosperity and development towards the end of the 1880s. Between 1897 and 1910 settlers from Eastern Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Eastern Europe (mainly the Ukraine) poured into the province. About half of these newcomers settled in Winnipeg.

Editor's Apologies

Readers are asked to make the following corrections to their copy of the Fall Issue Volume 6 Number 4:

On the cover page, on Page i, Table of Contents under Techniques and Resources and at the top of page 47; the author of *An Almost Unknown Genealogical Resource - The British Library's Electoral Registers*, delete William Reid and insert William Neil. And on Page i, Table of Contents under Techniques and Resources delete Brenda Digby Reid and insert Brenda Dougal Merriman.

The editor wishes to apologize to Mr Neil and Ms Merriman for these errors and thank them for their forbearance.

THE 1881 BRITISH CENSUS AND NATIONAL INDEX CDs: for information and amusement

JOHN D REID

The 1881 British census on CD is an invaluable asset in any genealogist's tool-kit for British research. Anyone can purchase this well packaged set of 25 CDs from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS), but for BIFHSGO members with a limited need a better idea is to use the set recently acquired by the Society's Brian O'Regan Library. In a talk at the Society's monthly meeting on 9 September John Reid explained the data in the census, its limitations, with the help of Doug Hoddinott gave a demonstration of how to do a search, and mentioned some of the curiosities in the CDs.

The Census Process

The government of the United Kingdom has conducted a census of people's names and other personal data every 10 years since 1841, except for 1941. Census information is confidential for 100 years, so the latest one publicly available is for 1891.

In 1881 an enumerator delivered a schedule, printed on blue paper, to each household on or before Saturday 2 April. This schedule was to be completed on the following Sunday night by the head of the household, or someone authorized by the head, with information about persons in the household. The questions to be answered for each person were: name; condition (married, unmarried, widow); age; rank, profession or occupation; relationship to the head of household; and where born. The enumerator then checked the entries at the door the next day or, in relatively few cases, if nobody in the house was literate, completed the schedule for the occupant. Cooperation was good, probably because people had seen nothing sinister had happened with the information they had provided since 1841, supported by a penalty of £1 to £5 for non-cooperation.

The enumerator then transferred the information to a form (the one you see if you order a microfilm of the original), and sent it, along with the original blue schedules, to a central office for checking. Statistics were compiled, and the original blue schedules destroyed.

Inevitably some people were missed, particularly those away from their normal residences, and errors were made. While letters in newspapers pointed out several problems, such as undelivered forms, by and large the authorities judged the information to be reasonably accurate and complete.

One hundred years later the British government released the census data in its raw form. Soon after a joint project under the Federation of Family History Societies to digitize the census was initiated. Volunteers spent countless hours transcribing the information from the census films into computer format. LDS took over publication, and in 1999 made it available in CD format.

The CD set consists of: 8 National Index CDs: A - B, C

- Em, En - Hh, etc; 16 Regional CDs, East Anglia, Greater London, etc. An additional CD includes a viewer allowing searching and displaying the data.

Who Can You Expect to Find in the Census

The census aimed to include all persons in England, Scotland, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Royal Navy and in Institutions. Not included are people in Ireland and British people overseas, except for the Royal Navy.

To estimate which generations in your family will be found count back from your year of birth to 1881, and allow 30 years per generation. For example, if you were born in 1945, 64 years after 1881, you might expect your grandparents were not yet born, so you would probably find your great-grandparents and survivors of the previous generations in the census. Centenarians will likely find their parents.

Performing a Search

A good place to start exploring the census is by inserting into the computer's CD drive the National Index CD corresponding to a surname of interest. Double-click the Resource File Viewer icon on the computer screen desktop, then highlight and double-click "1881 British Census - National Index." A search information form appears. Enter as much information as you know. For example if you only know the last name Smith, enter that as the last name, and click OK. The program should find 429,197 entries.

You can reduce the number of options by being more specific. Try refining your search by adding a first name, range of birth years and birth location. To get the idea of how the program works try the combinations below and check you get the same results.

John Smith	26,556
John Smith, born between 1850 and 1855	4,522
John Smith born in Canada	9
John Smith born in Canada between 1850 and 1855	1

You can move from the National Index to the more detailed information on the regional CDs. Double-click an entry from the National Index search results. You will be asked to insert the appropriate regional CD. When you do, you get the following information: coding, location, household, persons living there, relation to head of the household, age, birthplace, Reveal information on occupations by pressing the F9 key.

If you already know the county in which the person was living you can go directly to the regional CD to perform your search, and benefit from some additional specificity for the search. For example, in the regional search you might look only for someone born in a particular town. How many people can you find born in Ottawa? Careful, not all were

born in Ottawa, Canada?

