



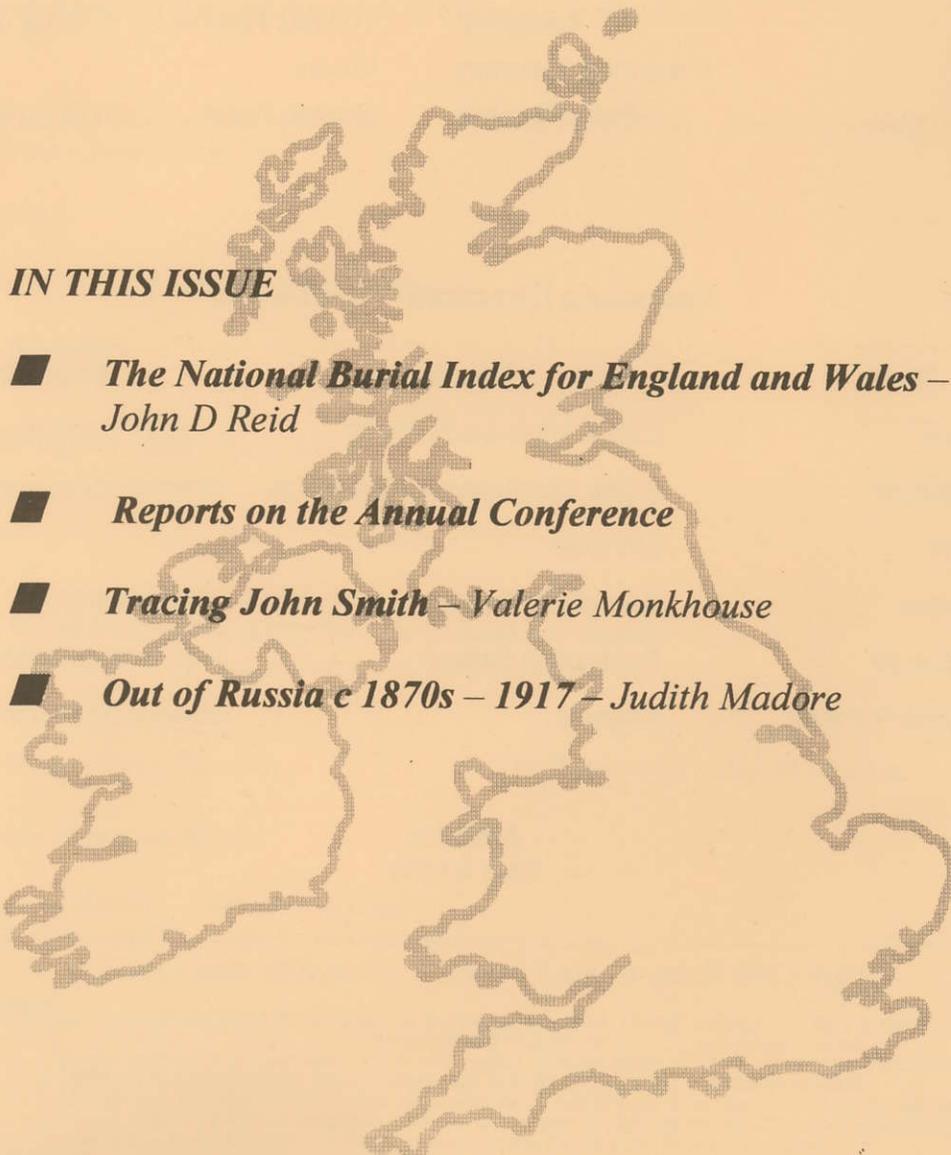
Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 8, Number 1

Winter 2001/2002

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- *The National Burial Index for England and Wales –
John D Reid*
 - *Reports on the Annual Conference*
 - *Tracing John Smith – Valerie Monkhouse*
 - *Out of Russia c 1870s – 1917 – Judith Madore*
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Anglo-Celtic Roots

Winter Issue 2001

Volume 8, Number 1



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The Society

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

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

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

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

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

Anglo-Celtic Roots

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

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

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

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

The President's Corner . . .

Jim Heal and John Sayers each spent nearly 30 years in the Royal Canadian Air Force but never met in the service. John Sayers recalls that they both worked in building 155 at Rockliffe Air Base. "Jim is a few years older than I am," says John, "and he had already moved out of 155 by the time I arrived." Their paths eventually crossed about 20 years ago at the Family History Centre on Prince of Wales Drive, where John worked as a volunteer. Don Whiteside lived around the corner from Jim Heal and the two of them were regular Thursday night visitors. "Don was a good talker," says John, "and he talked me into replacing Gary Bagley as the cemeteries' coordinator." Don Whiteside also talked Jim Heal into becoming a founding director of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, and Don would likely have been the first President of BIFHSGO but he died before the Society was incorporated.

On 8 September, at the annual general meeting, Jim Heal and John Sayers were elected to the BIFHSGO Hall of Fame where they joined Don Whiteside, Brian O'Regan, Jack Moody, Norman Crowder and Betty Warburton, who were named to the Hall of Fame in 1999, and Dave and Kay Lorente, who were added to the roll of honour in 2000.

John Sayers was born and raised in Sussex, England, and came to Canada in 1957. John has been a volunteer at the Family History Centre for more than 20 years and has shared his knowledge with BIFHSGO members since the Society's founding in 1994. As leader of BIFHSGO's Home Children project, John Sayers has organized the extraction of thousands of home children records from ship's passenger lists at the National Archives of Canada. Jim Heal was born in Ryerson, Saskatchewan, and graduated from the University of Saskatchewan with a degree in engineering physics. Jim applied his training to aerospace technology and satellite communications systems in the RCAF, rising to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. As BIFHSGO's first program and conference chairman, Jim organized successful fall conferences and obtained speakers for the monthly meetings. Illness forced Jim to retire from the Board of Directors last Summer and he is now on a waiting list for a liver transplant.

Air Force service isn't the only thing Jim Heal and John Sayers have in common. They are quiet men who don't talk a lot but both John and Jim are patient and generous in sharing their knowledge of family history and are always ready to lend a hand when there is work to be done. The strength of BIFHSGO comes from members like John Sayers and Jim Heal. Thank you for your unselfish contributions.

Jim Shearon



The National Burial Index for England and Wales, and Other Data CDs

JOHN D REID

[This article is a transcript of a talk given by the author at the Annual Conference]

In recent years compact disk and Internet-based index information on British baptisms and marriages has become widely available. Burial information has remained difficult to access. The release of a two CD set, comprising 5.4 million index entries of burials in England and Wales, by the Federation of Family History Societies, makes a start toward remedying the situation.

Thanks to the work of many volunteers in county genealogical and family history societies, the National Burial Index (NBI) was issued in April 2001 by the Federation. It contains data from many of the counties of England and Wales; 4,440 places in total.

Coverage

The most complete coverage in the NBI is for Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, and Suffolk. Poorly represented are the West Country and South Coast, with Cornwall, Devon and Sussex having no entries. There is also no coverage for Nottinghamshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Rutland and several counties of Wales. Many of us are disappointed that London has only two registers included, and those for Catholic parishes.

The first CD in the two volume set is for the years 1538 to 1825, and the second for 1826 onward. For each year from 1717 to 1900 there are at least 10,000 index entries. The best chance of finding a burial is from 1814, with the introduction of George Roses' Act, to 1837, and the start of civil registration, where the CDs contain at least 50,000 entries for each year. 1837 has most entries, more than 83,000.

Using the NBI

Start the special NBI CD viewer, assuming it is already installed. If you have at least a little familiarity with such searches you'll find everything quite intuitive and will never need the instructions. The first screen that appears, after the opening screen showing a charming country church, is in spread sheet format with columns titled:

Bedfordshire	52	Middlesex	11
Berkshire	117	Monmouthshire	<1
Buckinghamshire	80	Montgomeryshire	<1
Cambridgeshire	95	Norfolk	74
Cardiganshire	11	Northamptonshire	85
Cheshire	255	Northumberland	106
Derbyshire	35	Oxfordshire	213
Dorset	1	Radnorshire	5
Durham	159	Shropshire	85
Essex	48	Somerset	2
Glamorganshire	249	Staffordshire	18
Gloucestershire	154	Suffolk	429
Hampshire	<1	Surrey	120
Herefordshire	42	Warwickshire	460
Hertfordshire	84	Wiltshire	145
Huntingdonshire	76	Worcestershire	483
Kent	16	Yorkshire	19
Lancashire	29	Yorkshire East Riding	28
Leicestershire	<1	Yorkshire North Riding	306
Lincolnshire	616	Yorkshire West Riding	70

burial Date, Forename, Surname, Age, County and Place/Details, (see Figure 1).

Click on the binoculars icon to initiate a search. The standard search form that appears allows you to enter last and first names, you don't have to enter both, and limit the search geographically, by year and religion. One of the names of interest to me is **Northwood**. I got 389 total hits on the two CDs, with 79 for the exact spelling and the rest for variants, mainly **Norwood**. My **Northwoods** lived in the Birmingham area so I refined the search by specifying the exact spelling and limiting the county to Warwickshire. There were now only 19 entries. Clicking at the head of the *Burial Date* column sorts them in date order. It was immediately evident that the **Northwood** entries in Birmingham started in 1753, around the time the family first settled in Birmingham. Several of the entries appear to be family members in my database, but I'll need to check the parish records against these index entries.

The most innovative aspect of the National Burial Index is its mapping capability. Stephen Archer, who did the

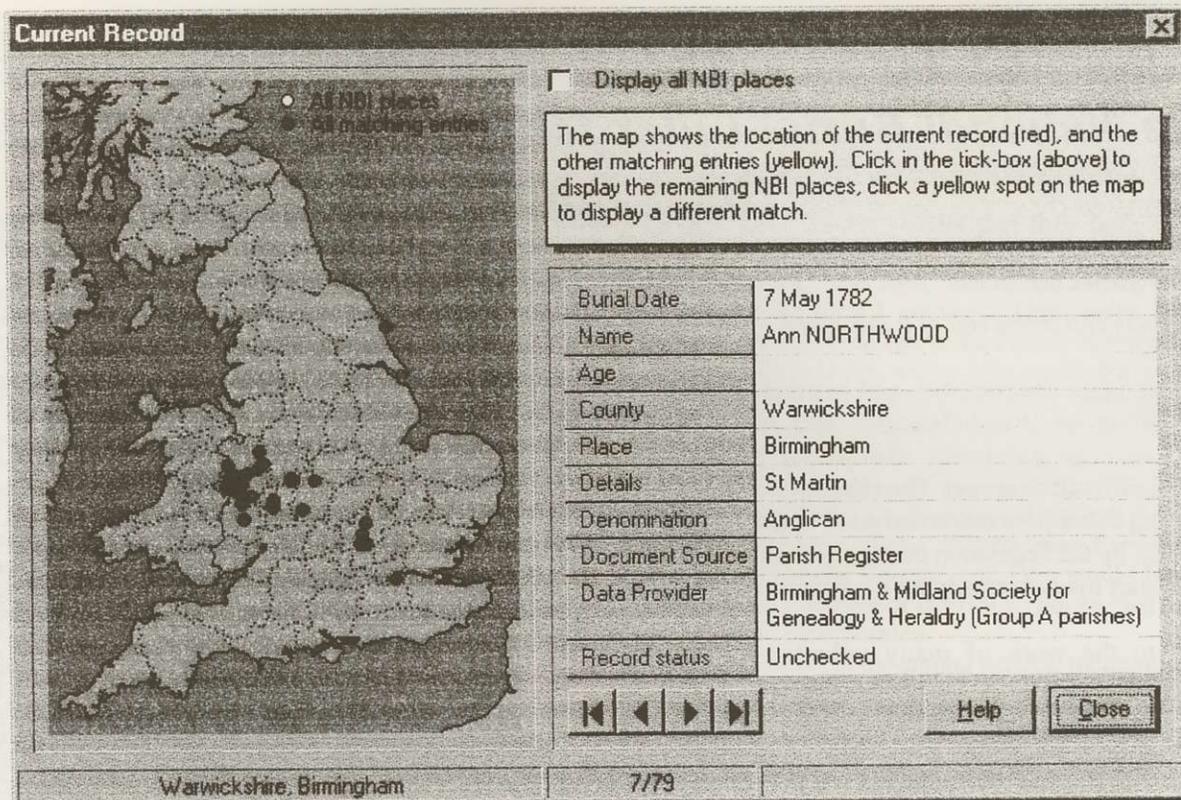


Figure 1

programming for the NBI, used some of the capabilities of his GenMap UK program in developing the mapping display. It's an excellent advertisement for his more comprehensive product. See more on this at: http://ourworld.compuServe.com/homepages/steve_archer/.

With the results of my **Northwood** search displayed, I selected one of the entries and clicked the England and Wales map icon. A map window opened showing the location of this parish with a red (dark) spot, and the location of other parishes found in the search with yellow (open) spots. The details for the entry selected are also shown to the right of the map. Clicking the box labelled "Display all NBI places" floods the map with white spots representing all the parishes in the database.

Displaying all **Northwood** hits I saw the burials concentrated in the Welsh border counties, Warwickshire, Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire with outliers in Sussex and the East Riding of Yorkshire.

