



Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

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Anglo-Celtic Roots

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The Society

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) is an independent, federally-incorporated society, and a Registered Charity (Reg. No. 89227 4044 RR0001). The purpose of BIFHSGO is to encourage, 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 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 . . .

For the past five years a team of BIFHSGO volunteers led by John Sayers has been building a valuable database of information about nearly 300,000 children who were taken from orphanages or homes in the United Kingdom and sent to Canada over a period of nearly 100 years. Volunteers like Len Grummett have been reading ships' passenger lists on microfilm at the National Archives of Canada and copying down the names, sex and age of these 'home' children along with the date of arrival, the name of the ship and the microfilm number which contains the original ship's passenger register.

About half the records have been transcribed and this information has been put into computer files that can be searched on the National Archives Web page by people looking for a starting point to trace ancestors who were home children. Anyone finding the name of an ancestor in the database can go to the microfilm and find additional information, such as the name of the organization that sponsored the children, the city from which the child came and the name and address of next of kin. In many cases, this is the only information that people have for tracing an ancestor, and they would have no chance of finding other records without the information that BIFHSGO volunteers have been compiling. This is very important work that our members have been doing, and in the future we intend to do even more.

Over the past year, Patricia Roberts-Pichette and our research director John Reid have been working with a small group of volunteers to lay the foundation for a project to index the Middlemore Papers. Dr John Middlemore organized children's immigration homes in Birmingham. The Middlemore homes sent about 5,000 children to Canada between 1873 and 1935. The Middlemore records include application books with information on children who were brought to the homes; also history books recording names and dates of children sent to Canada, and settlement reports with names and addresses of families requesting children and the conditions under which children were placed.

These documents can correct mistakes in the ships' records. For example, two children named **Franjar** appear in the ships' passenger lists. After comparing dates and locations with the information in the Middlemore papers, it turns out one child was **Fraser** and the other child was **Granger**.

Dave and Kay Lorente of Renfrew, Ontario, have been the founders and driving force behind Home Children Canada, supplying information to people searching for ancestors. Dave and Kay have also pressed governments in Canada and the UK to release information and provide assistance to descendants of home children. In recognition of their tireless efforts, Dave and Kay Lorente were named to the BIFHSGO Hall of Fame. Now, we are discussing with the Lorentes other ways in which BIFHSGO can carry on the work that Dave and Kay have begun so well.

Jim Shearon

Home Children

JOHN SAYERS

Background

The English working person, or peasant family, used to be able to survive reasonably well by using common land to feed a cow and a couple of pigs or sheep that helped feed the family. But over the years, particularly in the 18th and early 19th centuries, this common land was gradually enclosed and became the private property of 'land owners' and no longer accessible to the common labourer. At the same time Britain was continually at war and by the late 1700s the Napoleonic Wars were taking an ever increasing toll on young men and many families were left without a breadwinner. Then, when the wars were over, the army drastically downsized, sending many poor young men back into rural Britain; while at the same time cutting back on the buying of grain to feed the army. A population explosion was also experienced between 1800 and 1830 when the population of England increased by 30%, and this, along with lower grain prices, put a tremendous burden on the local taxpayers in each parish. The taxpayers rebelled, particularly after the Swing Riots by farm labourers in late 1830, and caused the new Poor Law Amendment Act to be enacted in 1834. This Act caused a great deal of hardship for the poor, threatening them with complete loss of freedom and separation from family members, all because they were poor. In 1832 the Rev HH Milman had the following to say about the workhouse: "The workhouse should be a place of hardship, of coarse fare, of degradation and humility; it should be administered with strictness—with severity; it should be as repulsive as is consistent with humanity."¹ When the parish priest had this to say, it is not unreasonable to expect the land owning taxpayers to feel the same way; and most of them did.

The threat of the workhouse hanging over the head of every poor family caused many of them to emigrate and sent many more off to the new industrial towns to work in mines and factories. There they were prey to cyclical depressions, disease and alcohol, particularly the latter, when away from the natural controlling forces in the average village. It was the children who suffered the most when a problem occurred and it was from this group that most of the Home Children came.

When a child's parents were sent to a workhouse they were, under law, considered 'destitute.' They were paupers, and a pauper was a disenfranchised person. No one who was admitted to a workhouse had a vote and was really no longer, legally, a citizen.

The Philanthropic Organizations

The 1834 Poor Law was greeted with great enthusiasm by most landowners, who were usually the 'Guardians of the Poor' as well, because the cost of supporting the poor was dramatically lowered. There were a few people who argued against the new law. These people believed that prevention was better than cure. Among these was Mr John Walter, the editor of *The Times* of London, who kept up a very visible fight against the poor laws through his newspaper. In a report for the Canadian Government in 1919 Mr B Smart had the following to say: "The reasons why the children have been placed in the Home are innumerable, but the following groups are the more salient causes: Poor and destitute, Orphans, Neglected and unfriended, Ill-treated, Lack of proper guardianship—or parental control, Exposed to moral peril, The delinquent child."¹

This was true throughout the whole period of child migration except for the period after World War I when many war orphans were sent to Canada.

Into this maelstrom of misery came a number of Christians, particularly Evangelical Christians, who while wanting to help the poor better their conditions also wanted to convert them to better serve the Lord. Almost all the philanthropic groups that ended up sending children to Canada had a strong religious background. In England, where most of the children originated, the first real effort to give the poor children an education was in 1818 when John Pounds, a Portsmouth shoemaker, started a 'ragged school.' Two Scotsmen, the Rev Thomas Guthrie and Sheriff Watson promoted this idea and started schools in Edinburgh and Aberdeen, then Lord Shaftesbury formed the Ragged School Union in 1844 and by 1852 there were 200 of these schools in operation. These individuals made a great impression on a number of Christians, particularly some very determined women, and resulted in societies being formed to keep destitute children off the streets and provide them with a better life, both physically and morally. Some of the more prominent groups were:

Dr Barnardo's Homes; Thomas John Barnardo 1845–1905, a Protestant preacher and ragged school teacher from Northern Ireland who brought out 27,176 children between 1882 and 1934. He also sent some children earlier but they came through other agencies.

Miss Annie Macpherson and her sisters Mrs Louisa Birt and Mrs Rachel Merry; they brought out 14,578 children between 1869 and 1926. They were born in Scotland but did most of their work in London and Liverpool. Louisa Birt's first six parties went to Nova Scotia with the help of Col Laurie, but he became quite ill in 1876 so the Birt children were then sent to the new home at Knowlton, Quebec.

Sir John T Middlemore brought 5,155 children from the Birmingham area between 1873 and 1933, his home was a Protestant non-denominational home which eventually amalgamated with Fairbridge Farms. Middlemore was a Baptist and life long reformer.

Maria Susan Rye was a little older and started her work a little earlier than the others, she was born in London in 1829 and devoted her life to women's issues. She took a party of women to Australia and New Zealand in 1861 and followed that in 1868 with a party of women to Canada. She bought the old jail at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario in 1869 and started bringing children over, almost all girls. She did bring a few boys, the very young stayed at Niagara but the older boys usually went to Miss Bilborough's place at Belleville, Ontario. She brought the first party of real Home Children over. She had many supporters in the Establishment and she worked closely with the Anglican Church. The children found her a hard task master and many preferred to stay in a bad settlement rather than be returned to Maria Rye's 'Home.' Between 1868 and 1896 she brought about 4,000 girls over, mostly from the London area.

Dr Thomas Bowman Stephenson was the head of the Wesleyan Methodist National Children's Homes and Orphanage in London. He was a Wesleyan Methodist and operated several homes in England and brought 3,377 children over, mostly boys, to Hamilton, Ontario between 1873 and 1933.

William Quarrier operated the Orphan Homes of Scotland and started bringing primarily Scottish children over in 1871 to Belleville, Ontario. Later, in 1888, he opened the 'Fairknowe' home in Brockville, Ontario. It is difficult to say how many children Mr Quarrier brought out but probably in the 6,000 range.

James WC Fegan operated several 'homes' in southeast England and brought 3,217 children to Toronto between 1884 and 1933. The boys were mostly Protestant and the homes non-denominational.

The Catholic Emigration Association and its former elements based mainly in London, Birmingham and Liverpool brought out about 6,000 boys and girls to Kingston and Ottawa in Ontario, and Montreal and Rimouski in Quebec.

The Church of England Waifs and Strays took over from Maria Rye in 1895 at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. They also had two homes in Sherbrooke, Quebec, the Gibbs Home and the Benyon Home. They were centred in London, England and probably brought about 3,000 children over.

Mrs Bilborough-Wallace was part of the Macpherson team and ran the Marchmont Home in Belleville, Ontario. She had connections with several of the sending agencies but at least 5,500 children went to her between 1878 and 1915, and probably 2,000 more prior to 1878. The home opened in 1870.

There were many smaller sending agencies: the Salvation Army, The United Church, Miss Stirling from Edinburgh, Fairbridge Farm School, the Cossar Farm School, Miss Ellen Smyly, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mark Whitwell from Bristol, D Shea, Lord Douglas, plus numerous Anglican priests sending a few children at a time to points all over Canada, and reformatories and industrial schools sending children from all corners of Britain.

The Children

Who were the children sent to Canada? They were aged from a few months to 18 years old, poor, and came from every part of Britain. For various reasons they had been institutionalised, either in a union workhouse, a school run by a group of unions, a farm and industrial school, a reformatory, or a home run by the different societies.

Why would a child be in a workhouse? Usually because the child was illegitimate, the parents were dead, or too poor to survive without public support. This was especially true in the early years and by the time of the first world war few children were being raised in the workhouse.

Why in a union school? After the Poor Law Act of 1862 and the 1870 Education Act local governments were forced to give all children between the ages of 5 and 13 years a basic education. This resulted in many unions banding together to provide a large school to meet this obligation. At the time of the 1871 census the North Surrey School at Anerley near Penge, Surrey, had almost 1,000 children from seven London area unions: Kensington, Croydon, Kingston, Lewisham, St Lukes

Chelsea, Richmond and Wandsworth. They lived a spartan life and were taught basic skills. Many of these children were sent to Canada as it was a great cost saving measure and had the wonderful effect of populating the Empire with loyal subjects. Amazingly these children were loyal to Britain as attested to by the large number who enlisted to fight in World War I.

What was a farm school? A farm school, such as the Red Hill Philanthropic Farm School in Surrey, took in children usually in their early teens, who had a borderline troublesome background, and taught them an agricultural trade. The schools then sent small groups of young teens, usually three to eight in number, directly to farms in Canada. These children, and those from reformatories, went through government immigration agents, most often in Saint John, New Brunswick; Richmond, Quebec; or Wapella, North West Territories (Saskatchewan after 1905). These children are not always identified as home children on the shipping manifests.

The reformatories and industrial schools housed children who had been in slightly more serious trouble with the authorities, but by the standards of today their transgressions were very minor. The children from these institutions were normally aged from 14 to 19 years and came over in small groups of two to five, mostly boys but also a few girls, and were sent directly into work situations by the government agent. They did not go through a 'Home' in Canada.

Lastly, the largest group, were children who went directly into a 'Home' in Britain and then, sometimes after several years, into a distributing home in Canada. These children were either taken directly off the streets by the particular philanthropic society or brought to the institution by a parent, grandparent, or guardian who could no longer provide for them. Most believed the children would have a better chance in life if removed from their present environment.

Some children were also ordered to the 'home' by the local authorities who believed the children to be in danger, physically, and more particularly morally, if left in their current situation. While in the 'home' in Britain the children were prepared for work 'in service.' They were taught the basics of farming and domestic service, how to keep themselves clean, to be obedient, to go regularly to church and Sunday school, or catechism for the Roman Catholics, and to be respectful of authority.

Homes in Canada

The first two homes in Canada were Maria Rye's at

Niagara-on-the-Lake, an old converted jail called 'Our Western Home,' and Annie Macpherson's at Belleville, provided by the County of Hastings on the understanding that she settle a good portion of the children in Hastings County, this was in 1870. The Table shows a list of the major 'Homes' and sending agencies:-

List of Major Homes and Sending Agencies		
Sponsor	Name	Location
Maria Susan Rye	Our Western Home	Niagara-on-the-Lake ON
Annie Macpherson, Ellen Bilborough, Louisa Birt, Rachel Merry, Miss Barber	Marchmont Home 51 Avon Street Galt Home Knowlton Home	Belleville ON Stratford ON Galt, ON Knowlton QC
Dr. Barnardo	538 Jarvis Street Hazel Brae (girls) Manitoba Farm School	Toronto ON Peterborough ON Russell MB
William Quarrier In the early years to Belleville ON	Fairnowe	Brockville ON
Canadian Catholic Emigration Association	St. Georges Hotel Dieu	Ottawa ON Kingston ON
Miss Brennan's	Montreal Home Sisters of Charity New Orpington Lodge	Montreal QC Rimouski QC Ottawa ON (1895)
Lord Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Home	Winnipeg MB Hamilton ON
James Fegan	295 George Street	Toronto ON
John T Middlemore	Guthrie Home Fairview	London ON Halifax NS
Dr Thomas Stephenson	Hamilton Home	Hamilton ON
C of E Waifs and Strays	Gibbs Home Benyon Home Our Western Home	Sherbrooke QC Sherbrooke QC Niagara-on-the-Lake
Elen Smylyl	Coombe Home	Hespeler ON

The homes in Canada were nothing more than a distributing centre, where the children passed through on their way to a more permanent settlement. Sometimes a child was settled without going into the 'home' first but usually a child spent anywhere from a few days to a few weeks in the 'home' before being sent to a settlement. If a child was, ill, ill used or was disobedient they could be sent back to the 'home' until another settlement was found or until the child could be returned to the 'Old County.' If the child had problems there is probably some correspondence somewhere; the problem is finding it. ◻

End Notes

From 1868 to early 1892 immigration came under the Department of Agriculture (RG17), after January 1892 it came under the Department of the Interior and Home Children records are generally under RG76. The Genealogy Desk at the National Archives has excellent finding aids that point a researcher in the right direction depending on which sending agency sent the child or children. It is suggested that researchers use this source of help first by writing to: Genealogy Unit, National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario. KIA 0N3 Fax # 613-995-6274

Inquiries can also be sent using the on-line Genealogical Inquiry Form on the National Archives' web site <www.archives.ca>. Click on Services: Send an Inquiry.