An additional, and sometimes very useful, facility is the ability to look at neighbouring households.

Just as with dancing or riding a bicycle, there's really no substitute for your own experience in learning how to use the census CDs. Set aside some time to try it, you'll learn faster by making your own mistakes. Why not explore the census at the Brian O'Regan Library. Call (613) 234-2520 to find out the current hours of operation.

Curiosities, Errors and Oddities

In an undertaking as large as the census and its digitization you might expect a few unusual items. One, when first encountered, seems like an error. You would expect there to be many more Smiths in the census than Smyths. Yet if you enter those names in a National Index search you will find each produces the same number. This isn't a error, but owing to the use of a standardized naming system. The National Index lists variants such as Smyth, Smythe, Smieth, etc, under the standardized name Smith. That's not a problem, and can be an advantage as the name variant used today may have been different in 1881. The Regional data disks have an option to use the exact name spelling.

The major source of errors you will find, probably occurred in the transcription as a result of poor handwriting. Here are some of the more common problems:

- ◆ the vowels a, e, o and u
- ◆ l and s
- ◆ mn or in and m
- ◆ e and s at the end of a word
- ◆ ll and tt
- ◆ n and w
- ◆ y and p
- ◆ Capital R and Capital K
- ◆ w and vi
- ◆ u k and h

These errors show no respect for position. Even Brydges Henniker, who was the most senior civil servant responsible for the census, has his information misreported. His place of birth is listed as Thernham, Suffolk. It should be Thornham.

Two well publicized more general geographical errors should be noted: the Scottish county of Sutherland has been transposed as Sunderland, a town in County Durham, and most of those listed as born in Berwick are wrongly ascribed to Berkshire.

The following list of oddities is from *Ensign*, the journal of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, March 1996:

- ◆ The wife mother and daughter of James Christmas were all named Mary Christmas.
- ◆ Frank Guest was listed as a visitor.
- ◆ Harriet Goodhand was listed as a domestic servant.
- ◆ The families of William Lovegrove, Henry Dearlove, and William Darling all lived on the same block in Oxfordshire.
- ◆ A woman named Rose married William Garden.

- ◆ Emma Boatwright married a seaman.
- ◆ Mr Thorn lived at Rose Cottage.
- ◆ Robert Robb, a detective.
- ◆ One woman's birthplace was listed as: "in a stage coach between Nottingham and Derby."
- ◆ John Pounder, a blacksmith.
- ◆ William Scales, a piano maker.
- ◆ Herman Hamberger, born in Greece.
- ◆ Twin four-year-olds named Peter the Great and William the Conqueror.
- ◆ Brothers named Seaman and Landsman.
- ◆ The occupations of three daughters was entered as: "They toil not, neither do they spin."
- ◆ Other curious occupations are: dirt refiner, hoveller, moleskin saver, piano puncher, sparable cutter, spittle maker, tingle maker, and whim driver.

Was your ancestor recorded in an institution? Enumeration therein has special challenges. A letter to the *Manchester Guardian* published on 11 April 1881 is worth reprinting.

The Census

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian

Sir,- At a time when so much is being said and written in reference to the Census just taken, it may not be out of place to give your readers some incidents, amusing and otherwise, from my experience as the enumerator of a public institution within three miles of Manchester, containing 3,000 inmates, or to be quite accurate, 2,950 on the 3d inst. The difficulties of taking correctly all the required particulars of so large a number were greater than may at first sight appear, when it is considered that 350 to 400 were non compos mentis, and whose previous occupations in very many cases had to be obtained from other sources than the usual one. There were about 250 children unable to give their birthplace, and whose parents or other relatives had to be traced for this information. Again, it will be seen that going from ward to ward and from bed to bed getting the various particulars from 1,100 bed patients is a little different to "leaving schedules on Saturday and calling for them on Monday," or perhaps not calling for them at all. A little kindness and much patience has to be exercised on the part of the enumerator to get the full information from persons who are prostrated on a bed of sickness. The monotony of the questions put was, in the taking of the convalescent and healthy inmates, frequently relieved by the peculiar answers in many cases given, either from a misunderstanding of the questions or a desire on their part to be somewhat jocose. With your permission I will take the questions seriatim, as they appeared on the census schedules, and give you some of the more amusing replies tended.

No. 1, "What is your name?" This was a plain question and could but evoke a plain answer, yet it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer under what sex to classify some of the Christian names given. Whoever would think of such Christian names as "Moody" and "Milligan" as belonging

to the fair sex. Scores of names were given which I failed to find in the Registrar General's nomenclature.