On the topic of outliers, even if your family names are not within the area or time period covered, searching is so easy that it can still be worthwhile searching your names to see if the NBI contains any strays.

You may get tempted to indulge your curiosity. Did you know that people name their children after months:

January, February, March, etc.? My favourite is February; several months before the NBI appeared I came across a person with the unusual name of **February Backlog**, and was amazed to find his burial on the first of these CDs. Interestingly, there is nobody with the first name September, October, November or December. I wonder why? Do you know which days of the week people have named their children after?

The National Burial Index allows the user to easily export data in a variety of formats: Gedcom version 5.5, a format designed for the interchange of genealogical information via different software packages; DBF-dBase III or IV format which can be used by many other programs, such as Access, Excel, etc, and; HTML, which creates a file suitable for displaying on a web page or importing into a compatible word processing package.

With 5,417,480 records, the National Burial Index on CD-ROM is an essential resource. At £30 it is good value. Future releases with more data are planned. As of September 2001 there were already another one million burials waiting for the next CD in the series.

Avoiding Disappointment

People, particularly newbies, often get frustrated with the genealogy data CDs they buy. Searching the name of a UK ancestor on a CD dominated by people from the USA

is a recipe for disappointment, or confusion if you find someone with the same name living at a different place and time. The disappointment is easy to avoid by ensuring you're searching the right country, and using a little arithmetic to manage expectations.

Between 1541 and 2000 there were 130 million deaths in England and Wales, so you have something like a 4% chance of finding any given burial in the NBI. That's odds of one in twenty-five. But it's the rare person who's only interested in one ancestor. The more people you search for, the more you're likely to find. All else equal, you have a 50/50 chance of finding at least one of eighteen people, and a better than 98% chance of finding at least one out of 100.

Then again, all isn't equal. You improve your odds to one in four for deaths in the period 1813-1837. That's better than 50/50 odds of finding at least one burial in three, and even better if you know the burial was in a county with good coverage.

Of the 30 male **Northwoods** in my database who died in England, I find four in the NBI. My rusty statistics tell me that with all things equal I'd have less than a 5% chance of finding as many as four out of 30. I was lucky. These ancestors were in an area of good coverage and died between 1782 and 1873.

Other UK Data CDs—LDS

The LDS Church blazed the trail in publishing genealogical index data on CD. Almost anyone with an interest in British genealogy has used their version of the 1881 census, likely the CD version. It's a real bargain at \$US25.50. For England and Wales it includes 26.3 million people. Scotland has an additional 3.7 million entries. One in seven people who lived in the UK since 1541 were alive in 1881 so it's a "must search."

Have you tried and missed finding your relatives in the 1881 census? In most cases blame it on transcription problems; I find my **Maria Northwood**, by that time widow of **Alfred Derby**, listed as **Dorby**. My **Marmon** great-grandparents show up as **Marinon**.

There are also people missed, as many as 10% by some estimates. Whole areas of counties are missing from the CD and microfiche, although they are present in the original. Some records are on the disks, but misplaced geographically.

Other people were missed by the census. Parts of cities

may be absent, being virtually no-go zones for the enumerators. I'm still looking for a great-grandmother, single in 1881, living in the East End of London.

Altogether, by one estimate, half the people in 1881 were either missed, or have some aspect of their information incorrectly recorded.

Another bargain priced LDS CD, at \$US6, is the census for 1851 for Devon, Warwickshire and Norfolk. Done as a pilot project for the 1881 census, it contains a total of 1.5 million records, small but nonetheless valuable for those with ancestors in any of the three counties.

Finally in the LDS series is the British Vital Records Index (BVRI). Issued in 1998, it is the first in a series designed to include high quality extractions, and eliminate the distraction of often misleading patron submissions in the IGI. The five CDs include 5 million records, some from Wales, Scotland and Ireland but mostly English. There is coverage of more than 100 communities in the counties of: Dorset (155), Lancashire (136), Hertfordshire (125), Yorkshire (117) and Wiltshire (113). The CDs also contain extensive data from Suffolk Bishop's Transcripts (BTs) and the registers of Dr William's Library, an attempt to register the children of nonconformist families, mainly in England and Wales, who dissented from the Established Church of England, including Catholics, Baptists, Methodists, and other sects who did not subscribe to the tenets of the Established Church. The BVRI is another bargain at \$US12.

CD Content	Area	Time Period	Records
Census	England, Wales	1881	26.3
NBI	England, Wales	1538-2000	5.4
BVRI	UK, mainly England	1538-1888	5.0
Census	Devon, Norfolk, Warwickshire	1851	1.5

Other Data CDs

The number of CDs, and the number of organizations producing them, is exploding. Here is a brief survey of some of the most interesting.

County Family History Societies

The trend of putting their records on CD instead of, or as well as, in hardcopy or on microfiche, is now well

established. Some examples include the Gloucestershire Family History Society selling their extraction of the county 1851 census in CD and fiche format. The Family History Society of Cheshire now offering five of an eventual twelve volumes of the 1851 census for the county. The Devon Family History Society offering Volume 1 of the Plymouth Marriage Index, over 200,000 names of brides and grooms taken from the post-1837 Plymouth Church of England marriage registers. The list goes on. To learn if there's something available for a county of interest to you visit the web pages of the county family history society, found starting from the GENUKI site at: <ww.genuki.org.uk>.

Archive CD Books <www.archivecdbooks.com/>

A company established in Gloucestershire that now boasts a catalogue of more than 300 CDs. Many are Pigot or Kelly county directories, some dating from before the census. Directories began in the late 1700s, were common in the 1800s, and continuing into the 1900s. These typically only mention businesses. BIFHSGO recently purchased the *1825 Pigot Directory of Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield* for the Library, and I was fortunate to find a Northwood ancestor listed in Birmingham.

BIFHSGO has also purchased, for £14, the Archive CD Books *Lancashire 1824/25 Baines Directory*. It's both a gazetteer and trade directory containing an immense amount of information about towns and villages, their facilities, their history, and lists of all people in each who have trades. Even if your ancestor was an 'Ag Lab,' and not likely to be listed, you may learn a lot about the village they lived in and their way of life from a directory.

S&N Genealogy Supplies <www.genealogy.demon.co.uk/>

This UK based company has started a major project to provide all UK Census data on CD and DVD. Starting with the 1891 Census of London, scheduled for release in September 2001, they plan to cover all census years from 1841 to 1891 but will likely exclude 1881. The CDs will not include a name index name, but will provide book marked images of the census allowing you to jump to areas and use PRO references, as well as the Street Indexes that are included. The disadvantage of not having a name index may be overcome through a volunteer project, and in the meantime there will be no question of present-day transcription errors.

Ancestry <www.ancestry.com>

This US-based company is now offering the *English*

Parish Records CD Collection, a total of 26 CDs for \$US800. Also in various county or regional packages, they appear to be transcripts of parish and other records. To give a flavour, the volume *English Parish Records: Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, Suffolk*, includes:

Suffolk: Great Whelentham-Parish Registers and History, 1557-1850; Bury St. Edmonds-St James Registers of Marriages, 1562-1800; Sudbury- Marriage Licences, 1684-1754; 1755-1781; 1782-1814; and 1815-1839; Hollesley-Parish Registers.

Norfolk: Norwich Cathedral-Register of Marriages, 1697-1754; Norwich-Index to Wills, Consistory Court of Norwich, 1370-1550; 1550-1603; and 1751-1818; Wills among the Norwich Enrolled Deeds, 1286-1508; NRS A Miscellany comprising Baptisms recorded in the church book of the Old Meeting House, Norwich 1657-1681; Baptisms and Deaths Recorded in the Church book of the Great Yarmouth; Independent Church 1643-1705; The Account book of the "baptized" church in the City of Norwich 1726-1745; Yarmouth-Registers of Passengers (Great Yarmouth to Holland and New England), 1637-1639; Norwich-Minutes of Court of Mayoralty, 1632-1635.

Hertfordshire: Chelmsford-Wills, 1400-1619; and 1620-1720

That's less than half the contents of one CD. The emphasis is on early information, and transcribed into a searchable form, not original page images. One owner complained that, as her research was still stuck in the 19th century, there was little on the CD for her!

Quintin Publications <www.quintinpublications.com/cdenland.html>

This is another US-based publisher with a large international CD catalogue. The English material includes parish register transcripts and publications of the Camden, Harlein, Lincoln Records and Surtees Societies. It's worth browsing their online catalogue just to examine the obscure titles, now saved from cut-out limbo by digital technology. It also includes a large Canadian component of book and CDs, a result of the company owner having French-Canadian ancestry. Many company products are carried by Canadian vendors, Global Genealogy Supplies <www.globalgenealogy.com>, useful if you want to avoid dealing with international transactions.

What's in Store

The explosion of genealogy data has been even more marked in the on-line world than on compact disk, and is probably the way of the future. That's easy to appreciate after an hour swapping CDs of the 1881 census. Why clutter your bookshelf with 25 CDs, the whole census,

when what you want is the information for, at most, a few dozen people? Resources like the IGI (70 million records for England and Wales) and Free BMD (18 million records as of October 2001) show what can be done. The 1901 census of England and Wales, going online in January 2002, will test a large-scale commercial model.

Newly emerging are full text newspapers searchable online. The CD, like the book, will continue to be attractive to family history societies and publishers, until they feel comfortable that online technology is sufficiently advanced to demonstrate its practical and economic superiority as a means of distribution. ■

Gleanings from the National Archives of Canada

MARY MNASH

[The fifteenth 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 request to readers: The author would appreciate receiving suggestions regarding topics that could be researched in the Casey collection.]



Mary M Nash

Casey 1-2070. Letters addressed to the inhabitants of the Niagara district on free trade etc. *Niagara*, by William Hamilton Merritt Esq MPP, Printed by John Simpson, 1847. Addressed to the editor of the *Niagara Chronicle*, dealing with agricultural interests and free admission of Canadian products into the UK and US markets.

In the first letter the author uses extracts from public documents showing tax statistics for the State of New York. These show state, county and town taxes aggregated to a total of \$29,000 for 1843. Under county expenses he quotes town expenses of \$529 and expenses for teachers and libraries of \$815.80, for a total of \$20,600. He does a comparison between Niagara, New York and Niagara, Ontario.

In the second letter he states that the proposed measures above are sound, just and necessary and additionally advocates equalization of taxes as well as the removal of import and custom duties and that Ontario's position with the mother country should be similar to that of inter-state relations in the US.

In the third letter he sets out to examine whether import duties can be removed without increasing direct taxation or impairing public credit. He notes that no import duties were required for the maintenance of the government of

New York state. He makes a proposal to send Canadian representatives to the parliament in the UK or to set up a federal government here in Canada and advocates the repeal of the union of Upper and Lower Canada. He notes that there has been some dispute about the financial figures quoted in his first letter. He reiterates that taxes paid in the District of Niagara in Canada are greater than those in Niagara County in the US. In 1843 they were greater by £2,461, in 1844 by £2,505 and in 1845 by £1,135 sterling. Why this disproportion? In the US the population of Niagara is 3 million with no import duties and light taxation. In the Canadian Niagara the population is less than 0.5 million with heavy duties. What is different? Information in Niagara (US) is public. The cost of collection of taxes and duties in Canada exceeded that of revenue in five ports by £53. In 50 other inland ports revenue exceeded cost of collection by £13,000. Income tax is said to be unjust and under £1,000 per annum should be tax exempt. Only if income is invested should the proceeds be taxed.

The fourth letter discusses how to get other sources of revenue after import duties are removed. The author recommends tolls on public works.

In Letter Five he talks about the grant for common schools. The £50,000 allocated for this was previously paid from custom duties. In the US, schools and public libraries are funded out of the sale of public lands. Inhabitants can have the proceeds of these sales, if they voluntarily tax themselves an equivalent amount. A similar fund has not been established in Canada. For the

administration of Justice as a public expenditure, he advocates establishing a fee fund to be paid by suitors, which would suppress litigation. He proposes to pay for Civil government from internal revenues and further advocates a reduction of government salaries.

In Letter Six he reviews the first five letters and again advocates removal of duties and the imposition of tolls so that Canada would become a world warehouse, since the St Lawrence river is a superior shipping route to anything in the US.

Casey 1-4195. To the Freeholders of Canada. Political facts for consideration with a short treatise on free trade and protection. 1878. 22 p.

This examines the actions of Great Britain and the US with regard to exports from Great Britain to the US, which in 1871 was of a value of £40 million and had declined to £16 million by 1876. The US population at this time was approximately 40 million. The business people of Philadelphia had complained to the President about the reciprocity treaties, especially those with Canada. There was a fear that Canada would become a funnel for cheap UK goods. Canada at that time had a population of about 4 million and things had changed in the US since the Civil War. In 1875 imports into Ontario totaled \$42 million, \$26 million from the US and \$15 million from the UK, and exports from Ontario were a total of \$8 million.

The political facts as outlined by the author were that the characteristics of the present government were not impressive and there was a necessity for considering the Canadian Pacific Railway scandal which dealt with bribery for contracts and electioneering expenses. The contract had been for \$30 million in cash and 50 million acres of land, with payments to be made in proportion to the road built over a period of years and was extendable. The results were that immigrants were coming in, revenues were increasing but industries were paralyzed and employment unattainable. But for a bountiful harvest, the people would have starved and the government appeared apathetic.