References:

- ¹ *The Scandal of the Andover Workhouse* by Ian Anstruther
² *Immigration Branch (RG76, Volume 67, File 3115, part 10)*

Recommended Reading:

Recollections of a year in Canada by Clara M.S. Lowe.
The Scandal of the Andover Workhouse by Ian Anstruther.
The Workhouse and the Weald by Dorothy Hatcher
The Children's Home Finder by Lillian Birt

Chasing Grandma by Barbara Young
Chronicle of Britain, editor Henrietta Heald
The Government of Canada Sessional Papers 1870 to 1936

The North Surrey School - Anerley

The following is a small extract from the school accounts detailing the daily food allowance for children in various age categories; this is what Alice Carney, who lived there for some time before her emigration to Canada, would have received.

The North Surrey School District
 Report of the Board of Management
 Statement of Accounts Etc
 for 1870/71

Dietory for Children
 Boys and girls from 7 to 10)

Breakfast

Day	Bread (oz)	Butter/Dripping or Treacle (oz)	Cocoa or milk (pt)
Sunday	5	½	¾
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday			

Dinner

Day	Baked Mutton (oz)	Meat (oz)	Suet Pudding (oz)	Meat Pudding (oz)	Baked Suet Pudding (oz)	Boiled Beef (oz)	Soup (pt)	Potatoes (oz)	Bread (oz)	Rice Pudding (oz)
Sunday	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Monday	—	—	8	—	—	—	—		—	—
Tuesday	—	—	—	8	—	—	—		—	—
Wednesday	—	—	—	—	8	—	—		—	—
Thursday	—	—	—	8	—	3½	—		—	—
Friday	—	—	—	—	—	—	½		5	—
Saturday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Supper

Day	Bread (oz)	Cheese (oz)	Butter Dripping or Treacle (oz)	Milk and Water (pt)	Milk (pt)
Sunday	5	¾	—	½	—
Monday		—	½		—
Tuesday		¾	—		—
Wednesday		—	½		—
Thursday		—	½		—
Friday		¾	—		—
Saturday		—	½		—

Finding, Dating and Using Old Photographs

MARY M NASH

Introduction

This is the first in a series of articles based on a presentation of the same name at the annual BIFHSGO conference held in September 2001. Each article will be illustrated by appropriate examples of photographs. In this first article we will discuss finding the photographs and then displaying and using them. In subsequent articles we will cover how to identify the photos that you find, by various methods and clues found in and on the photographs themselves, front and back. We will not go into a discussion of the different types of photographs which have developed since the invention of photography in 1839. This topic has been widely discussed in a great number of publications including *Glossary of Photographic Media*, published by the National Gallery of Canada in 1994, a few copies of which, in English or French, are available from the author free of charge. Please contact the author at <mnash@nashinfo.com> to arrange delivery.

Finding old photos

There is nothing worse than an unidentified, undated photograph! Make this year the start of a lifetime of never taking another photo without ensuring that when it comes back from the developer that you will identify it with who, when, where the photograph was taken. The photos that you take today will one day be treasured by others, and doubly so if they are properly identified.

In order to work with old photographs, you first have to find them, and a good place to start is in the collection of your own immediate family. Collect them and encourage family members to properly identify them. Then start to search for additional photos outside the immediate family, your grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins etc; and do not take "no" for an answer when they tell you that they do not have any interesting photos. Perception of interest changes over the generations and what is uninteresting to one generation, may be very interesting to subsequent ones. Once you determine that some photos are worth having, make arrangements to copy them right away. This may be by scanning them into digital format immediately or photocopying for scanning later. When photocopying black and white photos, ask to have them done as photos and not as regular photocopies, which provide only black and white but no grey scale. It is best not to transport

original photos over great distances, the possibility of loss is just too great. Once copied, set about getting them identified right away.

Once family members are aware that you are collecting photos, they may start to contact you, especially if they have collections of photos in which they do not recognize anyone but they think you may.

Outside of family members there are sources for old photos in archives and libraries throughout Canada and the world. Today the internet is also becoming a good source. One website with many thousands of Canadian historic photos is <www.imagescanada.ca>. This website was created by a consortium of various archives in Canada, including provincial and national. It is searchable in many ways but one of the most effective is by place name. For example, by searching for Gleichen, that great Alberta metropolis, which today is little more than a ghost town, I found 525 photographs of Gleichen people, places and things from the late 19th century to the middle of the 20th century.

Uses for old photographs

Once you have your collection of old photos started, it is time to consider how you are going to use them. One way is to display a selection as home decorations in beautiful frames but away from direct light, and as copies only. If they are not on display, photos should be wrapped in acid free tissue and stored in metal containers or acid-free envelopes.

One way to safeguard against repeated loss of photos is to transfer them to CD ROMS for distribution, storage and added security. Put one copy of the CD off premises such as in a safety deposit box. We have spread copies all over the world by giving one copy free to each branch of the family.

Photographs have an obvious use in illustrating family histories. I even used the collection on CD ROMs as bribes in order to get further family information. It is surprising how fast information is forthcoming when the wanted CD ROM is withheld.

One computer display mechanism is FOTOHTML—a program to make digital photo albums. FOTOHTML is a simple program to prepare HTML format displays of digitized photographs and plain text caption files. Its principal uses are when you have a very large collection of photographs and need to quickly put them in a form for viewing. By creating and editing the caption file you can make a number of different photo presentations. An additional aid is that FOTOHTML prepares two diagnostic lists: one is the list of names of image files that

are present in the working directory that are not found in the captions list; the other is the files listed in the captions not present in the working directory. These are vital tools for finding missing files and mis-typed file names.

FOTOHTML has a great price—it is free for downloading under the *Gnu Public Licence* (GPL). Under GPL you are welcome to help improve and expand the program. FOTOHTML may be downloaded at <http://www.nashinfo.com/fotohtml.htm>. ■

Gleanings from the National Archives of Canada

MARY M NASH

[The sixteenth 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 1-455. *A Statistical Account of British Columbia*, compiled by Arthur Harvey of the Audit Office, Ottawa. Fellow of the Statistical Society (London), Hon Member of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. Printed by GE Desbarats, Ottawa, 1867, 41 pp.

This publication is a companion to the *Yearbook of Canada for 1868*, which was used as the authority for debate at New Westminster, resulting in a declaration in favour of union with Canada. It begins with a map of the region and a statement of discovery, boundaries and political history. Each table is preceded and/or followed by a textual explanation. The second part explains the area of British Columbia, the third its climate, giving a table of temperatures and rainfall. The fourth section discusses the population, with particular emphasis on immigration. The fifth section deals with revenue, expenditures and public debt. This is followed by a section on the routes from British Columbia to Canada. Section eight outlines Crown land regulations. This is followed by sections on Agriculture, Timber, Mining, Fisheries, Trade—the tariff, the Electric Telegraph, Militia and Naval Affairs, Currency, Banks, Weights and Measures, Education, Postal Affairs, Patents, Public Offices, Consults, Legal Affairs and Registry

Offices, and the Medical Profession. The publication ends with a substantial section on the Gold mining laws.

Casey 1-3773. *The Dominion at the West: A brief description of the Province of British Columbia; its Climate and Resources*. The Government Prize Essay 1872 by Alex Caulfield Anderson, Esq, JP, Victoria, BC: Printed by Richard Wolfenden, Government Printer, 1872, 112 pages and Appendices.

This publication consists of 10 chapters plus over 30 Appendices.

Chapter I— deals with Boundaries and General Geography and the area's history since becoming a colony in 1858. It describes the borders and the major rivers such as the Columbia, Fraser and Peace.

Chapter II — Gives the history and geography of the coastal region and its major city of Nanaimo, which had a stone quarry to provide material for major building projects. It also discusses the islands.

Chapter III—Geographic subdivision of the mainland, thickly wooded, coastal mountains, the central area had sandy regions comparable to the great American desert, the third distinct region was from Alexandria to the mountains, an agricultural region, with mining in the upper part of the region and lakes throughout the interior.

Communication channels consisted of trails and crude roads, other road building was begun after 1858 from the lower region to the interior and a third route from Hope to the Skeena River through Babine Lake overland to Lake Tat-la, across Peak Range to the Findlay Branch of the Peace River.

Chapter IV—Natural Production—discusses timber, trees, ornamental shrubs, oak, fir, different kinds of pine, yew, maple and larch. Under ornamental shrubs there were arbutus and Juniper, Rhododendrons, edible fruits and various types of berries.

Chapter V—Natural Products—Fish: there was a great production of various types of salmon, trout, whitefish, "fresh water cod," pike and sturgeon. Describes instinctive migration of various fish, particular salmon. In 1836, the salmon fisheries on the Fraser produced 36,000 pounds of dried salmon at the Post of Fraser's Lake. He mentions "candle-fish" as it is called in Alaska, the author thought they were pilchards at first. Their oil is similar to cod liver oil. There is a description of how to catch salmon and the weights of fish caught (55 pounds in the outer harbour in Victoria). Other fish described were herring, cod, halibut, smelt, rock-cod, flounder, whiting, oysters, cockles, mussels, crabs and prawns and the whale fishery.

Chapter VI—Natural Products cont'd: the author describes beasts of chase and birds. Hunting is discussed which, up to recently, had been the exclusive domain of the Hudson's Bay Company. Deer, bear, cougar, lynx, and methods of hunting them were discussed as well as mountain sheep, moose, deer and wood buffalo. Also covered were the birds of British Columbia, the wild ones, and birds of passage such as Canada geese, ducks and swans.

Chapter VII—Climate, Agriculture, etc: Since its major cities are at the same degree of latitude as Quebec City, climate is very mild but temperatures were much milder at the mouth of the Columbia. The author supplies a temperature chart for the summer in Saanich in 1870 and describes different zones such as the mainland, Upper and Lower, and the upper district above Alexandria. The Okanagan was very mild compared to the Eastern slopes of the Rockies. He gives examples of reports by the Royal Engineers. There was a good growing season for vegetables, fruits and hops on the Island.

The author quotes from the Geological Survey of the province as corroboration of the evidence given. Cattle and dairying—the capacities for pasturage are discussed, as well as different kinds of grasses and animals it could

sustain in various districts. There were no large flocks of sheep in the interior, although it had a great climate.

Chapter VIII—Terms of Land Grants—Roads etc: this was good for settlement, terms are liberal, price is \$1 per acre, summary of routes of communication were previously discussed. Roads already discussed, tolls were imposed but recently repealed. Railway was promised and a line from Edmonton to Jasper was proposed down the Yellowhead with a discussion on where it would hit the coast, its advantages to England and the world are listed. Distances to major centres gives New York to San Francisco by various routes, with the route via BC being most favoured. Trade with the Far East is discussed. There are notes on trade via a trans-continental railway with a list of goods shipped on two successive days. The author makes a case for Esquimalt being advantageous as a terminus. The railway work in progress is discussed and the author sides with the optimists regarding its completion. The route proposed does not go through any hostile Indian territory.

Chapter IX—Political constitution: Schools; Churches. The author describes the composition of the British Columbia government and the division of members in the Legislature. Schools are free and the structure of their governance is stated. There is a description of the churches of various denominations, together with the judiciary of the province and its composition as well as postal and telegraph services. Victoria has two daily newspapers, as well as libraries and banks. The population often fluctuates due to mining success. In 1870 permanent residents numbered 4,208 in Victoria. No census existed, immigration was on the increase and the Indian population was numerous, especially on the coast. The author discusses mining interests, particularly gold as well as other metals and coal and describes the provisions for a coal prospecting license.

The price of travel to San Francisco is double that to the East coast, that is, \$90 for second class, then up to Victoria gives a total including incidentals as \$195.

He gives an example of a Scottish settler who came in 1862. At the end of four years he bought land out of his savings (\$1 per day) and is now a prosperous farmer with 200 acres. It was determined that there were cattle grazing fortunes in Central BC. A fishing interest had not yet been developed. Immigration was encouraged but no scheme developed yet, female servants were in demand in more than one way!