No. 2. "Condition as to marriage?" Many amusing, and some sorrowful, answers were given to the questions under this head. None regretted the "unmarried" state. At least, none expressed their regret or disappointment. Many, however, were those who to the word "married" added "to my sorrow." A few regretted being "widows." Many seemed careless, if not glad, of the fact. In the case of one woman, long past the median of life, the tears trickled down her cheeks as she admitted her widowhood, and she lay back on the pillow in a paroxysm of grief. In the very next bed lay a woman about the same age, who, in answer to my query, "married, unmarried, or widow?" replied, with emphasis, "He's gone to glory years ago," and in a tone which showed her supreme contempt of sorrow for a departed husband. Another woman, in the next ward, in answer to "Are you a widow?" replied, with the utmost sang froid, "Yes, buried two of 'em." One old fellow, of 75 summers, said he was "a bachelor and intended remaining so." He looked in earnest. Another, 80 years old, rather diminutive, admitted that he was "unmarried, but only waiting till he grew a little taller."

No. 3. "Age?" The ages varied from an infant two days old, to that of an old Granny of 105 years.

No. 4. "Rank, profession or occupation?" Under this head many peculiar trades were given, from "night soilman" to "civil engineer" in men, and from "rag gatherer" to "surgeon's widow" in women. Among the scarcer trades or occupations, I noted "plaster of Paris image maker," "organ builder," "dobby horse maker," "comic singer," "punch and judy showman," &c. I must here draw special attention to a calling given by one man, which is undoubtedly followed by hundreds in this city, but who, I dare venture to say, have rendered themselves liable to the "penalty imposed by the Act" through not giving their correct vocation. In reply to the question, "What has been your trade or occupation?" the blunt answer was given, "A loafer." Anxious to secure the full meaning of this term I further asked, "What is a loafer?" Without hesitation the reply comes, "A fellow who

lives upon everybody else and who lives better than anybody else." I trust this definition, from a professional loafer's point of view, will be accepted by the Registrar General, if not by the public (in) general.

No. 5. "Where born?" Many interesting places were given – Florence, Jamaica, India, France, Belgium, &c. I noticed under this head a singular coincidence; the five divisions of land on the earth's surface were represented by those born on land, while the five divisions of the water were also represented by those born "at sea." One man gave as birthplace "outside the camp at Waterloo." An old lady, determined to be precise, said she was born "in a field of wheat." With a little persuasion I got her to inform me in what particular part of the world this field of wheat was situated. It turned out to be an Irish field of wheat. I came across a few who were born some 70 years ago in the very heart of Manchester – Spring Gardens, King-street, and Market-street, in cottage houses upon the sites of which shop and warehouse properties have stood for over half a century.

With perhaps half a dozen exceptions all gave the information willingly, if not cheerfully. In one case the person (of course a woman) told me I was very inquisitive, and that I had no right to know whether she was married or single, and positively refused to give further information than her name and age. This was the only person out of 2,950 who refused to answer. – I am, &c.,

J. Reynolds
Manchester, April 9 1881

The institution in question is likely the Manchester Workhouse, at Crumpsall. Some of the occupations he mentions didn't survive the screening through the Registrar General's nomenclature; the Punch and Judy showman did.

And finally there is the following unlikely entry, probably inserted by some latter day (not necessarily LDS) persons unknown, at the end of a particularly harrowing session of data extraction:

Dwelling: 16 Acacia Gardens

Census Place: Paddington, London, Middlesex, England

Source: FHL Film 1341004 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 0020 Folio 126 Page 48

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Robert GOODMAN Rel: Head Handicap Lunatic Occ: International Playboy	M	52	M	Maidstone, Kent, England
Cecily GOODMAN Rel: Wife Occ: No Profession	M	97	F	Maidstone, Kent, England

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Robert GOODMAN Rel: Son Occ: Ponce	M	40	M	Maidstone, Kent, England
James GOODMAN Rel: Son Occ: Scholar	U	12	M	Maidstone, Kent, England

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Iain SMITH Rel: Servant Occ: Butler	M	65	M	Timbuktoo
Nelly SMITH Rel: Servany Occ: Wife of Dom Ser	M	65	F	Nepal, India
Alfred GREEN Rel: Servant Occ: Chauffer	U	40	M	Rangpoor
Abraham WILKE Rel: Servant Occ: Footman	U	25	M	Afghanistan
John GORDON Rel: Servant Occ: Footman	U	31	M	Pakistan
David KING Rel: Servant Occ: Footman	U	25	M	Syria
William JOHNSTONE Rel: Servant Occ: Footman	U	40	M	Lisbon
Mary SMART Rel: Servant Occ: Lady's Maid	U	20	F	India
Lizzie JONES Rel: Servant Occ: Lady's Maid	U	19	F	Colombo
Jean ABRANOS Rel: Servant Occ: Lady's Maid	U	17	F	Penal Colony, Australia
Mary WILSON Rel: Servant Occ: Laundry Maid	U	12	F	Timbuktoo
Elizabeth KIMMETT Rel: Servant Occ: Kitchen Maid	U	30	F	Timbuktoo

