



Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 7, Number 2

Spring 2001



IN THIS ISSUE

- *Home Children Canada*—DAVE LORENTE
- *Great Moments in Genealogy*—VARIOUS AUTHORS
- *Searching for Poor Ancestors*—BETTY WARBURTON
- *And More*

BIFHSGO Board of Directors—2000-2001

| | | |
|---|-------------------|----------------|
| President: | Jim Shearon | (613) 592-4453 |
| Past President | Gordon D Taylor | (613) 521-5077 |
| Vice-Presidents: | | |
| <i>Membership</i> | James A Heal | (613) 828-9569 |
| <i>Programs and Conferences</i> | Gerald M Glavin | (613) 567-2880 |
| <i>Publishing</i> | John F Townesend | (613) 731-9814 |
| <i>Education and Queries</i> | Vacant | |
| Treasurer (Finance and Funding) | Tom Rimmer | (613) 591-5538 |
| Executive Secretary (Records and Reports) | Cecil de Bretigny | (613) 733-9109 |
| Director, Research & Projects | John D Reid | (613) 736-0544 |
| Director, Communications | Jeanette Arthurs | (613) 225-6941 |

Associate Directors—2000-2001

| Name | Function | Associate to: |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Percy Bateson | Editor: <i>Anglo-Celtic Roots</i> | Vice-President <i>Publishing</i> |
| Robert N Grainger | Editor: <i>Anglo-Celtic Annals</i> | Vice-President <i>Publishing</i> |
| Judith Madore | Librarian | Executive Secretary |
| Betty Warburton | Assistant Librarian | Executive Secretary |
| Mary Anne Sharp | Publications Sales | Vice-President <i>Membership</i> |

Auditor

Vacant

Anglo-Celtic Roots, Volume 7, Number 2 Spring 2001, ISSN 1201-3072.

Published four times a year in December, March, June and September by the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, and sent free to Members.

Indexed in the Periodical Source Index (PERSI). Percy Bateson, Editor. June Coxon, Associate Editor. Linnéa-June Adam and Marilyn Thomson Editorial Assistants. Canadian Publication Mail Sales Product Agreement No. 0600245. BIFHSGO Sales Item QC97V5N3.

Permission to reprint for non-profit use is granted to organizations and individuals, unless otherwise stated, provided the original source is credited. Articles accompanied by the copyright symbol (©) may not be reprinted or copied without the written permission of the author.

Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of BIFHSGO or its Officers.

Commercial interests in this publication are not necessarily endorsed by BIFHSGO or its Officers. (See page ii for further publication details)

Cover Picture—Barnardo girls arriving at the Port of Quebec, 1912. For photograph credits see page 35.

Anglo-Celtic Roots

Spring Issue 2001

Volume 7, Number 2



Contents

| | |
|---|--|
| COLUMNS: | ii |
| ★ The Society | ★ <i>Anglo-Celtic Roots</i> |
| ★ The President's Corner | |
| TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES | |
| FEATURE: Home Children Canada – Update 2000. Whence and.... Oh heavens!.... Whither? — <i>Dave Lorente</i> | 29 |
| ARTICLE: Gleanings from the National Archives— <i>Mary M Nash</i> | 36 |
| REPORT: Review of the Panel on Access to Historical Records— <i>Gordon D Taylor</i> | 37 |
| COLUMNS: | 38–41 |
| ★ Your Publishing— <i>John Townsend</i> | ★ Family History Events— <i>Marilyn Thomson</i> |
| ★ The Printed Page <i>Marilyn Thomson</i> | ★ Sources— <i>Linnéa-June Adam</i> |
| SATURDAY MEETINGS | |
| ARTICLE: Great Moments in Genealogy – <i>Various</i> | 41 |
| QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS | |
| COLUMNS: | 46–47 |
| ★ From Near and Far— <i>Linnéa-June Adam</i> | ★ Family History Queries— <i>Cecil de Bretigny</i> |
| BIFHSGO MEMBER RESEARCH TOPICS | |
| ARTICLE: Searching for Poor Ancestors— <i>Betty Warburton</i> | 48 |
| ARTICLE: Tips on How to Have a Successful Research Trip— <i>Kathy Hartley</i> | 50 |
| BIFHSGO News | |
| ARTICLE: Carleton University to Acquire Upper Canada Immigration Records | 52 |
| COLUMNS: | 53–55 |
| ★ From Your Board— <i>Cecil de Bretigny</i> | ★ The Bookworm— <i>Judith Madore</i> |
| ★ From Your Editor— <i>Percy Bateson</i> | |
| BIFHSGO CALENDAR OF EVENTS | Back Cover |

The Society

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

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

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

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

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

Anglo-Celtic Roots

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

We invite readers to share family history articles, illustrations, letters, queries and similar items of interest by submitting them to *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Manuscripts should be written in the style of story-telling or letter-writing, leaving it to the editor to adjust. Articles should preferably be submitted on both paper and IBM-compatible diskette, and addressed to: The Editor, BIFHSGO, PO Box 38026, OTTAWA ON K2C 1N0.

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

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

The President's Corner . . .

The report of the Expert Panel on Access to Historical Census Records is discussed in this issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. I want to emphasize two points. The first point is the alleged "confidentiality" of census information which has been the basis of arguments against releasing the 1906 and subsequent census records to the public. The expert panel said it could not "find any mention of perpetual confidentiality either in legislation or in any of the debates surrounding it." The panel recommended immediate public release of the 1906 census and the release of the 1911 and 1916 census records after 92 years.

Brian Tobin, the new Minister, has done a good thing in releasing the report of the expert panel but he must go further. He must act on the recommendations, and that is my second point. It is time for everyone interested in genealogy to send a post card or letter to the Minister. Just say, "Please release the 1906 census." No postage stamp is needed if you address it to "Brian Tobin, MP, House of Commons, Ottawa ON K1A 0A6.

Lady Mary Teviot will be the keynote speaker at the BIFHSGO Fall Conference, September 21 to 23, at the National Library of Canada in Ottawa. Lady Teviot is the Liaison Officer of the Federation of Family History Societies and is very well informed about genealogy in the United Kingdom. She gave a wonderful talk to BIFHSGO members in April 1999.

Lady Teviot will give five talks. She will open the conference Friday evening by discussing under-used sources for genealogical research in the United Kingdom. Her two talks on Saturday will be United Kingdom Census Returns in Depth, and London sources for genealogical research.

On Sunday Lady Teviot will speak on Wills and Administrations, and her final talk will deal with The Evidence from Medical Conditions in the 19th Century.

The Conference committee chairman Gerry Glavin is confirming many other outstanding speakers on Scottish, Welsh and Irish topics and we will have several speakers on important Canadian subjects. Please tell your genealogy friends about this year's Fall Conference, September 21 to 23, and plan to join us for a great weekend in Ottawa.

Jim Shearon

Do you have a comment or suggestion about BIFHSGO

Use the telephone! Call 234-2520 and record your message. If you want an answer, leave your name and telephone number and your call will be returned

HOME CHILDREN CANADA - UPDATE 2000 WHENCE AND...OH HEAVENS!...WHITHER?

DAVE LORENTE, FOUNDER

Since three books were published twenty years ago Canada has seen an increasing awareness of the story of Britain's child migrants and especially of the ones who came to this country – the ones Canadians alone call "home-children." In the last decade *Home-Children Canada* and BIFHSGO have played leading roles as catalysts for even greater change. At the same time, it is our experience that some myths about home-children are still out there and they die hard. There is also a slavish adherence, in some quarters, to political correctness that is still a factor in adulterating the saga that only next year will be publicly recognized as an official part of our Canadian history.

I would like to start with a background of sorts – very personal in this case – because it sometimes is advantageous to make us realize where we have been, what we have accomplished, and especially to know where we are going.

My father was a home-boy, who died without telling his children the circumstances of his coming to this country. He was not unlike the other 100,000, most six to fourteen, not all orphans, who were brought here as cheap farm labourers and mothers' helpers. My wife and I know from our contact with tens of thousands of child migrants and their descendants that even those placed in good loving homes suffered a silent shame, built a wall around themselves, and did not talk of their past. And when their children asked why they had grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins on one side of the family and none on the other the answer was all too often: "Don't ask!" or "You don't want to hear that." or, "What's past is past, don't bring it up." And so we didn't ask, perhaps because we were obedient, or more likely because we were young and had other 'more important things' on our mind.

Circumstances, coincidence and sheer serendipity gave me enough clues to whet my appetite and encourage me to start thinking seriously of my Dad's past just a year before he died in 1965. But it was only 14 years later after reading Phyllis Harrison's *Home-Children* that I realized he might have been a child migrant – a home-boy. My mother, meanwhile, had told me that he had been placed on two farms; one in the upper reaches of Renfrew County between Rockingham and Brudenell and the other in Fallowfield near Bells Corners. I set out to discover how he got there.

A full decade before the story of child migration began to make headlines in Britain, Canadians were blessed with two more influential books in quick succession. Joy Parr's *Labouring Children*, (1980), though it deals with data only to 1924, is perhaps the definitive work on child migration to Canada. Hers is a disinterested approach. Her methodology is cerebral and faultless. Ken Bagnell's more popular *The Little Immigrants* followed shortly after. After poring over these volumes I was certain my father was a child migrant. It wasn't what I knew about him that convinced me. It was what I did not know.

I have always had a love for history and that is perhaps why I was also anxious to find out as much as possible about the social mores of the day and how child migration and my Dad's story fitted into the scheme of things. So I dug up the names and addresses of as many former child-sending agencies as possible and wrote abroad asking about the history of their organization, what records they had, and if my father's was among them. Some replied; some did not. Some offered apologies. One, Barnardos, went one step further and included a list of the names and addresses of other likely sponsoring bodies. Eventually I ascertained that my father had been sent by the Westminster Diocese Branch of the Catholic Emigration Society through St George's Home in Ottawa but that his records, and others, were burned in 1955 after a few meagre details were put on cardex. (There was no law against doing this at that time.)

My wife and I love to travel with a purpose, and in the years that followed we visited major sending agencies in the UK: Barnardos in Barkingside; The Roman Catholic and The Church of England's Children's Society; The Children Society in London; Father Hudson Society: Middlemore's in Birmingham; Quarrier's in Scotland; and The Nugent Care Society in Liverpool. We also keep in touch with other movers in the UK and elsewhere.

Meanwhile I retired and began making pilgrimages to the National Archives here in Ottawa to see if I could find my father's name on a ship's manifest. I knew neither port, year, nor his age on arrival. I had one clue; I remembered overhearing him tell some visitors that months after he came he was made a scrutineer at an election poll in Rockingham General Store. Assuming this might have been the federal election of 1911, I started there. It took four years of browsing through unindexed files (more on this later) to find his name. He had come over with one other lad in late February 1914 on the *SS Virginian* before a provincial (not a federal) election. No sponsoring body was mentioned; there was no agency officer in charge. The two lads were adults – after all, they were 15! The manifest did say that Dad had four years farming experience and came as a farmer settler. He had \$1 to spend and a "T" – presumably a train ticket from St John NB to Montreal and then Ottawa.

In 1979 I made a few other discoveries all in the span of a few weeks. At St Catherine's House in Britain I easily found the registration number and ordered the proof of birth my father was never able to get. The certificate confirmed that Dad was two years older than he said he was. I was to learn later that this anomaly is quite common among home-children because the average 14-year old British pauper was the same size as a 12-year old Canadian farm boy. If a home-boy admitted to his true age the farmer might not accept him into his family because he looked too puny to handle the work. I also found out Dad was born at 42 Adam Street in Cardiff.

I visited Wales, found the street, the nearest church, which happened to be St David's Cathedral, and saw the baptismal records for my father and his five siblings. Dad never got his birth records through no fault of the sending agency. The old clergyman who baptized all six children misspelled their names six times and in six different ways. More important, I also found out my grandparents names and that they were Italian. In the parlance of the times, they were "WOPS" ie immigrants Without Official Papers. Dad's silence had protected us from two stigmas.

In 1990 I was asked to give a talk to our Heritage Society's Annual Meeting on a subject of my choice. I opined that I could talk on home-children because no one seemed to know about them or talk about them. That's when a fellow director, a bit older than I, chirped up and said: "I wasn't allowed to play with home-children when I was a child." It was a devastating remark and yet a magic moment because it was then I realized that the reason for the home-children's silent shame was that they were stigmatized. It also struck me that I – or someone – should do something about it because obviously no one had. Exactly what could be done took a few days to figure out.

Mahatma Ghandi once said that most things we do in life will appear inconsequential, but he added "it is important that you do them." How true!

We billed our Heritage Renfrew Meeting as the first Annual Reunion of home-children, their families and friends. Our stated aim was to bring together not only home-children and their families but also the people with whom they had been placed. We wanted to rejoice that so many had overcome. By way of illustrating that home-children were not untouchables or pariahs I also asked Joe Brown, a Valley home-boy and former priest, to tell of his own experiences after I gave a slide presentation on the history of child migration. The meeting was held in Renfrew's Quality Inn in late January 1991. We had an overflow crowd with visitors from Ottawa, the Quebec side and as far away as North Bay. We had many phone calls from far off places from those who could not come.

Joe asked me what I wanted him to say. I told him to tell it like it was. His opening remark was: "I don't celebrate my birthday; I celebrate the day I came to Canada." And then he talked of the ups...and the downs...of his early life.

Before adjourning I asked all former home-children to

come forward, accept a small gift, and if they wished, tell us who they were and say a few words. A few did not come up. At least one left, for fear he'd break down. The first to come forward was little Bobbie Evans of Ottawa. He said he had nothing to say, but when I handed him the mike and asked him to just tell us his name, he took it...and then spoke for ten minutes. The ice was broken. The public forum has been a feature of our reunions ever since. And before we left one home-boy asked: "You seem to know where the records are. Would you help me find mine?"

"Sure!"

"And how about me?" said another.

"I'll help anyone."

"How much are you gonna charge?" asked a practical third.

"I'll do it for nothing."

And that's how home-children Canada got started. Little did we know that we'd be answering over 300 requests a month and watching a huge backlog grow steadily.

The next two Annual Meetings were held in churches in Renfrew but by then we were getting letters saying: "We're too old to come to you. Can you come to us?" And we've been on the road ever since, holding as many as eight reunions a year from Victoria and Vancouver on the west coast to Halifax, Charlottetown and Fredericton in the Maritimes.

In 1994 we felt that something else had to be done to ensure that the story of child migrants was known, and so

we held an overflow ecumenical reunion at the former St George's Home here in Ottawa and unveiled the plaque we were to erect later that year in Renfrew – the first such plaque in Canada to commemorate home-children. Archbishop Gervais attended and allowed that what he saw was more than a reunion; it was "a healing ceremony."

We also began the practice of inviting former sending agencies to send to us as guest speakers those people who respond on their behalf to requests for information from Canada, so they could see for themselves what we are doing and how child migration has affected not only the migrants themselves, but also their descendants. While they are here we arrange for them to meet with the "movers" – in our archives, libraries etc – and that includes BIFHSGO's John Sayer. We invite them into our home and give them guided tours of Ottawa and the Opeongo Colonization road along which so many children



Two unknown Barnardo 'Home Children.' Part of a "Walking Group."

were placed. And we arrange for them to meet one-on-one with whoever wants to see them to discuss the records they want or have received.