Chapter X—supplementary; a general summary and conclusions. (May 25, 1872?), added after initial

completion. He expands on the Indian question and writes about the general conditions of society such as law and order, the lack of public officials and that the majority of the population is law-abiding. He laments the ignorance about BC which has caused false statements to be made. He views gold as a lever for growth and emphasizes the importance of lumber such as the Douglas fir. There is a dispute about the island of San Juan and the writer tells what makes him able to write the Description.

Appendices—Act of Union, Exports of Lumber, Coal, Furs, Gold, Statement of Savings Bank, Rates of wages, Postage, Price of farm produce, domestic articles. There are tables of Latitude and Longitude, and distances. The publication ends with notes regarding Salmon, Coalmines, Beeswax, the Stone Quarry at Nanaimo and the winter passage of the Rockies.

Casey 2-4056. Memorandum Respecting claims of British Columbia for better terms (of union). Victoria, BC, Printed by William H. Cullin, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty (1913), 15 pages plus appendices.

The author advocates a readjustment of the arrangements of the cession of land to the Dominion to build the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railways. The adjustment is deemed necessary due to the physical conditions of the province, making local administration and development expensive and difficult. These conditions were partially adjusted by the financial arrangements of 1906. According to historical considerations, large sections of BC were opposed to the union and deemed the railways to be too great an expense. In the Settlement Act of 1884, 3.5 million acres of land were transferred which had increased in value over the years. BC paid its way by a contribution of \$35 million in excess of costs and the CPR was deemed to be of greater value to the rest of Canada than to BC itself. The author argues that it was impossible to predict future development at the time of the BNA Act and the terms of union are deemed to be unfair in the rest of Canada. Changes in the national government caused the terms to be disregarded or altered. Regarding the land subsidy problem, BC contributed a share that was three times greater than that of other provinces. The railway connection was not completed until 1886. According to the historical readjustment claims, the terms of union in BC were not unfair to the rest of Canada and the railway is of benefit to all of Canada. BC has paid its way and the railway has also paid its way.

Regarding the physical aspect of BC and its geographic isolation, the allowance made for local administration is inadequate and is a burden on the local population. A

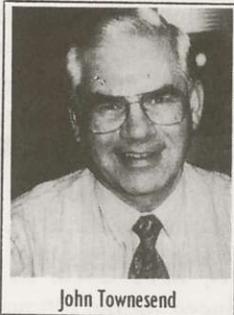
table is given showing that the arable land of BC is only 1/24th of its entire surface or 15.5 million acres. The habitable area is similarly restricted. The annual expenditure per head for roads, streets and bridges in BC is 20 times that in the rest of Canada, from \$2.30 in 1898 to a high of \$3.74 in 1899 for an average annual expenditure of \$2.91. Taking the four services of roads, civil government, justice and hospitals the expenditure is 9 times that of other provinces or an average of \$5.18 per head per annum from 1898 to 1902. It requires the sum of \$1.7 million per annum to place BC on an equal footing with the rest of Canada. The cause is geography and the distance from other provinces and countries, all of which are potential trading partners. The author notes that BC has 3% of the population in Canada, has paid 8% of the confederation costs and gets only 1% of its trade benefits. A special, one time allowance was made in 1907, due to physical conditions but this should be made permanent and annual. The appendices contain the terms of union, the Railway Act, Settlers, the Privy Council report and the Island Railway Act.

Casey 2-3962. Winnipeg: Gateway to the West, 1913, no publisher listed. 22 pp.

This publication begins with a history of the area back to 1736 when a French post was established there. The geographic situation is discussed next. In 1870 there were 30 log houses with a total population of 150. The town was incorporated in 1874 with a population of 1800. The population rose to 8,000 by 1879 with the coming of the CPR. There was a boom in 1880 to 1882. Next discussed is the territory and its physical size. Charts of assessment and population are given and the growing of wheat, oats, barley and flax are indicated. By 1911 the aggregate property value had risen to \$101 million. The growth of transportation channels is commented on and further charts are provided for the banks, their capital stock subscribed, the capital paid-up and the reserve fund for each. There is a separate chart for bank clearings. By 1909 Winnipeg was the greatest grain centre on the continent. Yields increased as did manufacturing as a result of the population increase due to immigration. Building permits in 1900 were issued for a value of \$1.4 million and by 1912 this value was up to \$20.4 million. Further charts are given for the assessment of lands and buildings and city taxation from 1893 to 1912. Education is commented upon with professional training and the University of Manitoba having just started. There were already subsidiary offices of the federal government in Ottawa. The big goal was to achieve one million in population in short order. The civic government structure is described and a list of mayors from 1874 to 1913 is given. ■

Your Publishing

JOHN TOWNESEND



John Townesend

[Editor's Note: The objective of this continuing series is to assist the Reader to produce a professional-quality self-published computer-generated, hard-copy manuscript ready for the printer; and to then market and distribute the resulting book. This is concluding column is Number 14 of the series, which commenced in the Fall, 1998

Edition of Anglo-Celtic Roots.]

6. Distributing Your Book

So here you are. Your chosen printer has produced your self-published book according to the specifications that you provided, and in the requisite number. You drive away with your family's history stowed in boxes that fall within your capacity to move. And, other than paying the printer's bill, what now?

The copies of your book represent a significant investment of your time and financial resources. They should be treated with respect. That is, kept dry and clean. You may have included shrink-wrapping in your specifications to the printer.

But your intention is to share your family's history with others. Otherwise, why produce the book? The first distribution is relatively easy: Legal Deposit in the National Library of Canada. In 1995, the rules changed. No longer is deposit based on selling price. Now, it's determined by the number of copies printed: if fewer than 101, send them one copy; if 101 or more, send them two. At your expense. The address:

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Remember, your book is part of Canada's published heritage, and deserves to be preserved for all time. Even

if the people and events covered were outside Canada.

Now, free distribution is something very different from marketing and sales. Unless you have boundless energy, creativity, and patience with bureaucracy, you may well opt for the first: free distribution. If your eye is on the second, head for the Entrepreneurship Centre in the new City Hall. Step One will be your Business Plan. From there, subjects include sole proprietorship, your Income Tax return, collecting taxes, and so forth. There's a lot to know. Get their advice if your plan is to sell a few copies from the trunk of your car.

So at the outset, be realistic. You will have been considering your potential audience from the outset; as covered in earlier editions of this series. Your entire book will have been written with particular audiences in mind.

Every free copy distributed and circulated is an ambassador for creation of interest; and that's where requests for additional copies originate. You could start with your family. The attractive cover design will enhance their coffee tables; bookshelves are poor marketers. If a family reunion is in the works, so much the better.

Then there are the family history societies whose territories cover where your ancestors trod. Invite their *Anglo-Celtic Roots* equivalents to review your book in its pages. Or announce its availability. Don't forget to provide an address for orders. The appropriate county records offices, local libraries and local studies collections will all be interested as well.

Next, there are deposit libraries in other countries. In the UK: The British Library, The Bodleian Library, and the University of Cambridge Library. In the United States, the Library of Congress in Washington, the Newberry Library in Chicago and the Family History Library in Salt Lake City are all renowned as sources of genealogical and family history information. So getting your book into their web-searchable catalogues helps.

If your book contains new primary or breakthrough information on the famous or infamous, there is almost

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

sure to be a particular-interest library that will be involved. Professional association libraries are interested, as are those for the different religious denominations, military regiments, universities, public schools, and the like.

Each of the above is a marketing opportunity. These days there is electronic marketing as well. Start your own website posting the family names of interest. Tap into the work of one-name societies, and into related e-mailed newsletters.

If you do plan to set up in business, you'll need business software to help you keep track of your mailing lists,

accounts receivable and payable, etc. And which will give you the right end-of-year information that you will need for your tax return.

It's been a good run since this column started some four years ago. In this time, information technology had leapt forward. New sources and methodologies are available for research. Indeed, the very notion of the printed family history that has been the focus of the column may have been displaced. But if this column has contributed even a little toward you setting sights on methodically sharing your family findings with those who follow, it will have been to the good. Good luck in your publishing! ●

The Printed Page

MARILYN THOMSON



Marilyn Thomson

English Immigrant Voices: **L**abourers' Letters from Upper Canada in the 1830s. Published by McGill, Queen's University Press, Montreal and Kingston; 2000 lvi, 471 pp. Illustrations, index and maps. Hard cover \$65 and its companion work *Assisting Emigration to Upper Canada; The Petworth Project, 1832-837*.

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, Ontario and Doris Bourrie, CGRS, Thornhill, Ontario 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, 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 home from Upper Canada with well-researched paragraphs about the family, its place of residence in Canada and the name of the letter's recipient. The second volume follows the emigrants 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, 1791-854 by Jeffrey L McLairn, Toronto. University of Toronto Press, 10 St

Mary Street, Ste 700, Toronto, ON, M4Y 2W8. 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*, that labels it "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. Reprinted by Global Heritage Press, 13 Charles St, Ste 102, Milton, ON L9T 2G5. 2000, 390 pp. Illustrations, index. Hardcover \$49.95 + \$5.50 p & l, plus 7% GST. "A fascinating tale, in six sections, weaving together 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, Reprinted by Global Heritage Press, 13 Charles St, Ste 102, Milton, ON, L9T 2G5. 1999, 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, were led by Michael Grass and Peter Van Alstine, wintered at Sorel, Quebec on the St Lawrence River and settled eventually in Cataraqui, now Kingston, and Adolphustown. Paul Milner reviews the "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*.

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. ●

The Story of John & Peter *An Irish Story in The County Of Leeds*

THE REVEREND CANON BORDEN PURCELL

The story begins in Ireland about 200 years ago. Revolution was very much in the thinking for a group of Irish leaders who called themselves 'The United Irishmen.' Swept along by the rising tide of liberty that brought revolution to America and France in the late eighteenth century, the 1798 rebellion in Ireland gave birth to the idea of a new nation free from English rule and domination.

The United Irishmen had a wonderful and glorious vision and dream; that all the people of Ireland, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Church of Ireland (Anglican) would unite and form a sovereign Irish government and become the republic of Ireland. However, what began as a glorious dream turned into a tragic and horrible nightmare. In the summer of 1798, in the County of Wexford at the battle of Vinegar Hill close by the town of Enniscorthy, over 25,000 men women and children were killed or murdered and what little independence and freedom Ireland enjoyed was lost by the year 1800. On 1 August 'The Union of Great Britain and Ireland Act' received royal assent. The Irish Parliament was no more. At the same time, 'The Church of Ireland' became officially known as 'The United Church of England and Ireland.'

Shortly after these sad events, a group of Irish farmers and artisans in the South of Ireland made plans to emigrate to Upper Canada and begin a new life in the New World. Emigration from Ireland to Canada was slight before the War of 1812. One of the exceptions to this was to be found in Leeds County. A small number of Irish families arrived before the war and some served in the military during the American War. Shortly after the war, a large number of Irish families began arriving, so that by 1840 about half the people in Leeds County were Irish born or of Irish descent and two thirds of them were Anglicans, or as they called themselves 'Church of Ireland.'

By the end of the War, the British government was worried. American settlement encouraged before the war now posed a threat to the security of Upper Canada and immigration policy changed abruptly. Loyal Irish farmers, artisans and especially discharged soldiers, were needed

to fill vacant land and eventually to help build the Rideau Canal. The inland canal was part of a military strategy, so that a safe water route would run between the Ottawa River and Lake Ontario because the St Lawrence route was highly vulnerable to American attack. The building of the Rideau Canal was a wonderful 'make-work' project and this brings me back to the story of John and Peter.

John Patrick Purcell was born in Co Tipperary, Ireland in 1797 and emigrated to Upper Canada in 1820. According to Thad Leavitt's *History of Leeds and Grenville*, Purcell was a first class stone mason and worked for Col By at Davis Lock during the construction of the canal. The book claims that Purcell laid the first stone there and on completion of the canal he was appointed the first Lock Master at Davis Lock. John P was my great-great-grandfather and according to family history The Purcell's came to Ireland in the 12th century as Anglo-Norman 'settlers' making their 'seat' at Loughmoe, Co Tipperary. The Normans, through intermarriage and their love of Ireland, soon became 'more Irish than the Irish.' Thus it was very heart breaking for most Irish emigrants to leave their homeland and settle in the wilds of Leeds Co.