This is considered a base means of attaining power according to the author as more money was received for electioneering purposes. Another scandal was the Pacific scandal. A letter between two government ministers had been stolen from the Post Office, intercepted and published in a Montreal party paper. The receiver of the letter was also held equally at fault. There followed the "Wallace" conspiracy, which attempted to ruin the character of the member for S Norfolk, however Wallace

was elected. Another scandal was the Steel Rails Purchase in which the brother of the then Premier had a part interest in the firm from which the rails were bought. Another problem was the exclusion of the Haycock Iron mine from the contract. A British steel manufacturer got the contract to make the rails despite an offer from Haycock, a firm about five miles from Ottawa. In the Lachine Canal Improvement Project, the lands through which the improvements were to pass were purchased by local interests (ie speculators) one day before the project was announced. The Dawson Route Contract from Lake Superior to Manitoba and the North West Territory had contractors being paid \$10 per worker from transport plus a lump sum bonus at the end of the work season. The contractors did everything to make the journey miserable in order to collect as much of the \$50,000 bonus as possible, few immigrants used this route, preferring an American route instead. This American route was heavily promoted by American interests such as the North Pacific Railway. The route from Fort William to Manitoba was contracted to the railway. This route also had some water stretches which were useless for movement due to the difference in levels. If the water stretches were abandoned, a railway would cost \$30 million. If under government control, the recommended route improvements would have cost about \$300,000. For the Georgian Bay Branch, the author is not sure of the purpose of this branch, perhaps it is a reward for political services? After it was declared impractical, the contractor was paid off with the sum of \$40,000. For the so-called Kamanestiquia harbour, 70 acres were purchased at \$600 per acre. This sum was included in the \$52,000 paid for unfinished buildings and landing. A railway engineer was told to locate the line to this point!

The author mentions the case of the so-called Rowan Circular in which the Chief Engineer was told to buy supplies for the workers from certain suppliers and to transport the workers by a certain Sarnia steam line in which the Premier's brother has an interest.

Here follow figures about the total government expenditures for the former and current governments. The late government record shows that from Confederation to 1874 there was a government surplus of \$11 million. In the present government record it was noted that for the year ending June 30, 1876 there was a deficit of \$1,900.75. From 1873 to 1876 government expenditures increased by \$109,598. The author claims this was to make room for political followers in high office.

He notes that the civil government expenses in 1876 were \$841,959. The departmental contingencies at Ottawa were \$280,717 for 1873 and for 1876 \$301,802. This included

extra clerks, the cost of which in 1873 was \$13,704 and in 1876 \$31,651. A new building called "Mackenzie's Folly" was going up in Ottawa. Justice expenses and customs expenses increased between 1873 and 1876 by \$145,000 and \$153,000 respectively, while revenues decreased by \$2.5 million in 1876. The immigration and quarantine costs per head more than tripled between 1873 and 1876. To cover these expenses the minister of Finance, a Mr Cartwright, went to London to negotiate a loan. Thus ends the denunciation of the present government by a freeholder.

Casey 2-839. Cobden Club Leaflets. Printed by Messrs. Cassell & Co Ltd La Belle Sauvage Yard, London EC The printer supplied 100 leaflets for 1 shilling.

The Cobden Club was named after Richard Cobden (the famous philanthropist and Member of Parliament renowned for his part in the repeal of the Corn Laws). The Club was built in the 1870s and continues to this day as a venue to promote art and entertainment for the working man. The club held annual dinners and meetings, notes of which were published and the motto was free trade, peace and good will among nations. The leaflets, 2-4 pages in length, were published to educate new voters and oppose advocates of fair trade (protectionism). More than 100 different leaflets were published in prose and poetry. Some leaflets were specially written for the Club and others were excerpts of materials previously published elsewhere.

Titles included: *Free trade vs. Fair trade, Reciprocity-protection, Results of protection in Germany, Speeches on "Fair Trade"* by Rt. Hon. John Bright, Arthur Reynolds, and Sydney Buxton, *Catechism for "Fair Traders," Free trade and the working man, Free trade and what it does for England and how the UK is the only nation to abolish tariffs, Protection in France/America, Letter from Cobden re: redistribution of seats, Facts for farmers 1 and 2, Depression in Agriculture, Would protection move distress and benefit workers? The Newcastle Weekly Chronicle on the Cobden Club leaflets, Poem on Richard Cobden 1865, Robbing 1000 Peters to pay 1 Paul, Reciprocity explained, Facts for Labourers, Words of warning to workers, How they succeeded in Canada, Free and fair trade, what the words mean, Free trade vs Protection, alias reciprocity, alias Fair trade, More poetry-The British peasant on the Rt. Hon. J. Lowther's Proposal (to pay an extra farthing per week for bread), Farmers of Kent, Duty on Corn, US protection v. British free trade, Safety and secrecy of the ballot, Protection v. Work and wages, Fair traders and reciprocity* by E. N. Buxton, *Death duties, Fair trade and retaliation* by Sir T. H. Farrer, *Land Law Reform,*

Proposed sugar tax, Canadian preferential tariff.

Casey 2-2812. Free trade, in relation to the future of Britain and the colonies: a plea for an imperial policy. W.R. Scott, MA, D.Phil, LittD, lecturer in political economy in the University of St. Andrews, Scotland. A lecture delivered before the St. Andrews University Liberal Association on Nov. 6, 1903. St. Andrews, W.C. Henderson and Son. 30 p.

The author advocates the extension, reorganization and development of Universities and Technical Schools in Britain by the State. He suggests setting up branch plants in the colonies, an extent of territory that is non-contiguous. There are now railways in many parts of the empire but the Canadian farmer does not, as yet have cheap transport facilities. Americans have cheaper transport and there is mention of the proposal for a seaway. He wishes to bring people closer through sympathy and understanding, which requires more education.

Casey 2-2879. Why Danish farmers are free traders. An address by A. Peschke Koedt (Hon. member of the Cobden Club) to the United Agricultural Societies of Jutland. Translated by the author for the Cobden Club. Cassell & Co. Ltd. London, Paris, New York and Melbourne, 1903, 20 pp.

This document discusses free trade in Denmark and shows how protection in other countries such as Germany and Sweden have caused exports to decline in such commodities as bacon and eggs, whereas for the Danes it has gone up under free trade. Particularly in Germany, lack of free trade has caused common commodities to become luxuries.

Casey 2-2934. Free food and free trade. by Daniel Grant, ex-MP for Marylebone (1880-1885) London: T. Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Sq. E.C. 1904. 30 p.

Describes conditions in London and Lancashire in the 1840s before the repeal of the Corn laws and cites an example of death by starvation. The author shows how exports have increased since free trade was introduced in 1842. Difference noted between protection and free trade and lessons to be learned from the situation in the US at this time. He notes the effects of protection on Germany and presents graphical representations and statistics on the cost of wheat and wages for skilled labor and hours of work. The consumption of potatoes, black bread and horseflesh per head, per annum in Germany is noted. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain advanced an anti-corn law opinion

and change of opinions and advocated protection for certain industries. Lord Salisbury spoke for free trade and objected to Chamberlain's opinions. There were tariff wars between certain European states. Under the heading *Why Free Trade is successful*—the author states that this because it develops the initiative of the population, opens up new ideas and competition is good. A national policy should be based on the good for all, and not for specific regions or industries. The National Policy in outline as presented advocated utilizing the colonies for the general benefit of the empire. The growth of population is

outlined and paralleled with the growth of export trade. In 1887 the population of England was 3.6 million with corresponding export trade for 1875 of £152 million. by 1901 the population had risen to 4.1 million and the trade to £175 million. The author states that the colonial empire should be developed to make the mother country richer and the colonies nobler through immigration. To maintain the world-wide empire the king should travel and open parliaments in the colonies. A world-wide policy is advocated and examples are the Great Exhibition of 1851 and the Arbitration Court in the Hague. ◻

TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES
COLUMNS

The Printed Page

MARILYN THOMSON

English Immigrant Voices: Labourers' Letters from Upper Canada in the 1830s. Published by McGill, Queen's University Press, Montreal and Kingston; 471 pp. Illustrations, index and maps. Hard cover \$65 and its companion work *Assisting Emigration to Upper Canada; The Petworth Project, 1832–1837.* By Wendy Cameron and Mary McDougall Maude, published as above. 354 pp. Figures, index, maps and tables. Hardcover \$65. Reviewed respectively by Barbara B Aitken, CGRS, Kingston, ON and Doris Bourrie, CGRS, Thornhill, ON in *The National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol 89, No 2, June 2001. These companion works deal with the emigration of approximately 1,800 men, women and children, mainly agricultural labourers, who were sponsored by the Petworth Emigration Committee, "a scheme organized by the Rev. Thos. Sockett, the rector of Petworth, under the patronage of the Earl of Egremont, an aristocratic landowner known for his benevolence to the poor." The first volume is a collection of 180 letters written home from Upper Canada by these labourers, prefaced by well-researched paragraphs about the family, its place of residence in Canada and the letter's recipient. The second volume follows them to their new placements in Ontario and gives brief biographies and vital statistics of each family.

The Capacity to Judge: Public Opinion and Deliberative Democracy in Upper Canada, 1791–1854 by Jeffrey L McLairn, Toronto. University of Toronto Press. 311 pages, \$75 and *To the Editor*, produced by the *Ottawa Citizen* in 2001. A collection of over 1,200 Letters to the Editor of the *Citizen*, described as "a unique memoir of a

century in the life of a city." \$14.95 in bookstores. Both these volumes are noted in *The Historical Society of Ottawa NEWS*, No 95, Sept 2001.

To Their Heirs Forever: UEL Camden Valley, New York to Upper Canada by Eula C Lapp. Originally published by Mika Publishing, Belleville, Ontario in 1977. Reprinted by Global Heritage Press. 2000. 390 pp. Illustrations, index. Hardcover \$49.95 + \$5.50 p & l., plus 7% GST. "A fascinating tale, divided into 6 sections, weaving to-gether the stories of 14 families all but one of which were Palatine immigrants from Ireland who became United Empire Loyalists and eventually settled in Montreal, Mississquoi Bay and the Bay of Quinte". Reviewed by Paul Milner in *The FGS Forum*, Vol. 13, No. 2, Summer 2001.

Voyage of a Different Kind; The Associated Loyalists of Kingston and Adolphustown by Larry Turner, originally published in 1984. Reprinted by Global Heritage Press, 13 Charles St, Ste 102, Milton, ON, L9T 2G5. 180 pp. Illustrations and Index. Hardcover \$32.95 + \$5.50 p & h. + 7% GST. After the Revolutionary War, the unique migration in 1783–1784 of civilians and unattached soldiers from behind British lines in New York City, called associated Loyalists, was led by Michael Grass and Peter Van Alstine. They wintered at Sorel, QC on the St. Lawrence River and settled in Cataraqui, now Kingston, and Adolphustown. Paul Milner reviews this "valuable resource that clearly tells the story of the organization, toil, complaints, deaths and survival along the way" in *The FGS Forum*, Vol 13, No 2, Summer 2001.

Please check Page 7 of *The OHS Bulletin*, Issue 130, July 2001, for reviews of 11 interesting books dealing with the history of our Province, its people and its places. ◻

Your Publishing

JOHN TOWNSEND



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

5. Production of Your Book

Self-publishing your family history continues to be an adventure. You have acquired and mobilized skills and know-how in progressing to the preparation of your camera-ready copy. That is, the single, hard-copy original of your book, to be placed in the hands of your chosen printer.

In producing your professional-quality book, you will need to add business savvy to your skill-set. For this is the first step in which negotiation of costs will likely cross your tracks (unless you used commercial services for text editing and/or cover graphics design).

If this business dimension is new to you, remember that good decisions are founded on good information. That is, go in properly briefed on the issues involved. And that is the purpose of this section.

Your camera-ready copy will reflect your previous decisions on page size, the number of pages, and the artwork (graphics, such photographs, maps, etc.) to be included. In earlier sections, we addressed these cost-related matters in some depth.

In addition, your camera-ready copy will make it self-evident whether your preference is for laser-quality printing, and whether you have already inserted the artwork or left borders around empty spaces for your printer to insert it, using his commercial and likely higher-resolution equipment for the purpose. For greater image contrast, it's useful to have your camera-ready copy printed on bright white paper. For durability in handling, you may decide on perhaps 30- rather than 20-pound paper as well.

But there is a whole range of other cost-laden issues to be addressed that you will need to think through:

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

Figure 1. - "Steps" in the Publication of your Family History

Cover: This may soft-cover, or more expensive hard-cover. The choice of cover-paper stock; weight, gloss and colour is yours, as well as the number of colours of cover-ink. The greater the complexity, the greater the cost. Bleeds (designs with no borders), for example, will be more costly than bordered cover designs.

Paper Stock: That is, the weight, colour and finish of the paper used for the body of your book. Printers have their standards for these, usually around 20 pound weight, a whiter white, and a slightly glossier finish than the multi-use paper you may employ yourself.