The Head of After Care at Barnardos has visited every year since and has brought as many as four other social workers with her. We've had visitors from The Church of England Children's Society (formerly the Waifs and Strays), from Liverpool's Nugent Care Society, Birmingham's Father Hudson's Society, and the University of Newcastle – upon – Tyne. We have assisted Quarriers to organize their reunion in Kingston.

You should know that there are agencies abroad, and even one in Canada, who believe that what we are doing is wrong, that we should not be involving former sending agencies or working directly with them to facilitate the release of home-children records. We, on the other hand, believe that it is only reasonable to liaise with the agencies that sent the children because they alone have the very personal records that deal not just with birth, marriage and death certificates, but with information about all family members, why the children were placed in the homes abroad, when and how they came to Canada, where they were indentured or fostered out, and the annual inspectors' reports on their progress.

Even more important, we believe that it is critical that there should first be an attempt at a therapeutic process of reconciliation before anyone enters in to the polarizing painful confrontational threats of litigation that we hear of in other former colonies. It is our experience that involving representatives from the former sending agencies in that catharsis is critical.

From the very beginning Home-Children Canada sought not just to help home-children find their records and tell their story, we also wanted to somehow erase the stigma so cruelly imposed upon them and replace it with justifiable pride. They were, after all, true pioneers, and they were just kids! (The stigma was imposed by eugenicists, including Charlotte Whitton, who believed that certain races, classes and occupations, had serious mental, physical, moral and psychological defects that they would pass on through heredity to successive generations. In short, they wanted to keep Canadian blood lines pure. This resulted in *home-child* once being a very dirty word.)

And so we enlisted the aid of very prominent people to come to our gatherings or at least send Open Letters that we could read on their behalf. Archbishop Gervais came. In 1994 Prime Minister Chretien actually sent 800 gold embossed letters complete with his PM's seal – en anglais et en français. He has sent letters annually ever since, as have our Governors General Hnatyshyn, Le Blanc and Clarkson, and Sheila Copps in her capacity as former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Canadian Heritage. We even had the nerve to ask for letters from Prime Minister Blair, the



THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL

RIDEAU HALL
OTTAWA

A country's history is made up of glorious episodes that enrich the collective memory and are related in the history books. It also includes sombre, disturbing periods not mentioned in these books, events that give rise to a sort of collective amnesia. Canada is no exception. Some chapters of Canadian history summon forth our national pride; others, however, make us uncomfortable – we would prefer to simply ignore them.

The fate of the 100,000 children Great Britain sent to Canada between 1869 and the economic crisis of the 1930s is one of these sad episodes, and we are only now beginning to fathom its full sense. We know today that many of these children were exploited, humiliated and mistreated. After long years of silence, they have begun to talk about their experiences and search for their true origins. They are not demanding justice, and are not motivated by resentment. They simply wish to heal their wounds and raise others' awareness of what they went through. We should not forget the debt we owe these people, for they and their descendants contributed to the growth of our country. One of them said he was now proud to be a home child but was prouder to be a Canadian. Home Children Canada is playing a leading role in helping the survivors and their descendants regain ownership of their past, and I congratulate this association for the marvellous work it is doing.

I hope everyone attending the meetings organized by Home Children Canada finds the experience rewarding. These meetings will be filled with emotion, to be sure, and also with a sense of fellowship and dignity. I send to everyone my best wishes for health and happiness.

Roméo LeBlanc

June 1999

Governor General Romeo LeBlanc's Letter

Archbishop of Liverpool when we met with him, and Princess Diana. And we got them!

The beauty of it all is that in agreeing to write messages to our gatherings these people in turn asked us to provide more background information. They were doing us a double favour. They were helping us and even asking us to inform them about a forgotten or suppressed chapter in our national history. There's nothing like having informed people in high places.

It is perhaps sufficient to reproduce a sample letter: one I have read from coast to coast and the last one that former Governor General Romeo LeBlanc sent us in 1999.

The British Parliamentary Committee on Child Migrants

Some of you know that in 1997 Prime Minister Tony Blair announced that his government would strike an all-party Health Select Committee to study *The Welfare of Former Child Migrants*. My wife Kay and I read about the move in a *Toronto Star* article on a plane flying home from Calgary. We were shocked! Not that something was at last being done about child migrants, but because it seemed obvious



A Group of Roman Catholic boys from Beacon Lane Liverpool who arrived at St George's Home, Hintonburg in 1923 for placement

that the committee, in spite of its grandiose title, would make only a tunnel vision study of the situation in – Australia and New Zealand and leave Canada and other former colonies out of the picture entirely.

We were not far wrong! **To begin with, the title of the study, *The Welfare of Former Child Migrants*, was, and is, a complete and deceptive misnomer.** Let me illustrate my point: Were the Canadian Government to announce it would study *The Welfare of First Nations* would there not be a hue and cry if the committee did an in-depth analysis of the Outaouais, and gave only token attention to the Hurons while omitting every other First Nation in the country? Well, that's what the British Committee did, and this, in spite of the fact that we had sent Mr Blair a fax as soon as we got home from the west to express our fears.

And we went one step further. We submitted a 51-page brief on behalf of the child migrants sent to Canada; it included 39 recommendations. We followed it up later with an addendum and more suggestions. As a result, in May 1998 we were invited by the British House of Commons to come to London, at our own expense, to address the Committee and speak to our brief. We considered this in effect a dis-invitation, but we went anyway.

One hour was devoted to Canada; the rest of the several sessions dealt mainly with the Australian and New Zealand situations. And though 100,000 home-children had been sent to this country the Committee did not interview a single Canadian. They did fly in five from Australia and New Zealand which together received 7,000 to 10,000 children.

No attention at all was paid to the welfare of the other 40,000 to 43,000 who had been sent to Natal, Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), Jamaica, Valparaiso etc.

The Committee then flew Down Under and spent at least a week meeting with child migrant survivors there. They rejected out of hand Home-Children's Canada invitation to come to Canada or stop over here to meet our child migrants. So much for addressing *The Welfare of Former Child Migrants!*

And contrary to what was said in many media reports the Government Report tabled in late 1998 made no apology for what they allowed was a "misconceived policy that did irreparable and inconceivable harm." Instead they expressed "sincere regrets."

The British Department of Health (DoH) representative, Mr Luce, was allowed a mere hour to trace the history of a century of child migration (1869 – 1967) and its precedents beginning in 1618. More attention and time might have been devoted to background, if only to enable the Committee to get its facts right. Sad to say, the very first paragraph of the Committee report – the one on which all else, including recommendations followed – states "In total it is estimated that some 150,000 children were dispatched over a period of 350 years – the earliest recorded child migrants left Britain for the Virginia Colony in 1618, and the process did not finally end until the late 1960's." (Bolding is ours.)

One hundred and fifty thousand children over a period of 350 years is a patent lie. The Committee had the figures in writing. Had they checked them they would have

learned that the **150,000 children were exported between 1869 and 1967** and that God alone knows how many hundreds of thousands were sent in the previous two and a half centuries from the orphanages, poorhouses (workhouses), debtors prisons, jails, and courts of "justice" to the penal colonies, reformatories, industrial schools, Poor Law Unions, great landed estates, hospitals, asylums, streets of industrial urban centres and supply houses for the planters off the east coast of North America.

Was their error the result of carelessness or was it a deliberate attempt to dilute the evidence and minimize their responsibility? As I said a moment ago, their proposals were predicated on what they said had happened historically and they fudged the facts in their favour.

The British Government did make several recommendations. The two that have received most publicity being a Travel Fund to enable child migrants to make a first trip "back home" and the compiling of a National Index. And again, as far as Canadians are concerned, these too "are mighty small potatoes." Here's why:

The British National Index:

The Government ordered all former charitable sending agencies to compile aggregate information (name, birth, date of sailing, sending agency etc) on all the children they had sent to the former colonies and dominions. The task of compiling this information for the vaunted National Index was foisted on another charitable group, the National Council of Voluntary Child Care Organizations (NCVCCO). You'll be hearing from them within the next few months. They are trying to contact all living former child migrants. So far, so good. But for now the Index starts **only in 1920** and access is somewhat limited.

The Travel Fund:

The British Government set aside one million Pounds Sterling to be spent starting in April 1999 over three years (or until the fund runs out) to enable **former child migrants to make a first trip back to the UK to visit close family which they define as father, mother, uncles, aunts and cousins.** Such effrontery! Surviving home-children in Canada are, on average, 90 years old and older. You do the math.

Still, Home Children Canada works with the British High Commission and International Social Service Canada to inform, encourage and assist our home-children survivors to apply to take advantage of this plan even if they do not have living *close* relatives. To date only five Canadians have been accepted, three on compassionate grounds. And in at least two of the three who have gone abroad the trip has opened up old wounds. This was largely foreseeable and predicted in our report to the DoH committee. It may be joyful to return and meet kith and kin after 50 years; it is heartbreaking to have to leave them knowing one will likely never see them again. Based on our very positive



Barnardo boys Alexander and David McKean aged 6 and 4. When 11 and 9 they came to Manitoba, placed 9 miles apart, found each other after 3 years

experiences in uniting the child migrants with social workers from the agency who came to Canada to meet them, we had recommended to the British that the former sending agency be somehow involved in the process when the child migrants went back. Unfortunately, it seems to be official policy that those agencies be left out of the picture because they are not to be trusted for what those who came before them once did with Government sanction.

It should be noted here that, early on in our interrogation in the UK, the co-chair of the British Committee directed a question to my wife Kay. She asked: "Are not Canadians too old to help?" Now, anyone who has read *Empty Cradles* by Margaret Humphreys, founder of

the Child Migrant Trust (CMT) in England and Australia, will know that this is the author's philosophy (p 133), and that it is Child Migrant Trust policy to concentrate on Australia and not even answer queries from Canadians unless they are child migrants. Nor will the Trust work closely with former sending agencies.

When we met, Mrs Humphreys and I agreed to disagree. I greatly admire her tenacity and skill in drawing the attention of the British populace and Government to the plight of Australian child migrants. I can not agree with her that Home Children Canada is doing something wrong by working with former sending agencies to make personal records available to home-children instead of working through her organization. When I asked if I could be a go-between to improve CMT relations with the former sending agencies, especially Barnardos, my offer was rejected summarily.

Our Branches in Canada

Home Children Canada now has more than a dozen unofficial branches across Canada. They are all chaired by volunteers, who like Kay and me in Renfrew, assume all costs for what they do. Donations to us in Renfrew are put in a separate Heritage Renfrew account over which we have no signing power so that donors can receive a receipt for income tax purposes. The money is used to subsidize the cost of casting and erecting plaques like the one at Pier 21 in Halifax, the Provincial Plaque at St George's in Ottawa or the one that branch chair **Ivy Sucee** erected at the site of Barnardo's Hazelbrae Home in Peterborough. Funds have also been used to provide special care and transportation for incapacitated home-children who wish to attend our reunions.

Our branch chairs all have special interests revolving, generally, around the particular agency that sent children to their area:

Lizzie Smith's Dad was placed in a French-Canadian community. Like George Fuller, Ed Norris and others, he became a Francophone. Lizzie lives in St Jérôme QC. Her special interest is in visiting home-children and their families and in writing to politicians in Quebec and Ottawa to

promote our special projects, such as a postage stamp commemorating home- children. She regularly leads a French delegation to our reunions and surprised us once when she presented us with our crest which she had commissioned. We have had pins made from it that we wear with pride to signal to others that we are prepared to talk about the little immigrants.

Sarge and Pauline Bampton live in the Eastern Townships and are interested in the Church of England and Birt / Macpherson children sent their way. They also host reunions, erect displays locally and have their own website. Sarge's mother and father were both home- children.

Suzanne Caines is a Halifax artist who obtained a Canada Council grant to make an installation about the home-girl in her family. That display was on site during our reunion at Pier 21 in August.

Roxanne Belyea, Ruby Cusack and Blair and Brenda Stirling hold the fort in New Brunswick. Roxanne had located lists of children sent by Middlemore to the Maritimes and made a database to help us in our work. Ruby is a retired teacher and genealogy reporter in St John. She too has a website. The Stirling's own the farm at Gagetown to which Cossar once brought wee boat people. Barnardo and Macpherson sent most of their children to Ontario so it is not surprising that:

Bessie Herman of Tillsonburg, Dorothy Shier of Cannington, Ivy Sucee of Peterborough and Phil Long of Newmarket should all be interested in those agencies. Phil is himself a Barnardo Boy who emigrated here as an adult. **Doug Fry** inherited the complete Fegan records from his father; these are the only ones that were not returned to headquarters in the UK. Doug has loaned us the eight folio index and Kay has compiled the database, copies of which have been given to the National Archives and Library and Salt Lake city where they and other lists we provided were microfilmed by the Church of Latter-day Saints.

Beth Bruder and the Canadian Quarrier Family group are obviously interested in the Scottish children sent through Fairknowe Home in Brockville. And everybody knows **Marj Kohli** of Waterloo University and her fabulous



Girls at Barnardo's Hazelbrae Home Peterborough Ontario

website on juvenile migrants. **Syd Baker** is another Barnardo Boy who emigrated to Canada as an adult. He operates our Pacific branch out of Sidney BC on Vancouver Island. He also has his own website.

We in Renfrew initially operated out of Heritage Renfrew Archives located in the National Archives satellite building in our town, but a growing pile of lists and references forced us to open offices in our home where we can receive visitors in private and work at any time of night or day. Though we have not had time to translate our documents into

French we do offer bilingual service and publish a supplement to Heritage Renfrew's *Opeongo Lines* Newsletter which is the only such home-child newsletter in Canada that addresses concerns of children sent by all agencies. (Membership in Heritage Renfrew is \$10 a year.) We also network with friends involved with child migrants in Australia, New Zealand and in the USA where we are honorary Life Members of the Orphan Train Heritage Society of America.

We are proud to say that, thanks to tips from inquirers, we were able to tell Sarge Bampton where he might find the long "lost" index of all Anglican boys sent to Canada. We immediately sent a copy to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his Synod of Bishops. We also asked the late Cardinal Hume and his Synod to help facilitate access to Roman Catholic records. As a result Catholic social workers and archivists in the Dioceses of Westminster, Liverpool, Birmingham and Southwark have uncovered hitherto "lost" records and are the only ones in the UK who have sent us lists and databases with many thousands of entries. We have also received photos from them and from Barnardos and have permission to use them as we will.

The Canadian Response

We have mentioned how disappointed we have been in the British Government's findings re *The Welfare of Former Child Migrants*. We should say something about our own Government's role.

Britain can obviously no longer dictate, as she once did through Home Office, what her former colonies and dominions should do. Her 1998 report could only suggest

that Canada exercise some initiative. And so a UK policy official was sent to meet with Kay and me and a rep from the British High Commission in mid-December 1998. We four then met at Foreign Affairs with officials from several government departments, the National Archives and our own John Sayers to set things in motion. Sad to say, we were excluded from subsequent meetings until finally a Mr Duval of Foreign Affairs advised us that Canada would "not inject itself into the British process."