The building of the Rideau Canal began in May 1826 and was completed in May 1832. It was in fact Canada's first mega-project and according to Robert Legget, in his book *The Rideau Waterway*, "the greatest contribution of the Rideau Canal is that it marked a major benchmark in learning to be a Canadian engineer rather than being an engineer in Canada." It must have been pretty exciting for a young Irishman to land an important job on the canal and then to be appointed a Lockmaster. On top of all that John P had married a young Scottish woman by the name of Jane Goodfellow in 1825 and Catherine Purcell was born in 1826. I do not know where they were living during the work on the Canal but in May 1832, The Purcell's moved into the contractor's Log house at Davis Lock and lived there for his first 10 years at the station and where some of the nine Purcell children were born, including my great-grandfather Francis Purcell. (More of him later)

Now we turn to the Peter in our story of the Irish in Leeds Co Peter Sweeney was born into a Roman Catholic family

in Ireland in 1806 and arrived in Canada in 1827 with his wife Catherine and a baby boy named Thomas. Four years later, Col By recommended the Irishman for the important position of Lockmaster at Jones Falls. The Sweeneys arrived at Jones Falls in May 1832 and by now Tom had a little sister Kitty and like the Purcells at the Lock next door, they moved into the contractor's four room log house. Thus the interesting story of John Purcell and Peter Sweeney begins to take shape and thanks to a diary that Peter began in 1838, we have the story of two Irishmen, one a staunch member of the Church of Ireland (Anglican) and the other a Roman Catholic, who were not only neighbors in the wilds of Leeds Co, but who also became along with their families the best of friends.

The lives of Jane and John Purcell are well documented in Peter's journal, where we often read of many visits across Sand Lake between the two families, by boat in the summer and by horse and cutter in the winter. On the 18th of December 1845 we read that the Sweeneys danced the night away at the wedding of my great- aunt Catherine to Opinicon Lake lumberman Robert Dennison, another Irishman. And sure enough another party was held on September 1st, 1846 to celebrate the birth of a son, John Patrick (Purcell) Dennison. Susan Warren has this to say in her book *The Hub of the Rideau* concerning the Purcell-Sweeney families "four years later in the depth of a bitterly cold winter, Sweeney and his canal men walked to Davis Lock for the wake of the Purcell's two and a half year old son (George). On many occasions, Purcell brought supplies to Jones Falls or carted Sweeney's wool to the mill at Furnace Falls (Lyndhurst)."

Two notorious Irish festivals, St. Patrick's Day on March 17th and Orangeman's Day on the 12th of July were celebrated by everybody with lots of drinking and dancing. If there was tension between Protestants and Roman Catholics it never showed up between Peter Sweeney and John Purcell. I love these entries in the diary: "January 29th, 1847; Doctor came here—Tommy Very sick—John Purcell here." "St Patrick's day 1840—got wood drawn in sand lake—had a party at John Purcell's." "Jan 24th 1849. Mild day—Mrs. Purcell came to Kitty." Sweeney had a sad time with his daughter Kitty, as reported in *Hub of the Rideau* With her wandering ways and refusal to accept chaperones Kitty became a scandal, even in Lyndhurst and Chaffey's Lock.

An attempt to teach her the finer ways of life at Notre Dame convent school was not successful. She was sent home in disgrace. However, I was delighted to see that my great-grandmother Purcell 'came to Kitty' on that January day in 1847. In December 1849 Kitty eloped with John

Wafer, an employee at Jones Falls, and it was John Purcell who gave him work at Davis Lock, after his new father-in-law had fired him. This incident did not destroy the friendship between John and Peter as a week later John Purcell took Peter's horses to be shod.

There are numerous entries about the Priest celebrating Mass for his parishioners along the canal and it was a priest that helped the Sweeneys get back together again after one of their many serious fights. It was well after the famine-Irish arrived in the late forties before the Roman Catholic church had church buildings. The Anglicans were more fortunate due to the large number of Church of Ireland families that arrived before the famine of 1845-49. They had beautiful churches in Newboro, Leeds and Delta; the latter, St Paul's, being founded in 1811. An interesting entry for June 8, 1849 tells of Irish immigrants landing at Jones Falls for the south Crosby area. It would still be some years before the lovely stone church was built in Elgin and dedicated to one of the great Irish Saints, Columbanus, and Priest Foley finally was able to build St Edward's church at Westport in 1860. The Anglican church in Elgin was much later and the Methodist church in Elgin was well established by 1856.

The story of John and Peter continues with a quote from *Hub of the Rideau*:

"Nine years after coming to Jones Falls and three Years into the journal, the family took up residence in A brand-new defensible lockmaster's house set high on A hill overlooking the four locks and the horseshoe Dam. Like its other canal counterparts, it was a sturdy Stone structure of one story with gun slits, two porches And a tin roof. Inside, it was small but fairly comfortable With a woodstove, sofa, carpets, whale oil Lamps and painted wooden chairs. The gun slits were Covered with glass. Although the decorating scheme of Gray, black and white trim and whitewashed walls Was stark. It was a better residence than most South Crosby Homes at that time. A summer cookhouse and privy were also constructed behind the building."

This all took place in the summer of 1841 and the following winter John Purcell built a similar house for his ever growing family at Davis Lock. Thus, in 1842, the Purcell family moved into their new home and the old log house was torn down. The house is at present being restored but it must have been a lonely and difficult life for a family of eight children. John didn't retire until 1865, after 30 years service, however he must have been popular with all the Lockmasters as he was the secretary of their association and I have in my library a beautifully

written and carefully crafted letter he wrote to the retiring Commanding Officer of the Royal Engineers on behalf of all the Lockmasters on the Rideau Canal from Bytown to Kingston, dated the 8th of December 1845. Another entry in his Logbook is dated the 24th of March 1854 and is titled: *The Weekly Progress Report, of works and repairs carrying on, in Royal Engineers Dept at this station between 24th and 30th of march 1845.* Purcell was employing four carpenter's for a winter works program. All the Lock Masters enjoyed an envious position, they were able to hire and fire workers as well as having a reasonable income and a government house in which to live and look forward to a pension upon retirement. In 1856 the Purcells retired to their farm and lovely stone house that John had built for his family east of Elgin. He retired with a pension of £24 a year, a total of £1 a year for the 24 years he served faithfully and efficiently as Lock Master at Davis Mills. No doubt they were sorry to leave their daughter Kitty Purcell (Dennison) and their grandchildren who lived on a farm next door to Davis Lock. John Patrick Jr was an engineer on one of the canal boats, and my great-grandfather Francis was helping run the farm, as his older brother Henry Purcell died in 1857.

Peter Sweeney perhaps stayed on a little too long at Jones Falls. His wife Catherine died around 1857, a rather hopeless alcoholic. Sweeney himself admits to a drinking problem and in his journal he often refers to the fact that he got 'H' or high and frequently he went on the wagon but soon fell off. His judgment began to weaken and in 1869 there was a bad accident at Jones Falls and four canal men were killed. An enquiry was held and there was a suggestion that the elderly Sweeney should consider retiring. This he did in 1872 and moved to his retirement home along with his new; young wife who had been his housekeeper for a number of years. He died around 1882, a rather sad end to an interesting and courageous Irish-Canadian citizen. His appointment as a lockmaster meant that he was required to possess the skills of an artisan, foreman and clerk. A lockmaster's duties involved the operation and maintenance of the machinery. They had the responsibility of all the traffic on the canal as well as the water levels and the maintenance of the buildings, the locks and the dams. I have examined the daily log books in my great-grandfather's excellent penmanship and realized they all needed bookkeeping skills as well as accounting for all the tolls and rents collected and journals of work done for the inspection of the government officials in Bytown and Kingston.

We will always be grateful that Sweeney left us his journal, which was only rediscovered in the past 25 years. He was a brave and honest man to leave the record that

his son Tom had threatened to shoot him on at least one occasion. Poor Tom eventually disappeared to the States. His daughter Kitty broke his heart; on Nov 4th 1850, we find this rather terse entry "Kitty Sweeney delivered of a son last night 12 o'clock." It would seem that neither her mother nor her father were involved; she died about 1875 at least seven years before her father. Thus ends the story of Peter Sweeney.

The John Purcell story, however, still continues. My own great-grandfather Francis, who was born at Davis Lock in 1842, eventually married Sarah Taber in 1864. Their second son Edward Justus Purcell, my grandfather, was born in the family farm at Elgin in 1867. As a young man, he started as a clerk for John Dargavel, a well known merchant in Elgin and at one time a Member of Parliament for Leeds Co. It was around this time, when my great-grandfather Frank was driving with two friends, in a horse and buggy late at night, over a bridge near the Delong School in Elgin, that the buggy wheels went off the side of the bridge and the buggy overturned and fell on top of Purcell and killed him.

In 1888, as soon as the Brockville and Westport or the 'B&W' railway opened, we find EJ Purcell as the first station agent in Elgin; he later moved to Delta in the same capacity. He always referred to that as "To Hell or Delta."

On July 1892 he married my grandmother, Elizabeth Wilson, who came from Newboro. She lived to almost 100 years. Her birthday, as I well remember, was on St Patrick's Day, March 17th. She was very proud of her Irish heritage but told me many times that, "Ireland was a great place to be from." Around this time EJ was translated to Athens as a Station Master. He resigned around 1906 and started up a grocery store business along with building supplies, etc. In 1909 he went into the hardware business on the corner of Henry and Main Streets in Athens. He was a devoted Anglican all his life and was both a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Orange Order. He died on October 5th 1956 in his 87th year.

My father, George Augustus Purcell, was born in Athens in 1898, where he too became a merchant for over 50 years. He married my mother, Beatrice Trotter, at St James church in Kingston on Nov 5th 1927. She was a graduate of Kingston General Hospital and had been born in Chantry to my grandparents, Richard Trotter and Sarah Jane Whaley, both of Irish extraction. My mother died in 1985 and my father in 1988 and both are buried in Holy Trinity Cemetery, Oak Leaf. 

Searching for Busted Green

A TALK BY ALISON HARE *REVIEWED BY KEN WOOD*

In 1981, Alison Hare found a tombstone in the cemetery at Dacre, Ontario, which read as follows:

MOTHER
Jane Craig
Wife of
Busted F. Green
Born May 2nd, 1807
Died Jan 7th, 1897
Erected by Mrs Barnet

She knew Jane was her great-great-great grandmother but she knew very little about this side of her family and was intrigued by the name Busted Green. This curiosity eventually led her down the long path of obsession, a voyage which lasted eight years.

She began by searching cemeteries, driving from place to place and wearing out her car in the process. When this failed to uncover anything she turned to census returns at the National Archives of Canada. Only after her uncle placed a query in the newsletter of the Ontario Genealogical Society's Ottawa branch did she learn anything substantial. The distant relative who replied had traced Busted's wife Jane to Monteagle Township in the

far north of Hastings County. The enumerator who recorded her presence there in 1881 noted that her husband had left, a remark that stirred up Alison's already troublesome curiosity. She also learned that Busted had come to Canada from Ireland in 1823, part of an emigration experiment headed by Peter Robinson.

The search continued through many other documents, the most colorful being a newspaper clipping describing how in 1835 a prisoner escaped through the window of a tavern Busted was running near Pakenham. Another exciting discovery were letters written by Jane Craig found at the Archives of Ontario in Toronto. These revealed that at the advanced age of 87 Jane had sold her farm in Monteagle and moved to Lewisville, Washington State, where the families of two of her sons had settled.

While researching the Green's Lewisville connection Alison learned that Busted's last years had been spent near Tiverton, a small village north of Goderich, Ontario. There he ran a combined shoemaking business, grocery and tavern.

So Alison's search is complete, her obsession is quieted—for now. ◼

Plumbing the Depths: Family History Research and Medieval English Urban Records

A TALK BY STEPHEN ALSFORD *REVIEWED BY KEN WOOD*

Stephen Alford has a M. Phil in history from Leicester University and a Masters in Library and Information Science from the University of Western Ontario. Since 1988 he has worked for the Canadian Museum of Civilization in research and planning. In 1994 he created the Museum's Web site, of which he is still webmaster. He has published books and papers on using new technology in museums, on Martin Frobisher's Arctic expeditions and on medieval history. He is especially interested in medieval urban history and prosopography (see below), which for him entails a study of town clerks of medieval England.

In this wide-ranging talk Stephen pointed out some of the difficulties in tracing one's ancestors to the middle ages.

The first of these is the paucity of documents from that era. It seems that the Dark Ages take their name not from the general misery of the population, but from the lack of surviving documents. A consequence of this is that your chances of tracing your family to the 1300s are small indeed. All documents were hand-written, mostly in Latin, using shorthand and abbreviations, and in a script we find difficult to read. It is not surprising then, that among the common people vital events were not recorded. There are virtually no records of births, marriages and deaths until registration became compulsory in the 15th Century.

The second problem is population movement. The common belief that peasants invariably remained in the same village for several generations is not true. There was

immigration into the towns from all over Western Europe. Besides the Anglo-Saxons and Normans, there were Frenchmen, Bretons, Flemmings, Jews, and foreign craftsmen of all sorts. Even in the early Middle Ages there was a good deal of movement of people between villages and towns. The local priest might insist that a man move to another village to take a wife not-too-closely related to him. A landlord might ask a man to move from farm to village, to act as an agent for him. Or, a farmer might take on a trade as a sideline, and then drop farming in favour of a craft or some kind of commerce. Later, he might become a landowner. Over the years he or his children might move to a larger town, perhaps eventually to London.

The third difficulty is our tendency to rely on surnames

End Notes:

Prosopography: The study of collections of biographical material for people bound by ties of family, friendship, patronage, or commerce, and others. This technique can shed light on groups such as merchant guilds, parliaments, senates, courts, groups of landowners, and so on.