Binding: For hard cover books, the binding is more likely sewn. For soft-cover, your basic choice is between saddle-stitch (centre-stitched like *Anglo-Celtic Roots*) or perfect bound. Perfect bound (improved with today's stronger and more flexible glues) is probably your choice if your book exceeds say 20 sheets (80 pages), although this depends on paper weight. Perfect binding will likely involve sub-contracting by your printer, which may delay your delivery date.

The quality of binding affects acceptability of your book for libraries, who will appreciate the title, etc. appearing on the book's spine. Bookstores seek visual presence. Office-style plastic, spiral and clip-type bindings are not the answer.

Equipment: There's a world of difference in quality between fast-run xerographic reproduction (by photocopier) and traditional off-set printing. So be careful to make the distinction and price out both.

Number of copies: For xerographic copying, there is a direct correlation between number of copies and cost. For offset printing, less so because the cost of producing the plates is constant, regardless the number of copies run from them.

Draw up an Estimates Sheet along the lines of the sample below. And select which printers you take it to carefully. We've been through a number with the printing of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, and this experience could be useful to you. So please ask. Select from the Yellow Pages or word-of-mouth, and check with the BBB. It's often easier to work

with a family-sized printing shop, where you are talking over the counter to who is actually doing the work.

Make a point of visiting perhaps half a dozen printers. You will immediately detect different approaches, and levels of know-how and service. They vary widely in range of experience, and don't place undue emphasis on rows of framed testimonial letters. Know your needs so that you can speak confidently with them. Be open to well-founded advice.

You may then narrow it down to a couple of finalists, perhaps based on gut-feel, delivery dates, examples of their previous work, and so forth. Negotiate a small overrun to cover off on misprints. Arrange boxing of a weight that will be within your capacity to move around.

Next time we'll complete the series by looking at marketing and distribution; that is, two issues helpfully in your mind from the outset.

A Sample Printing Cost Estimate

(Date)

TO: (Names of three or more possible printers)

FROM: Your Name

Your Postal Address

Your Phone, Fax and/or Email Addresses

I am inviting estimated printing costs for my book "(Insert Title)". The camera-ready copy is: *x* pages (*insert specifications, e.g. 5½"x8½", 6"x9", or 8½"x11"*), including the back and front covers (*insert specifications, e.g. soft high-gloss burgundy on turquoise*). All art work is embedded in the camera-ready (*or*) *y* artwork originals will be provided with the camera-ready for your sizing and insertion. If you are interested, by (*date*) please insert your estimated printing costs in the spaces below and mail to the above address. (*If applicable: I appreciate that you may wish to view the artwork for your sizing and insertion before providing a final estimate.*) No estimate will necessarily be accepted. Please contact me for any further information required. Thank you.

Specifications	No. of Copies	Cost
Xerographic Reproduction		
Centre-stitched (trimmed)	250	\$
	500	\$
	750	\$
	1000	\$
Perfect Bound (no spine artwork <i>or</i> artwork included). Trimmed.	250	\$
	500	\$
	750	\$
	1000	\$
Offset Printing		
Centre-stitched (trimmed)	250	\$
	500	\$
	750	\$
	1000	\$
Perfect Bound (no spine artwork <i>or</i> artwork included). Trimmed.	250	\$
	500	\$
	750	\$
	1000	\$

Estimate good for _____ days.

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Sources

LINNÉA – JUNE ADAM

The following sources are from various genealogy magazines and Internet publications. As you know, Web sites come and go with great rapidity, and also are often not "as advertised". Many of the listed sites are probably already known to some researchers. However, sometimes there is a wealth of information on a little-known Web site that will prove worthy of your time and patience, so good luck in your searches!

From the *Tay Valley Family Historian*: No 60 September 2001.

Archive site with helpful research notes <<http://jimjar.net/>>.
 The Angus Surname list <<http://jimjar.net/Angus/>>.
 Resources for Learning in Scotland <www.rls.org.uk/>.
 Medieval Paleography <<http://www.le.ac.uk/elh/pot/medfram.html>>.
 Offices and Friends of Dundee City Archives <<http://dundeecity.gov.uk/archives/>>.
 Abertay Historical Society publications <<http://www.dmcsoft.com/abertay/>>.
 Scottish Archive Network <<http://www.scan.org.uk/>>.
 National Archives of Scotland <<http://www.nas.gov.uk/>>.
 Angus Archives <<http://www.angus.gov.uk/history/archives/>>.
 Perth & Kinross Archives <<http://www.pkc.gov.uk/library/archive.htm>>.
 'The Drawn Evidence' <<http://www.drawn-evidence.dundee.ac.uk/>>.

West Middlesex Family History Society Journal: Vol 19 No 2 June 2001

As well as several short interesting articles, surname interest, society publications and news, the last two pages of this Journal lists 19 sources of information for family historians with an interest in the West Middlesex area, with all details of how this information might be obtained.

Books We Own - A Volunteer Lookup Service by Rebecca Roberts, an article about this web-site on RootsWeb: <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~bwo/>>

Two Sources of British Military Records by Rebecca Roberts, Commonwealth War Graves Commission Site:

Debt of Honour Register: <<http://yard/ccta.gov.uk/cwgc/register.nsf>>
 Index of Current Regimental Web Pages: <<http://www.army.mod.uk/army/organise/a-z.htm>>

Connections: The Quebec Family History Society Vol 24 No1 Sep 2001. This journal has a regular feature "CompuTree" which has good information about genealogical research on the Internet, both general and specific:

"What is the best genealogical software?" information to be found on The Genealogical Software Report Card at <www.mumford.ab.ca/reportcard/index.htm>.
 Marriages in Ontario, 1840-1917: <homepages.rootsweb.com/~maryc/ontmarr.htm>
 Northern Ireland, Geographical Index Northern Ireland at: <proni.nics.gov.uk/geogindx/geogindx.htm>
 A UK museum finder at <www.24hourmuseum.org.uk/>.
 A view of UK history at <www.historyworld.net/>.
 Gordon Highlanders <www.thegordonhighlanders.co.uk/>.

Ancestry.com. <<http://www.Ancestry.com>>

Several Internet sources have the news that Ancestry.com has announced a new UK database that should be particularly interesting to BIFHSGO members. Up to now, this large, popular site has featured mostly American resources, so this new collection is a welcome addition. It is stated that the site will be adding new records as these become available, and is said to include: Parish and probate records with about 15 million names from historical parish registers in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland from 1538 to 1837; Civil registrations, including a searchable index, to eventually include every registered birth, marriage, and death in England and Wales between 1837 and 1900. Pallot marriage and baptism index—identifies the parish in which this took place; Irish famine index of 600,000 names.

The UK/Ireland Collection is sold as a separate subscription for \$69.95, billed annually for new customers. Subscriptions billed quarterly are \$24.95. Current subscribers can add the new database for \$29.95 (All prices in US dollars).

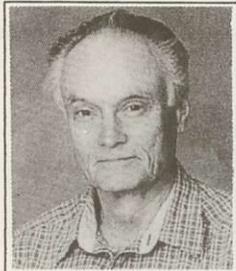
Miscellaneous.

A couple of other interesting Web-sites that have been mentioned on mailing lists, etc are:
 UK churches <www.findachurch.co.uk/>.
 Quarter sessions plus <<http://www.a2a.pro.gov.uk/>>.

Archives of the City of Ottawa

A TALK BY SERGE BARBE, ARCHIVIST OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA

REPORTED BY KEN WOOD



Ken Wood

For people whose ancestors lived in the Ottawa area these archives are a wonderful source, close at hand and accessible. If your ancestor was a policeman or fireman, he may be listed. If your grandfather went to school you may find him in the list of students. If he was a prominent citizen he may be mentioned in some of the collected papers or

there may be a photograph of him.

The archives are located in the Sussex Pavilion of the old city hall at 111 Sussex Drive. There is a reading room shared with the employees of the city. The archivist is available to assist you.

The records include, of course, minutes of the city council, assessment rolls, and other documents connected with the city administration. There are collections donated by various individuals, including genealogies, photographs, and scrapbooks. There are newspapers, maps and plans, cemetery inscriptions, Ottawa directories, and registers of births, marriages and deaths. The library of the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society is here as is that of the Société franco-ontarienne d'histoire et de généalogie. Because of these libraries and because many employees of Ottawa lived or were born elsewhere, its interests extends beyond the borders of Greater Ottawa

The following is a list of collections for those interested in more detailed information.

Manuscript Collections

First Unitarian Church of Ottawa (1897–1980).

Saint Giles Presbyterian Church.

Knox Presbyterian Church (1844–1974).

United Church of Canada; Ottawa and Seaway Presbyteries, excluding those on the Quebec side.

Ottawa-Hull Great Fire Relief Fund (1900). In 1900 a great fire destroyed 43% of Hull and 15% of Ottawa. A committee raised money to help the victims and issued this

report. The ledgers include an alphabetical list of victims from both sides of the river and the amount of money issued to them. It is fully indexed.

The Billings Family Papers (1802–1975): these include the monumental four-volume Billings Genealogy, prepared by Charles Billings, son of Bradish Billings, the first settler in Gloucester Township. This has not been published. These documents came to the archives when the city acquired the Billings Museum. Along with the estate came the Billings Cemetery, where many of the family as well as other persons are buried. A list of the headstone inscriptions is available.

The Sheila Stewart Papers (1863–1971). Sheila Stewart was the daughter of MacLeod Stewart, a prominent Ottawa lawyer and business man and mayor of Ottawa in 1887–88. It includes a collection of photographs of 19th century residents of Ottawa and a number of scrapbooks.

The William Pitman Lett Papers (1840s–1900). Mr Lett was descendant of early settlers in Richmond who became the first City Clerk of Ottawa. Among his documents is a large collection of visiting cards of prominent people. The Lett family genealogy tells us much about other prominent Ottawa families.

Lisgar Collegiate Papers (1862–1977). Office registers from the 1940s and 50s, as well as teacher registers and daily attendance records for students.

Glebe and Lisgar Collegiate Yearbooks: Lisgar 1918–1929 and 1959–1963; Glebe 1925–1926 and 1961–1965.

Ottawa Historical Society Scrapbooks. Some of these are collections of historical columns from *The Ottawa Citizen* in the 1920s.

City Record Collections

City Council Minutes: one set of minutes from the 1920s has a transcription of all the surviving markers of the old Sandy Hill Cemetery, formerly located in the present Macdonald Gardens.

City of Ottawa bylaws: as late as 1956 these contained lists of employees and their salaries.

Assessment Rolls: (1872, 1867–1877, 1879, 1883, 1886, 1888, 1891, 1896, 1930 to present). These lists give, for

residents of each property, their name, religion, marital status, occupation, age, roll number and address.

Annual Reports of the City of Ottawa Superannuation Fund: lists of superannuated employees, their age at retirement, their years of service, rank or occupation, the annual payment and the date the superannuation commenced. In some instances the names of employees' dependants are given.

Annual Reports of the Ottawa Fire Department: List of names of the roster of the fire department, their rank and date of appointment to that rank.

Annual reports of the Ottawa Police Department: list of policemen with their name, religion, age, height, weight, place of birth, marital status and date on which they joined the force.

Voter Lists (1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1985, 1988, 1991, 1994, and 1997).

Carleton County Copybooks (1820s to 1959).

Register of Births (1896-1905), marriages (1896-1920) and Deaths (1896-1930).

Miscellaneous

Ottawa City directories (1836-2000).

Bytown Gazette Newspaper (1836-1845).

Bytown Packet/Ottawa Citizen Newspapers (1846-188).

Ottawa Journal (1885-1980).

Carp Review Newspaper (1905-1970s).

Index to Vital Statistics (1905-1925, 1932-1935).

Société d'histoire et de généalogie d'Ottawa.

Ontario Genealogy Society-Ottawa Branch.

Finding aid to the Beechwood Cemetery Registers, a total of some 62,000 names.

Beechwood Cemetery Registers of Burials and Cremations (1873-1987).

Société franco-ontarienne d'histoire et de généalogie.

International Genealogy Index (LDS) (1988).

Notre-Dame Cemetery Registers of Burials (1878-1989).

Belden's Historical Atlas of Carleton County.

Some 1,000,000 photographic negatives, about half of which came from the defunct *Ottawa Journal*. Another 225,000 came from the records of the Andrews News and Photographic Associates. This collection grew out of the company's photo-journalism contract with the *Ottawa Citizen*. Prints can be made to order from these negatives at a reasonable cost.

Maps and Plans: there are currently at least 1,500. ☐

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Columns

From Near and Far

LINNÉA - JUNE ADAM

Lancashire. Volume 23, Number 3, August 2001. Information Overload? A Free-Form Database May Be the Answer: advantages and disadvantages of fixed-form and free-form databases. *My Grandmother, Sarah Bleasdale*. An interesting article by Elsie M. Trafford, of Belleville ON, about her search for the family of her mother, which takes her to Manchester, Rochdale and other places in England. *Virus Warning Messages*: Three steps to take to avoid problems and web-sites for free anti-virus programs.

The Scottish Genealogist. Volume XVIII, Number 2. June 2001. *Whytes in Kilmun - Family Traditions*. *Finding our Fife Forefathers*. A search that started in Tyneside and traveled to Cupar, the county town of the

Kingdom of Fife, and to where James Dalrymple was married in 1734. *The Clan Mackellar*. The early history up to the 18th Century. *John Adam: The Forgotten Brother*. In the 18th century there were several Adams in the same family, all architects, John was the elder brother of the famous Robert and James. *William Ritchie - A Scottish Emigrant to Canada - From Rags to Riches*. Born in 1804, the fifth child of a Scottish tenant farmer, who emigrated to Canada and became a wealthy Montreal merchant before returning to Scotland in 1841.