Yet in a typically Canadian or Charlie Brown sort of way our government officials have been of some help. As I have noted elsewhere, the Prime Minister and Ms Copps and the Governors General have been very helpful in writing letters. At times several MPs and Ministers have offered moral support. The Ministry of Citizenship has been helpful on occasions when we were asked to play an advocacy role for home-children without "classification", ie proof of citizenship. Officials from the Canadian Museum of Civilization have expressed interest in receiving the trunks, bibles, letters, medals and other artifacts which we accept in trust and which we shall present to them when we have assurance that they will put them on display.

We have donated some artifacts, text and photos to the permanent display at Pier 21. We also have artifacts and photos and have vetted text on the Parks Canada (Canadian Heritage) display that is now touring Canada and will do so for the next five years. On 11 Jan 2000 Sheila Copps, Minister of Canadian Heritage, wrote us to say that, thanks to our efforts, the government now recognizes that the child migrant story is **officially of national historical significance and that a federal plaque will be erected next year at the former Annie Macpherson Home in Stratford ON.** Parks Canada has also put a home-child page called *Coming to Canada* on their website and distributed hundreds of thousands of hard copies across Canada this past summer.

So something is being done – if only in an inconspicuous way.

We have been quite unsuccessful in one area only. For ten years we have petitioned Canada Post to issue a postage stamp to commemorate home-children. We are not sure that Andre Ouellet's Stamp Advisory Board has ever seen our petitions, suggestions, photos. We have been unable to get copies of minutes of the meetings, even under the Access to Information Act. We'll keep kicking the fog until we succeed.

When we started all this ten years ago we published our four basic aims, our goals and our immediate and specific objectives. We have achieved most of what we set out to do, and are ready to hand over the job of answering requests to others whom we would be glad to train. We'd still like to be involved. There are a few things we have to attend to in the months ahead: the Australian Senate has invited us to send a brief to them; we wish to erect an historical plaque at the unmarked graves of over 50 home-children in an Ottawa cemetery; we have also been invited to present papers at two out-of-country international conferences on child migration,

and we hope to attend the unveiling of the federal plaque and any reunions others care to organize. We also have been asked to write a book and home-children have already sent submissions that we could include. Also, we recently received through Access to Information over 2,000 pages of federal government documents that reveal a lot about interesting behind-the-scenes action that would make for interesting reading. We will continue to be involved in radio, TV and film productions. (Watch for a program now in the making for the History Channel, a segment on The Canadian History Series, and a Going Home program starring Ottawa home-boy Ken Donovan and his daughter Joan O'Malley who sewed Canada's first flag.) We have videos of our oral histories with home-children to duplicate for the National Archives, and proposed curriculum units to write for all the Ministries of Education across Canada who have told us they are interested in the topic.

Meanwhile we note with pride that times they really are a-changing. People are now proud to wear our pin and say that they are home-children or descended from them. The fact is even mentioned in obituaries as it was this week in the *Ottawa Citizen* and the *Globe and Mail*. We have been guests at premieres of plays and musicals about home-children. A song has been written out west about "a farm boy." We will continue to accept invitations to talk in schools and universities. And we will continue to advise or edit the submissions we receive from secondary and university students, published authors and others. In short, we are not jumping ship.

There's still a lot of other work to do. For instance, at the beginning of this article I suggested that some silly political correctness prevails in some supposedly erudite and powerful quarters. You may be interested to know that, within the year, when I submitted a proposed 25-word inscription for a plaque in a very public building in Canada, I was told by my contact on their "plaquing" board – a university professor – that I could not refer to the home-children being on average *only 6 to 14 years old*. I was told I could not refer to the fact that *not all were orphans*. I was told I could not refer to them as *cheap farm labour*. I was told that the message had to be "neutral." Home Children Canada paid \$1000 for the plaque. We don't think it was *neutralized*. We think it was *neutered*.

Kay and I are getting old. What we are doing has cost a great deal in terms of time, money and even health. We do want to free up hours here and there to spend with our large and far-flung but very close family, and in researching and writing our own family history. We would even like to perhaps get more involved in the BIFHSGO project headed by John Sayers which, I am glad to say, was inspired years ago by my telling this very organization of my four-year search for Dad's name on microfilm reels of unindexed manifests. John's Canadian Index has been a model for the whole Commonwealth and in closing I should like to thank him, his volunteers, BIFHSGO and the National Archives for undertaking it. ◻

[Photographs by kind permission of Barnardo's Photographic Archives, Fr Hudson's Archives and Home Children of Canada.]

[Editor's Note: This article is the text of the talk, given by Dave Lorente, at the 18 November meeting of BIFHSGO.]

Gleanings from the National Archives of Canada

MARY M NASH

[The thirteenth 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 2-289. Argyll, John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Duke of. The Canadian North West – A speech delivered by his Excellency, Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, at Winnipeg, published by the Department of Agriculture of the Government of Canada. Ottawa 1881 Nov, 20 pages.

At the front of the publication is a map of Canada showing the Governor General's route and his stopping places from 8 Aug to 29 Sep. The travel period was 4 July to 15 Oct, and the total number of miles traveled was 5,561 by rail, 1,366 by road and 1127 by water. He went by road (prairie trail) from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains. On the western leg of the return journey he went through the US by rail to Winnipeg (Princess had an accident?) He talks about the advancement of the US in step with that of Canada. He mentioned **General Garfield's** problems and the two different political systems in the US and Canada. In the Keewatin district he was particularly impressed by the lumbering and mining industries and Winnipeg was becoming a major centre. He describes numerous lakes to be found west of Winnipeg. "Even frogs sing rather than croak." He found pioneer settlers generally happy but there are always a few "lonely and lazy voices." He felt that for best results the pioneers should be young men. There was a water problem, but the alkali in the water was not harmful to cattle.

He felt that, for a start-up, about \$500 of capital was required. Regarding the climate he determined that the dry cold is easier to bear than the humidity in the UK. The Scots in the traveling party had compared parts of the countryside to that of Scotland.

He found the climate in Manitoba preferable to that of Toronto and he regretted that he had been unable to visit Edmonton. He noticed that wood was only to be found along the banks of lakes and river bottoms. He advocated day and night steamer service on the rivers since electric light was now available. The coal seams were found in the North West. He traveled south from Battleford and went into good grain territory towards Calgary [*sic*] which he admired for its potential and he also came across wild berries on his travels.

He attributes the lack of trouble with the native people to the kindness and justice shown them by the Hudson's Bay Company. He praises the courage of the Mounted Police which had not long been formed. He advocates an alpine club to be set up in the Rockies. Canada then had 4.4 million people with the exclusion of Newfoundland and the population was mostly in the "old areas." Over 10 years there had been 18% increase in population and there was talk of annexation, with more territory for Manitoba or joining the US.

The population was spread mostly along the lines of

latitude and he talked about some misinterpretation being carried out by interpreters. He speaks of how honored he is to be Governor General and says that Canada will be powerful among nations.

Other speeches followed. A **Mr Brydges** talked about how farmers wanted the railroad to take their produce to market and he encouraged immigration together with the CPR. **DA Smith**, Director of the CPR, was also in attendance. The railway at that time was eight miles beyond Brandon and before the season closed he promised another 200 miles would be completed and the following year he forecast that 600 miles would be completed. Applications for one million acres of land had been received from settlers and by the end of 1883 it was estimated that the CPR would reach the Rockies.

Casey 2-234 The North West. The province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories – their extent – salubrious climate – fertility of the soil – products – regulations concerning lands – prices of cereals and farm implements – salaries and wages – traveling routes by land and water, etc, by **Elie Tassé**. Ottawa: printed at *Le Canada* office 1880, 46 pages.

Archbishop Tache wrote about the Northwest Territories in about 1868; just as Britain became interested in the Territories' development, the US also showed an interest. It was envisaged that five million acres of wheat could be planted for a yield of about 25 bushels an acre. For Manitoba and its Red River valley, the natural features are described with particular attention being paid to the rivers. The city of Winnipeg is mentioned and the author also describes St Boniface. The political institutions of Manitoba are discussed.

Religion – Education – all schools are state supported for both Protestants and Catholics.

Postal system – About 130 post offices were already established.

Climate – deemed to be most healthy due to the dryness.

Snow and hail – not as great as in Ontario and early frost reports are often said to be exaggerated.

The fertility of the soil was declared to be extraordinary. Cereals – wheat was declared to be the basis of agricultural wealth. A letter included compares the climate of Toronto, St Paul, Winnipeg and Battleford and also discusses the states of Minnesota and Montana. Barley – produced a yield of 60 bushels per acre.

The cultivation of rye and buckwheat was said to be neglected.

Peas produced 25–30 pounds per acre.

The cultivation of Indian corn is declared not to be very satisfactory.

Flax and hemp cultivation is said to be good but these

products had very little market.

Potatoes were declared to be a good size and excellent taste.

Turnips and Peas – 1000 bushels per acre produced.

Beet – Cultivated extensively for sugar.

Cabbages – Said to be remarkable, some weighing as much as 25 pounds.

Onions were said to be of a fine, good size.

Melons, Cucumbers, Pumpkins – Said to be fine but requiring some attention.

Fruits – Abundance of wild fruits. Not much done due to the time factor.

Livestock raising – great success at little expense.

Dairy – butter and cheese, saleable and remunerative.

Bees – easily acclimatized.

Fishes – rivers and lakes are full of them.

Wild animals – fur and game is good.

Wood – relatively scarce in the north west but not a problem now that the railroad had arrived.

Coal – rich ore deposits discovered.

Turf – deficient in the NWT.

Homesteads – pre-emptions were 360 measuring six square miles covering nine million acres.

The numbering of the sections is discussed, a section of one square mile contains 640 acres. Under the Homestead law, the settlers must cultivate a piece of land for three years before title is given. The law of pre-emption gives the right to the same amount of land for \$1.00 to \$2.50 per acre depending on the distance from the railway.

Regulations of July last – their suppression. The country is divided into five zones, designated A to E. Zone A is closest to the railway or within five miles and not available for homesteads. Land costs here are \$6.00 an acre. In Zone B, within 15 miles on either side of the railway, is land that could be homesteaded but some was reserved for the railway. Zone C is 20 miles on either side of the railway and land here costs \$2.50 per acre and could be homesteaded. Zone D has the same stipulations as Zone C but the price is \$2.00 per acre. In Zone E, some 50 miles on either side of

the railway, land cost \$1.00 per acre. The US was beginning to extol the advantages of settlement in the US and a debate ensued in the newspapers. Some changes were made after complaints were received and differences with the US system are noted.

Culture of Forest Trees – encouraged by the government through grants.

Woodlands – can be obtained for \$1.00 per acre.

Public lands in the US – differences in regulations discussed.

Homesteads in the US – differences in regulations here also discussed.

Beware of American agents – a number of settlers may have been lured away from Canada, but not many.

Cost of living in Manitoba – wages – the publication gives a table with wages for different types of jobs. Lists of prices of lands, implements, livestock, grain and produce are also given.

Those who ought to or can emigrate were of the agricultural class for the most part.

One was said to be able to be comfortable with modest effort.

Prairie fires – strict fire regulations in effect due to their frequent occurrence.

Grasshoppers – first appeared in 1818 and were periodically a problem.

Indians – In Canada most Indians were already housed on reservations so they were not a problem. But further West there were still roaming tribes, which did not endanger Manitoba.

Routes to Manitoba – by rail and steamboat through the US.

Emigration agents – listed for the US, Manitoba and Canada East.

East and West of Manitoba – the country was briefly described.

In an appendix the regulation; “on Disposal of Public Lands or purposes of the CPR.”

Review of the Expert Panel on Access to Historical Records

Dated June 2000 and Released 15 December 2000

GORDON D TAYLOR

The long awaited report of the Expert Panel was released to the public on 15 December 2000. The panel was appointed by the Honourable John Manley on 5 November 1999 with a mandate to answer two questions:

“What are the elements of the differences of opinion between Canadians who would seek to maintain the protection of personal information and those who would like to examine personal and community histories?” and,

“What options exist to provide access to historical census records?”

The panel was restricted to deal with the release of records for all census periods including the future.

The panel consisted of Dr. Richard Van Loon, Chair, The Honourable Lorna Marsden, Professor Chad Gaffield, Professor John D. McCamus and The Honourable Gerard La Forest. The panel carried out its task by seeking written

submissions from the public, by inviting certain interested groups to state their views on the matter, and by considering public opinion research commissioned by Statistics Canada.

The report outlines how the panel analyzed the situation and how it paid particular attention to undertakings regarding confidentiality. They examined the practices of other countries with regard to the release of census data, and also took a careful look at that 92 year rule that applied in Canada up to and including the release of the 1901 census. They also carefully examined the legal situation with respect to the release of census data.

The panel took its mandate seriously and did a thorough job of information collection, consultation and then of analysis. The recommendations that they made in order to fulfill their mandate are as follows:

The Panel recommends that all Canadians be informed that the guarantee of confidentiality with regard to all future

censuses endures to a period of 92 years after which time individual census records are to be released by the National Archives.

1. The Panel recommends the immediate public release through the National Archives of the 1906 Census with a scheduled release of the 1911 Census in 2003 and the 1916 Census in 2008.
2. The Panel recommends that the government commit itself to the public release of census information arising from the censuses held from 1921 onwards and determine what, if any, legislative steps might be required to do so. They further recommend that should any legislative change be required, it be to the National Archives Act and clearly refer to the release of census records.
3. The report was delivered to the Honourable Mr. Manley in June 2000 but was not released to the public for 6 months. When the Honourable Mr. Tobin released the report, it was stated that further broad consultation with Canadians was necessary.

The panel's recommendations with respect to the release of historical and future census records are clear, reasonable and attainable. It does not appear, however, that the government in the near (or distant) future will act upon them. The question must be asked – what has been achieved since November 1999? The Panel has done an excellent job. Is their labour and that of all of the Canadians who assisted them and the public funds expended to be wasted? The

panel was established to look at the issues involved in releasing census information; it was told quite clearly in its mandate that it was to be concerned with historic and future censuses only. Now that they have completed their task, Canadians who are eagerly awaiting the orderly release of historic censuses are told that the matter must now be looked at in a larger context.

The Expert Panel has completed its task. Let their recommendations be implemented and not put aside while other studies and what not are undertaken.

While not part of the panel's report, I would like to draw your attention to two opinion comments that have appeared in major Canadian newspapers since the release of the report.

Obee, Dave, *The Census: A Tug-of-war Between Access And Privacy*; *Victoria Times Colonist*, January 7, 2001. The same article appeared in the *Calgary Herald*.

Waiser, Bill, *Show Us The Data*, *The Globe and Mail*, January 11, 2001.

The two articles noted above and other comments related to the continuing struggle to achieve the release of census records can be found online at <http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Farm/7843/poll.html>. The report of the Expert Panel can be found online at: <http://www.statcan.ca/english/census96/finalrep.htm>.

TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES COLUMNS

Your Publishing – John Townsend

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

4. Preparing Your Book.

In this Quarter, we conclude discussion of front matter, and proceed to the main text. Relative to front matter—after the cover, the second main part of a book—we have already proceeded through your: inside the front cover; title page; copyright page; dedication page; acknowledgements page; table of contents; lists of tables, charts, etc.; foreword; preface; and list of abbreviations. So your book is beginning to take shape quite nicely; it's already taking on a character of its own.

The *Introduction* is sometimes considered the final component of the front matter, and at others the first part of the main text. In any event, the *Introduction* will be a right-hand, odd-numbered page, even if this means a blank left-hand page. Not that the left-page *has* to be blank; it could contain a graphic for example, perhaps the first of a set that could characterize all similar left-hand pages facing each new chapter in the book. Or the left-hand page might contain genealogical charts related to the content of the *Introduction* and the various chapters that follow. That is, whatever your publication standards call for.

All book parts considered to date have been in some

way descriptive of the book's contents; with the *Introduction* you are embarking on covering the book's actual subject-matter.

Your publication standards will have set out what you want the first page of each chapter to look like. And you will remember that this design first found expression in the appearance of the table of contents page. Typically, the first page will start about one-third down the page, perhaps with a stylized chapter number and title. Note that in this situation, there would be no header on the page. And that being the case, there would be no page number showing either if—as is the case above in the standard header for *Anglo-Celtic Roots*—the page number is part of the header. In any event, the *Introduction* is where you would start to number your pages in arabic characters, even if that number does not actually appear on the page.

Your options to the above *Anglo-Celtic Roots* standard are fairly obvious. You could, for example, have a header silent to pagination, and show the page number elsewhere on the page. Or you could use a footer instead, with or without the numbering. It's up to you. But when you've decided on

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*

what you want, stick to it because your reader subconsciously will be looking for standard page design that will aid navigation through your book.

On embarking on your book's actual subject-matter, the Introduction might overview your coverage in later chapters of your family's history. Or it may be a brief retrospective on earlier roots to place later chapters in context. Or it might be both. The important thing to remember is that the Introduction is tied into the general flow of your book's subject-matter.

In launching your material, one approach that is sometime quite effective is to portray a situation typical of a major character's approach to life. This snapshot will comprise the first paragraph, and will often be in italics. And, for that reason, should not be too long as italics are sometimes found more difficult to read.

For example, in launching Chapter 1 of a book on my

Family History Events – Marilyn Thomson

May 16 - 19, 2001. The National Genealogical Society presents the: *2001 NGS Conference in the States* in Portland, Oregon to be held at the Oregon Convention Centre. If you are interested, 16 pages of detailed information can be found in the *NGS Newsmagazine*, Nov/Dec 2000 in the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library. Registration fee for non-members \$190.00 US; after 19 March 2001 \$215.00 US. Single day registration \$70.00 US.

May 18 - 20, 2001. If you and your family are planning to be in the north eastern United States in May why not attend *The Heritage Festival* at Ben Lomond Manor House Grounds, 10311 Sudley Manor Drive, Manassas, Virginia. The special Genealogy and History lecturer will be Dr. George Schweitzer and there will be History and Genealogy Author's Tent and Hands-on exhibits. Friday 18 May will be Student Day and Saturday 19 May will be Family Day. Entrance by admission. If you are interested, call Toll-free (888)927-9247 or see Web site <www.pwcgs.org> or e-mail <Ladysomersetl@msn.com>.

Saturday 23 June 2001. *6th Yorkshire Family History Fair.* At Knavesmire Exhibition Centre, 10.00 am to 4.30

The Printed Page – Marilyn Thomson

Second Stages in Researching Welsh Ancestry edited by John and Sheila Rowlands. Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc. 1999, xiv, 348 pages. Charts, illustrations, maps, index. 7"x 9" softcover \$21.95 plus s/h. To order call (800) 296-6687. Reviewed in "Ancestry" May/June 2000, Vol. 18, No. 3. A collection of essays by the John and Sheila Rowlands who teach a course in family history at the University of Wales. The essays are presented under five headings: Religion and Society, Industry and Occupations, Documents and Specialist Studies, People and Places and the Welsh at Home and in the Professions.

Past Imperfect: How Tracing your Family Medical History Can Save your Life, by Carol Daus, Santa Monica Press, 1999. 238 pages. Glossary, Index. Soft cover 6"x 9" \$12.95 plus s/h. To order call (800) 784-9553. Reviewed by Sandra H Luebking, FUGA, in *Ancestry*, March/April

father, the first paragraph, italicized, relates a breakfast incident in which his Victorian grand-father's explosive eccentricity is clearly revealed, centred on his re-introduction of the "e" in the middle of our family name. In his mind, his alleged ancestor, Stephen Townesend, in 1564, would indeed be pleased! The second and subsequent paragraphs then pick up on what Stephen's reaction more likely would have been, and why. And, hopefully having grabbed the reader's attention, the book proceeds from there. Because, you will remember, our objective is to make your book a "good read", rather than a telephone book style cure for insomnia.

And so, having proceeded from front matter to main text, we are now into the substance of what you have to say to your reader. Next time, we'll look at presentation of your story on your standard page, and how the story itself can be organized to ease your reader through the generations. ■

pm. All the usual stalls associated with such an event. Free car parking, admission £2, Cafeteria facilities. For further details; Mr A Sampson, 1 Oxbang Close, Redcar, Cleveland TS10 4ND England Tel: (01642) 486615.

Aug 31 - Sept 2, 2001. *Forward to the Past - 20th Century Records*, Imperial College, London. A major Family History Conference hosted by the Society of Genealogists. The full conference cost is £198 and there are partial attendance prices. A £30 deposit is to be enclosed with the application and the balance is to be paid by 30 June 2001. Application forms may be found in the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library or write the Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London, EC1M 7BA. Tel: 020 7253 5235, e-mail <director@sog.org.uk> Web site <www.sog.org.uk>.

September 28 to October 1, 2001. *The True Millennium Loyalist Mohawk Valley Bus Trip.* To celebrate the true millennium and acquaint Loyalist descendants with Mohawk Valley Loyalist sites and to raise monies for sponsoring branches and the Loyalist Memorial Fund. For further information contact George Anderson at: 64 Saginaw Cres, Nepean ON K2E 5N7 or 613 226 6348 or <andrew1@magmacom.com>. ■

2000, Vol. 18, No. 2. This book, according to the reviewer, describes how to create a 'genogram' or family health tree and includes a discussion of records and sources, their restrictions and advice on how to use them. It provides basic instruction on genetics and a glossary of genetic diseases as well as useful health information.

A History Walk Round Hutton Rudby by Alice Barrigan, published by the Christian Inheritance Trust, available from Mrs. A. M. Barrigan at Westfield, Drumrauch Hall, Hutton Rudby, Yarm, North Yorkshire, TS15 OJA at a cost of 2 pounds plus postage. Reviewed by Dennis Ebbelwhite in the *Cleveland FHS Journal*, Oct. 2000, Vol 7, No. 12. "This 37 page booklet is well presented, well researched and written and should prove of great interest to present and past locals as well as family historians with ancestral connections in North Yorkshire. There is a 'Timelines' page showing important dates from 3000 BC to 1988 but most detail is since 1300." ■

Sources – Linnéa-June Adam

[Author's Note: It has been absolutely wonderful to receive some suggestions, helpful hints and tips from readers for this Sources column. I'm not sure if people wish to be named for their contributions, so let's just say you know who you are, and all BIFHSGO members are grateful to you for sharing your findings! We all try to be as accurate as possible, but when it comes to the Internet it is useful to know that Cyndi Howell, of the famous Cyndi's List, reported that in the year 2000 there were some 30,436 new links added to her site, and 15,183 were updated. So we hope you will be understanding if a site we recommend has disappeared or the address has changed; it all seems to be part of this ever changing technological world.

UK National Burial Index. This index, published by the Federation of Family History Societies, is scheduled to be released for the weekend of 20-22 April 2001. The index will comprise approximately 5.3 million records on 3 CDs. The recommended retail price will be £30 including delivery. BIFHSGO will be purchasing a copy for the Brian O'Regan Library.]

London Marriage Licenses: 1521–1869. The Brian O'Regan Library has acquired a data CD, *London Marriage Licences: 1521–1869*. It includes information from about 250,000 licences, issued mainly in the 17th and 18th centuries. Most, but not all, of the licences refer to wealthy persons. The CD is viewed with a regular Internet browser, and is organized sequentially by grooms' surnames. There is also an index of brides' surnames.

Booth's Diaries of Victorian London. These are detailed reports of housing, crime, with original maps of the city. By the spring, 31 volumes of notebooks will be put on the Internet. Booth's researchers included Beatrice Webb, who accompanied local school board visitors, who provided information about families and their lives. Also included are occupations of Londoners, and leisure activities. The researchers took notes from police on the beat. Twelve maps 1898–1899, indicating poverty, will be online, and apparently many inhabitants are named in the reports. In the meantime, you can view a version of the maps at:

<<http://www.umich.edu/~risotto/imagemap.html>>

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

The Virtual Gramophone. You can listen to some of the same recordings your grandparents enjoyed. The National Library of Canada offers Internet access to *The Virtual Gramophone*, a collection of songs, instrumentals and ditties from the years 1900 to 1920. The songs of the Great War are well represented. Go online to: <<http://www2.nlc-bnc.ca/gramophone/src/audio.htm>>. You may have difficulty with this address so try the NL general address: <<http://www.ncl-bnc.ca/>> and proceed from there.

British National Newspapers Library. To find out about newspapers in your area of British interest, check out: <<http://prodigi.bl.uk/nlcat/>>.

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

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

Marriage License Allegations Index 1694 – 1850; 670,000 names

Bank of England Will Extracts Index 171 – 1745; 61,000 names

Archdeaconry court of London Wills Index 1700 – 1807; 5,000 names

London City Apprenticeship Abstracts 1568 – 1850;

170,000 names

London Consistory Court Depositions Index 1700 – 1717; 3200 names

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

British and Irish Country Houses: <http://www.dicamillocompanion.com/Houses_dbsearch.asp>

This database allows you to search by house name, country, current district, historic county, name of architect, start date, completion date, whether or not it's extant, whether or not it's a county house, whether or not it's open to the public, and keywords of any movies or television series filmed at the house. You can limit your search to houses that have pictures and houses where filming has taken place.

Cheshire Records: <<http://CheshireBMD.org.uk>> is a new web-site containing approximately 276,000 birth records and 123,000 marriage records between 1837 and 1950. This replaces earlier listings and enables scanning of the county's three register offices simultaneously and the production of printable application forms to order certificates by post. Gaps in the records are being eliminated as more of the old handwritten indexes are computerized.

Durham Record Office Database: <www.durham.gov.uk/recordoffice> is now available. At this web-site you can consult all of the Office's catalogues and search for material of interest. This is the first Record Office in Britain to provide this service.

Scottish Parish Records: <<http://home.clear.net.nz/pages/nzsoghamilton/scotpar.htm>>. A researcher in New Zealand has published the complete list of the Scottish Parish Numbers for searching on the LDS <FamilySearch.org> Web site by batch numbers. Using this method you can search a complete parish electronically from the comfort of your home. Once you read the actual parish register you can review the film at the FHC. CAUTION: the compilation of such batches was not always as accurate or complete as intended, so never treat such as 100% accurate. Always, as mentioned, go to the microfilm and read the entries for yourself, looking for any that eluded the compilers. Some examples have been noted as defective, eg batches that have been restricted to one sex and the other sex forgotten.

Genealogy Newsletters: There are many Internet newsletters, usually available free by e-mail with subscription, and they vary in content and quality. One newer one, which might be of particular interest to BIFHSGO members, is put out by Rob Thompson, the *UK Family History News*. It's available at <UK-FamilyHistoryNews-L-@rootsweb.com> and readers might enjoy a look at it.

The Ancestral Searcher Vol 23 No 3. For those searching British Isles family that might have gone to Australia and

New Zealand <<http://www.genealogyportal.com/>> features eight separate search engines to assist in researching family history in Australia and New Zealand; <<http://www.nla.gov.au/imagesearch/>> provides cross-search access to the pictorial collections of the state libraries of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, the National Library of Australia and Australian War Memorial <<http://downtown.co.nz/genealogy/>> New Zealand Genealogy Search Engine. Search all the online New Zealand passenger lists, family trees,

surname interest and other genealogical resource page. **Origins Network**, announces a new Internet for genealogists, featuring: **Scots Origins**; over 25 million names, Statutory Registers 1855 – 1924, Census Records 1881 and 1891, Old parish Registers 15 to 19 century. **British Origins**; Marriages 17 to 19 century, Apprentices and Masters 16 to 18 century, Boyd's Indexes 15 to 19 century. <www.origins.net>, for assistance e-mail <pr@origins.net>. ©

SATURDAY MEETINGS
ARTICLES

Great Moments In Genealogy

[On Saturday 9 December 2000 the Society held its annual Great Moments in Genealogy when members are given an opportunity to recount moments of good fortune, humour or simply general interest. This is always a popular and often an instructive session and is always well attended. This year we had seven speakers, some old hands and some new members who shared their great moments with us. The following transcripts of their talks were either provided by them or reported by your editor.]

Beginner's Luck

MARION HEANEY

My husband and I moved from Sault Ste Marie a little over a year ago. We had both been retired for over 10 years and decided it was time for a change. To be nearer to our two youngest children and grandchildren, we sold our home and came "trucking" down the highway with more stuff than you could ever imagine and settled in with our children till we could move into our condo.

In the interim we had a two month hiatus to discover the city and to take part in many events, one being the BIFHSGO Annual Fall Conference held at the National Library. We enjoyed the workshops and met many knowledgeable, friendly people. But, most of all, it re-kindled my interest in Genealogy.

After moving into our new abode and seemingly after months of painting and decorating we received a telephone call to remind us of the next BIFHSGO monthly meeting. That call was the catalyst in getting me to my first meeting.

My family and I had re-located from the Upper Ottawa Valley in the middle forties and I had lost contact with many of my older relatives who may have been able to guide me on my genealogical journey.....little did I know BIFHSGO would provide me with the guideposts to help me continue on my own.

I completed Norm Crowder's Beginners' Course in Genealogy and Family History and set out to find my Golden Fleece. I got out the maps, charted my course and found my way to The Church of Latter - day Saints on Prince of Wales Drive. To my dismay on that particular day the centre was very crowded. After much "self-talk" I came to realize it was time for the BIG RIDE. I re-highlighted the map and drove back down Heron Rd onto Bank and headed to the National Archives of Canada. Since I was still adapting to driving in such a large city I found it very daunting to say the least. Sooo many cars sooo many people

and sooo many arrows and signs.

To my relief I finally came to the corner of Sparks and Bay Streets, parked the car and stood at the top of Bay St and looked down toward the Archives. This moment will forever be My Greatest Moment in Genealogy. I remember saying to myself: "Oh Great White Buildingwhat have you got for me?" (I still get emotional when I think about it).