Stephen Alsford can be contacted at <<http://orb.rhodes.edu/index.html>>.

when looking for relatives. Surnames did not become common until the 13th Century, and for some time they were, to say the least, "changeable". No type of surname was ever confined to a single class, and people with the same surname are not likely to be related. Stephen cited an instance where the same man was known by three surnames: Thomas de Massingham (from his place of origin); Thomas le Clerk (from his occupation); and Thomas King (a nickname, perhaps because he was a bit high-and-mighty).

This was an excellent talk, of the kind that shakes us out of our dreams of finding a noble ancestor in the 12th Century and brings us down to earth, where most of us will encounter the myriad farmers, craftsmen and labourers who preceded us. ☐

Great Moments in Genealogy

REPORTED BY DENICE WILLIS

On Saturday 8 December 2001 the Society held its Annual *Great Moments In Genealogy* meeting; a time for sharing that magic moment when the long and sometimes fruitless search is finally over. This year there were five speakers who shared their great moments with the BIFHSGO members.

The first speaker, **Jane Down**, titled her talk *Searching for Shoppe*. Jane's interest in Shoppe Farm started 30 years ago when her parents attended a family reunion and brought back a family history book. The book mentioned that her ancestor, Robert Down, lived at Shoppe Farm near Broadwindsor in Devon in 1846. Later she came across a handwritten account, written in 1960 by Laura Down, in which she described her visit to Shoppe Farm at that time. In the 1990s Jane started seriously researching her family. One question she hoped to answer was "Why did the Downs come to Canada?" She also wanted to visit Shoppe Farm herself.

In 1999 on a trip to England, Jane travelled to Devon to visit the family village and to see Shoppe Farm. While visiting the village church she found the graves of some of her Down ancestors. She asked the church warden how to get to Shoppe Farm and was horrified to learn that the valley where the farm was located had been flooded for a

reservoir some seven years before. All that could now be seen of the farm was two oak trees close to the road. Terribly disappointed she found the trees and gazed into the water where her ancestors' farm once stood.

On returning home Jane was determined to find out more about the farm and try to obtain pictures of the Shoppe farmhouse. To this end she wrote to a British colleague who had told her that an archaeological study had been done and also that a TV documentary had been made about the flooding, as it had been controversial at the time. Other letters were sent to the Devon County Council, Bristol and Exeter universities, and to a Dr. Weddell who had carried out the study. After many frustrating months of waiting she finally received a documentary history from Weddell with details of the area before it was flooded. There was a map showing the flooding, but no pictures.

Jane joined the Devon Family History Society and placed an ad in the *Devon Family Historian* asking for information on Shoppe Farm. Much to her delight she promptly received 14 responses. These included newspaper articles, pamphlets, booklets, a video of the TV series, and many leads to follow up. Amongst the contributions was a booklet by the Devon County

archaeologist, Simon Timms, on the flooding of the valley. Jane contacted him and finally after two years of searching, she at last received a package in the mail containing 21 photos, including a drawing of the whole farm layout and photos of the farmhouse. A satisfying conclusion to her Shoppe Farm research.

The second speaker, Terry Findley, gave a talk titled *Success May be Closer Than You Think!* This was a story about Terry's longest running genealogical search, almost four years, for the birthplace of his great-great-grandfather, John B Mason, and how he finally found it. His inspiration to get seriously involved in searching out his family roots was a picture his mother had in her bedroom of her father, Corporal Ogle Alexander Mason, standing in a WWI trench.

When Terry started to do genealogical research he set some goals: "Trace all my ancestors back to when they arrived in Canada, then in North America. Determine their issue and what happened to them. Trace all my ancestors back to their country of origin." His research started out easily enough with information from his mother leading him to Beechwood Cemetery in Ottawa where he discovered the name of his great-grandfather, John B. Mason and John's parents. Next he visited the Ottawa Public Library where he fairly easily found obituaries for his ancestor in the local papers. These gave Terry a treasure trove of genealogical information. He discovered that John B Mason was born in England, possibly in Liverpool, but could not verify this. As finding the country of origin was one of Terry's goals he went back to check his sources but realized he had not written down the complete reference correctly. While trying to find the newspaper references, again, searching the microfilm he, just by chance, found an "obituary and death notice" printed two days later than the obituary he had originally found, stating he was from London. A lesson to Terry to not depend only on the newspaper obituary index but to also look for other possible articles printed around the same time. A researcher may be surprised at what else may be there!

Gail Hawke, the next speaker, titled her talk *Don't Ignore the Next Page.* Gail considers herself a dabbler in genealogy but is learning how and where to find information. She knew her parents were born in Stockport in the Manchester area. A birth certificate informed her that her paternal grandfather was John Charles Fish. This along with a silver cup engraved "Private Fish" were her only clues.

Gail searched the Lancashire records at the Family

History Centre but could not find any answers. One evening John Sayers suggested she look at a map of the area where she discovered that at the time her ancestors lived in Stockport, it was part of Cheshire County, not Lancashire. Going back to the 1881 census for Cheshire she found her grandfather – seven years old with two siblings and his parents. With this information Gail was then able to track down his death certificate and information on his marriage. She realized why her father never spoke of his father because he died when her father was only four years old.

Now that Gail knew that Stockport was in Cheshire she started to look for her grandmother's Lester family. Dabbling on the Internet she found two individuals that were researching Lester. After an exchange of e-mails she discovered that one of them had a grandfather who had a sister named Edith Emma born in 1881 in Stockport – Gail's grandmother! As Gail commented: "It is important to turn the next page!"

The intriguing title of the fourth presentation was *Buy Another Christmas Card*, presented by John Reid. His mother's great aunt, Sarah Davis Northwood, married two wealthy men in England. As we all know wealthy ancestors are easier to trace than those of ordinary means. Sarah was childless so when she died shortly after the 1881 census she bequeathed the bulk of her estate to her several brothers and sisters, or if they were deceased, to their children. Her will makes a wonderful road map of John's family. His great-great-grandfather had skipped the country leaving two children. The will divides his share between them if he does not return to England. One of the children, Herbert, turns up in the 1881 census as a student at Christ's Hospital, a charitable institution.

Researching in England John found two Northwood entries in the Christ's Hospital archive at the Guildhall Library in London, one for Herbert and another for his brother John William. He found that John William left Christ's Hospital in 1891 to join his father at Armstrong Lake, Assiniboia, Canada. Checking his family tree, John found the father, Charles, an unemployed civil engineer in the 1881 census. He found land grant records for both Charles and his son John at Armstrong Lake near the community of Rokeby outside Yorkton, and a mention of John William playing cricket for Rokeby in a 1900 Yorkton newspaper.

A lucky break came when John found a site on the Internet for the Alberta Heritage Digitization Project. The site was in two parts, images of historic newspapers from Alberta and digitized versions of some local histories. A

hit for the Northwood name came in a local history story about the Jenkins family. It stated the family had moved to Vancouver Island. John found them in the phone book and was pleased that after 35 years living in Canada he had finally found a living Canadian relative – a second cousin twice removed. His mother is delighted with the discovery; and this year she is buying another Christmas card to send to her new Canadian relative.

The last speaker for the morning was **Elizabeth Taylor** who entitled her talk *Who Was Ann Spiers – The Value of Old Letters*. Elizabeth had a great deal of information on her Boutilier family from Nova Scotia but had not researched her great-great-grandmother, Ann Spiers. She knew Ann had married Esrom Boutilier in New York and that her obituary stated she was born in Money more,

Ireland. There were hints she had gone back to Ireland for a visit and that she had a brother in the United States.

On a visit to Nova Scotia a cousin of Elizabeth asked her if she would like to look at a cache of unlabelled old photographs of the family that she had in her possession. Amongst the photos was a small tin box full of folded letters dated 1851 through 1918. A wonderful treasure trove of letters written mainly by Ann's daughter Alicia (Lily) Gates to relatives in Canada while she was on a trip to Ireland with her mother. Reading the letters gave Elizabeth a wealth of information about her ancestors and helped her in fleshing out the family tree. Not all her questions were answered but Elizabeth now has a wonderful link with the past with these "found" letters. ■

BIFHSGO NEWS
ARTICLES

Presentation by Gordon D Taylor, on Behalf of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa

[Editor's Note. The first of eleven Canada wide 'Town Hall Meetings on the Release of Canadian Census Data,' was held at the Marriott Inn in Ottawa on 14 December 2001, under the auspices of the consulting firm, Environics. The text of all the presentations will be posted on the Environics Website, and the entire proceedings will be available to the public after 45 days through the National Library; access to information requests will not be needed to secure it. The following is the text of Gordon Taylor's presentation on behalf of BIFHSGO.]

Thank you for the opportunity to appear at this town hall meeting and to be able to present to you the views of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa on the release to the public domain of the records of the Census of Canada.

The Census of a country is one of the great treasure chests of information for the study of the history of that country, of its people and its communities. Our society is based upon the family and there are literally thousands of family historians who are willing and eager to extract, analyze, and prepare reports on a multitude of Canadian families. Where did they come from, when did they come, why did they come, where did they go in Canada, how did they fare after they came, and so on? Answers to these questions form the basis of a sound understanding of the social and family history of Canada.

The major contribution of the census is to locate an individual or a family at a fixed address at a definite time. The family historian then knows where the family of interest is on Census Day. This provides a starting point

for the collection and analysis of other data from the census and other sources. The result is a family history that when combined with many others forms the basis for a social history of a community.

The Canadian Census of 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901 that have been released to the National Archives in the past have provided important information to family historians. Both the National Archives and the National Library are well used by genealogists. A recent estimate indicates that they account for between 20 and 30% of the researchers using the National Library.

On a personal note I have found each census to contain information important to me in developing an understanding of the various families that constitute my background and the background of my children and their children. Without this information my task would have been much more difficult and in the long run much less complete.

The release of historic census records after 1901 became

a public issue in the 1990s, particularly over the question of privacy. On August 31, 1998 I wrote, as president of BIFHSGO, to the Hon. John Manley, the Minister of Industry. I would like to quote a few thoughts from that letter.

"There is a large community of genealogists and family historians, both in Canada and abroad, that look on census material as key information in the development of the social history of a country or a region through the study of hundreds, even thousands, of individual family histories."

"The current system whereby the information is placed in the public domain 92 years after the census was taken has worked satisfactorily. Other countries, where census results are placed in the public domain, have similar time delay rules"

Mr. Manley appointed an Expert Panel on Access to Historical Census Records to report regarding the legal, privacy and archival implications of providing access to historical census records. The panel did a thorough job in carrying out its assigned task and reported to the Minister in June 2000 but the report was not released to the public for 6 months.

"The panel's recommendations with respect to the release of historical and future census records are clear, reasonable and attainable." They reported that: "Our fundamental recommendation is simply that census records should be publicly released through the National Archives 92 years after a census is taken. The means by which the release of historical census records can be achieved varies with the historical period in which the census was and will be taken."

The basic view of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa is that the government should accept the recommendation of its Expert Panel and get on with the task of releasing the historical censuses. We urge in the strongest terms possible that this recommendation be reinforced by the current series of town hall meetings.

What we should be doing now is not rehashing the completed work of the Expert Panel but we should be spending our time and knowledge in a discussion of how the census is to be released.

A number of historic censuses have been made available online or on compact disc. The Church of Latter Day Saints, renowned for their leadership and action in furthering the cause of family history and genealogy, has worked with universities in Canada, the United Kingdom,

the United States and the genealogical community to develop and make available on CDs the 1881 National Censuses of Canada and the United Kingdom and the 1880 Census of the United States. I have worked with the UK and US databases and found them to be easy to understand and generally user friendly. I worked with the group that prepared a similar package for Canada. It should be available for public use early in 2002.

The 1901 Census for England and Wales will be made available for public consultation on the first working day of January 2002. The returns are being digitized and will be available electronically via the Internet on the release day.

In Australia historic census records have been routinely destroyed. A current policy change indicates that census data in the future should be retained in the National Archives of Australia.

In an article published by UNESCO Terry Cook argues that

"There are certain categories of personal information for which preservation is essential:

- Records proving civil status,
- Land registration records,
- Certain court and legal records,
- The national census of population."

All four of these essential records have traditionally been available to Canadians. Let us not take one leg away and leave our essential records limping along with one important set missing.

In the United States census records are placed in the public domain after a time lapse of 72 years. The latest census to be released was the 1920. The 1930 should be released in the near future. Private concerns such as ancestry.com and genealogy.com have made the historic censuses available online.

In summary: our view is that the policy of releasing the national census after 92 years should be continued and that Statistics Canada and the National Archives of Canada should work with representatives of the genealogical community to examine the means by which the data becomes available. Full advantage should be taken of the opportunities offered by the Internet.

Thank you for this opportunity to speak on behalf of a most worthy cause: **S.O.C. Save Our Census.** ■

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BIFHSGO NEWS

COLUMNS

The Bookworm

JUDITH MADORE

BOOK REVIEW BY THOMAS RIMMER

CD book: *History, Directory and Gazetteer of the County Palatine of Lancaster, with a variety of Commercial & Statistical Information*. In two volumes, Illustrated by maps and plans". By Edward Baines. Published by: The Archive Books Project, Gloucester, England. Available in the BIFHSGO Library and readable using the library computer with the help of the Adobe Acrobat application software. Allow at least one hour to peruse this CD as there is a great deal of data to read.