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Mary BENNETT Rel: Servant Occ: Kitchen Maid	U	25	F	Timbuktoo
Nelly DAVIS Rel: Servant Occ: Cook	U	31	F	Timbuktoo
Mary PINK Rel: Servant Occ: Nurse	U	28	F	Timbuktoo
June MELLOR or MELLON Rel: Servant Occ: Governess	U	18	F	Persia
Margaret SIDNEY Rel: Servant Occ: Under Nurse	U	23	F	Russia
Peter GEORGE Rel: Servant Occ: Gardener	M	40	M	Russia
John KING Rel: Servant Occ: Gardener	U	31	M	Russia
William PALMER Rel: Servant Occ: Page	U	15	M	Nepal, India
John GORDON Rel: Servant Occ: Page	U	14	M	Nepal, India

[Editor's Note: John went on to say there are no other houses in the census with an Acacia Gardens address and most people seem to think it is bit of a joke. Acacia Gardens as an address would be recognized in Britain as such, a bit like Mon Repose for a house name or Railway Cottages, East Cheam in Hancock's Half Hour.] ■

News of Another Source

The *Wharfedale Newsletter* of September 2000, Issue 37 Reports: News From the Federation of Family History Societies (FFHS). With the enthusiastic support of the FFHS, the University of Surrey, Roehampton, has obtained £85,000 from the Heritage Lottery Fund to make master microfilms of the Hearth Tax Returns 1662-1689, which form one of the biggest set of records about the population of England and Wales since the Domesday Book. It will then be copied to all relevant County Record Offices. The Hearth Tax Returns are one of the important sources that every family historian should check, since many account for and name every householder in the each county, whether they are liable or exempt from paying the tax. It is expected to take two years to complete.

BIFHSGO NEWS
ARTICLES

Sixth Annual BIFHSGO Conference Places Focus on the United Empire Loyalist Movement

GORDON D TAYLOR

The 6th annual conference of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa was held 22 to 24 September 2000 at the National Archives/National Library Building in Ottawa. The conference was co - sponsored by the National Archives of Canada. A total of 74 participants registered for the sessions.

The conference theme provided an excellent opportunity to examine how a major historic event, the American Revolution, affected the lives of our ancestors and the development of our country. If family historians are to understand many of the decisions that their ancestors made, they must understand the historical period involved.



Victor Suthren, Conference Keynote Speaker

Jim Shearon, President of BIFHSGO and Dr. Lee MacDonald,

Assistant National Archivist, officially opened the conference on Friday evening. The official opening had been preceded by a day where delegates could become familiar with the National Archives of Canada and the research resources and services that it provides.

Victor Suthren, an Ottawa writer and heritage consultant, delivered the Don Whiteside Lecture. His lecture stressed how the events of the American Revolution and the consequent migration of large numbers of American colonists to what is now Canada affected and continues to affect the development of Canada. It would be difficult to understand Canadian history without knowledge of the American Revolution, its causes, and its results.

The Whiteside Lecture was followed by a social hour that encouraged speakers and delegates to meet and also to visit the Market Place.

Saturday's program was developed around three concurrent sessions, two in the morning and one in the afternoon. Sessions in the Auditorium featured three lectures that examined historic events and records. Glen Lockwood spoke on the use of Diocesan Archives in family history research with the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa as a prime example. Margaret Hall spoke on the United

Empire Loyalist movement, which has played a key role in preserving the history and the documents of the Loyalists. The third session featured a presentation by Margaret J Dixon on the use of probate records in Nova Scotia.

A second set of presentations dealt with computers and genealogy. Doug Hoddinott dealt with specialized programs for recording family history with a concentration on Family Tree Maker. Keith Hanton demonstrated the use of the *Ontario Cemetery Finding Aid* that is an index of over two million names of people buried in Ontario Cemeteries. A similar index also exists for the Province of British Columbia. A third session presented by Richard St John keyed in on the benefits that can be obtained from the many websites that exist and he also warned of some of the dangers in the use of these sites.

The third concurrent group focussed on history. Norman K Crowder looked at the impact of the American Revolution on Canada. Tania Jones spoke on the role of transportation on the lives of our ancestors and discussed some of the sources available on the topic. Terry Hicks discussed the Impacts of the Royal Proclamation of 1763 on Canada. He placed particular stress on the dangers of wanting to rewrite history.

The final session of the conference was a question and answer period chaired by Jim Shearon. A highlight of this session was the display and discussion of 18th century clothing styles.