Once inside the building I seemed to forget all I had learned, a receptionist guided me to the Archival Genealogist who showed me how to access the Census reel numbers on which my ancestors may be found. Well.....putting the reel on the projector machine was a feat in itself. Thanks to the kind and helpful attendant and after instructing me four times I finally got it right. As soon as I started the reel WOW.....lo and behold.....first nameon the reel.....was my g.g.grandfatherMoses HOLT. Soon after composing myself I noticed people were photocopying their finds, so I asked the same patient attendant to please photocopy my find. As he was adjusting the monitor I whispered pointing to Moses' name: "you know he's my g.g.grandfather," the attendant grinned slightly and continued to complete the process for me. I sometimes wonder how he manages to compose himself after hearing similar comments.

While going down the elevator even though everyone seemed so sombre and quiet I was unable to contain myself and said: "Oh what a day.....I found my g.g.grandfather"and proudly walked out of the building.....feeling TEN FEET TALL.

The message I am really trying to convey... to those of us who live in OttawaAppreciate the services that we have in our National Capital as there are others who live elsewhere who are not as lucky.

Thank You. BIFHSGO. ©

[Marion adds: names I am researching are: The Holts' of Lowell MA, Aylmer and Rapids des Joachim: The Tait's of Edinburgh, Scotland, Fitzroy Harbour and Rapids des Joachim.]

A Place Called Picton

CECIL DE BRETIGNY

My talk today is about my brother-in-law (Albert Durbin La Rue), his great uncle (Marrin Lewis La Rue), Marrin's wife (Annie Oretha Consaul) and their two children Leota May and Vera Naomi.

My sister lives in California. Several years back I spoke to her about her late husband's ancestors and I suggested that this would be a good time to research their backgrounds. She agreed – and nothing happened. So I spoke to her three children and told them that someone had to take hold of this ancestral project as time was running on. I recall saying that the La Rue roots could run back to Canada or, perhaps, to France and that they would enjoy working all this out. They agreed – and nothing happened.

Finally, in desperation, I said I would do it myself. Here I was, with no background in US research (for Albert was born and raised in the United States) and little time to gather the facts on his ancestors. Then it occurred to me that his sister was still living in Massachusetts and I wrote her for information. Well, I got back the usual listing of names, very few dates and some links showing the relationship of her ancestors as she recalled them. But the most valuable piece of information was a little note in the right hand corner of

the sheet saying "My father was born in a place called Picton." At last, a Canadian connection!

I was able to go back to the birth of his grandfather Leander in Montreal and the fact that Leander's wife Eliza Marrin was born in the US and came to Montreal. I haven't been able to find their marriage date but I do know that they and their four children settled in Belleville where he worked as a cooper. I want to talk about one of those children, Marrin Lewis.

Marrin was born around 1870 (I cannot find a record of his birth) and worked first as a grocery clerk and then as a commercial traveller. He was married in Belleville on 16 November 1892 to Annie Oretha Consaul who was born in November 1873. They had two children; Leota May and Vera Naomi (and one still born child). Marrin was the great uncle of my brother-in-law. All appeared to be idyllic but then 1899 came along.

Marrin's father died in 1899; in May of 1900 his mother died and on 11 November 1900 – but read this extract from *The Belleville Intelligencer* of 11 November 1900 for yourself.

Mrs. M. La Rue, a young married Lady, Dropped Dead in Bridge St. Church Last Night

*Without a Word of Warning she
Fell to the Floor, and her Spirit
Took its Flight*

Congregation Deeply Impressed by the Dramatic Scene - Heart Disease the Cause

The uncertainty of human life never more strikingly exemplified than in the case of Mrs. Marin La Rue, who, last night, when apparently enjoying her usual health and spirits, was suddenly touched by the icy hand of death, and, in one brief moment, without one word or sound of warning, the light left her eye, her spirit fled, and nothing but cold clay remained to show how sudden and awful are the ways of the Almighty

The deceased lady last evening attended Bridge Street Methodist Church, and, up to the time of her awful seizure, appeared to be in her usual state of health.

A large congregation was present, the usual solemn services of the Methodist Church had passed off without incident, the hymn preceding the sermon had just been given out, the organ had pealed out the prelude, the choir and congregation had just risen to their feet when Mrs. La Rue,

who had risen to her feet with the rest, dropped her hymnbook and sank to the floor.

Dr. Eakins, who was among the congregation, was at once by the stricken lady's side, but she was past all human aid, and it was a pitiful scene which met the eyes of the sympathetic onlookers, as the lighter daughter, aged 6 years, who had accompanied her mother to church, clung to the lifeless body and refused to be comforted.

A peculiar circumstance connected with the sad case is that, when a young girl, Mrs. La Rue dreamed that she would die before she attained the age of 27 years. This, it seems, had always weighed on her mind. She told a medical man of her dream and presentiment, and said, "Oh, if I only had next Wednesday over I'd feel easier in my mind." The dream of her youth came true -she did not live to see the sun rise on her 27th birthday.

But there was more to come. In 1901 Marrin became ill and in December of that year wrote his last will and testament. In it his lawyer describes him as "being of weak body but sound mind." At this date he realizes that he has a family obligation to mark the grave of his mother, his father, his wife and his own remains. He provides the sum of \$50 for a granite monument to mark the burial spot. I have stood by this monument in the Belleville cemetery and cleaned the moss off with earth. The inscriptions are as sharp as the day they were done. It was \$50 well spent.

He died in January, 1902 and left an estate worth \$500. His daughters were adopted by his older brother and they

went with him when he moved to Detroit in the first decade of this century. I later found out that they had both married and were living in Michigan.

Why is it a great moment in genealogy for me? First, it provided me with a portrayal of an incident that I would probably never find in a family history. It also gave me an insight into early 20th century journalism. But above all, it led me to two other researchers who are helping me in my work while at the same time I am able to assist them in the names and areas they are researching. This is the high point for me because I know the injection of other approaches and techniques will assist all of us in our genealogical tasks. ■

A Home Boy From Lincolnshire

GEORGE IRONMONGER

George's story was about not one, but two pieces of good luck that were his great moments. He never knew his father was a 'home boy' until just a few years ago. He had heard from friends of his family, that his mother thought he was a 'home boy' and he knew that there were some people in Renfrew his father considered as relatives; but it wasn't until a few years ago he learned they were actually related and that his Dad, along with a brother, came as 'home-boys' to an uncle in Renfrew in 1911.

Then, a few years ago, just after his younger brother died, he was given small bible that had belonged to his Dad. Inside was his father's name and birth date, the name and birth date of his uncle who came over with his Dad and a third brother and three sisters that he knew nothing about and who he is till trying to trace.

When, a few years ago, he became interested in genealogy he went to the Family History Centre to see if he could find out the name of boat and when his father came to Canada. He was told they didn't have that information, but he was introduced to a man, who just happened to be there looking through some film, and who said he might have some information at home and would call him. That night George received a call to say; yes there was a George and a John Ironmonger came to Canada in 1911 and he was given

the date and the National Archives' film number where it was recorded. He went to the archives, got the film and, sure enough, there was all the information he was looking for. Going to the Family History Centre to make enquiries and meeting the one person who was able to help him was his first piece of luck.

The second piece of luck happened just over a year ago when he received a letter from a Donald Copp in England, asking him about his relationship to other Ironmongers. George had never heard of Donald Copp nor did he have much information on his members of the Ironmonger family. Nevertheless he sent Mr Copp what he had: his father's name, his parents and where they were from in Lincolnshire, England. Soon he received a reply to say yes, they were related – some 300 years ago. But Mr Copp included a list of Ironmongers going back to 1480 and since then he has received from him photocopies of events and wills etc which he has yet to study completely.

Serendipity is the word usually used to describe his good luck in going to the Family History Centre on the one day when there was someone there to help him and then receiving from a complete stranger in England so much genealogical information. ■

Cemetery Searching – The Right Way

HUGH REEKIE

Hugh recounted how in 1947, while on a visit to Scotland, his wife wanted to visit her grandmother's grave site which she thought she knew the location of from her own mother's earlier visit. So off they went to the Rosyth area and searched local cemeteries for Mrs Francis Chambers' grave. But despite spending two or three days there, they were unable to find it. When two years ago they were to make another visit to Scotland, Hugh agreed to try again, but as he said, he would do it the right way.

First he went to the registry in Edinburgh and for a very modest fee confirmed the date and details of his wife's grandmother's death. He was fortunate to have a cousin at Dunfermline not far from Rosyth so they went to visit him and using the local phone book called the Dunfermline Cemetery Records. From the information they had obtained in Edinburgh the lady in the Records Office was able to confirm the death and give them the name of the cemetery where the grave was located but she also invited Hugh and

his wife to visit her in the office. So they made an appointment and the next day saw them in the office where they were shown, on a large scale detailed map, the location of Mrs Chamber's grave. Because the cemetery was unmanned and rather remote they also offered to send out a man to help them find the grave. Hugh declined the offer as he thought his sketch map would be sufficient.

The next day when they got to the cemetery, which the had visited on their previous search, they were unable to find the stone. They noticed there were quite a number of sites

also without stones although they did find a number of markers that appeared at one time to have inscriptions on them. But they satisfied themselves that they had found the location and that it was essentially unmarked. Since his wife is the last remaining Chambers she is now contemplating having a permanent marker erected.

The point that Hugh was making was that in looking for a grave site in Britain it is almost essential that you seek out all the details of the burial beforehand otherwise you might be disappointed in the results. ◻

A Role for Libraries in Family History Research.

JUDITH MADORE

I would like to introduce you to the Webb family, originally of England; not so much in their genealogical context, but focussing on their historical context, with the intent of describing how libraries can contribute to, and enhance, our family history research. The Descendants Report below is the extent of my present knowledge of the Webb's.

Even a brief review suggests a slightly overriding family characteristic, not only did Webb's migrate, as did all our families, but for four generations, they could not stay put long enough to even get born in one country or continent. Additionally, in their first, late 19th century wave of migration, they chose pre-revolutionary Russia as the destination of choice. In the next, early 20th century migration, they (or my branch) chose Canada.

For me, this raises some questions:

1. WHY *Russia*?
2. When then Canada? (Silly them, they could have had Australia, with its CLIMATE)
3. Can I can find out anything, from records or anywhere, about their 20 plus years in Russia?

Fortunately, we begin with two invaluable documents:

1. Great-grandfather Charles' birth certificate, discovered, under duress, at the bottom of Dad George's safety deposit box.
2. Grandfather George's memoir of the family's Russian years, as he, the youngest, recalled it.

Descendants of Charles Webb

Generation No. 1

1. CHARLES¹ WEBB was born 1850 in Peckham ENG. He married FRANCES COATES.

Child of CHARLES WEBB and FRANCIS COATES is:

2. i. GEORGE W² WEBB, b. 1887, St Petersburg Russia.

Generation No. 2

2. GEORGE W² WEBB (CHARLES¹) was born 1887 in St Petersburg Russia. He married LILIAN FITZGERALD 1913 in Winnipeg MB. She was born 1889 in Guelph ON.

Child of GEORGE WEBB and LILIAN FITZGERALD is:

3. i. GEORGE F³ WEBB, b. 1916, Grozny Chechnya (Caucasus).

Generation No. 3

3. GEORGE F³ WEBB (GEORGE W², CHARLES¹) was born 1916 in Grozny Chechnya (Caucasus). He married MOLLIE HURLEY THOMPSON 1943 in Portsmouth ENG. She was born 1919 in Carlisle ENG.

Children of GEORGE WEBB and MOLLIE THOMPSON are:

4. i. JUDITH⁴ WEBB, b. 1945, Londonderry NIR.
- ii. JONATHAN WEBB, b. 1950, Washington DC
- iii. CATHERINE WEBB, b. 1959, Sutton/Cheam ENG.

Generation No. 4

4. JUDITH⁴ WEBB (GEORGE F³, GEORGE W², CHARLES¹) was born 1945 in Londonderry NIR. She married CLAUDE MICHEL MADORE 1970. He was born 1946 in Montreal CAN.

Child of JUDITH WEBB and CLAUDE MADORE is:

Charles's birth certificate renders, of course, date and place of birth - Peckham - as well as his father's occupation - gardener. As Peckham is now a highly suburbanized, if not urbanized adjunct of London, I wonder what it was like in 1850? Was it semi-rural? Did it contain the large parks of landowners, employing gardeners?

Grandfather George's memoir provides details of his father Charles's occupation - tailoring; some background on how he applied this in Russia, and fascinating anecdotes of Russia from 1870 to 1917. Grandmother Lilian, bless her, tied him to a chair in 1960 and forced him to dictate his recollections of the Russia odyssey, which she then typed up and distributed to the family. However, George's memoir is frustratingly short on dates, and offers only tantalizing glimpses of historical events, in which the family was involved.

For instance, I learn that Charles's wife, Frances

Coates, on coming to Russia with her family, was engaged as a governess to the daughters of Prince Usupov. Was this the Prince Usupov, (or father of the Prince Usupov) who led the conspiracy to assassinate the mad monk Rasputin? While this is not directly germane to my family tree research, how interesting, from the broader perspective, to know more of the environment, and the people with whom our ancestors were closely involved.

I find myself with numerous questions:

What was the environment of late 19th C Russia, that attracted a young English tailor to seek his fortune there?

What was the environment of England, that the son of a gardener, a mere step above a labourer, was able to gain skills recommending him to the urban environment of St. Petersburg?

Could Grandfather George not have stayed on in Russia after the revolution, given his fluent Russian and other linguistic skills?

Why did he come to Winnipeg in the interim?

While pursuing the paper trail, the birth/marriage/death/census record, I find myself equally interested in my ancestors' motivations and decisions, in the external conditions which had their influence on these. And I feel that many answers can be pursued through reading history.

This is where libraries come in. This is where libraries can not only enhance, but provide clues to further research.

For instance, I would tap the resources of the Brian

O'Regan Memorial Library, history books, journals of regional UK family history societies, to glean insights into the political, regional and local conditions of the time in England - to determine clues as to their impact on my predecessors. Maps, gazetteers, and local history could provide the background to g g grandfather Henry's life as a gardener. For Russia, obviously, one would have to tap other library sources - Carleton University perhaps? I think, to answer why Granddad George left Russia and came to Winnipeg in about 1912, BIFHSGO Library's histories of Canada, plus our exchange of journals with the Manitoba Genealogical Society, could provide some clues.

I am far from answering all the questions that intrigue me. But, I am convinced that plundering the resources of our own Society library, plus all the other library resources available in Ottawa, will not only provide clues, but will also put my humble ancestors into an exciting historical context, and answer many questions I have about what they were like as people, and what were their influences. ☐

A Unique Family Tree

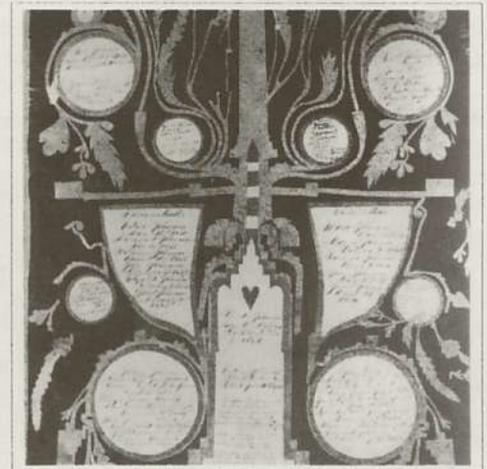
AUDREY STILES

The family tree pictured here was created for the family of Robert Johnson and his wife Jane Weir, my great-great-great-grandparents. Robert and Jane migrated from Co. Armagh in Northern Ireland to Quebec around 1820. They bought a farm at Toyes Hill in Matilda Township, Dundas County, in 1830.