The first volume of the book contains the History of Lancashire and Liverpool. These histories are extensive and in particular that of Liverpool contains considerable statistical data on the City at the time of publication. One piece of information that interested me, was the discussion of the proposals to build the Liverpool to Manchester Railway. There is also a Commercial Directory of Liverpool, however, if anyone expects to find ancestors here he or she would have to be very lucky. The Directory contains only the names of persons of significance or engaged in commerce. There are approximately 2,800 names in the Liverpool Directory out of a population in the order of 120,000. The Street Directory of Liverpool contains approximately 8,500 names but only the streets are in alphabetical order. The "Find" feature of Adobe Acrobat is of some use here.

The second volume includes the histories of the Cities

of Lancaster and Manchester followed by Directories of Manchester and other places shown in the Table of Contents. Also shown is Information on the 'Hundreds.' For readers unfamiliar with the administrative divisions of 19th century England, counties or shires were divided into 'Hundreds' or 'Wapentakes' each consisting of a number of Parishes. In Lancashire's case there were seven Hundreds and 69 Parishes in 1824. The parish boundaries remained essentially unchanged until the early 20th Century. To obtain information about a particular place consult the Place Index on the last few pages of Vol II by double clicking on the last item in the Table of Contents and then on Place Index. For example the data on the village of Rainford can be found on page 706. The page itself can be found by using the scroll bar. Rainford is part of the Parish of Prescott. 41 names of prominent residents with their rank, profession or trade are given of which 12 are pipe manufactures. This is typical of the data given for each of the places in the index.

Use of this CD will be greatly assisted by the use of a Parish Map of Lancashire a copy of which is contained in Phillimore's Atlas which is also available in the BIFHSGO Library. Although the title of the book includes Maps & Plans (in detached form) I could not find any such maps & plans.

In summary this CD is of great value for family historians interested in obtaining Lancastrian historical data from the early 19th Century and earlier. For the genealogist it is of less value but should not be overlooked in the search for that elusive family member. 

Did your ancestors migrate to Canada from North East England?

Roger Woodhouse is currently researching emigrant shipping in NE England covering the period 1770 to the establishment of Liverpool as the main departure point (i.e. when the railway network was completed). The ports covered are those from Whitby, northward, to Berwick. The findings are to be presented to a Conference in London in June that will deal with English migration to Canada. As part of the research examples of individuals and families who left the region are always useful. An indication of their background, when and how they travelled, and what they did on arrival will help to indicate just who was leaving at what was a time of rapid industrialisation. If you had such ancestors Roger would be glad to receive any details, particularly any who came via the New York route to Upper Canada. He can be contacted as follows: Grey Mare House, Whittonstall, Consett, DH8 9JS, UK. E-mail: <crwoodhouse@msn.com> and tel./fax 01207 560432.

Using Ships' Passenger Lists to find Records of your Ancestors

JIM SHEARON

My aunts, Mary and Bessie, had told me that my father was born in Scotland and ran away from home at 16 to join the British Navy. After the First World War, they said, he came to Canada, where he met my mother, married and died in 1942, when I was six years old.

I knew when and where he died. I found out when he was married, and it wasn't hard to find his birth record in Scotland, but I wanted to know when he came to Canada. My only clue was a photo of my father which was inscribed on the back, "Chicago January 1925." I wondered whether he went to Chicago before or after he came to Canada. Since he was a British subject, I guessed he had come to Canada first and then visited the United States. To find out when he arrived, I consulted the ships' passenger lists at the National Archives of Canada.

Lists from 1865 to 1935

The passenger lists at the National Archives cover the years from 1865 to 1935, a period of 91 years, and are filed according to port and year of entry. Lists after 1935 are not available at the Archives. There is an index to tell you the microfilm numbers for each year and port. Depending on the year in which your ancestor arrived in Canada, your search can be very easy, relatively easy or, perhaps, very difficult.

The records for the last 11 years, 1925 to 1935, have been fully indexed and it is easy to find an ancestor who came to Canada during that period. The records from 1919 to 1924, have been partly indexed and, for that period, the area of research can be narrowed down to one reel of microfilm. If your ancestor arrived before 1919, you may have to look through the records for 34 years, unless you can find other clues to determine the year he or she came to Canada.

What information will you get?

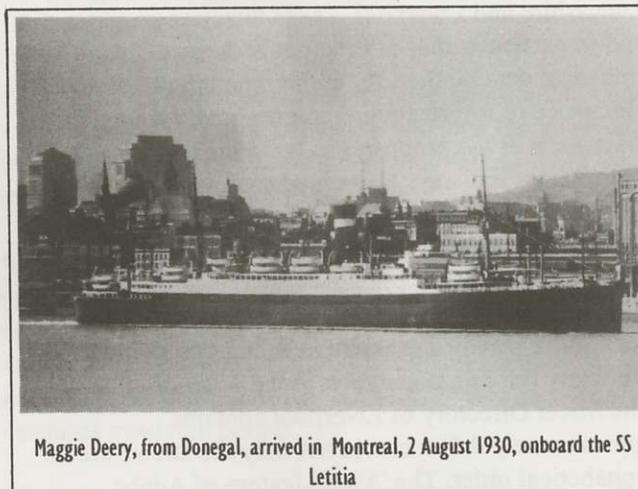
[See example on pages 50 and 51]

If you are able to find your ancestor on a ship's passenger list, you will find information about where your ancestor came from and what relatives he or she left behind. This

could be helpful if you were trying to locate a birthplace for your ancestor. The ship's passenger list will tell you what his occupation was, where he or she was going in Canada, and how much money he or she had. I found it very interesting to know how my parents started out in this country.

Index on Internet

Some of your research can be done right at home if you are connected to the Internet. The records from 1925 to 1935 can be searched on the National Archives Internet page, under GENEALOGY: Immigration records; so I looked there first. There was no entry for my father but I did find a listing for my mother, Maggie Deery. When I clicked on the image it revealed her name, age 25,



nationality, Irish, date of arrival, August 2, 1930, and the name of the ship, SS Letitia. The record also gave the number of the microfilm and the volume and page number where I could see the original entry which contains additional information. On the microfilm, I found her father's name and address, the amount of money in her possession, £5, and the name and address of the person to whom she was destined, her brother Bernard Deery, who was working at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal.

Index for 1919 to 1924

Finding my mother was quick and easy, but I would have to do a little work to find my father. From 1919 to 1924, arriving passengers were supposed to fill out an individual card and hand it to the immigration officer. These cards, known as Form 30A, have been microfilmed and there is an index that you can look up on the internet but it is not like the index for ships' passenger lists from 1925 to 1935.

The Form 30A index does not tell you whether there is a record for your ancestor, but it will tell you which microfilm has records for the first letter of your ancestor's surname. For example, when I looked for my father, James Shearon, I saw in the index that reel T-15328 includes records from Shanahan, Edward to Simons, Briceis H. The index didn't tell me if there was a record for Shearon but it did list some of the names, such as Shaw, Shea, Shearer, Shearing and Sheeran. So, I decided that it was worth taking a look at microfilm T-15328.

What's on the Form

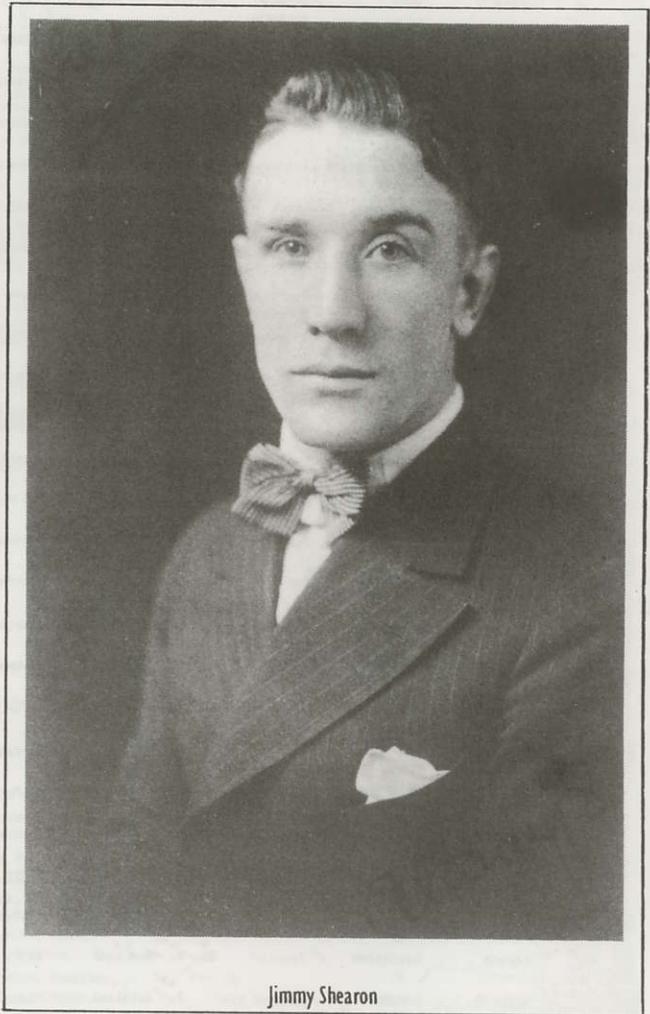
Information on Form 30A includes the name of the ship, date of sailing, port and date of arrival, name of the passenger, age, occupation, birthplace, race, citizenship, religion, destination in Canada and the name of the nearest relative in the country from which the immigrant came. I soon realized that you have to look very carefully because the records do not appear in strict alphabetical order. For example, you may look at a series of Shaw names and then see several Shea records. If you were looking for Shaw, you might give up and start to rewind; but if you keep going you may find more Shaw names. I strongly recommend that you look through the whole reel if you don't find your ancestor in proper sequence.

In my case, I quickly passed through SHAW and SHEA and even SHEARS, but I kept going and right after SHEARLAW, Isabella, there was SHEARON, James. My father left England September 28, 1923 and arrived in Quebec City aboard the SS Marburn. According to his arrival card, his occupation was labourer and the object of his arrival was farming. Money in his possession was "over 250 dollars" and he was destined for 13 Durocher Street, Montreal, the address of John Peebles, husband of Nellie Shearon, my father's elder sister.

Confusing Sequence

I was confused in looking at the microfilm because what seemed to be the next page of the record stated that he had deserted the SS Mont Laurier at Quebec July 6, 1923 and

was deported on the SS Bosworth July 28, 1923. It was only when I turned the microfilm again that I realized that the deportation record belonged to the next person, not to my father. The way the records were microfilmed, the back page of the form appears first, then the front of the card. The name of the passenger doesn't appear on the back of the form, so it's easy to go right past it. If you find your ancestor in the Form 30A records, remember to go back one page to see the information about date of arrival and the decision of the immigration officer, which would be "admitted" or "rejected."



Jimmy Shearon

Happy Ending

My search had a happy ending. I went to the National Archives on a Sunday afternoon in June, Father's Day to be precise, and it turned out to be the proper day to find my father on the microfilm. Both my parents came to Canada during a period in which the records are indexed. If they had come before 1919, I would have to look for clues to help me determine when they arrived.

[Continued on page 52]

SHEET NO
THIRD CLASS

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RETURN

S. S. 172301 SAILING FROM 23 12 00 V. 230 JULY 1920

N.P. FAMILY NAME GIVENS NAME AGE COUNTRY AND PLACE OF BIRTH SEX HEIGHT OR BUILD IF IN CANADA BEFORE BETWEEN WHAT PERIODS AT WHAT ADDRESS

Table with columns for Family Name, Givens Name, Age, Country and Place of Birth, Sex, Height or Build, If in Canada Before (Between What Periods, At What Address), and columns 12-15 for language and other details. Rows include families like LACROIX, BISHOP, BARKER, GIBSON, GRAY, GREGG, GORDON, GORLAN, GORDON, GILMORE, STEWART, and KERR.

Example of a Ship's Actual page size

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION SERVICE

SHEET NO. **10**
THIRD CLASS

ARRIVING AT _____ 11 JUL 1925 9 AM.