The Annual Banquet was held at Best Western Macies Hotel with Victor Suthren as the key speaker. His topic was *Britannia at Sea* and one of his main points was that many of



The Market Place

the events of the 18th and 19th Centuries would not have taken place as they did without the dominant role of the Royal Navy as the major sea power.

Several optional activities were provided for delegates for Sunday including independent research at the National Archives followed by a question and answer session on Loyalist Material with Norman Crowder.

The overall evaluation of the conference was that it was interesting and helpful even if the participant had no direct links to loyalists. This type of conference reinforces the view that an understanding of the historical events that took place during the lifetime of an ancestor helps to explain some of the decisions that were made. Family history is more than just names, dates and places. It is equally recognized that events occurring in the community, country and the times of the ancestor played a key role in the life of that person or that family.

Some photographs from the conference can be viewed at the BIFHSGO WEB homepage: <<http://www.cyberus.ca/~bifhsgo>>.

A special thanks to Gerry Glavin and all of the volunteers who worked very hard to stage a successful conference and to the exhibitors at the Market Place for a job well done.

The dates and place for the 2001 Conference have been announced. They are 21 to 23 September at the National Archives/National Library with the National Library of Canada as co - sponsor. The conference theme will be England. 



From L to R Barbara Monk, John Dixon, Margaret Dixon in UEL costume

BIFHSGO Beginners' Course Sets Newcomers on Right Path

JIM SHEARON

Genealogical research requires three things, a name, a place and a date, and the more precise you can be the better your chances of success." On a Saturday morning in November, 15 people listen attentively in a classroom at the University of Ottawa as Norm Crowder starts the BIFHSGO Beginners' Course in Genealogy and Family History.

Norm reminds the class that genealogical research starts at home. "Dig

out any family records – birth certificates, a wedding licence, death notices clipped from a newspaper, and photo albums. These are all pieces of your family history research."

The class learns how to make out a pedigree chart and the second valuable lesson. "Always work from the known toward the unknown." Norm tells them to: "start with yourself. Your date of birth and the place. Then your parents. When were they born and where?"

"Where else will you find genealogical information?" Norm leads the group through a discussion of church records, civil registration of births, marriages and deaths, cemetery lists and census records. Ontario land records get a special mention. The Ontario government has announced that it can no longer store these old records and local groups are trying to find new homes for this valuable material.

Donald Finigan, drove three-and-a-half hours from Haliburton on three Saturdays to take the BIFHSGO Beginners' Course in Genealogy and Family History. He wants to learn proper research techniques for finding ancestors in Canada, Ireland and the U.S.



Norman Crowder. He has been leading the beginners' courses for the past five years

Several videos produced by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints show how to explore genealogical sources on the Internet and there is a good discussion of ships passenger lists and where they can be found.

Barbara Ewing is trying to find out about a grandfather from Wales. She brings in a thick 19th Century picture album with the most beautiful individual portraits. Most are not identified but some of the pictures have names and places on the back. There is hope of tracing those ancestors.

A highlight of the Beginners' Course is a visit to the Family History Centre on Prince of Wales Drive. John Sayers demonstrates the different kinds of records, on microfiche, on microfilm and on computer disks. Marion

Heaney says everyone at the centre was very helpful. "People stopped what they were doing and turned around to help," she says.

The group also visited the National Archives of Canada and the National Library, where the helpful staff made sure everyone was at ease and given a clear picture of the resources in the collections and how they can be used. Cliff Quince wanted to look at ships' passenger lists.

Another BIFHSGO Beginners' Course in Genealogy and Family History is planned for the Spring. If you're interested in registering, please call the BIFHSGO telephone line at (613) 234-2520. Leave a message and you will be contacted when the dates have been confirmed. ■

Census Campaign

PERCY BATESON

On Friday, September 22, 2000, *The Citizen* reported that the federally appointed panel recommended changing the law to make personal census data available to the public 92 years after it is collected. George Radwanski, the then interim Federal Privacy Commissioner, confirmed as much during an appearance before a Commons Committee yesterday. He told MPs he understands the five member panel, whose report has not been formally released, advocates: "simply reviewing previous legislation and making public that historical census data." The then Industry Minister, John Manley, who appointed the expert panel, received the panel's report at the end of June but has refused to make it public.

The Privacy Commissioner warned against releasing census data gathered under promises of confidentiality but has indicated he would not object to very limited access to

the data for legitimate genealogical research. He also indicated he was open to the idea of future census data being made available to the public as long as people were told their answers would be released at a future date. However, he believes the 92 year rule should be lengthened to ensure no personal census information about living individuals is released.