The story is told that a man came to the Johnson home and asked for a pair of scissors. He then cut out the intricate family tree which is shown in the picture. The original document measures 25 ½ x 19 ½ inches and is surrounded by a 3 ½ inch hardwood frame which was, at one time, covered in red velvet. As the paper became increasingly fragile over the years, the photograph was taken in an attempt to preserve the family information recorded on the tree. Not much is known about the man who created the tree. He may have been a craftsperson who travelled from house to house, earning his living in this fashion.

In examining the tree, it is evident that data was added over a number of years. The original script documents the birth dates, birth place, and marriage of Robert Johnson and Jane Weir. It lists the names, birth dates, and marriages of their eleven children. Robert Johnson's date of death and that of one of his daughters is also shown. Based on this, I am guessing that this tree was created after the death of the daughter, Esther, in 1872 but before the death of Jane in 1886.

Data which was added by a later appears to belong to each subsequent generation which inhabited the family home: son James and his wife Susan Toye, then their son James and his wife Esther Robinson, and then on through two more generations. ☐



Robert Johnson & Jane Weir

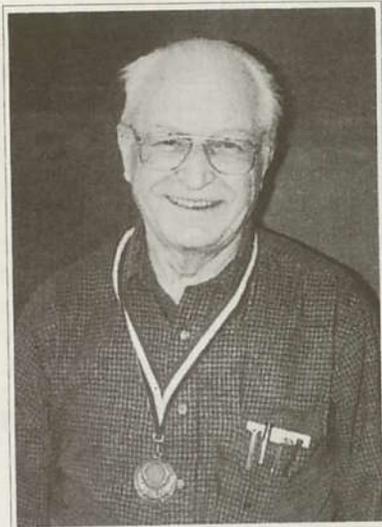
Note: The photograph of Robert Johnson and Jane Weir is printed on glass and encased in a bi-fold frame. And the upper two circles on the family tree above read as follows:

*Robt. Johnson
Born April 15, 1792
Armagh Co. Ireland
Jane Weir
Born February 14, 1799
Armagh Co. Ireland*

*Robt. Johnson
and Jane Weir
Married By
W. J. McLean
Presbyterian Minister
May 19th, 1819
Armagh Co. Ireland*

HMS Amethyst

JIM HEAL



Shipmate Jim Heal complete with medal

Jim told us his early education was at Amethyst Public School No 1095, a one room rural school near Mayfield in South Eastern Saskatchewan. The school was named after HMS Amethyst a Royal Navy cruiser and the first naval vessel to pass through the Dardenelles during World War I. Fred Carter a nephew of Jim's grandfather, **GF Heal**, served on the Amethyst and prompted Jim's grandfather to submit

was first built.

Last January **Patricia Dickson** of Kemptville joined BIFHSGO and in a conversation with her, Jim discovered her brother was involved in an HMS Amethyst reunion. When he told her about the school he attended as a boy and how it received its name she said her brother would be interested so he sent her some historical material about the Amethyst school, which has been closed since the 1960s.

In late August or early September Jim received a small package in the mail from **Pat Dickson** containing a medal which he showed for all to see. Apparently, Pat's brother was in charge of producing a medallion for the attendees at the HMS Amethyst 2000 Reunion and was so intrigued to learn there had been a school in faraway rural Saskatchewan named after his ship he had a medallion engraved with Jim's name and sent to him as an Honorary Ship Mate of HMS Amethyst. □

[Editor's Note: As Admiral Sir Joseph Porter KCB, in HMS Pinafore recommends "stick close to your desk and never go to sea! And you all may be rulers of the Queen's Navee."]

the name Amethyst for the proposed new school when it

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS COLUMNS

From Near and Far – Linnéa – June Adam

From Family History Monthly No 60 September 2000. This issue has excellent feature articles of special interest to British Isles family historians, on subjects which range from the history of nursing to the early days of football. Other articles would be of special interest to those whose ancestors came from the Midlands Black Country, Derry or Londonderry, or the Isle of Wight. There's also an extensive history of the Ross surname and of the Clan Ross from the time it first emerged in the late 11th century. Also very helpful to all researchers are descriptive guides to various marriage indexes and to 16th and 17th century muster rolls. **Ancestry, March/April 2000, Vol 18 No 2**, has over 60 pages of interesting reading for family historians. Some of the articles are geared specifically to American researchers, but most are also of interest to BIFHSGO members, such as the concise article *Researching Ireland: Begin at Home* by Dwight A Radford. As the title states, this is an introduction to Irish research, but also has a list of web sites and books for further research, and a time - line of recent Irish history. The cover story, *Disguised Patriots : Women Who Served Incognito* is a wonderful read about American women who served in wars, from the Revolutionary and Civil War through to more modern times. Women often disguised themselves as men, and in one instance refused to have a musket ball removed for fear that the secret might be discovered. Some escaped detection throughout their service, or deserted rather than risk being discovered. The

article also lists the contents of the military databases of <Ancestry.com>.

Ancestry, May/June 2000, Vol 18 No 3, also has articles of general interest to family historians. Most of us have photos that we treasure, but we often are puzzled as to how best to store and protect them. *Lasting Images: Protecting Your Photographic Heritage* by Elizabeth Kelley Kerstens, CGRS, clearly describes several options and some of the technology which is available, including photocopying, scanning, tape backups, writable CDs, web sites and commercial photo labs.

Reassembling Female Lives: A Special Issue of the National Genealogical Quarterly, Vol 88, Number 3, September 2000. Those of us who have ever tried to search an ancestral wife or mother will be extremely interested in this journal. In *Cherchez la Femme: Looking for Female Ancestors* genealogist Kay Germain Ingalls leads the way and helps us follow the clues which are connected to the men in women's lives, as well as describing ways to search resources which might be found off the beaten path. She writes that the basic research techniques to be followed for female ancestors are the same, but more creativity and imagination might be needed. The author discusses the basic principles of good research, and illustrates how these principles apply to the search for females. For example, while using original records is always preferable, it is especially important in this case, because while records such as a birth index might only show date and place, the originals might have the mother's maiden name, etc. The section on strategies is particularly useful, and although the

examples are from the United States, the principles and methods would be useful anywhere. Other excellent articles in this special issue follow the same theme.

From the Tay Valley Family Historian No 57 September 2000. *Alexander Cormack - Redcoat* by Neil Pheasant. It seems that most British Isles family historians sooner or later find an ancestor or family member who served in the military, and there are many useful guides to research for military history. This article tells us more about the times and life of a soldier, through the story of Alexander Cormack, attested to the 85th (Buckinghamshire Volunteer Light Infantry) Regiment of Foot on 6th March 1794. The daily routine, the pay, the food, and the basic equipment give us an understanding of what his life might have been like, and combined with descriptions of battles to make a

very interesting read.

Sometimes it is interesting to note how people from distant places share common genealogical interests. **The Heraldry and Genealogy Society of Canberra's Ancestral Searcher Vol23 No 3 September 2000** has a thought-provoking article *Genealogy in the 21st Century* by Ryan Taylor. This lecture was credited as being presented in 1999 in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and Mr. Taylor, a noted author, is listed as a genealogical librarian in Fort Wayne, Indiana and the editor of *Families* the Journal of the Ontario Genealogical Society 1988 - 1997. So there it goes, from Indiana and Ontario, to Moose Jaw, to Canberra, and now back to Ottawa, we are joined together through our mutual interests in family history, making the world seem a somewhat smaller and much friendlier place. ■

Family History Queries – Cecil de Bretigny

[Author's Note: Our thanks go out to Bernice Severson who has worked long and hard in researching and responding to the range of queries received at the BIFHSGO E-mail site.]

Cheryl Galloway is inquiring about her great grandfather, **William H Galloway**, who was born in Saskatchewan in 1882. He subsequently moved to the US but she is interested in information about his earlier years in that province. Apparently, he spent part of his early life in an orphanage. Information to <GallowayWolf@aol.com>.

Gwyneth Hayward is trying to locate her mother's brother **Joseph Hotchkiss**, born 1891 in Shifnal, Shropshire. He emigrated to Canada around 1905 under the charge of a couple named Nesbit or Nesbitt. Hotchkiss must have enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as he visited his parents in Shropshire during the First World War. He may also have changed his name to Nesbit. Are there any Nesbits out there who can help? E-mail to <Gwyneth.Hayward@btinternet.com>.

Murray Bell is researching **Jeremiah Bell**, born Ireland, **William and George Bell**, born Fitzroy Township and **Frances Elliot**, born Ireland. This family originally settled in Carleton County and moved further West in the 1840s. They were listed in Bruce County in the 1851 census. Mr. Bell goes on to say that Jeremiah Bell could have been in Bells Corners in the 1830s and Frances Elliot could have been in Fitzroy Township around that same time. E-mail to <Mgbmur@aol.com>.

Elsie Wiens is trying to find an aunt, **Janet Bates**, who moved with her Canadian husband, **Arthur Barton**, from England to Canada in 1920; they were married in the UK in 1919. Janet was buried in Toronto. Elsie would like to obtain Janet's burial record. Can any Toronto genealogical group provide this information? E-mail <c&ewiens@telus.net>.

Does anyone recognize the name **Dingelhoff** from Holland? Any information to be sent to <hothouse.enco@12move.nl>.

William Walter Slaughter came to Canada in 1911 from England. He served overseas during WW I and settled in either Moose Jaw or Regina. Any information on his Canadian period would be appreciated. E-mail to

<pslaughter@task-int.com>.

Thomas Aptommas was a music teacher in Ottawa who operated an Academy of Music from 1900 to 1913. His speciality was teaching the harp. A relative from the UK wishes more information as to where this Welsh expatriate lived and died in Ottawa. E-mail to <Gloria@evenssy.freemove.co.uk>.

Alice Cochrane is looking for the place of origin in Ireland of her great grandmother **Margaret Ann (Matthews) Cochan(e)**. E-Mail to <cochrane@cadivision.com>.

Janet Okines is looking for information on her father **Frank RT Perkins** who came to Canada in 1892 to work at an Experimental Farm located outside Winnipeg. At some later stage he worked at the Experimental Farm in Ottawa before returning to the UK in 1910. E-mail to <jmokines@global.freeway.com.au>.

Mark O'Meara is looking for information on **Elizabeth Theresa (O'Meara) Darcey** who used to be associated with the Ladies Auxiliary of St. Patrick's Orphanage in Ottawa. She was born in 1844 and died in 1923. E-mail <Mark_OMeara@healingresources.org>.

Cindy Jemison has written a most interesting e-mail about the Irish side of her family and about a **John Barton** of the 39th Regiment who was granted 100 acres and settled in Goulbourn. She wants to know if there is a history of the 39th Regiment that has been published. She is also looking for **John Jinks** who seemed to have settled in the L'Orignal area. Later he seems to have moved to the Ottawa area where he married **Mary Jane Wright**. She is also interested in the location of his grave site. She has done a good deal of research herself but needs additional assistance in checking out other areas. If you have any information on these names give me a call (613) 733-9109 or e-mail me at <debret@cyberus.ca> and I will provide you with a copy of her letter.

Note: If you reply directly to any of the above e-mail addresses please send a copy to <debret@cyberus.ca>. ■

BIFHSGO MEMBER RESEARCH TOPICS

ARTICLES

Searching for Poor Ancestors

BETTY WARBURTON

When the enumerator for the 1851 Census of England, Wales and Scotland asked my great-great-grandfather, Charles Allen, where he was born all he would tell him was "British subject". I thought, "What a curmudgeon!" However I could understand his attitude when I found the 1821 baptism of his daughter, Hannah, in the records of the parish of Kidderminster. The family's residence was the Workhouse. By 1829, four more children had been born to Charles and Phebe while they lived in the Workhouse. In 1832 when John was born, the family was living on Queen Street. John died in 1833 while the family was still living on Queen Street; followed in 1835 by the death of Phebe and their six year-old son, Charles. In the 1861 Census, Charles Allen and a son-in-law, Benjamin Barber and two of Benjamin's children are listed as pauper inmates of the Kidderminster Workhouse. Charles had to reveal his birthplace to the authorities at the Workhouse; he had been born in Stepney, Middlesex. Charles died in the Workhouse in 1866.

In the bishop's transcripts for the parish of Bromyard, Herefordshire I had found the baptisms of the children of Joseph and Elizabeth (aka. Betty) Pryce. Written beside five of the baptisms, dated between 1785 and 1793, were notes saying 'pd. by parish', 'pauper' or 'p'. I was advised by a genealogist that I should look at Poor Law and settlement records for more information about the family.

I knew very little about the Poor Laws of England. So I consulted books in my own library and in the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library. In a nutshell, I found that before 1834 each parish was responsible for the care of its poor. Each person was supposed to have a place of settlement where he was entitled to poor relief. If a man found work outside the parish he had to establish settlement in the new parish by fulfilling certain conditions. If someone from outside the parish needed help he could be sent back to his place of settlement by means of a Removal Order after examination by the magistrates. In 1834, the Poor Laws were changed and parishes joined together into Unions. Union Workhouses were established and administered locally by a Board of Guardians reporting to the Poor Law Board in London. As well I found that for a few years after 1783 the clergy was ordered to collect a tax on register entries of baptisms and burials unless the person was a pauper. This extra work was resented and anyone not paying Land Tax might be offered the 'P' (meaning pauper) designation. This may explain the notation beside the Pryce baptisms. Poor Law records can be found at the Public Record Office and at County Record Offices (CRO) in



The Author consults Harry Stagg

England.

The next step was to plan a trip to England. I arranged to join a Genealogy Tour group that had been advertised in Toronto Tree (newsletter of the Toronto Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society). The first week of the tour, the group stayed in London and visited the record repositories there, under the guidance of resident genealogists, Stella Stagg and Harry Armstrong. Tour organizer, Kathy Hartley, had planned a busy week with optional walking tours, a boat trip on the Thames, and visits to the theatre and to the London Eye. The second week participants were on their own to visit relatives or other repositories. I decided to combine a visit to relatives in Kidderminster with a day at the Hereford Record Office and another at the Worcestershire Record Office. I contacted my relatives; checked railway timetables to be sure I could travel comfortably from Kidderminster to both Worcester and Hereford; and wrote to both Record Offices to ensure they had the information I needed. Both CROs sent me informative brochures. A lot of time was spent planning my research goals. Finally two weeks before my visit, I contacted the CROs by e-mail to give them the date of my intended visit and to arrange for the reservation of table space and/or a microfilm reader.

One day of the week in London was spent at Kew at the Public Record Office. I spent it looking at correspondence for 1861 to 1866 from the Board of Guardians for the Kidderminster Workhouse to the Poor Law Board in London. I found names of Board members and staff, but nowhere did I find the name, Charles Allen. Inmates of the Workhouse were not mentioned unless they were someone like Thomas Hartley who wrote to complain that he did not get his share of butter. A few weeks later, there was a second letter from Thomas saying that he considered the sermons of the Workhouse chaplain objectionable and protesting that he was forced to attend the services and listen to the sermons. The Poor Law Board appeared to keep a very close watch on the local Boards.