From Cleveland FHS Journal. Volume 8 Number 3 July 2001. *North East Emigration to British North America 1770-1835*. Looks at the ways people from the North East might have made their journey during this period of time. *Domestic Life in the Early Modern Period*. Learning about the homes and habits of working people of the late 16th and 17th centuries by studying contemporary probate records. ☐

Annual General Meeting

PERCY BATESON

At the Annual General Meeting (AGM), held on 8 September 2001, the following officers were elected: Auditor, Gary Bagley; Directors, John Reid, Willis Burwell and Doug Hoddinott. This was followed by approval of a number of changes to the Bylaws and the presentation of the following awards.

BIFHSGO Hall of Fame:

John Sayers: Born and raised in Sussex John came to Canada in 1957 and served in the Royal Canadian Air Force for almost 30 years. He retired from the public service in 1993.

John has been a volunteer at the Family History Centre for nearly 20 years and has shared his knowledge with BIFHSGO members since the Society's founding in 1994. As a leader of BIFHSGO's Home Children project he has organized the extraction of home children's records from ships' passenger lists at the National Archives of Canada.

The citation reads: "In recognition of his leadership in family history research, a coordinator of BIFHSGO volunteers for the British Home Children Project, and for countless hours of generous help at the LDS Family History Centre and Society monthly meetings, John Sayers has been elected to the BIFHSGO Hall of Fame.

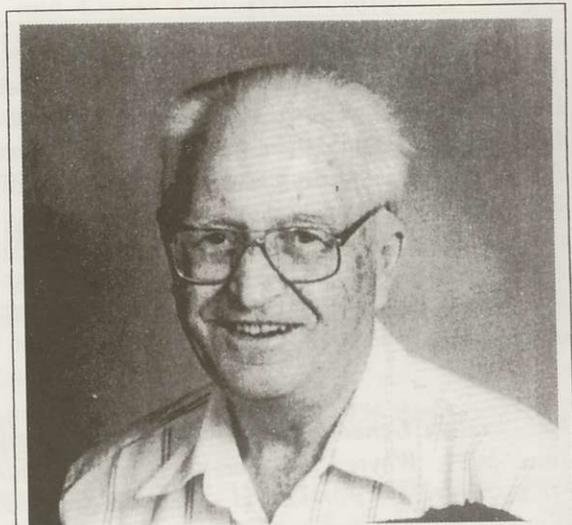


John Reid (left) presenting John Sayers with his Hall of Fame Certificate

Jim Heal: Was born and raised in Ryerson, Saskatchewan, and graduated from the University of Saskatchewan with a degree in engineering physics. He applied his training to aerospace technology and satellite communications systems as a member of the Royal Canadian Air Force, rising to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

A long time member of the Ontario Genealogical Society and volunteer at the Family History Centre, Jim Heal was one of the founding Directors of the British Isles Family History Society in 1994. As our first Program and Conference Chairman, he organized successful Fall conferences and obtained speakers for the monthly meetings. Illness forced him to retire from the Board of Directors and he is now on a waiting list for a liver transplant.

The following citation was read at the AGM: "In recognition of his role as a founding Director of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, his tireless work as our first program chairman and generous assistance as a volunteer, helping others to learn more about genealogy, Jim Heal has been elected to the BIFHSGO Hall of Fame. ◻"



Jim Heal elected to the BIFHSGO Hall of Fame

Certificates were also presented to Mary Nash for the Best Presentation by a member entitled, *Successful Hunting for Your Family in Newspapers*; and to Betty Warburton for the Best Article in *Anglo-Celtic Roots*; entitled, *In Search of Poor Relatives*.



Mary Nash receiving her certificate for Best Talk from Gerry Glavin



Betty Warburton receiving her certificate for Best Article from Percy Bateson

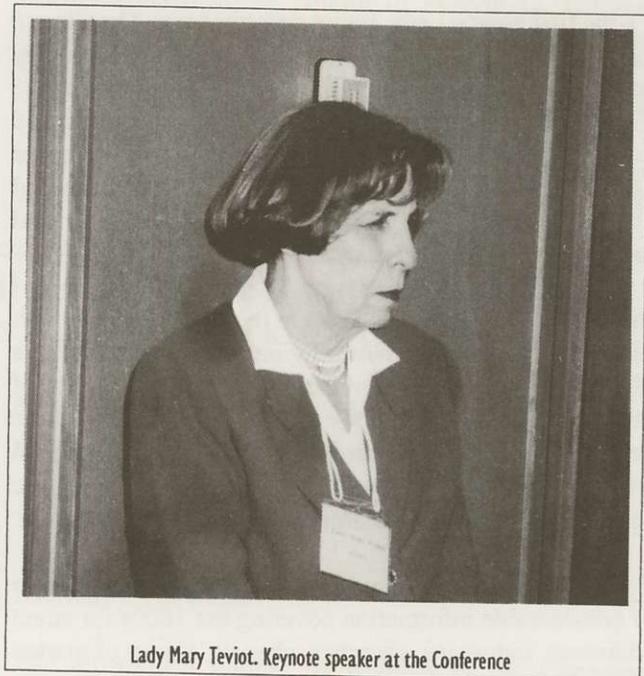
English Roots Conference a Big Success

GORDON D TAYLOR

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa's seventh annual conference held at the National Library Ottawa from 21 to 23 September, attracted 150 family historians. The conference, that was co-sponsored by the National Library of Canada, concentrated on English Roots. Lady Mary Teviot, President of the Federation of Family History Societies of Great Britain, was the Keynote Speaker and a major contributor to the success of the conference.

The conference opened Friday evening with a welcome to the participants by Jim Shearon, President of BIFHSGO. There was a silent tribute to the victims of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in New York, Washington, Virginia and Illinois. President Shearon also expressed the Society's thanks to Gordon Watts for his tireless work in connection with the struggle to obtain the release of the post 1901 Censuses of Canada. Wayne Walker was recognized for his many contributions to family history in the Ottawa area and John Sayers was inducted into the BIFHSGO Hall of Fame for his work with Home Children.

Mary Bond, Manager Public Services, National Library of Canada, welcomed delegates to the National Library



Lady Mary Teviot. Keynote speaker at the Conference

facilities and to the conference. She stressed the strong relationship between the National Library and the Canadian Genealogical Community. Genealogists account

for from 20 to 30% of researchers using the National Library.

Lady Mary Teviot was then introduced by John Reid and asked to deliver the Don Whiteside Lecture. Her topic was "Underused Sources for Genealogical Research in the United Kingdom". Lady Teviot is a fascinating speaker with a sound grasp of her subject. She keeps her audiences absorbed in her topics.

The formal part of the evening was followed by a social hour that enabled participants to relax, visit with each other and the speakers, and spend time at the Market Place.

Saturday and Sunday featured a general session and three concurrent sessions each day. The addresses by Lady Mary Teviot will be transcribed and published in booklet form at a later date; some of the other sessions are reported below and some will be republished in their

entirety in this and future Issues of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*

Illness prevented Norm Crowder from speaking on the topic *Plan Ahead Before You Go - Edinburgh, London and Salt Lake City*. A Question and Answer session was organized and inserted into the program as a replacement.

The Annual Banquet was held at Best Western Macies Motel on Saturday evening. Nearly 100 delegates enjoyed a social hour followed by dinner. The highlight of the evening was the paper presented by Dr. Bruce Elliott of Carleton University who spoke on the subject: *Emigrant Letters: A New Look at an Old Source of Useful and Interesting Information*.

President Shearon concluded the very successful 2001 conference with a brief summary, a thanks to Gerry Glavin and the many volunteers that made it so and a draw for door prizes. ◉

[Editor's Note: There will be no Conference Proceedings this year; instead the keynote talks, given by Lady Mary Teviot, will be published at a later date in booklet form, some of the other talks will be published in their entirety in future Issues of Anglo-Celtic Roots. The following are summaries of some of the talks presented at the Conference.]

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Underused Sources For Genealogical Research in the United Kingdom

A TALK BY LADY MARY TEVIOT. REPORTED BY PERCY BATESON

The first source Lady Teviot described was *The Church Warden's Report*. An report of misdemeanours by parishioners submitted annually by the Church Warden to the bishop. They began in 1604 and continued until 1760 and most may now be found in local County Record Offices. They contain such incidents as; non-attendance at services, swearing, breaking the Sabbath, sexual immorality, non-payment of tithes etc.

In 1641/42 all males over 18 were required to take an oath in favour of the Protestant religion, or be recorded as a dissenter. These oaths were administered by a Justice of the Peace, a Warden or a Constable, and the records are kept in the House of Lords library, (some have been transcribed to County Record Offices). For the genealogist these records amount to an early census.

Post Office Directories and Street Directories are a source of considerable information covering the 1800s for street addresses, industries, churches, chapels, names of market towns and population.

Manorial Records were kept from the Conquest to the

17th century. They contain records of rural population, boundaries, waste land, courts and customs of the manor. Unfortunately they are generally in Latin and can be located through the relevant County Record Office.

Gamekeeper's Annual Deputations also located in th County Record Office give place, landowner's name, names of the gamekeepers and since the latter was generally a local tradesman his trade.

Post Mortems, especially where land was part of the inheritance, are another source of information and can be found in the Public Record or County Record Offices.

A source of names are tax returns, especially Hearth Tax from 1662 to 1698 and Window Tax from 1696 to 1851

And perhaps the least used but prolific source is the Parish Chest containing : documents of the incumbent and vestry, accounts and repair bills, names of bell ringers and chantries, rate collection, poor law expenditures, apprentices, registers of rogues and vagabonds and settlement papers. ◉

Wills and Administration

A TALK BY LADY MARY TEVIOT. REPORTED BY PERCY BATESON

Wills became fairly common from the middle of the 16th century and until 1858 were generally probated through ecclesiastical courts where their records can be found. There are a number of 'peculiar', such as: parishes exempt from the Archdeaconry eg the parish of Eton in Buckinghamshire is a peculiar of the Provost of Eton and the records are kept at Eton College. An act of 1858 transferred all probate matters to civil control and

records from that time are in the Public Record Office.

The best sources of information regarding wills can be found in *Probate Jurisdiction; Where to look for Wills*; published by Gibson Guide or *Wills Probate and Death Duty Records; an Introduction to*; by Jane Cox published by FFHS. ■

Family Tree Maker

A TALK BY RICK ROBERTS. REPORTED BY KEN WOOD

Family Tree Maker, surely the most popular family history software and, I suspect, the one used by most members of BIFHSGO, is in a continual state of development. Rick Roberts, in describing the latest version, says it approaches the quality of a professional genealogical program.

Perhaps the most noticeable change is in the new Data Entry interface. This shows essentially the complete family, with easy navigation from one person to another. The toolbars can be modified to suit your needs. The revised Index of Persons shows the name of the spouse below the list, a great convenience when trying to decide which of several John Smiths you want. The Facts dialogue box used to allow only thirteen facts but now lets you enter an unlimited number; but remember that GEDCOM allows only thirteen facts.

Rick pointed out that the Mapping function is not well

developed. And he suggests that medical information be entered in Facts, where they can be dated, rather than in the Medical section.

There are several other features worth mentioning. As in previous versions, you can suppress confidential information about living people. The same wide range of charts is available, but this version lets you move boxes to optimize printing. You can now include siblings in family trees. There is also a convenient Individual Facts Card.

The weak point of Family Tree Maker has always been its insistence on retaining control of everything. For that reason, it does not provide a method of exporting to the common word processors in native format. And that's why it sells genealogy CDs which can only be read if you have FTM installed. Ah, well, give them credit; it's a pretty good program; it's powerful, easy to learn and easy to use. ■

Accessing and Using the National Archives for Family Research

A TALK GIVEN BY LORRAINE SAINT-LOUIS HARRISON. REPORTED BY KEN WOOD

The National Archives of Canada has embarked on a large project to digitize much of the material it holds. Some of this work is complete and the work is continuing, but it will be some years before everything is up-to-date. As part of the project, the web site has been redesigned and is now much easier to use. Most of the databases of interest to family historians can be accessed through the Genealogy tab on the left side of the home page. There you will find the following databases, among others.

Census records

This is really only a series of links to provincial census indices, such as the indices to the 1871 census of Ontario

and the 1891 census of PEI.

Western Land Grants

These are available on-line.

Military records

The attestation papers of soldiers in the Canadian Expeditionary Force of the First World are being digitized. So far the work is completed to part way through names beginning with M. This excellent site gives you a scanned, downloadable image of the actual

attestation paper.

Post Office Records

Under the Postal Archives rather than Genealogy, there is an excellent database of postmasters.

Photographs and Paintings

There is an interesting collection of these, copies of which can be obtained at a reasonable price.

Lorraine's talk left us with the impression that the National Archives wishes to encourage genealogists in their work, and will do whatever it can to help, within the constraints of their limited budget. ◻

Wales During the 1642 – 1648 Civil War and its Effect on Your Genealogy

A TALK GIVEN BY DAVID JEANES. REPORTED BY KEN WOOD

David presented an interesting slide show of Welsh estates connected with the Civil War and commented on the history of this war as it was fought in Wales.