OCCUPATION	DESTINATION	NAME	RELATIONSHIP	AGE	SEX	STATUS	PASSPORT	REMARKS
1 Weaver	Domestic	Brother - ALGER. Antezzen,	Sister - Mrs ELLS. Abbott,					
2 Domestic	Domestic	1867, Young Street, Toronto, Ont.	8, Alexander Street, Dundas.					
3 Miner	Miner	Brother-in-law James Mallen,	Father - Mr. Denis Breslin,					
4 Housewife	Housewife	1073, Marentelle Ave., Windsor.	73, Woodlands Green, Wall.					
5 Schoolgirl	Schoolgirl	Brother-in-law James Mallen,	Father - Mr. Denis Breslin,					
6 Housewife	Farmer	1073, Marentelle Ave., Windsor, Ont.	73, Woodlands Green, Wall.					
7 Domestic	Domestic	Brother-in-law James Mallen,	Father - Mr. Denis Breslin,					
8 Painter	Painter	1073, Marentelle Ave., Windsor, Ont.	73, Woodlands Green, Wall.					
9 Cook	Cook	Brother-in-law James Mallen,	Father - Mr. Denis Breslin,					
10 Housewife	Housewife	1073, Marentelle Ave., Windsor, Ont.	73, Woodlands Green, Wall.					
11 Mill	Mill	Brother-in-law James Mallen,	Father - Mr. Denis Breslin,					
12 Housewife	Housewife	1073, Marentelle Ave., Windsor, Ont.	73, Woodlands Green, Wall.					
13 Domestic	Domestic	Brother-in-law James Mallen,	Father - Mr. Denis Breslin,					
14 Teacher	Teacher	1073, Marentelle Ave., Windsor, Ont.	73, Woodlands Green, Wall.					
15 Asst	Domestic	Brother-in-law James Mallen,	Father - Mr. Denis Breslin,					
16 Housewife	Housewife	1073, Marentelle Ave., Windsor, Ont.	73, Woodlands Green, Wall.					
17 Cashier	Cashier	Brother-in-law James Mallen,	Father - Mr. Denis Breslin,					
18 Cash work	Cash work	1073, Marentelle Ave., Windsor, Ont.	73, Woodlands Green, Wall.					
19 Schoolgirl	Schoolgirl	Brother-in-law James Mallen,	Father - Mr. Denis Breslin,					
20 Schoolgirl	Schoolgirl	1073, Marentelle Ave., Windsor, Ont.	73, Woodlands Green, Wall.					
21 Teacher	Teacher	Brother-in-law James Mallen,	Father - Mr. Denis Breslin,					
22 Teacher	Teacher	1073, Marentelle Ave., Windsor, Ont.	73, Woodlands Green, Wall.					
23 Miner	Miner	Brother-in-law James Mallen,	Father - Mr. Denis Breslin,					
24 Miner	Miner	1073, Marentelle Ave., Windsor, Ont.	73, Woodlands Green, Wall.					
25 Miner	Miner	Brother-in-law James Mallen,	Father - Mr. Denis Breslin,					
26 Miner	Miner	1073, Marentelle Ave., Windsor, Ont.	73, Woodlands Green, Wall.					
27 Miner	Miner	Brother-in-law James Mallen,	Father - Mr. Denis Breslin,					
28 Miner	Miner	1073, Marentelle Ave., Windsor, Ont.	73, Woodlands Green, Wall.					
29 Miner	Miner	Brother-in-law James Mallen,	Father - Mr. Denis Breslin,					
30 Miner	Miner	1073, Marentelle Ave., Windsor, Ont.	73, Woodlands Green, Wall.					

Register (1925-1935)

11 x 13 inches

Clues for Searching

What kind of clues would help narrow the search? A good rule is always to start from something you know to be true. For example, a death certificate which gives the person's age. I admit the age may not be correct, but probably the year of death is, and that is a starting point. My father was 44 years old when he died. If I guessed that he was in his early 20s when he came to Canada, I would start looking in ships' passenger lists 22 years before he died, and I would search one year before that and one year after. If you have a marriage record that gives the ancestor's age, you can do the same kind of calculation. Suppose he or she was 28 at marriage; you might start looking five years before the wedding.

If you are looking for information about ancestors or relatives who came to Canada between 1869 and 1935, look into the ships' passenger lists on the third floor of the National Archives of Canada. You don't have to leave home to get started. You can begin your search on the internet at the address below. From the Archives' home page choose GENEALOGY, then click on immigration records and read the text to see which section applies to your search. Good luck in your research.

Internet address to begin your research into ships' passenger lists: <<http://www.archives.ca>>. 

QFHS 25th Anniversary: Largest English-Language Conference Ever Held in Quebec

In celebration of the 25th Anniversary of its founding, The Quebec Family History Society will host **ROOTS 2002**; the largest English-language Genealogical Convention ever held in Quebec on 31 May and 1 and 2 June 2002, at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec.

There will be numerous well-known speakers, discussing all aspects of genealogical research, computer demonstrations and a family history book fair. All lectures are in English. The Opening Ceremonies on Friday night and the gourmet Anniversary Banquet on Saturday night will both be held at Montreal's prestigious Ritz Carlton Hotel. Room or hotel accommodations can be arranged at Royal Victoria College, McGill Student Campus Residence or at the nearby Hotel Le Cantile Suites.

REGISTRATION:

If postmarked before April 1st, 2002:

QFHS. Member	\$75.00
Non-Member	\$85.00

If postmarked after April 1st, 2002:

QFHS. Member	\$85.00
Non-Member	\$95.00

BANQUET: \$75.00 (All registrants must apply for tickets if they wish to attend as seating is limited.)

For further details and prices visit the Quebec Family History Society webpage at <www.cam.org/~qfhs/index.html>. Or write to: The Quebec Family Society, PO Box 1026, Pointe Claire QC H9S 4H9 or e-mail: <roots2002@canada.com>.

Buried at Beechwood

from

Great Canadian Profiles by the Beechwood Cemetery Since 1873

James Mather born in Usan, Scotland on 9 December 1833. Mather attended Bowan Academy in Montrose, Scotland. An architect, he immigrated to Canada in 1872, where he established his own business at 110 Wellington Street in Ottawa. His works included the First Baptist Church, the Protestant Orphans' Home, the Roxborough Apartments, Munross House, Laurier House, the Rideau Club, the Bank of Ottawa, the Market Annex Building, the Wellington Market, and many other schools and churches, as well as the residences of numerous prominent Ottawa citizens. One of the finest architects of his time. Mather was an expert draftsman who closely supervised every detail of his work. One of his many accomplishments was the design and supervision of the residences of the Beechwood Cemetery Company. Mather later became the fifth president of Beechwood. He passed away on 3 October 1927 and is buried in Section 41 -Lot 9 NW Ctr (E).

BIFHSGO
LISTINGS

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.

Occasionally, due to a lack of space, names published in Anglo-Celtic Roots may be restricted to six per individual. If this should occur, the remaining names of interest will be published in a future edition. If the members have Internet access, all their names of interest are published on the BIFHSGO web site at: < <http://www.bifhsgo.ca> >.

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.
Adams	DOR	Pre 1820	500	Carmichael	ANT NIR	Pre 1820	092	Gay	LND ENG	1800+	530
Aldred	SFK ENG, ON CDA	1750 - 1850	123	Castle	KEN ENG	Pre 1800	647	Gibson	Quebec QC CDA	1800+	036
Alison	FIF SCT	Pre 1850	500	Clugston	ARM NIR	Pre 1845	004	Giles	NFK ENG	1700 - 1900	662
Anderson	ANT NIR, MA USA	1690 - 1740	056	Cobean	TYR NIR	Pre 1845	004	Gollinger	Germany USA ON	1500+	110
Anderson	India	1862 - 1900	307	Conway	MAY IRL, USA	1800+	215	Goodeve	PEM WAL	1800's	694
Anderton	LAN ENG	1800+	630	Cook	TYR NIR	Pre 1840	004	Graham	Glasgow LKS SCT	1774 - 1821	259
Armstrong	UK	Pre 1830	160	Corless	LAN ENG	1800+	630	Graham	Glasgow LKS SCT	1774 - 1821	259
Armstrong	ON CDA, UK	1830+	160	Cox	OXF, WOR ENG	1750 - 1900	123	Grant	MOG IRL	Pre 1849	259
Arthington	WRY ENG	Pre 1800	647	Creswick	ENG	Pre 1810	500	Grant	MOG IRL	Pre 1849	259
Atcheson	ANT NIR	1820+	260	Crowhurst	SSX ENG	Pre 1700	416	Green	NFK ENG	1770 - 1900	662
Austin	KEN ENG	Pre 1890	416	Cullinane	WAT IRL	18601911+	633	Grey	NBL ENG	1920+	694
Austin	MDX Co. ON CDA	1800 - 1900	032	Daly	Old Chelsea PQ CDA	1840's	607	Grout	YKS ENG, QC CDA	1803+	546
Baldry	NFK ENG	Pre 1800	500	Deegan	QC CDA	1880+	196	Hallas	WRY ENG	Pre 1825	647
Ball	FER NIR	Pre 1844	092	Deery	DON IRL	1875+	196	Harvie	LKS SCT	Pre 1829	259
Barnett	Ellastone STS ENG	Pre 1900	129	Digby	SFK ENG	Pre 1820	129	Harvie	LKS SCT	Pre 1829	259
Barrett	Old Chelsea PQ CDA	1840's	607	Dodd	WAR ENG	Pre 1840	647	Hayes	YKS, Leeds ENG	1800+	683
Bath	DBY ENG	1800+	056	Doherty	DUR ENG	Pre 1880	184	Hayes	Montreal QC CDA	1880+	683
Bean(Lefebvre)	France, ON QC CDA	1608+	110	Donnelly	Glengarry ON CDA	1730+	672	Hempsall	MB, BC CDA	1900+	123
Beard	ENG	Pre 1890	311	Dougherty	DUR ENG	Pre 1880	184	Hempsall	NTT WRY LAN ENG	1750 - 1900	123
Beaton	ROC ABD MLN SCT	1750 - 1875	662	Douglas	Dunoon ARL SCT	Pre 1800	298	Holly	PEM WAL	1800's	694
Bedwell	ENG	Pre 1865	298	Douglas	Dunoon ARL SCT	Pre 1865	298	Holtom	KEN ENG	Pre 1800	647
Bedwell	ENG	Pre 1865	298	Down	DEV ENG	Pre 1700	416	Hosken	KEN ENG	1890+	416
Bignell	SSX ENG	Pre 1790	416	Dunlop	Old Chelsea PQ CDA	1840's	607	James	ENG, London ON	1830 - 1880	056
Black	ROX SCT	1750 - 1900	662	Dutton	ON CDA	1800+	160	Jenner	Lowestoft NFK ENG	Pre 1800	184
Bliss	ON CDA, NTH ENG	1750+	029	Eyre	LND ENG	1800+	530	Jewell	DEV ENG	Pre 1750	416
Bradford	SSX ENG	Pre 1600	416	Fennell	IRL	Pre 1851	092	Johnston	FER NIR	Pre 1845	004
Bramwell	WRY ENG	Pre 1840	647	Fetherston	ScarboroughYKS ENG	Pre 1900	184	Jones	MON WOR HEF	1775+	029
Brennan	Low QC CDA	1800's	061	Finlay	ANT NIR	1750+	092	Kane	LAN ENG	1800 - 1900	123
Bryan	IRL	Pre 1821	647	Fitzgerald	MAY IRL	Unkn	306	Kelly	Farrelton QC CDA	Pre 1850	061
Burnell	Bristol ENG	1796+	307	French	SXE, SXW ENG	1250+	056	Kemp	Peterborough Co ON	Pre 1850	056
Butlen	WAR ENG	Pre 1900	683	Gale	WOR STS ENG	1775+	029	Kilby	MDX ENG	1750 - 1880	662
Butlin	DBY ENG	1850+	683	Gardner	Lambeth SRY ENG	1870+	036	Knott	WOR ENG	1750+	029
Calhoun	TYR NIR	Pre 1840	004	Gavin	ABD SCT	1770 - 1850	662	Knowles	ANT NIR	Pre 1900	260