My first visit was to the County Record Office in Hereford. The staff was helpful and showed me how to find files. I spent a good two hours looking through the Accounts of Overseers of the Poor for 1785 to 1793. There were many names but no mention of the Price family. I was beginning to think this was a wasted journey. Then I glanced at the at the file cabinet beside me and saw the words 'Biographical Index'. I remembered how local indexes had helped me find some very interesting and useful information about other families that I had researched. Eagerly I looked under the names 'Price' and 'Pryce' and found references to Joseph

Price, William Price and Elizabeth Price – all names on my family tree. Within 30 minutes I had photocopies of:

- ◆ A Removal Order, written on 5th October 1775, from the parish of Whitborne (*sic*) to the township of Norton and the parish of Bromyard for the removal of Joseph Price and Elizabeth his wife because they were likely to become chargeable to the parish of Whitbourne. (*Later, using the Internet, I found, in the International Genealogical Index, the marriage of Joseph Price and Elizabeth Saunders on 5 October 1775 in Whitbourne.*)
- ◆ A Removal Order, dated 24 April 1817, from the parish of Stretton Grandison to the hamlet of Norton in the parish of Bromyard requesting the removal of William Price, Jane his wife, and James, their son aged about two years. They were considered chargeable ie the family needed poor relief.
- ◆ An Indenture, dated 2 August 1830, apprenticing Elizabeth Price ‘aged ten years or thereabouts, a poor child of the Parish of Norton’ to Richard Badham, gentleman, of the Parish of Bromyard until she was twenty-one or she married. She was to be instructed or taught the ‘business of a servant in husbandry’. (A milkmaid? I wondered) I am sure that this Elizabeth is the same Elizabeth, daughter of William and Jane Price, whose baptism on 16 April 1820 was recorded in the parish records of Bromyard.

I think my next step would have been to look for the examinations of Joseph and William Price regarding their place of settlement. By now, it was well on into the afternoon and time to think about taking the train back to Kidderminster. When I was leaving, I remarked to the gentleman on duty at the desk what a useful resource the Biographical Index had been for me. He told me that it was something he seldom used and therefore forgot to mention to researchers. On my return home to Ottawa I checked *Specialist Indexes for family historians*, by Jeremy Gibson and Elizabeth Hampson and I found no reference to this Biographical Index.

The next day at the County Record Office in Worcester, I asked first for any biographical or local indexes but was told I would find everything in the General Record. I found some names, which might be worthwhile following up later, but nothing about Charles Allen. I checked the Minute Books of the Board of Guardians for Kidderminster from 1861 to 1867. No Charles Allen! I did find other interesting facts. Inmates in the Workhouse each slept on their own straw mattress; the Poor Law Board was assured that the straw was changed regularly. The ordinary diet of inmates of the Workhouse included beef twice a week –the beef was always boiled; the very sick had meat dinners daily. And,

Bibliography

- Cole, Anne. *An introduction to Poor Law documents before 1834*. Birmingham: Federation of Family History Societies, 1993. *
- Gibson, Jeremy and Colin Rogers. *Poor Law Union records in England and Wales: part 3: South-West England, the Marches and Wales*. Birmingham: Federation of Family History Societies, 1993. *
- Irvine, Sherry. *Your English ancestry: a guide for North Americans, 2nd ed.* Salt Lake City, Utah Ancestry, 1998.
- Gibson, Jeremy and Elizabeth Hampson. *Specialist indexes for family historians: 2nd ed.* Bury, Lancs: Federation of Family History Societies, 2000. *



Harry Armstrong and Stella Stagg

yes, arrangements were made to serve plum pudding to the inmates on Christmas Day. James Bennett, Parish Clerk for St. George’s Church, was investigated for overcharging for burials of the poor. (His son, Albert, later married my great-aunt). James Bennett was exonerated. At the end of every meeting there was a list of people recommended by the Medical Officer for outdoor relief. There I found people on my family tree:

- ◆ 20 December 1864, John Nott (*husband of Hannah Allen*), St. John St., received relief for asthma.
- ◆ 15 January 1867, Benjamin Barber (*see above*), Stourport, relief for debility.

The afternoon was spent at the St Helen’s branch, where parochial records are kept, looking at Overseers of the Poor accounts for 1821 to 1828. Still no Charles Allen!

It is interesting that this visit to Kidderminster coincided with my research into the Kidderminster Workhouse. Over the years the Workhouse had evolved into the Kidderminster General Hospital and had expanded into a large institution. My cousin remarked that the original Workhouse was now the Master’s house. Across the street from the hospital was St George’s Church where, since it was established in 1823, baptisms and burials of Workhouse and Poorhouse inmates had been registered. At the time of my visit the hospital was in the process of closing, much to the consternation of the inhabitants of Kidderminster who must now travel to Worcester or Redditch for hospital care and emergency services. Perhaps the next time I visit I will find the hospital has been replaced by a shopping mall.

After this first venture into looking for my poor ancestors, I realize there is a lot more information to be found and I have a lot to learn. However I am glad I took the opportunity to visit the County Record Offices; I have a better idea what to expect. I cannot emphasize enough how important it is that one does one’s homework and, above all, that one doesn’t overlook local indexes.

May, Trevor. *The Victorian Workhouse*. Princes Risborough, Bucks: Shire Publications, 1997. *

McLaughlin, Eve. *Annals of the poor: 5th ed.* Aylesbury, Bucks: Varneys Pr, 1994.

McLaughlin, Eve. *Quarter Sessions: your ancestor & the law*. Aylesbury, Bucks: Varneys Pr., 1995.

* This book is in the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library.

End Notes

I would like to add this postscript. When I am going on a fishing expedition, as I did at the PRO, I try to have some other information I want to look up and which I am more certain of finding. My backup was the record of my father's court martial in 1918. I found this and now I have a copy of the official record that it was quashed. This information did not fit into the story I was telling in my article.

New Publications received by the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library

Before heading to England and a County Record Office it might be worth your while to take a few minutes to look at *The Genealogists Library Guides* by Stuart A Raymond (published by the Federation of Family History Societies). By listing printed sources about the English counties this series of bibliographies provides the historian, librarian, archivist or research student with comprehensive and excellent guides to the rich resources available. The guides are available at the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library. Wouldn't it be great if they led you to a book or periodical right here in Ottawa?

The library has already received guides to the following English counties: Cheshire (2 volumes), Cumberland & Westmorland, Essex (2 volumes), Hampshire and Kent (3 volumes), Lancashire (2 volumes), Lincolnshire, London and Middlesex (2 volumes), and South West Family Histories (Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire). The most recent and most comprehensive additions are:

Yorkshire - Volume 1: Information Sources for Yorkshire Genealogists by Stuart Raymond 2000. Introduces the researcher to the many available historical studies of the county and its localities; many of them contain valuable genealogical information. Other sections deal with: libraries and archives, journals, family history societies, place - names and migration.

Yorkshire - Volume 2: Parish registers, Monumental Inscriptions and Wills. by Stuart A Raymond. 2000. Parish registers, monumental inscriptions and probate records are the staple diet of genealogists. Many have been published and this volume provides an extensive listing of available books and fiche.

Yorkshire - Volume 3: Lists of Names by Stuart Raymond. 2000. Identifies a wide range of lists and indexes of names relating to the county of Yorkshire. Of special interest are tax records, poll books, census indexes and directories.

Yorkshire - Volume 4: Administrative records for Yorkshire genealogists by Stuart Raymond 2000. Concentrates on those sources created in the process of administration, whether political or ecclesiastical, or in the administration of estates.

Yorkshire - Volume 5: Occupational Sources for Yorkshire Genealogists by Stuart A Raymond 2000. Were your Yorkshire ancestors brewers or businessmen, cutlers or miners? Some members of your family are probably listed somewhere by the occupation they pursued. This list enables you to identify hundreds of sources of information on Yorkshire occupations.

Yorkshire - Volume 6 Family Histories and Pedigrees. by Stuart A. Raymond 2000. Innumerable family histories and pedigrees from Yorkshire are listed in this volume. Also listed are collections of pedigrees, diaries, letters, etc, works on surnames and heraldry, and biographical dictionaries. ■

Tips on How to Have a Successful Research Trip

KATHY HARTLEY

[Kathy Hartley has travelled to England and Salt Lake City on numerous research trips. She leads an annual Genealogical Research Tour to England, for family historians of all levels who are interested in continuing their work in some of the best libraries and record repositories in London. Her next tour arrives in England on September 22nd, 2001. Information about Kathy Hartley's annual Genealogical Research Tour to London, England can be had by contacting her via e-mail at <stocks@interlog.com> or by telephoning her at (416) 653-3901.]

Having a successful research trip takes a lot of work.

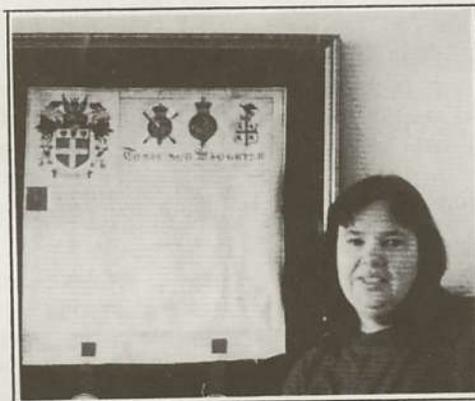
The work starts before you pack your bags, cancel your newspaper subscription, or convert your Canadian money to US dollars or British Pounds (and then gasp at the exchange rate!) This work should start well before you leave the comfort of your home.

As Betty Warburton clearly illustrated in her article, *Searching for Poor Ancestors*, the key to a successful trip depends almost entirely on planning your research before you leave. I once attended a seminar where the speaker speculated that the actual time spent on site in a

record centre should only be equal to about a third of the total effort that went into the trip. Another third should be spent identifying what needed to be found, and the remaining third should be spent figuring out where that information might be located.

Betty travelled with my research tour to London, England last year. The success she had on that tour was based on a number of things she did before she left home.

What follows here is a list of pointers I think people who attempt a research tour should consider based on my own experience and what Betty recounted in her article.



Tour Leader, Kathy Hartley, beside the original Grant of Coat of Arms to her great great grandfather, John Hartlet, in 1841.

1. **Know EXACTLY what it is that you want to find out.** Sit down with all your work and determine what you need to discover. I know this is time consuming but it really does pay off in the long run. I travel with a research binder that lists all the things that are missing in my family stories – a marriage date, an obituary in a newspaper, any source that I think I should locate that may uncover a clue about my family history. Once I have located the information, I scratch it off my list. Of course this new information often leads to a new search! How many times has a death certificate pushed you to find a newspaper obituary? How many times has a birth certificate led you to a census record? Use this research binder as your map to further genealogical conquests.
Information in the binder also helps you to stay on course. We all know how easy it can be to get side tracked by a new or unusual source.
2. **Know which record offices or libraries have the information you require.** Check the internet to see what the various record offices have in their holdings or search for books about these sources at your local library. Knowing what records are available in a research facility that might be intimidating to a first time visitor (the Public Record Office at Kew, or the Society of Genealogists for example) makes the work easier once you're on site.
3. **Know where these records might be found.** My research log is divided into libraries or repositories. I keep all my births, marriage and death queries together in the section that is to be used at The Family Records Centre in London (or at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City) and all the obits in the section devoted to Colindale. Post 1858 wills that I'd like to locate are in a section that I will pull out when I arrive at First Avenue House.
4. **When in doubt, check with the experts; books, or professional researchers.** When you hit a brick wall, identify the problem and then think about who, or what may be able to help you break through it. Betty wrote that she checked into Poor Law Records, which were a new source for her. She looked for a book in the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library, and then asked a genealogist for help.
5. **Once you've started your research 'holiday,' keep track of what you've found, daily.** Spend a part of each evening reviewing the day's discoveries, successes and failures. Make a plan for the next day's search. There were a couple of occasions when Betty passed up our non - genealogical activities because she needed some quiet time to focus and look over her notes.
6. **Be open to serendipity.** I firmly believe that these ancestors of ours work in mysterious ways. Why did Betty look up and discover the Biographical Index sitting on the shelf?
7. **All work and no play.....** Take a moment or two on these research adventures to 'stop and smell the roses'. I recall being in London for my third or fourth visit, driving through the streets late one night with a newly discovered cousin and asking him what that brightly lit building was. "Kathy," he said; "Next time you're over here, you really have to get out a bit. That's Buckingham Palace!" I make sure the members of my tour group have the opportunity to see a wee bit of the city. (We play 'tourist' on the days the record offices are closed.)
8. **'Look after yourself, Luv.'** My nearly 80 year old Lancashire cousin always ends his conversations to me with this phrase and it applies to our research travels. Many of the participants in my tours take advantage of the full English breakfasts offered by our hotel. Their philosophy is that it will take them through lunch and they won't have to waste precious research time eating a meal. I agree to a point. Why waste time eating when you could be scouring those records that aren't available at home?
You need to know yourself. If you can get through until supper with just a chocolate bar or a cup of tea at midday and still feel sharp, then good for you. However, you have to realize that your mental capabilities may just be stretched to the maximum as you scan film after film or lug index volume after index volume. I know a lovely little park around the corner from The Family Record Centre that has helped me to put some research quandaries into perspective. Know yourself.
9. **Photocopies are CHEAP (even once converted to Canadian currency!)** I make photocopies of EVERYTHING. Why rely on what you think you remember seeing (especially when you're tired or hungry) when all it takes is a coin and a good reference note to ponder it later.
Those of you who have researched in Salt Lake know what good facilities are – change machines, well maintained photocopiers. The same goes for The Family Record Centre in London. Invest in a copy card. It will be worth it when you find related surnames living in neighbouring communities on census records.
10. **Call ahead.** Make sure those county record offices know you're coming. Write or e-mail or even phone ahead in order to book readers or have material waiting for you. Holidays and early closing days are different in foreign countries. Why waste valuable time discovering the library is closed?
11. **Have your itinerary planned before you leave home.** Know the hours the record offices are open, determine rail or bus routes. Write to local tourist authorities for flyers and pamphlets.
12. **Understand the lay of the land.** What's the advantage of staying at an inexpensive bed and breakfast in Paddington when it will take you an hour plus to travel a few tube stops in rush hour to the record offices.
13. **Don't be afraid to ask for help.** Most record offices have mini tours or orientation sessions that will help to get you started. Remember, it is in the record office's best interest to have you well informed. But please, also respect the staff – and it comes down again to doing your homework. Know exactly what it is that you want to discover and ask the archivist specific questions.
14. **Get to know the new locale.** It only makes sense to spend some 'vacation' time in the place you are visiting. If you go to Salt Lake, then do take a

sightseeing tour of this fascinating city or in England travel to the village where your family was from. Take some time to walk in your ancestors' footsteps, or gain some understanding as to what the pioneers faced when they were opening the West. As Betty pointed out – today's ancestral stomping ground could be tomorrow's mega shopping mall.