[Editor's Note. At the time of writing John Manley has been replaced by Brian Tobin as Minister of Industry and a general election is in progress. What George Radwanski means by "very limited access for legitimate genealogical research" is unclear also, since he fears the 92 year rule is too short, perhaps he should be making representation to amend the CPP and the Pension Acts. The bottom line is; it's anybody's guess where we now stand.] ■

BIFHSGO NEWS COLUMNS

Notes From the Board – Cecil de Bretigny

At each meeting of the Society there is a discussion on publishing. More often than not there is a stern warning issued by your editor of the consequences of failure to produce copy on time. But there is discussion on other issues relating to this topic.

Publishing is at the heart of genealogy. Why struggle to produce a mass of information if it is in a format that your descendants may not be able to read? The average person is more than intimidated when it comes time to write copy which will bring life to the information they have collected. After all, if you start with your paternal ancestor for whom you only have a name and an doubtful birth date what can you say about him? It may be useful to fill in some information about the area and time when he lived. But how can you make it interesting?

I've faced the same problem, looking at the monitor for inspiration which almost never seems to come. I had a particular problem in dealing with my late brother-in-law's family history. I asked my sister if she could provide some

background and she agreed to do so – at a later date. My nephew and nieces were pleased to see that someone was dealing with his family tree but they were too busy to provide guidance. Finally, I realized his sister living in Massachusetts could provide me with a lead or two and she was most helpful. But one clue which she provided as an afterthought gave me the information I needed to get me going on the writing of his history. Her note read; "My father was born in a place called Picton." Finally, I had a Canadian reference that I could exploit.

Well, facts started to flow from that information. First there were birth certificates to copy and then stories to be followed up in *The Daily Intelligencer* of Belleville. One of the stories about his great uncle's family involved a death in a church during the singing of a stirring Methodist hymn and the departure of a soul to heaven while the body turned to clay. To add to that scene a young child clings to her dead mother crying inconsolably. Wow, what copy they used to write in those days at the beginning of the 20th Century.

Why did I quote this extract from a Belleville paper? My finding is that if you find an interesting character or

characters in your family tree start your writing there and polish it until you are confident about your ability to tell a story. From that point on you'll find that writing about other family members becomes easier. You might find that

The Bookworm – Judith Madore

Among the treasures in the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library, is a series of genealogical guides published by the Federation of Family History Societies of the UK. The library receives these through our membership in the FFHS. When next in the library at 330 Kent Street, look for the following titles – I guarantee that everyone will find something of interest:

- ◆ *Marriage and Census Indexes for Family Historians.* Jeremy Gibson and Elizabeth Hampson.
- ◆ *Information Sources for Yorkshire Genealogists.* Stuart A. Raymond.
- ◆ *Specialist Indexes for Family Historians.* Jeremy Gibson and Elizabeth Hampson.
- ◆ *Militia Lists and Musters, 1757 – 1876.* Jeremy Gibson and Mervyn Medlycott.
- ◆ *Basic Approach to..... Illuminating Your Family History with Picture Postcards.* Philip J. Chapman.
- ◆ *Yorkshire Lists of Names.* Stuart A. Raymond.
- ◆ *Lists of Londoners.* Jeremy Gibson and Heather

From Your Editor – Percy Bateson

Once again I have been forced to rely on recycled articles to produce this Issue. Except for the transcript of John Reid's Saturday morning talk and Mary Nash's regular contribution, I have received no original work. I don't like using previously published articles especially if they have been published on the Internet for all to see and even if they are by a BIFHSGO member like Fawne Stratford - Devai. When I first took on the job of editor three years ago I was agreeably surprised at the number of original articles I kept receiving, in fact, I nearly achieved one of my goals; to have sufficient articles on - hand to begin formatting the next Issue before the current one was printed. For some reason I do not understand, this is no longer the case. I would remind all members, the quality of *Anglo - Celtic Roots* depends on the articles I receive. I can make each Issue readable and presentable but I cannot create articles out of nothing.

I know some members are leery of committing anything to paper, some because they think their story is of no interest to others and some because they are nervous of their writing skills. If you have concerns that your efforts might not be appreciated, why not discuss it with a member of the publishing team listed below. Similarly if you do not feel your writing skills adequate, we are available to help. You might be surprised if I told you the amount of editing I sometimes have to do to articles from persons you would

publishing this segment in a genealogical journal would be of value in not only telling an interesting story but it might also identify a reader who has something to tell you about your family. ■

Creaton.

- ◆ *Publishing Family History Journals.* FFHS.

- ◆ *Basic Facts About:*

Using Records for Family Historians. Tom Wood.

Civil Registration. Tom Wood.

Using Death and Burial Records for Family Historians. Lilian Gibbons.

Using Wills after 1858 and First Avenue House. Audrey Collins.

Victualers' Licenses: Records for Family and Local Historians.