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.
Knyvett	NFK ENG	1550 - 1650	056	Moorhead	LOG IRL	Pre 1850	260	Scott	QC CDA	1880+	196
Lambert	LND, MDX ENG	1850+	036	Morris	WOR HEF STF ENG	1750+	029	Shakespeare	MON, STS ENG	1780+	029
Lane	LND, MDX ENG	1850+	036	Morrish	DEV ENG	Pre 1760	416	Shaw	SAL ENG	Pre 1800	647
Larner	NFK ENG	1770 - 1900	662	Moss	STS, CHS ENG	1700 - 1850	123	Shea	IRL	1830+	672
Lavery	ANT NIR, ON CDA	1750 - 1820	215	Munn	LAN ENG	1880+	305	Shea	Victoria Co. On CDA	1830+	672
Lee	Deopham NFK ENG	1820 - 1860	129	Munn	WOR ENG	1600+	305	Shearon	LKS SCT	1860+	196
Lennard	ScarboroughYKS ENG	Pre 1900	184	Munn	STS ENG	1850-1880	305	Shelverton	All locations	All times	500
Lennard	Belfast ANT NIR	Pre 1881	184	Munro	Lanark Twp ON CDA	1830+	187	Smith	ABD SCT	1770 - 1850	662
Leonard	Belfast ANT NIR	Pre 1881	184	Norman	NFK ENG	1700 - 1900	662	Smith	CHS ENG	1800+	305
Leslie	ON CDA	Pre 1851	092	Northwood	B'ham WAR ENG	1750 - 1900	129	Smith	TYR NIR	Pre 1830	092
Lewis	MDX ENG	1840 - 1911	633	Nott	WOR ENG	1750+	029	Snooks	Southern ON CDA	1860 - 1890	454
Lewis	Richmond ON CDA	1800's	607	O'Connor	ARM NIR, ON CDA	1750 - 1820	215	Spencer	WAR ENG	Pre 1810	647
Logan	MOG IRL	Pre 1830	004	O'Hara	ANT NIR, ON CDA	1750 - 1820	215	Stebbing	QC CDA	1811+	308
Lorente(i)	Frosinone-GaetaITY	1500+	110	Oliver	MOG IRL	Pre-1830	004	Stewart	LKS SCT	1890+	036
Lorente(j)	LDN, GLA, TAY	1894+	110	Parker	ON CDA, HAM ENG	1780+	029	Stonehewer	STS, CHS ENG	1700 - 1900	123
Lorenti(e)	France	1600+	110	Parks	ARM, ANT NIR	1800+	260	Stonehouse	MDX Co. ON CDA	1800 - 1900	032
Lousley	BRK ENG	Pre 1610	056	Parnell	HAM ENG	Pre 1750	500	Storie	Lochwinnoch RFW	Pre 1829	259
Mackrow	NFK ENG	Pre 1800	500	Peebles	ON, QC CDA	1900+	196	Stproe	RFW SCT	Pre 1829	259
Macomber	Taunton MA USA	Pre 1850	298	Perfect	NFK ENG	1600+	662	Syme	DUR ENG	1780+	694
Macomber	Taunton MA USA	Pre 1850	298	Pierce	OFF IRL, ON CDA	1750+	215	Syme	CLK STI SCT	1780+	694
Makepiece	Taunton MA USA	Pre 1850	298	Pomroy	LND ENG	1750+	530	Talbot	ANT NIR	Pre 1920	260
Maley	MAY IRL, USA	1800+	215	Price (Pryce)	HEF WOR ENG	1750+	029	Talbot	TIP IRL	1820+	260
Manarey	Darling Twp ON	1840+	187	Purcell	Chambly QC CDA	Pre 1850	061	Taylor	TYR NIR	Pre 1851	092
Mangan	LDN ENG	1889-1900's	607	Purdon	ENG	Pre 1845	004	Thompson	LAN ENG	1870+	305
Mann	Germany, ON, QC	1840+/-	110	Purtle/Portell	LIM, TIP IRL	1840+/-	110	Tichborne	Tichborne HAM ENG	1500-1900	544
Marmon	Carmarthen CMN	1880 - 1915	129	Quinn	SLI IRL, ON CDA	1780+	215	Timon	CAV IRL, ON CDA	1750+	215
Martin	SXW ENG	1750 - 1880	662	Quinn	MAY IRL, USA	1800+	215	Todd	DOW NIR	Pre 1900	260
Maskepiece	Taunton MA USA	Pre 1850	298	Raby	YKS ENG	Pre 1900	683	Toms	MDX ENG	1750 - 1880	662
May	DEV ENG	1815+	416	Rae	ROX SCT	1750 - 1900	662	Torbett	ANT NIR	1825+	260
McCaghren	ANT NIR, QC CDA	1750 - 1900	123	Raycraft	Schull COR IRL	Pre 1830	311	Tucker	BKM ENG	1820 - 1880	662
McCloskey	Old Chelsea PQ CDA	1840's	607	Reeve	NFK ENG	1700 - 1900	662	Tulloch	STI SCT	Pre 1847	259
McClosky	Stockton DUR ENG	Pre 1880	184	Reeves	DOW NIR	Pre 1920	260	Tulloch	STI SCT	Pre 1847	259
McGinley	Mackey ON CDA	1850+	035	Reid	Kirklington CUL ENG	Pre 1800	129	Tweedale	Rochdale LAN ENG	1850+	670
McGroarty	DNB, LKS SCT	1890+	036	Richards	MDX, BRK ENG	Pre 1858	694	Urquhart	Glengarry ON CDA	1800+	465
McKeague	CAV IRL	Pre 1830	311	Rider	STS ENG	1750 - 1900	123	Warburton	ON CDA,, LAN ENG	1800+	029
McKenna	ON, QC CDA	1834+	035	Rielly	Richmond ON CDA	1800's	607	Waterman	LDN ENG	1840 - 1911	633
McLean	Pontiac QC CDA	1821+	465	Roche	WAT IRL	1860 - 1911	633	Webb	UK, Russia	1840 - 1860	306
McLean	ARL SCT	1821+	465	Rosbrugh	NJ PA USA	Pre 1850	160	Wheeler	Dutchess Co. NY US	1740+	056
McLean	Lanark ON CDA	1821+	465	Rose	KIK IRL	Pre 1800	092	Wilber	ON CDA, NY USA	1750+	160
McMaster	LOU IRL	Pre 1845	004	Roseborough	NJ PA USA	Pre 1850	160	Wilkinson	ENG, Brantford ON	1830 - 1880	056
McReady	Quebec QC CDA	1800+	036	Rosebrugh	NJ PA USA	Pre 1850	160	Wilkinson	ARM NIR	Pre 1847	259
Millington	SAL ENG	Pre 1800	647	Roycroft	Schull COR IRL	Pre 1830	311	Wilkinson	ARM NIR	Pre 1847	259
Mitchell	STS, CHS, LAN ENG	1700 - 1900	123	Rutherford	ROX SCT	1750 - 1900	662	Willis	LND ENG	Pre 1860	311
Monaghan	MAY IRL, ON CDA	1840+/-	110	Rutledge	QC CDA	1880+	196	Wilson	Dunoon ARL SCT	Pre 1850	298
Moncur	Edinburgh MLN SCT	Any time	683	Ryan	Longueil QC CDA	Pre 1850	061	Wilson	Dunoon ARL SCT	Pre 1800	298
Moore	QC CDA	1814+	308	Sanders	WOR ENG	1600+	305	Woodhall	MDX Co. ON CDA	1700 - 1900	032
Moore	ENG	Pre 1840	308	Saunders	WOR ENG	1600+	305	Woodhall	MDX Co. ON CDA	1700 - 1900	032

TABLE B (Members referred to in Table A)					
No.	Member's Name and Address	No.	Member's Name and Address	No.	Member's Name and Address
004	Alan Rayburn 5 Solva Drive, Nepean ON K2H 5R4 e-mail : ajoyburn@aol.com	196	Jim Shearon 79 Tiffany Place, Kanata ON K2K 1W5 e-mail : jimshearon@sympatico.ca	500	Sandra Adams 54 Sonata Place, Ottawa ON K1G 6H2 e-mail : shelverton@one-name.org
029	Betty B. Warburton 2061 Alton Street, Ottawa ON K1G 1X3 e-mail : bwarburton@sprint.ca	215	Patricia Conheady 165 Colin St., Rochester NY USA 14615-2207 e-mail : N/A	530	Chris Pomroy 2957 McCarthy Rd., Ottawa ON K1V 8K7 e-mail : cpomroy@travel-net.com
032	Shirley E. Lancaster 178 Grandview Ave., Thornhill ON L3T 1J1 e-mail : se.lancaster@rogers.com	259	John M. Graham 361 Glenwood Ave., Kelowna BC V1Y 5L7 e-mail : ojgraham@shaw.com	544	E. Peter McLoughlin 20 Roundtree Cr., Rigaud QC J0P 1P0 e-mail : pm3000@istar.ca
035	Zita M. Valliquette 9 Summer St., Deep River ON K0J 1P0 e-mail : valliz@magma.ca	260	Roy McClean 2305 - 131A St., Surrey BC V4A 9B1 e-mail : robroy@bc-alter.net	546	Sandra Magee 12159 Lakeshore Dr., RR #1 Morrisburg ON K0C 1X0 e-mail : magee@mor-net.on.ca
036	Ronald E. Gardner 161 Oakridge Blvd., Nepean ON K2G 2V3 e-mail : genron@canada.com	298	Jean Filipkowski 733 Wolf Grove Rd., Almonte ON K0A 1H0 e-mail : N/A	607	P.M. McGrath 186 McGillivray St., Ottawa ON K1S 1K7 e-mail : triciaottawa@yahoo.com
056	Janet R & George M.W. Anderson 64 Saginaw Cres., Nepean ON K2E 5N7 e-mail : andrew1@magma.com	305	M. Bernadette Primeau 381 Kintyre Private, Ottawa ON K2C 3M6 e-mail : mprimeau@magma.ca	630	Stephanie Anderton 21 Warwick Place, Ottawa ON K1Y 1K1 e-mail : steph.anderton@rogers.com
061	Douglas Ryan 289 Cote Royale Cr., Ottawa ON K1E 3L7 e-mail : douglasryan@rogers.com	306	Judith Fitzgerald Madore 935 Thorndale Dr., Ottawa ON K1V 6X8 e-mail : judithmadore@sympatico.ca	633	James & Mary Scheer 785A Ridgewood Ave., Ottawa ON K1V 6M8 e-mail : ac580@freenet.carleton.ca
092	Marlene Pauly 41 Vesta St., Nepean ON K2J 3Y9 e-mail : mpauly@magma.ca	307	Edward L. Burnell 2192 Old Perth Rd. R.R. #2, Almonte ON K0A 1A0 e-mail : burnell6@superaje.com	647	C.M. Elizabeth Shaw 112 LaRose Bay Rd. RR 1, Lyndhurst ON K0E 1N0 e-mail : N/A
110	David Lorente 107 Erindale Ave., Renfrew ON K7V 4G3 e-mail : lorente@sympatico.ca	308	Pearl (Moore) Beausoleil 2314 Elmira Dr., Ottawa ON K2C 1H4 e-mail : pearldan@magma.ca	662	Jill Jones 52 McIntosh Place, Kanata ON K2L 2N7 e-mail : jill.d.jones@rogers.com
123	Laurie H. Cox 2361 Cheshire Road, Ottawa ON K2C 1G2 e-mail : laurie.cox@sympatico.ca	311	M. Denice Willis 121 Queen Mary St., Ottawa ON K1K 1X4 e-mail : denicew@magma.ca	670	Leo L. Brierley 72 - 200 Owl Drive, Ottawa ON K1V 9P7 e-mail : leothelion@sympatico.ca
129	John D. Reid 57 Vanhurst Pl., Ottawa ON K1V 9Z7 e-mail : jdreid@magma.ca	416	Jane Down 1843 Burfield Ave., Gloucester ON K1J 6S9 e-mail : marble@travel-net.com	672	Clark Shea 12867 - 19A Ave., Surrey BC V4A 8C8 e-mail : ccshea@smartnet.com
160	R. Keith Rosebrugh 1223 Meadowlands Drive East Nepean ON K2E 6K2 e-mail : krosebrugh@sympatico.ca	454	Brian Chamberlain 162B Craig Henry Dr., Nepean ON K2G 4M6 e-mail : chamberlain1872@excite.ca	683	Trevor Butlin 566 Blanchard Cres., Ottawa ON K1V 7B8 e-mail : butlintj@igs.net
184	Robert William Wray 137 Kenilworth St., Ottawa ON K1Y 3Z6 e-mail : N/A	465	Rowena M. Stickler 212 - 3310 Southgate, Ottawa ON K1V 8X4 e-mail : stickler@ncf.ca	694	Caroline K. Herbert 707 - 77 Cartier St., Ottawa ON K2P 1J7 e-mail : carsierb@rogers.com
187	Helen Gillan R.R. #1, Packenham ON K0A 2X0 e-mail : N/A				

New BIFHSGO Members (November 7, 2001 to January 21, 2002)					
No	Name	Address	No	Name	Address
703(S)	Wayne MORRIS	Gloucester, ON	707 (S)	Susan WERNER	Port Coquitlam, BC
704 (S)	Claude H. CORBEIL	Orleans, ON	708 (S)	Stephen ALSFORD	Ottawa, ON
705 (S)	Rod UTTING	Gloucester, ON	709 (S)	Rev. Bettye ROBERTS	Saint-Lazare, QC
706 (F)	Lorne & Rosalind TOSH	Ottawa, ON			

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

Saturday Morning Meetings

at

The Montgomery Branch, Royal Canadian Legion,
330 Kent Street

Contact: Gerald M Glavin, 613-567-2880

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

13 April 2002, 10:00-11:30 am

Keep Digging: Six Feet May Not be
Enough—*Terry Findley*

18 May 2002, 10:00-11:30 am

Family History Clues in pre-Victorian
England: Contemporary
Observations by a Young Scottish
Lawyer—*Patricia Roberts-Pichette*

8 June 2002, 10:00-11.30 am

Help in solving YOUR Family History
Research Problems—Members

20–21 September 2002

Eighth Annual Conference –
EMIGRATION / IMMIGRATION—
focussing on your UK ancestors

BIFHSGO Library Hours

at

The Montgomery Branch, Royal Canadian Legion,
330 Kent Street

Tuesdays from 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 publication in *Anglo-Celtic Roots* are welcome. Please send them to:
The Editor, P. Bateson, 650 Southmore Drive West, Ottawa ON K1V 7A1 or e-mail them to
<bateson@cyberus.ca>. The deadline for publication in the next Issue is Saturday 27 April 2002.