At the time of the Civil War, Wales was largely rural and Welsh-speaking, and so was somewhat isolated from the rest of the country. The population was only a few hundred thousand, and the larger towns had only a few thousand people, yet Wales sent disproportionately large contingents of soldiers to the war.

The Welsh gentry were mostly loyal to the King. Well-educated, often at Oxford, they naturally sympathized with the conservative Loyalist side. Unfortunately for the Welsh, the Loyalist armies were not as well-organized, well-trained or well-equipped as the Cromwellians, and so the Welsh were often on the losing side. Many soldiers were killed in battle. Many Welsh leaders were killed or

taken prisoner and exiled, leaving their families weakened and their estates reduced or destroyed.

The war was fought differently in Wales. Valiant and skilful, the Welsh were also impetuous and undisciplined. Their cavalry would ride bravely into battle, disperse the opposing cavalry— and then ride off in all directions chasing the remnants, leaving their infantry to be set upon and trounced by the Roundheads. It is surprising they did not change tactics, but perhaps the fault lay with their leaders.

In this part of the Civil War, which History has largely ignored, the Welsh lost many of their leaders and the best of their young men. It cannot have failed to weaken the social structure, and it certainly slowed the growth of the Welsh population for decades. ◻

Tracing your Irish Ancestors from Canada

A TALK GIVEN BY JIM LYNN. REPORTED BY KEN WOOD

There has been an explosion of Irish information in the last couple of years, so that what seemed impossible only a short time ago is becoming less difficult. Jim's first premise is that you can do about 80% of your research in Canada before you go, and that it is much cheaper and easier to do it here; his second is that when you do go to Ireland, it is essential to know exactly where the records you seek are located.

To accompany his talk Jim handed out an excellent twenty-page list of sources. It lists General Guides, including the recent *A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your Irish Ancestors*, by Dwight Radford and Kyle Betit and John Grenham's latest book, and several others.

There is a section on the LDS Family History Library. Other sections include County Guides, Commissioning Research, Surnames, Administrative Divisions of Ireland, Land Valuation Records, Maps, Civil Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriage, Census Returns, Wills and Administrations, Deeds, Graveyards, Landowners and Estate Records, Canadian Immigration Records, Local and Townland Studies, Periodicals, and finally Internet Sources. This list is particularly valuable because it tells you where you can find these sources here in Canada, and often in Ottawa.

If you missed this excellent talk, try to get a copy of the handout from Jim. ◻

Tracing Your Scottish Family History from Canada

A TALK GIVEN BY JOHN HAY. REPORTED BY KEN WOOD

This very popular lecture filled the assigned room to the point where people were standing until extra seats were provided. John Hay is a longtime student of Scottish ancestry. He specializes in 17th and 18th century research, notably in kirk session, land, and tax records and is a frequent visitor to the archives in Edinburgh. In his lecture he demonstrated how one can carry out Scottish Family Research from Ottawa by detailing the types of documents and records available through the local Latter Day Saints Family History Centre, the Internet, or by ordering publications from the various Scottish societies.

John emphasized the requirement to do as much reading as possible about the history and geography of Scotland. Learning about how the country was governed at various time periods is a key to understanding earlier generations. It is important to understand the society in which ancestors lived in order to interpret the records that exist today. Look at art and literature to see the likeness and manner of the people of the time through paintings and books. Access maps of the area through the Internet and especially seek out old maps from sites such as <http://www.old-maps.co.uk/>.

John outlined the various Scottish records and the time periods when each was used. He gave examples of early

records such as the *Record of Deeds*, *Record of Heirs*, *Sasines*, *Old Parish Records*, *Kirk Session Minutes*, *Hearth Tax*, *Poll Tax*, and *Window Tax*. The most frequently used records are the *Old Parish Records*, which were in use from 1553 to 1854 and are available on film from the Family History Centres. Census records from 1841 to 1891 are currently accessible, with the 1901 census being released in January of 2001. The *Statistical Accounts of Scotland* for the years 1793 and 1845 may be found on the Internet at <http://edina.ac.uk>

During the presentation of his talk, John gave a demonstration of the use of the search screen on the Family Search Internet site <http://familysearch.org>, and discussed the GENUKI site <http://www.genuki.org.uk>. He provided two hand-outs with valuable information on types and dates of Scottish records; a research book list; and sources of genealogical records on the Internet. In his summation he stressed that although the Internet is a rapid search method to obtain basic information it is important to go to the original documents. He noted that researchers should establish ways to review their material; ensure that they reference all materials; and watch for changes in access to records as well as the distribution of new CD-ROMs in their areas of interest. ■

BIFHSGO NEWS
COLUMNS

From Your Editor

PERCY BATESON



Percy Bateson

Readers will have already noticed changes in the layout and format of this Issue. These have been made, partly in response to the recommendations of the judges of the Elizabeth Simpson Award, whose chief comment was 'print too dense giving the pages an intimidating aspect,' and partly to make the journal more reader friendly.

We have retained the Times New Roman, 11 point font but replaced the reduced letter and word spacing; and

increased the 'leading' (space between lines), all in favour of the default specifications. To further reduce the compressed appearance, we have replaced the indenting of paragraphs with a line space. We hope that this will make each page more readable and meet with your approval

You will also have noticed this Issue is sporting a new cover. In the past we tried to reproduce an interesting and relevant picture on each front cover. Searching and finding a suitable picture proved too time consuming for me and my appeals for a graphics' editor to take over this task went unanswered so we have opted for a permanent graphic with a changing overprint.

Lastly we have increased the size of the column headings to make them more prominent and, where available, added a small photograph of the columnist for recognition purposes.

There will be no change in the quality of the content and I am happy to report that, following my appeal for copy

for the last Issue, I have received more articles than I can print. In addition the decision to make most of the conference talks available for publication in *Anglo-Celtic*

Roots has provided me with a choice of articles which should further improve the quality of the content. ☐

The Bookworm

JUDITH MADORE

The Family Tree Detective : Tracing Your Ancestors In England and Wales. 3rd ed. / Colin Darlington Rogers. Manchester: Manchester University Press, c1997. Has recently been purchased for the library and is reviewed here by Betty Warburton

According to the parish register, John, son of Thos. and Elizabeth Bliss, was baptized on July 24, 1783. On May 23, 1783 John Bliss was buried. Wait a minute! He can't be buried before he is baptized, or can he?

Further research revealed that a second son of Thomas and Elizabeth by the name of John was baptized and buried in 1786 and a third son also named John was baptized in 1794. This third John lived to marry and have children. So I am reasonably certain that a mistake was made entering the dates in the register in 1783. I turned to Colin Rogers' manual, *The Family Tree Detective*, for an explanation of this discrepancy in dates. On page 97 I found a possible explanation. At that time, apparently, many clergymen had a practice of keeping a 'first draft' of entries for the register on scraps of paper. I suspect that this was the practice of this curate and that he misread or misfiled his notes.

Colin Rogers has divided this useful genealogy handbook into five sections. The *Introduction* is about starting and organizing a family history. In the second section, *Looking for parents*, he discusses birth certificates, from 1837 to the present day. The failure to find a birth entry in the indexes or finding more than one possible birth and alternative sources, such as military or education records, are all examined in detail. Census records, since they list whole families, are included in this section. Next Mr. Rogers deals with church baptism from 1538 to the present day and its many pitfalls. And finally he discusses the problems of finding births in the Middle Ages and suggests many alternative sources. The sections, *Looking for marriages* and *Looking for deaths*, are handled in a similar manner. The *Epilogue* is a brief discussion of the Federation of Family History Societies. Appendices include *Registration districts of England and Wales* (with their addresses), *Registration districts abolished or renamed since 1929* and *Employing professional help*. There is an index and extensive bibliographical references.

There is a wealth of information in this scholarly publication. Heartily recommended for the advanced genealogist or for someone who has come up against a roadblock in his search for ancestors. ☐

BIFHSGO Moves to its own Domain

The world wide web domain name <bifhsgo.ca> has been registered and the society web site has been moved to <www.bifhsgo.ca>. This will increase our exposure on the world wide web and make it easier for people to find us. This is the first stage of a major upgrade of our web site and will lead to increased genealogical content.

At the same time our E-mail address has also changed. Comments, suggestions and inputs related to the web site should be addressed to <webmaster@bifhsgo.ca>. All other correspondence including questions for the society should be addressed to <queries@bifhsgo.ca>.

For the next few months, people going to our old web site will be informed of our move and redirected to the new address. E-mail to our old address will also be automatically forwarded.

TRACING JOHN SMITH

VALERIE MONKHOUSE

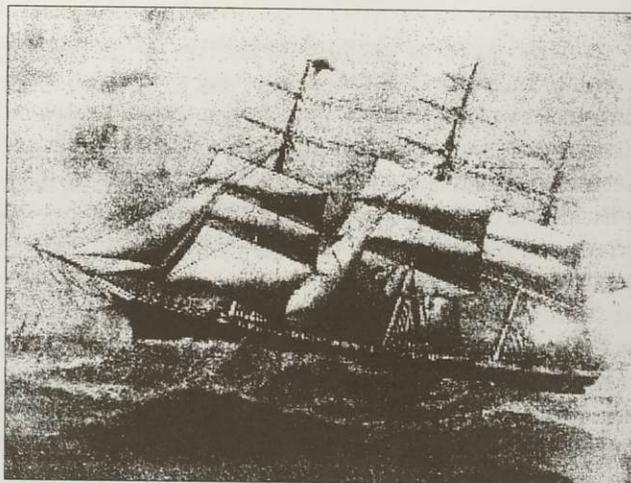
Do you have an ancestor called John Smith? My husband's great-grandfather was John Smith but fortunately we had some information about him. His grandson had told us he was a master mariner who had sailed from Liverpool, that he was captain of the *SV Naiad* and that he and his wife had drowned at sea in the 1880s in either the *SV Cross Hill* or *SV Starhill*. The original oil painting was left to other members of the family but our side of the family have a photograph of it

From his marriage certificate I knew that he was a mariner, from the birth certificate of his daughter that he was a mate in the merchant service in 1867 and from the marriage certificate of his daughter in 1884 that he was a master mariner.

With this amount of information we went to visit the Maritime History Centre in St. John's, Newfoundland. I had been in contact with them by e-mail before we left Ottawa and they responded that they thought they could help us. They gave us the Official Number of the *SV Naiad* and told us they had crew agreements for her.

The Maritime History Archive is located on the campus of Memorial University of Newfoundland in the basement of the Henrietta Harvey Building (Room HH 1013). It has 25,000 linear feet of archival material, mainly on the history of maritime activities in Newfoundland and Labrador but it also has many Crew Agreements of British Empire Vessels from 1863–1976. For those agreements which they hold, they have published a *Guide to the Agreements and Crew Lists: Series II-T99, 1863–1912* and another publication *Guide to the Agreements and Crew Lists: Series II BT99, 1913–1938*. Another publication, *Guide to Crew Agreements* at the County Record Offices, describes the records they do not hold.

On our arrival, we checked into *Lloyd's Captains' Registers* and found John Smith was indeed the captain of the *SV Naiad*, that he was born in 1834 in Lincolnshire and that his Master Mariner's certificate number was 1416. We then checked in *Lloyd's List* and found the following information about the *SV Naiad*. It was 204.8ft long, 34.7ft in beam or width and 21.5ft from the keel to the top of the one deck. Distance between centre of



SV Naiad

maximum load line and upper edge of line indicating the position of the first deck above it indicated 4ft of freeboard when fully loaded. Built by Bowdler, Chaffer & Co in 1876 and owned by JB Walmsley & Co, 1 Molyneux Place, Liverpool.

The Maritime History Archive had several years of crew agreements for the *SV Naiad*. In each agreement there is information on the position of the person and on which ship they previously sailed. Given this information, we were able to trace John Smith's career back to 1874 when he was the captain of the *SV Singapore*; 1876 when he was captain of the *SV Castlehead*, and then became captain of the *SV Naiad* from 1876–1884. During that time, the crew was signed on for three years with a rather vague description of where they were going to go. For example: "June 24, 1876–May 10, 1877, Liverpool to Calcutta to Liverpool and ports in between, & any ports & places in the Indian, Pacific & Atlantic Oceans, China & Eastern Seas and United States, thence to a port for orders, & Continent of Europe if required, & back to a final port of discharge in the United Kingdom, term not to exceed three years." It also stated the: "scale of provisions to be allowed and served to the Crew during the Voyage, in addition to the daily issue of Lime and Lemon Juice and Sugar, or other anti-scorbutics in any case required by Law." There was a chart by day with identified amounts of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, peas, tea, coffee, sugar and water with a note that there could be equivalent

substitutes at the Master's option. For instance, the allowance was one and a half pounds of beef on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and one and a quarter pounds of pork on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Half a pound of flour was given on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday and a third of a pint of peas on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Tea, coffee, sugar and water were to be provided daily.