15. **Travel proudly.** Don't forget to take a moment to thank the people who made your trip memorable. On our next to last night in London, my group was having supper in a popular neighbourhood 'chippy'. The group was enjoying their fish and chips and the antics of two children in a family seated across from us. Conversation began between members of my group and the kids (the children were suggesting their favourite desserts). Before we left the restaurant I gave the kids a couple of

Canadian flag lapel pins. It took me a second but I think it really made an impact on those children and their parents. Small containers of maple syrup take up very little space in a suitcase and are very much appreciated by people we may meet on our travels. Besides, my philosophy is what is given away on research adventure means more room for stuff to bring home - like Hartley's Jam!

At the end of our week in London I asked Betty how she thought her research had gone. She said she hadn't quite achieved all her goals but had looked in the records she had wanted to and now knows the information she sought wasn't there. She said she would now plot another course. Exactly - the sign of a well prepared researcher.

Happy trails. ■

BIFHSGO News
ARTICLES

Invitation

You are cordially invited to meet the Archivist of Ontario

MIRIAM MCTIERNAN

on the occasion of the presentation of microfilmed records of
RG11 Ontario Immigration Branch 1869-1901 and the Toronto Emigration Office
(Anthony B. Hawke) Papers 1831-1892
to the
Carleton Centre for the History of Migration

6:00 pm, Wednesday, 21 March 2001
Room 301 Paterson Hall
Carleton University, Ottawa.
Reception to follow.

R.S.V.P. by Wednesday, 14 March
520-2600 ext. 2178
Parking in Lot 1 by Southam Hall, or
after 5:30 in Library Parking Garage

[Editor's Note. The above invitation has been received by the Society inviting members to the presentation and reception to follow. It was accompanied by the explanatory Article below.]

Carleton University to Acquire Upper Canadian Immigration Records

On 21 March 2001 the Archivist of Ontario, Mrs Miriam McTiernan, will be in Ottawa to present microfilms of important nineteenth-century Upper Canadian and Ontario immigration records to Carleton University's, Carleton Centre for the History of Migration.

Especially exciting are the records of Anthony B Hawke, the government emigrant agent in Kingston and later in Toronto. Among the 23 volumes are seven of Hawke's letterbooks recording his business as agent between 1835 and 1869. The remaining 16 volumes comprise financial accounts of relief or travel assistance

given to immigrants moving into the interior of the province through such centres as Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, and Hamilton between 1831 and 1892.

The account books contain information such as names of people and families' arrival, date and port of arrival, method of travel, country of origin, ethnicity, destination, assistance received, and opportunities for employment. Ottawa and area appear throughout the collection, but specific volumes contain records of disbursements in the Ottawa Agency office from 1861 to 1868, and a list of destitute immigrants forwarded to Bytown in 1844.

Post-Confederation volumes include records of assisted immigration and destination and inspection reports on Home Children.

The financial records continue beyond Hawke's death into the early 1890s, and supplement existing records in Archives of Ontario RG11, records of the immigration branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and Public Works (1869-1873) and its successor the Ontario Department of Immigration (1873-1901). The Ontario Archivist will also be presenting the Carleton Centre with 27 rolls of microfilm of these RG11 records.

The Hawke Papers were acquired in 1901 by the Rare Book and Manuscript Library of Columbia University in New York, and have been little known or used by Canadian historians and genealogists. They proved useful to Toronto historian Wendy Cameron in tracking the progress into the interior of English immigrants who had been assisted to Canada by the Earl of Egremont in the 1830s and 1840s. This migration is the subject of Cameron's recent book *Assisting Emigration to Upper Canada*, (McGill-Queen's University Press, 2000). Late last year Columbia agreed to transfer the Hawke Papers to the Archives of Ontario. Its acquisition was funded by the Friends of the Archives of Ontario, a non-profit organization established to foster awareness and appreciation of the Archives.

"The records of Anthony B Hawke represent one of the few surviving collections of past immigration agents," said Mrs McTiernan. "As such, they are extremely important to the history of Ontario and to the larger history of this country." Chris Hodgson, Chair of Management Board of the Ontario Cabinet, adds, "These records tell the story of many of our ancestors in our province and provide invaluable information for Ontario citizens in search of their family history as well as genealogists around the world."

The microfilms will be presented by Mrs McTiernan to Dr Bruce Elliott of the Carleton Centre for the History of Migration at a reception to be held in Mrs McTiernan's honour at Carleton University on Wednesday, 21 March

2001 from 6:00 to 7:30 pm. Members of BIFHSGO are invited to attend, but to facilitate catering they are asked to please indicate their intention to come by telephoning 520-2600 extension 2178 before Wednesday, 14 March. The presentation will take place in Room 303, Paterson Hall. The nearest parking lot is Lot 1 off Library Road near Southam Hall. After 5:30 the underground Library Parking Garage immediately adjacent to Lot 1 will also be available. A parking attendant will be present and will provide directions to Paterson Hall.

The Carleton Centre for the History of Migration was established in 2000 to provide a focal point for research and scholarship on 18th and 19th century immigration and settlement from the British Isles. Its members are Professors Marilyn J Barber of the Department of History and John Clarke of the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, and its Director is Professor Bruce Elliott of the Department of History. The Centre proposes to inaugurate a number of projects and programs over the next couple of years, in collaboration with institutions, groups, and individuals here and overseas.

"Many people are unaware that the provinces shared jurisdiction over immigration with the federal government for several decades after Confederation," notes Dr Elliott. "The records of the Ontario Immigration Branch are comparatively little known, and we don't even have a history of the Ontario government's immigration policy or practical initiatives during this period. Virtually no one has heard of the Hawke records, which date back to the very beginnings of government assistance to immigration within Upper Canada, so they are an especially welcome acquisition. We plan to make these microfilms available both to our students and to members of the general public by placing them in the Carleton University Library. We are very grateful to Mrs McTiernan and to the Archives of Ontario for agreeing to present these records to Carleton University so that they can become readily accessible to historians, students, and other researchers in Ottawa." ■

BIFHSGO NEWS COLUMNS

From Your Board – Cecil de Bretigny

The Society takes its educational role very seriously. Witness how we have held courses for beginners in genealogy for a number of years. Many of our current members have taken this course and can vouch for its usefulness.

In earlier years there were waiting lists for the course and the course loading was such that there was little time for working with individuals. More recently the numbers have tapered off to the point where the last course held in November and December of last year resulted in an attendance of 15 persons. This course featured a new curriculum which was prepared over the Spring and Summer.

We've puzzled over the recent lack of response. Is it because information for the beginner is more readily

available than in the past in the form of conferences, access to the store of information available on internet sites or the number of books for beginners which are available through the public library or through bookstores? Or is it that most of our members have a basic background in the genealogical era that is of interest to them and they are looking for, to quote the words of a member of the Board, "...something which takes them beyond the 100 level in difficulty and brings them into the 200 level of research where their needs are more demanding.?"

Whatever the problem, we want to hear from all those members, beginners or otherwise. At the next meeting, buttonhole a board member and tell him/her what you would like to see offered in the way of a course. Or better still call the Society at (613)234-2520 and leave a message as to the type of courses that would be useful to you. ■

The Bookworm – Judith Madore

Book Review: *Assisting Emigration to Upper Canada: the Petworth Project, 1832–1837.*

Do you have ancestors from the south of England? From Sussex, Hampshire, Kent, Isle of Wight, or Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Wiltshire? If you have, you will be interested in two books recently donated to the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library. The books are:

Assisting Emigration to Upper Canada: the Petworth Project, 1832–1837. Wendy Cameron and Mary McDougall Maude, 354 pages. McGill-Queen's University Press, 2000.
English Immigrant Voices: Labourers' Letters from Upper Canada in the 1830s. edited by Wendy Cameron, Sheila Haines and Mary McDougall Maude, 470 pages. McGill-Queen's University Press, 2000.

The books were presented to the library on a complementary basis, with the simple request that they be reviewed in *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Our gratitude is due to the publisher, as these books are an enhancement to the library collection.

In the early nineteenth century, Scottish and Irish emigration to Upper Canada was predominant. However, following the Napoleonic Wars, England suffered an agricultural decline, resulting in significantly reduced labour for agricultural workers, and in rural labour unrest. The Industrial Revolution added to the imbalance in the labour population and available work, just as the Information Revolution has done today. Returning soldiers experienced difficulty in obtaining civilian work. In addition, the population grew rapidly between 1801 and 1831. Parishes came under pressure to alleviate the condition of the unemployed poor, with parish-assisted emigration playing a part.

The Petworth Project is particularly interesting, as it is extremely well-documented. The Third Earl of Egremont, George Wyndom, was a major landowner in West Sussex, with holdings in other counties and Ireland, as well being Lord Lieutenant of Sussex. The parish of Petworth in West Sussex was in Wyndom's holding, containing his favourite estate of Petworth House.

Egremont's personal chaplain, the Reverend Thomas Sockett, had a strong interest in relieving the plight of the rural poor, and with Egremont's financial backing, Sockett organized emigration primarily from West Sussex, but also including individuals from the other southern counties.

Another major Sussex landowner, Charles Gordon Lennox, Fifth Duke of Richmond, must be mentioned:

From Your Editor – Percy Bateson

In this Issue I have featured David Lorente's talk on Home Children. In today's world it is hard to imagine that charities and governments would embark on such a callous program that separated mothers from their children, brothers and sisters from each other and cast them adrift in a foreign land miles from their homes. It is even harder to imagine that the same persons and, yes, even the mothers justified themselves by postulating they were granting the children a

Richmond, owner of Goodwood House in Sussex, he enjoyed an influential political career, with the "Agricultural Interest" as his focus. Richmond offered political support to the Petworth project.

The outstanding feature of this project was its high degree of organization and high standards of accommodation and provision for the emigrants. They were outfitted for the Canadian environment; ships were carefully selected and chartered by the Petworth Emigration Committee on the basis of Lloyds' A1 classification, in the effort to avoid the overcrowding and squalor of the Irish emigrant ships; medical and social supervision were provided on the voyage. Key to Sockett's and Egremont's philosophy was the need to ensure that emigrants had the optimum chance of surviving the journey in good health and spirits, in order to increase the potential for prospering in the new country.

The emigrants were mainly agricultural labourers, but also included some artisans. They were assisted as far as Toronto (York) under the sponsorship of the Committee, and received further assistance from the government of Upper Canada to settle in South Western Ontario, including Hamilton, London, Woodstock and the Grand River District-Guelph and points south.

With research from the Petworth Archives, the National Archives of Canada, British Record Offices, and a myriad of other sources, the authors have been able to identify 1600 of the 1800 Petworth emigrants.

Assisting Emigration to Upper Canada, provides background to 1830s British rural history, including the effects of the Poor Law and Amendments, description of the sea voyage, reception and fortunes in Canada, and a list of the identified emigrants, their originating parishes, occupations and family members.

English Immigrant Voices, which will be fully reviewed in a later Issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, provides the actual letters of the immigrants writing home to England.

In *Assisted Emigration: the Petworth Project*, you will find:

Lists of the identified emigrants, ages, occupations, originating counties, accompanying family members and destinations, where available;

Maps of originating counties; Maps of settlement areas;

Description of the ship conditions and journeys;

Description of reception and settlement in Upper Canada.

History of the 'Swing Disturbances' widespread rural uprising in southern and south western England in 1830–1831. 

chance at a better life. Although when one considers the dreadful truths we are just now learning about ourselves in relation to the activities in the residential schools perhaps it becomes more understandable.

Whatever the motives, whatever the outcomes there can be no justification in hiding or manipulating the facts as they occurred. The actions of the involved governments, so graphically exposed by David, leads one to question their integrity and honesty. There is only one way to deal with unpalatable and discreditable action and that is to face up to it, tell it like it was and let history be the judge. Would that

governments learn and practice this instead of pretending they are always right and know what is best for us all.

With regard to the rest of this Issue I am pleased to say that for the first time since I became editor, I have had more copy than space. For this ideal situation, I have to thank the

members who took the time to send me transcripts of their researches and experiences. I only hope you will keep it up. To John Reid and Lesley Huppert whose articles I had to confine to the pending file, rest assured your efforts will not go unrewarded, I will find space for you in the next Issue.☐



Presentation

At their meeting on 7 February 2001, The Board of Directors unanimously approved the award of a BIFHSGO pin and a Letter of Appreciation to Member Lesley Huppert for her generous devotion in organizing and operating the BIFHSGO Telephone Tree and E-mail Message Service. Without her largely hidden activity, members would not be in receipt of the timely notification of our monthly meetings and their content.

Congratulations and Thanks Lesley.

Share Your Experiences

This Issue contains some interesting and informative articles taken directly from members' experiences in the form of Great Moments and Betty Warburton's Research Tour. Why don't you try your hand sharing your experiences whether they be how you discovered a long forgotten family tree or how you found that elusive ancestor in a local newspaper.

We at *Anglo-Celtic Roots* are on the look out for such articles and our members enjoy reading about them and in many cases find them instructive and useful in their own endeavours.

Don't just think about it, pick up your pen or open your computer and give it a try, don't worry about the niceties of the English language. The editorial staff of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* is always prepared to help and you will enjoy the satisfaction of appearing in print a fully fledged author.

Articles should be submitted to the Editor in any suitable form. Mail them to the Society address or E-mail them direct to me at <bateson@cyberus.ca>

Deadline for Copy

The next Issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* is scheduled for distribution on 9 June 2001. The deadline for receipt of copy is 28 April 2001

From the *Marriages* column of the *Wakefield & Halifax Journal* of May 6th 1831:

On Sunday last, at Dewsbury, Mr Samuel Walker to Miss Christiana Ellis, daughter of Mr John Ellis, landlord of the Gate Inn, Fall Lane, Dewsbury. When part of the ceremony was performed, the curate left them and refused to conclude, in consequence of the man refusing to answer in the regular way: Instead of saying, "I will," he repeatedly said, "If she will, I will," and they were obliged to get another clergyman to conclude the ceremony.

[From *The Wakefield Kinsman* Vol 4 No 1 July 2000]

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

Saturday Morning Meetings

at

The Montgomery Branch, Royal Canadian Legion,
330 Kent Street

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

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

7 April 2001, 10:00-11:30 am
NOTE: Advanced date to avoid Easter

Successful Hunting for your Family in
Newspapers—Speaker *Mary Nash*

12 May 2001, 10:00-11:30 am

Accessing and Using: 'Paper of
Record' Databases, Using a New
Website—An Illustrated
Presentation—Speaker *Bob Huggins*
(President: Cold North Wind)

9 June 2001, 10:00-11:30 am

Problem solving with the help of
experienced Society members

8 September 2001, 10:00-11:30 am

Speaker to be announced

BIFHSGO Library

at

The Montgomery Branch, Royal Canadian Legion,
330 Kent Street

For opening times please call 234-2520

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

Other Speakers covering British and Canadian Family History, including Computers

at

The National Archives of Canada

Ottawa Family History Centre – Hours of Operation

Tuesday to Thursday

9:30 am–3:30 pm

6:30 pm–9:30 pm

Friday to Saturday

9:30 am–12:30 pm

Telephone

224-2231