Was Your Grandfather a Railwayman? A directory of railway archive sources for family historians. Tom Richards.

Londoners' Occupations: a Genealogical Guide. Stuart A. Raymond.

Using Merchant Ship Records for Family Historians. Peter L. Hogg.

For Library Opening times, please call 234-2520. ■

never think needed assistance. To me its all part of the job of producing a quality, attractive journal.

A new Board was elected at the General Meeting held in September, however, due to lack of response two positions were not filled. Since then John Reid has volunteered his services and the Board has gratefully appointed him to one of the vacant positions. In addition to the still vacant position of Education and Queries the Board is also in need of an Auditor. These are very important jobs and if any one thinks they can help, either by volunteering or suggesting a volunteer please contact one of the Directors who are listed on the inside of the front cover.

This is the first Issue of new Volume and as last year I have included indexes to names, places and articles of the previous volume. This year it turned out to be much shorter than last year and fills only two pages and as such does not lend itself to a handy pull - out as I did last years. I have thought of trying to expand the index to include subjects as well. I would appreciate hearing from members if they think this a good idea.

Editorial Team: Editor, Percy Bateson, 526 - 0136, <bateson@cyberus.ca>. Associate Editor, June Coxon, 521 - 4855, <jahal@ican.net>. Editorial Assistants; June Linnéa Adam, 225 - 2814, <ljbjadam@magma.ca>; Marilyn Thomson, 725 - 1359, <thomson.bill.marilyn@sympatico.ca>. ■

From Carol Bennett McCuaig RR 2, Renfrew ON K7V 3Z5. <juniper@renc.igs.net>. I'm doing a university project on 19th Century Renfrew County Settlers from Ireland's County Kerry and for comparison would like to know of any Kerry families in Lanark and Carleton Counties in the same era. Names, places of origin and approximate dates of birth and arrival in Canada would be of value.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
COLUMNS

From Near and Far – Linnéa - June Adam

From British Connections: The Journal of the International Society for British Genealogy and Family History, Volume 1, Issue 2, July – September 2000.

This issue contains Part II of *Breaking Through the 1855 Barrier in Scotland* by David W Webster, and is about Old Parish Registers. This article, together with the previous one in Volume 1, Issue 1, of this periodical, are both very useful to anyone doing research on Scottish ancestors. Part III, the final section, is scheduled to be in the next issue, and will cover censuses, family records and poor law records.

There is also interesting news from the General Register Office, Scotland, that the Scots Origins website <www.origins.net> was updated at the beginning of April 2000 and birth and marriage indexes to 1899 and death indexes to 1924 have now been added.

The free General Register Office web site has a new address <www.gro-scotland.gov.uk> and is said to have much to interest genealogical users.

From the *Family History News and Digest*, The Federation of Family History Societies (FFHS) Vol 12, No 4, September 2000.

As always, this periodical has many items of interest to those researching family history in the British Isles. There is a feature article on the Internet, e-commerce and the Family History Society that is a valuable resource for anyone using the Internet. It is particularly interesting to read about some of the available, and soon-to-be available material, along with a brief discussion about the use of credit cards.

The article is timely because the FFHS On-Line bookshop is now operating, and publications can be ordered over the Internet. The catalogue, with a brief description of the items and prices, is available at <www.familyhistorybooks.co.uk>.

A second useful article deals with British Certificate Costs. There is a full listing of current costs, as of summer 2000, depending on varying options, such as the method of purchase, and how much information is provided etc, at all main British and Irish national, or island, central repositories. As most readers of this Journal will be using the postal method the following are examples of some of the addresses and costs for certificates if full index reference is supplied:

England and Wales: Postal Applications, Office for National Statistics, GRO, PO Box 2, Southport, PR8 2 JD. Cost – £8.

Scotland: General Register Office for Scotland, New Register House, Edinburgh EH1 3YT. Cost – £13. There is also a cost stated for ordering via Internet – £16.

Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, GRO, Oxford House, 49 – 55

Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4 HL. Cost – £4.

Republic of Ireland: Republic of Ireland, GRO, Joyce House, 8 – 11 Lombard Street East, Dublin 2. Cost – £IR5.50 or uncertified photocopy £IR1.50.

This issue also has abstracts of articles published in the journals of member societies, and news of these societies, their activities, addresses, web sites and e-mail addresses. **From the *Cleveland Family History Society Journal*, Volume 7, Number 11, July 2000.**

Family reunions often result in conversations about cousins, and equally often include some puzzling and varied opinions over exactly what defines a first, second or third cousin. This journal has a very brief and quite simple way of explaining the “cousin” relationship, with Acknowledgments to *The Scots Line*: Feb 2000.

First Cousin – the child of a person’s uncle or aunt.