"The crew agree to conduct themselves in an orderly, faithful, honest, and sober manner, and to be at all times diligent in their respective Duties, and to be obedient to the lawful Commands of the said Master, or of any Person who shall lawfully succeed him, and their Superior Officers, in every thing relating to the said Ship and the Stores and Cargo thereof, whether on board, in boats, or on shore: in consideration of which Services to be duly performed, the said Master hereby agrees to pay to the said Crew as Wages the Sums against their Names respectively expressed, and to supply them with Provisions according to the above Scale: And it is hereby agreed, That any Embezzlement or wilful or negligent Destruction of any part of the Ship's Cargo or Stores shall be made good to the Owner out of the Wages of the Person Guilty of the same: And if any Person enters himself as qualified for a duty which he proves incompetent to perform, his Wages shall be reduced in proportion to his incompetency: And it is also agreed, That the Regulations authorised by the Board of Trade, Which are printed herein and numbered 1 to 22 are adopted by the parties hereto, and shall be considered an embodied in this Agreement: And it is also agreed, That if any Member of the Crew considers himself to be aggrieved by any breach of the Agreement or otherwise, he shall represent the same to the Master or Officer in charge of the Ship in a quiet and orderly manner, who shall thereupon take such steps as the case may require: And it is also agreed, that the Crew shall consist of Mate, Carpr, Std, Cook, 8 Seamen, 1 Ordy & 5 Apps or Boys. No Grog allowed." Source: *Agreement and Account of Crew, Agreement No. 27634*. The Crew Agreement was signed by John Smith on the 21st day of June, 1876.

The following pages listed each of the crew by name, their age, the town or county where they were born, if in

the reserve, the name of the ship in which they last served with its official number or the port she belonged to, the year, date they joined the ship, in which capacity they were engaged and the time they were to be on board. The next page indicated the amount of wages per week, amount of wages advanced on entry and the amount of weekly or monthly allotment. There followed the signature or initials of the Superintendent, Consul or Officer of Customs. The next column gave the particulars of discharge, the balance of wages given and then the signature of each member of the crew with the initials or signature of the Officer of Customs.

Later John Smith went to Valparaiso from Liverpool and once again ports in between. He was usually away for about a year obviously going from port to port which I assumed was depending on where he could get a cargo and where it was to be taken.

I then checked *Lloyd's Captains' Registers* for the *SV Cross Hill* and discovered that John Smith was her captain for 1885-1886 when she was recorded missing on July 28, 1886. I then checked the *Shipping & Mercantile Gazette, Maritime Intelligence*. On July 28, 1886, page 7, column 21 the following announcement was printed:

MISSING VESSEL

'The Cross Hill, of Liverpool, Smith, Off. No. 70986, sailed from Astoria for Queenstown or Falmouth on Nov. 17 last, and has not since been heard of.'

In the 1876 Crew Agreement of the *SV Naiad*, John Smith stated his age as 40 and born in Gainsboro which was two years younger than the information in *Lloyd's Captains' Register*. With this information, on returning home, I checked with the IGI and found only one John Smith christened in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire on June 7, 1834 and none in 1836.

The archivist at the Maritime History Archive was extremely helpful and we managed to get all this information in less than a day's research on our part. More information about the Archive can be obtained from their web page <<http://www.mun.ca/mha>>. ◻

From *The Girls Own Paper* dated September 8, 1888, "Answers to Correspondents." DAISY – The estimated population of England and Wales in 1483 was 4,689,00; in 1696 it was 5,250,000. Between those dates there does not seem to have been a census taken, or at least we could find no record of it.

Out of Russia - c 1870s–1917: The Story of Some British/Canadian Expatriates

JUDITH MADORE

At some point in the early 1960s, Lilian Webb tied her husband, George, to a chair and demanded that he recount the history of his (and their) life in Russia. George, who died just short of his 80th birthday in 1967, was a very articulate, verbal person, fluent in Russian, and reasonably so in German. Lilian was an ardent reader and lover of history. Lilian transcribed their history sessions, George edited, and the family has benefited from a 20-page account, based on their teamwork. This was long before genealogy was either the profession or vogue it is today, so while George is short on exact dates, he and Lilian were both obviously sufficiently concerned with historical documentation to include names wherever possible. The following is reproduced with no effort to edit spelling, capitalisation, grammar or punctuation, but to represent the chronicle exactly as typed out by Lilian, and in George's words. The only departure was to list the names of acquaintances, etc in the second paragraph, in separate paragraph form, and add italic comments.



Passport photo of Geo. W. Webb, Geo. F. Webb, Emma Lilian Webb, on leaving Russia, November 1917.

A Family Chronicle - Part I: 1870s By George Watts Webb, c 1960

My father must have gone to Russia about the year 1870, to open a tailoring establishment, a branch of a London firm that usually supplied Alexander II of Russia with his suits. He located his store on the Nevsky Prospect in St Petersburg. Alexander was very partial to the English. He surrounded himself with Englishmen in practically all departments.

These are the names and positions of some of the men I knew or heard of when I was a boy: Charles and George Lingard were railway engineers and always traveled with the emperor; A Mr. Chester was his private secretary;

Harold Hartley, overseer of the winter palace; Mr Bulmer was his personal valet; And Bennet was in charge of the mews. There were many others whose names I have forgotten.

Father first opened a tailoring shop and catered to the emperor and many of the nobility. A Mr. Gamble was his head tailor and I presume he employed local tailors. Later he opened a sporting goods department and carried guns, fishing equipment and saddles. Later added a children's wear department under the direction of Mr Coombe. I don't know how long he managed the magazine as it was

before I was born and most of the information I have was from Mr. Gamble, who had set up business on his own and made most of my suits before my leaving Russia. I also came to know Mr Coombe and family, when Archie, my brother, boarded with them when he first went into the city to be apprenticed to a Mr Valentine, a chartered accountant.

Sometime in the 1870s a New Zealand firm built a woollen factory on the outskirts of the city and Father became the sales manager and designer of cloth. The factory prospered and grew into a large concern, employing over 4,000 employees, importing all supervisory and technical men from England. It was about this time that my Uncle Charles Coates came as bookkeeper to the firm, and was followed shortly afterwards by my mother who had accepted a position as English governess to Prince Usupoff's daughter, and that was when Father met and married her. The association with the Usupoffs did not end there for I can remember photographs of Father, Mother, my brother Herbert and sisters, Maud and Lill, and the Usupoffs all dressed in sailors' jerseys and pants after their ship had been rammed and sunk in the Baltic Sea, on a joint holiday to England, and they had lost all their belongings, and were rescued in their nightclothes.

Father was with the Thornton Company for seventeen years before retiring. I was about seven years old then, and we retired to a house in the country. But Father was too restless to settle down and on the persuasion of the Prince Usupoff, who at that time was private secretary to the Dowager Empress Marie, to take over one of her estates that had been confiscated from Count Soltikov for opposing the liberation of the serfs.

The estate was a mess, it had been badly neglected and in fact it had become the rendezvous of a clique of the court and had been used chiefly for weekend parties and as hunting grounds, and was a drain on the royal purse. There were 2,500 acres of which no more than a few hundred had been cultivated in years. There was an eleven room brick house on the property, the summer home of the count. Rooms were all end to end with no connecting doors, but had doors of 2" oak with heavy brass hinges and locks that opened into the yard.

The prince offered Father this estate for a ridiculously small rent for a period of 99 years. Father accepted the challenge and started in a big way to put it in shape. He remodeled the house, adding a log passageway the length of the house so that we could communicate between

rooms without going outdoors, built new stables, cowsheds, barns, and brought an expert, so-called, farmer from England to manage the farm, and for a year or so before we moved in, engaged scores of men to clear the brush and plough the land, and within five years, had over 1,000 acres under cultivation.

Things were going well until Prince Usupoff died and a Pole by the name of Markovitch became the empress's secretary. He tried to break the agreement and as legally he could not, things started to happen.

What happened next involved attempts to frighten the family into leaving the estate. Events included mysterious outbuilding fires, an assault on a peasant woman living on the estate, and culminated in great-grandfather Charles' abduction and drugging. According to Granddad's continuing account, the British consul arranged for Pinkerton's to investigate, and eventually, Charles was discovered, still drugged and very ill, in a railway station in Germany. A British gunboat was despatched to transport him to England. There is supposed to have been an article in The Times of London, 1905, which George lost on his travels, describing the incident. Unfortunately, a trip to the National Library microfiche records, failed to disclose a reference. Probably there are different editions of newspapers, as there are today, and this particular story did not make it into the National Archives' repository. There were many ensuing Russian adventures in George's memoir, including the account of their flight from the country in 1917 ◻

End notes:

Webb Family Tree		
Henry Webb, gardener	m	Elizabeth Clements
Charles Webb b. 1850 6 May Place, Nun Head Peckham, Surrey (Camberwell)	m	Frances Coates
George Watts Webb b. 1887 St. Petersburg, Russia d. 1967 Guelph, Ontario	m 1913	Emma Lilian Fitzgerald b. 1889 Guelph, Ontario d. 1987 Guelph, Ontario
George Fitzgerald Webb b. 1916 Grozny, Chechnya	M 1943	Mary Hurley Thompson b. 1919 Carlisle, Cumbria d. 1997 Ottawa

BIFHSGO
 LISTING

Members' Interests



Norma O'Toole

NORMA O'TOOLE

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

TABLE A (Names being searched)

Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.
Allan	MLN SCT	1800+	582	Garrick	PER SCT	1850+	019	Morley	Sevenoaks KEN ENG	pre 1700	195
Allen	LDY IRL	1800+	019	Gibbon	DUR ENG	pre 1798	005	Oxley	NRY ENG	1700+	161
Barnes	TYR, LDY NIR	1610+	555	Gillett	SOM ENG	1750+	024	Palmer	Godshill, HAM ENG	pre 1843	293
Bates	BKM ENG	pre 1800	024	Glover	LDN, ENG	---	251	Payne	LND ENG	1750+	024
Bateson	WRY ENG	1650-55	309	Gowan	Enniskillen FER NIR	1800+	167	Pennington	Bolton, LAN ENG	1800+	172
Bawden	DEV ENG	1850+	652	Graddon	DEV ENG	1500+	652	Perry	LND	1847+	024
Bedford	WAL	1700s	251	Gratton	DEV ENG	1500+	652	Pidgeon	Glengarry, ON	1750+	019
Beedle	LDN, ENG	---	251	Greenwell	DUR ENG	1812-51	309	Prangley	Dorchester, DOR	pre 1846	293
Black	DNB SCT	pre 1840	179	Gulliford	SOM ENG	1850+	024	Rae	Dundee ABD SCT	pre 1800	161
Blackwell	ON CDA	pre 1936	582	Gylett	SOM ENG	1750+	024	Rendall	W. Coker SOM ENG	pre 1815	293
Blair	Edinburgh MLN SCT	1800+	582	Haggerty	LDY NIR,	1750+	622	Rendell	S. Coker SOM ENG	pre 1815	293
Blair	PER SCT	pre 1805	005	Haggerty	ON CDA	1831+	622	Ringer	W. Ham ESS ENG	1890+	421
Boyle	IRL	pre 1800	161	Halliday	Glasgow SCT	pre 1785	005	Ringer	Witham ESS ENG	1881+	421
Bradbeer	SOM ENG	1750+	195	Harper	OKI SCT	pre 1800	005	Ringer	Latchingdon ESS ENG	1863+	421
Bruce	Skye, INV SCT	1750+	555	Heron	WIG SCT	pre 1914	350	Ringer	Colne Ergaine ESS	1700+	421
Bulmer	NRY ENG	pre 1840	179	Hewins	WAR, WOR ENG	1700+	555	Ringer	Wivenhoe ESS ENG	1870+	421
Burwell	LIN ENG	pre 1820	179	Hicks	Lanark Co ON CDA	1820-60	551	Ringer	Chelmsford ESS ENG	1881+	421
Bussell	WIL, DOR, HAM	pre 1826	293	Holmes	HAM, MDX ENG	pre 1910	582	Ringer	White Colne ESS	1830+	421
Butler	Lanark Co ON CDA	1820-40	551	Huckle	Bartons OXF ENG	1700+	161	Ringer	Halstead ESS ENG	1700+	421
Campbell	TAY SCT	pre 1816	005	Huckvale	Bartons OXF ENG	1700+	161	Ringer	Earls Colne ESS ENG	1570+	421
Carlyle	DFS SCT	1700+	622	Jackson	Lanark Co ON CDA	1820-60	551	Roberts	SOM ENG	1800+	024
Carlyle	ON CDA	1840+	622	Jones	MGY WAL	1750+	555	Russell	DEV, GLS, SOM	pre 1900	472
Chamberlain	LND ENG	1800+	024	Keating	Bolton, LAN ENG	pre 1860	172	Sanger	LND, SRY, WIL ENG	1775+	014
Codd	Lanark Co ON CDA	1820-40	551	Laidlaw	MLN SCT	1800+	582	Sealey	SOM ENG	1750+	195
Codd	Montreal QC CDA	1812-20	551	Langley	BKM ENG	1750+	024	Simpson	HAM ENG	1840+	629
Code	Lanark Co ON CDA	1820-40	551	Linton	SCT	1800+	616	Sinclair	MLN SCT	pre 1880	472
Constant	Forest of Dean GLS	1700+	195	Lockerby	DFS, DGY SCT	1800+	616	Smithson	MB CDA	1898+	350
Cooper	Gatineau, QC	1800+	019	Loutit	OKI SCT	pre 1790	005	Smithson	ON CDA	1837+	350
Court	WAR, WOR ENG	1700+	555	Low	SCT	1818+	629	Spence	ON CDA	pre 1890	616
Coverdale	NRY ENG	1700+	161	MacMurray	MLN SCT	pre 1880	472	Spencely	MDX ENG	pre 1850	472
Critchell	DOR ENG	pre 1819	293	Manchip	SOM, MDX, MLN	pre 1734	472	Staples	KEN ENG	pre 1760	472
Crozier	FER NIR	pre 1840	179	Manson	OKI SCT	pre 1790	005	Stobie	FIF SCT	pre 1800	472
Dickson	MLN SCT	1800+	582	Marley	Bolton, LAN ENG	pre 1860	172	Thompson	MLN SCT	1800+	582