First Cousin Once Removed – the child of a first cousin.

First Cousin Twice Removed – the grandchild of a first cousin.

Second Cousin – the children of first cousins.

Third Cousin – the children of second cousins.

Second Cousin Once Removed – the child of a second cousin.

Second Cousin Twice Removed – the grandchild of a second cousin.

From the *Wharfedale Newsletter* September 2000 Issue No 37.

Excellent Site Of Large-Scale Old Maps. Information sent by Jill Bhar, Ottawa. Landmark Publications have just come on-line with large scale maps of, I think, most UK counties published by the Ordnance Survey between 1846 and 1849. Their web site address is <<http://www.oldmaps.co.uk>> and their site states. “Welcome to Landmark Information Group’s free historical maps service. Around 85,000 images are available for viewing using a standard Internet browser. No additional plug-in software is required to view the maps and although the site will work at any screen resolution, we recommend a minimum of 1024x768. By using this site, you acknowledge and agree to our Terms and Conditions. The maps are dated between 1846 and 1899 and are of 1:10,560 scale. To ease navigation, we have supplied a County Name Gazetteer below. Selecting a county will present you with a gazetteer of towns and villages in that county. The gazetteer contains over 40,000 place names as they exist today.”

Finding Churches and Clergy. Information sent by Jo Mason, Leicester. People are often seeking addresses, ministers of Parish Churches, etc so why not visit <www.church-search.com>. To find churches, just enter a village, town or a ‘Search area’ - (this is added by local churches and expanding), then click ‘Find Church’. You can also enter a Saint’s name to check for sister churches. Some churches have their own web site which can be found, as can e-mail addresses. Try our local church where John Wycliffe was rector 1374-1384 <www.stmarys.lutterworth@care-4free.net>. ©

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NAME SEARCH

NORMA O'TOOLE

These tables are provided to enable BIFHSGO members to share in common research. If you locate one or more of the names you are researching in Table A, note the membership number (No) in column four. Using this Membership Number, contact the member listed in Table B. Please note each member may be searching several names so be specific when communicating with them. Good luck.

TABLE A (Names being searched)

Family Name	Location	Year	No	Family Name	Location	Year	No
Cullion	CAV IRL	c1795	639	McCarron	TYR NIR	c1820	639
Doyle	Lanark Co. ON CAN, IRL	1822-1860	543	McCauley (McAuley)	Lanark Co. ON, Pontiac Co. QC CAN, ANT IRE	1820-1898	543
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TABLE B (Members referred to in Table A)

No.	Member's Name and Address	No.	Member's Name and Address
413	Jane Hunter Cutterson 2 Montcalm St. Unit 22 Ottawa ON K1S 5K9 e-mail: <n/a>	639	George Swift 407 Montfort Street Apt 4 Vanier ON K1L 8G8 e mail: <n/a>
543	Norma O'Toole 2126 Route 400 Limoges ON K0A 2M0 e-mail: <r.otoole@sympatico.ca>		

New Members (1 May to 30 June 2000)

No	Name	Address	No	Name	Address
632 (F)	Clifford & Joyce Quince	727 Highway 105, Wakefield QC J0X 3G0	636 (S)	Joan R Gallacher	206 - 1025 Grenon Ave, Ottawa ON K2B 8S5
633(F)	James & Mary Scheer	785A Ridgewood Ave, Ottawa ON K1V 6M8	637 (S)	JF Boshier	280 Chapel St, Ottawa ON K1N 7Y9
634 (S)	George Roberts	1408 - 2759 Carousel Cres, Gloucester ON KIT 2N5	638 (S)	Georges A Desbarats	PO Box 38116 Rideau View, Ottawa ON K2C 1N0
635 (S)	Eric Robinson	809 - 2759 Carousel Cres, Gloucester ON KIT 2N5			

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

**GENE-O-RAMA 2001
30 – 31 March 2001.**

**Theme: European Ancestors
At Nepean City Hall, 101 CentrepoinTE Drive, Nepean
Contact: Ed Kipp, 613 - 824 - 1942
<Geneorama@ogsottawa.on.ca>**

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 January 2001, 10:00–11:30 am | Using the Internet for Genealogy –
<i>Margaret Burwell</i> |
| 10 February 2001, 10:00–11:30 am | British Army Records for Family
History Research – <i>Denis Carter</i>
- <i>Edwards</i> |
| 10 March 2001, 10:00–11:30 am | Libraries, Librarians and the BIFHSGO
Library – <i>Judith Madore</i> |

BIFHSGO Library

**at
The Montgomery Branch, Royal Canadian Legion, 330 Kent Street.
Hours of Operation**

For opening dates and times please call 234-2520

Ottawa Family History Centre—Hours of Operation

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