TABLE A (Names being searched)

Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.
Duff	FIF, MLN SCT	pre 1850	472	Martin	Skye, INV SCT	1750+	555	Tims	Cropredy OXF ENG	1700+	161
Elford	WIL ENG	1800+	161	Maxwell	Gatineau, QC	1800+	019	Todd	HAM ENG	1825+	629
Elliot	Enniskillen FER NIR	1800+	167	McMacPhail	ARL SCT	pre 1820	616	Vincent	SOM ENG	1750+	024
Elliott	LDY NIR	pre 1830	179	McCallum	PER SCT	pre 1770	005	Weir	ANT NIR	1750+	622
Farmer	ON CDA	1800+	019	McCord	TYR, LDY NIR	1610+	555	Weir	ON CDA	1840+	622
Farmer	FER IRL	1600+	019	McDonald	Isle of Hull ARL SCT	1780+	629	White	Corfe Castle DOR	pre 1839	293
Featherstone	SOM ENG	1650+	195	McDougall	Lanark Co ON CDA	1820-40	551	Williams	MGY WAL	1750+	555
Findlay	SCT	1750+	161	McIntyre	Isle of Hull ARL SCT	1781+	629	Wills	Sroborough, DOR	pre 1806	293
Flood	DEV ENG	—	251	McLaren	PER SCT	pre 1840	179	Wilson	Wilsontown, SCT	1500+	019
Foot	Came Abbas DOR	pre 1850	293	Millar	Enniskillen FER NIR	1800+	167	Wilson	Gatineau, QC	1800+	019
Foot	Dorchester, DOR	pre 1850	293	Millar	SCT	1813+	629	Wood	MGY WAL	1750+	555
Forrester	STI SCT	pre 1805	005	Miller	Enniskillen FER NIR	1800+	167	Woodrow	SOM ENG	pre 1800	472
Gallagher	COR IRL	1700+	555	Monkhouse	LAN, CUL ENG	1800+	014	Worgan	Forest of Dean GLS	pre 1800	195
Garlick	WIL ENG	pre 1870	161								

TABLE B (Members referred to in Table A)

No.	Member's Name and Address	No.	Member's Name and Address
5	Robert A. Campbell, 1875 Lauder Drive, Ottawa ON K2A 1A9. <bcambel@cyberus.ca>.	309	Percy Bateson, 650 Southmore Drive West, Ottawa ON K1V 7A1. <bateson@cyberus.ca>.
014	Valerie Monkhouse, 1009 - 151 Bay Street, Ottawa ON K1R 7T2. <valben@cyberus.ca>.	350	Pamela Smithson-Ropars, RR 4, Winchester ON K0C 2K0. <ropars@magma.ca>.
019	Dolly Allen, 1156 Maybank Street, Ottawa ON K2C 2W6. <dmallen@magma.ca>.	421	T. Rayman Ringer, 10 Oriole Drive, Ottawa ON K1J 7E9. <ab381@freenet.carleton.ca>
024	Frank Stanley Perry, 1297 Amesbrooke Drive, Ottawa ON K2C 2E8. <fsperry@magma.ca>	472	Robert Manchip, 38 Thornbury Crescent, Nepean ON K2G 6C5. <manchip@magma.ca>.
161	Helen Huckle Elford, 5 Comfort's Cove, Innisfil ON L9S 1S3. e-mail: nil	551	David Ernest Code, 456 Hillcrest Avenue, Ottawa ON K2A 2M7. <dcode@attglobal.net>.
167	Sheila C Thomson. (address withheld by request) <thomsonsh@ncf.ca>.	555	James Kenneth Wood, 134 Windgurst Drive, Ottawa ON K2G 6K9. <jkwoodis@home.com>.
172	Herb Westman, 104 - 130 Glebe Avenue, Ottawa ON K1S 2C5. <herbwestman@sympatico.ca>	582	Frank & Bernice Blackwell, 26 Kimmory Crescent, Nepean ON K2E 6N1. <frankott@cyberus.ca>
179	Willis Bryan Burwell, 19 Rockcross Gdns, Nepean ON K2G 5A8. <wburwell@eisa.com>.	616	Chris MacPhail, 1656 Featherstone Drive, Ottawa ON K1H 6P2. <chris.macphail@sympatico.ca>
195	Gordon Arthur Morley, 1832 Robinwood Place, Orleans ON K1C 6L2. <gmorley@magma.ca>	629	Marilyn McMillan, 7 Hawthorne Avenue, Cobourg ON K9A 1W3. <Mcmillan@eagle.ca>.
251	A Patricia Bedford, 16 Jordan Avenue, Chatham ON N7M 1A2. e-mail: N/A	622	Audrey Stiles, 634 Dickinson Avenue, Ottawa ON K1V 7J4. <stiles.bob@sympatico.ca>
293	Peggy Zelman, #317 4404 122 nd Street, Edmonton AB T6J 4A9. <pzelman@telusplanet.net>.	652	Lawrence MacIsaac & Sandy Gratton, 2125 Monson Crescent, Gloucester ON K1J 6A7. <morag@sympatico.ca>.

DOUG HODDINOTT

New Members

New BIFHSGO Members (September 23, 2000 - November 7, 2001)								
No	Name	Address	No	Name	Address	No	Name	Address
639 (S)	George SWIFT	Vanier, ON	660 (S)	Lisa DILLON	Ottawa, ON	681 (F)	John & Elizabeth WARD	Ottawa, ON
640 (S)	Victoria A. STEELE	Ottawa, ON	661 (S)	James Michael NEELIN	Ottawa, ON	682 (S)	Glenys F. WRIGHT	Ottawa, ON
641 (S)	Corinne D. HARWOOD	Nepean, ON	662 (S)	Jill JONES	Kanata, ON	683 (S)	Trevor James BUTLIN	Ottawa, ON
642 (S)	George David IRONMONGER	Ottawa, ON	663 (S)	Rick A. WALLACE	Ottawa, ON	684 (S)	Lana M. RICHER	Ottawa, ON
643 (S)	Adria SHEARING	Gainesville, NY	664 (F)	Romeo & Mary LAFRAMBOIS	Bourget, ON	685 (S)	Freda VIAU	Ottawa, ON
644 (S)	Barbara O'BRIEN JEWETT	Ottawa, ON	665 (S)	Sheila P. DANFORTH	Orleans, ON	686 (S)	Robert JONES	Nepean, ON
645 (S)	Madeleine QUINN	Ottawa, ON	666 (S)	Janice M. ARMSTRONG	Calgary, AB	687 (S)	Irene K. IP	Ottawa, ON
646 (F)	William H & Susan J CAREY	Carp, ON	667 (S)	Helene MILLARD	Carleton Place, ON	688 (S)	Barbara J. KAYE	Nepean, ON
647 (S)	C. M. Elizabeth SHAW	Lyndhurst, ON	668 (F)	David & Janet THOMAS	Orleans, ON	689 (S)	Sheila McKIMM	Ottawa, ON
648 (S)	Virginia HAYSOM	Ottawa, ON	669 (S)	Harold Esmond HEMMING	Ottawa, ON	690 (S)	Marjorie L. PAGE	Ottawa, ON
649 (S)	James Rodney HENDERSON	Alcove, QC	670 (S)	Leo BRIERLEY	Ottawa, ON	691 (S)	Janet E. M. STRANGWAYS	Ottawa, ON
650 (S)	E. Jean BENN	Nepean, ON	671 (F)	Mark & Karon GRANTHAM	Stittsville, ON	692 (S)	Janice L. WATSON	Ottawa, ON
651 (S)	William R. FERGUSON	Ottawa, ON	672 (S)	George Clarke SHEA	Surrey, BC	693 (S)	Serge BARBE	Hull, QC
652 (F)	Lawrence David MacISAAC & Sandra Louise GRATTON	Gloucester, ON	673 (S)	Mary HOLDER	Ottawa, ON	694 (S)	Caroline HERBERT	Ottawa, ON
653 (S)	Elizabeth W. PAUL	Ottawa, ON	674 (S)	Alan Robert ROBERTSON	Ottawa, ON	695 (S)	Susan GARDENER	Iqaluit, NU
654 (S)	Sandra ROUTIER	St Saviour, Jersey	675 (S)	Nick & Bonnie NORCOTT	Ottawa, ON	696 (F)	Angus & Maureen FRASER	Ottawa, ON
655 (S)	John Leonard TAYLOR	Ottawa, ON	676 (S)	Margaret WATERHOUSE	Nepean, ON	697 (S)	Jeanette E. C. LOGAN	Nepean, ON
656 (S)	Barbara B. AITKEN	Kingston, ON	677 (S)	June CORFIELD	Toronto, ON	698 (S)	Audrey O'REGAN	Brantford, ON
657 (S)	Mark L. CULLEN	Vancouver, BC	678 (S)	Sheila LAMONT	Ottawa, ON	699 (S)	Bonnie OSTLER	Ottawa, ON
658 (S)	Janet L. KRAL	Syracuse, NY	679 (S)	Richard G. MacLEOD	Newmarket, ON	700 (S)	Barbara LEGROW	Stittsville, ON
659 (S)	Sarah L. HARDY	Alexandria, VA	680 (F)	David & Nancy McNaughton	Belleville, ON	701 (S)	Sheila PORT	Ottawa, ON
						702 (F)	Michael & Huguette BALCHIN	Gloucester, ON

BIFHSGO thanks the following members who contributed a total of \$355 to the Library Fund and \$395 to the Research Fund with their 2001 membership as well as Conference

No	Name	No	Name	No	Name
211	Ailsa Jessie AIRTH	159	Donald Houghton LENNOX	61	Douglas F. RYAN
96	Joseph Edward BRYANT	529	Madeleine Mary MacGOWAN	Speaker	Lorraine St. LOUIS-HARRISON
383	Alice Joan BURNSIDE	Speaker	Greg McCOOEYE	633	James & Mary SCHEER
533	Patricia CARDO	462	Stanley MAGWOOD	317	Barbara L. SUDALL
595	Maureen & Michael CASSIDY	472	Robert MANCHIP	57	E. Janet TAYLOR
413	Jane H. CATTERSON	424	Jean McGLASHAN	188	Jean M. THOMAS
540	Thomas James S. COLE	150	Kathleen O'BRIEN	685	Freda VIAU
477	Robert S. ELLIOTT	232	Dorothy OLMSTEAD	676	Margaret WATERHOUSE
426	James Gordon FOGO	305	M Bernadette PRIMEAU	360	Margaret A. M. WATSON
430	Kathleen Mary HARRISON	684	Lana M. RICHER	293	Peggy Zelman
642	George David IRONMONGER	421	T. Rayman RINGER		

Family History Queries

PERCY BATESON

Helen Huckle Elford of 5 Comfort's Cove, Sandycove Acres, Innisfil ON L9S 1S3, reports as follows:

Atkinson, James and Ann born about 1789 in Ireland. They had two children born in Ireland; Joseph in 1830 and Elieva in 1831. They emigrated to Ontario in 1834 and settled in the area of Grenville County, where they had two more children; Mary who married an Mr Kelly and Ann Jane who married a Mr Brown. Elieva, Helen's great grandmother married Joseph P Richardson Young in 1850. She is seeking any information on her great grandmother's sisters Mary and Ann Jane. ☐

**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

12 January 2002, 10:00-11:30 am	Plumbing the Depths: Family History Research and Medieval English Urban Records – <i>Stephen Alsford</i>
9 February 2002, 10:00-11:30 am	Your Research Findings: To Publish or Perish – <i>John Townesend</i>
9 March 2002, 10:00-11:30 am.	TBA
13 April 2002, 10:00-11:30 am.	A Family History Search - <i>Terry Findlay</i>

BIFHSGO Library Hours

at
The Montgomery Branch, Royal Canadian Legion,
330 Kent Street

Tuesdays – 1.00 pm to 4.00 pm

Monthly – Immediately following Saturday Meetings until 3.00 pm

By Appointment, please call:

Daytime Appointments: Judith Madore – 521 - 7770 or Betty Warburton – 733 - 5658

Evening Appointments: Stan Magwood – 729 - 8547

Articles for Anglo - Celtic Roots

Articles, Illustrations etc for future publication in *Anglo - Celtic Roots* are welcome. Please send them to: The Editor, P. Bateson, 650 Southmore Drive West, Ottawa ON K1V 7A1 or E - mail them to <bateson@cyberus.ca>. The deadline for publication in the next Issue is Saturday 26 January 2002.
