



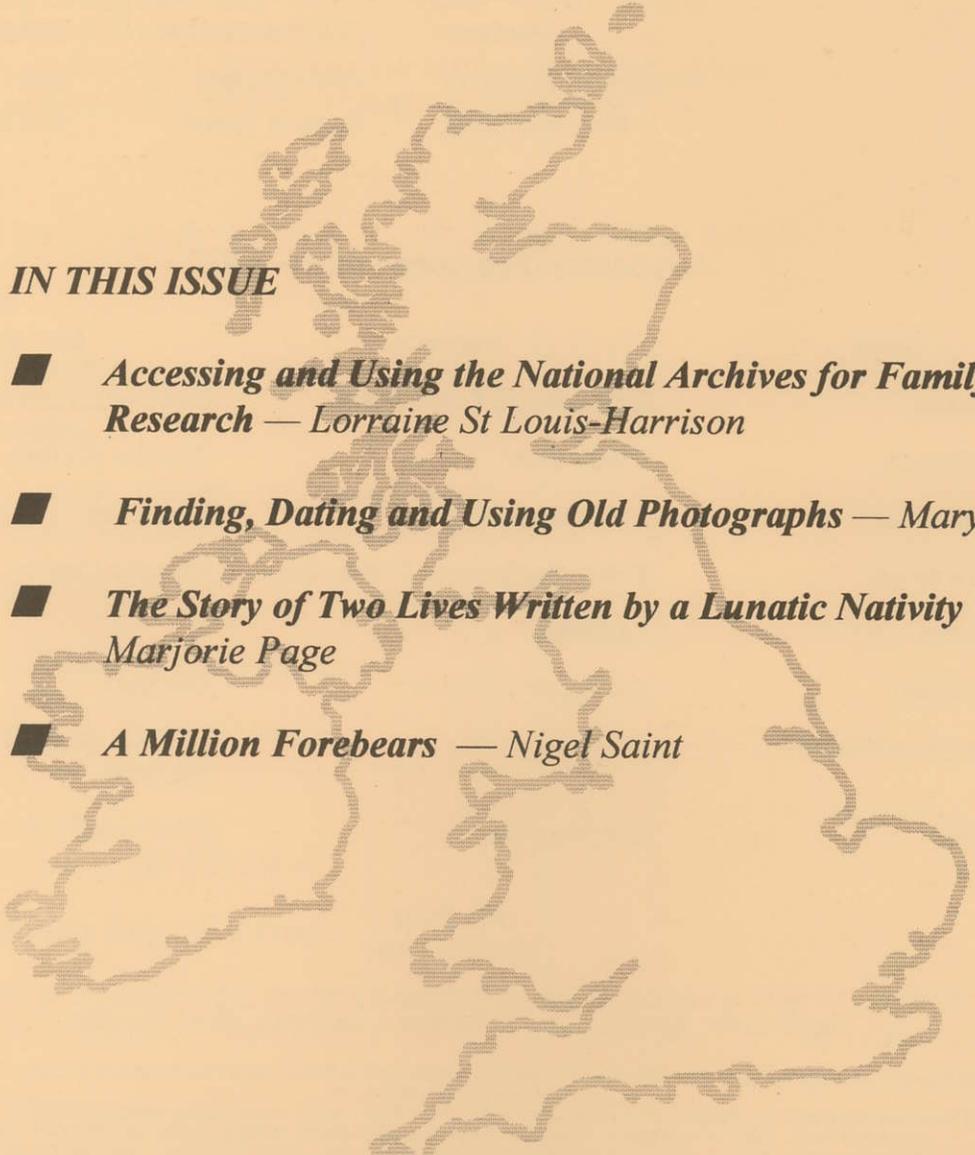
Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 8, Number 4

Fall 2002

IN THIS ISSUE

- *Accessing and Using the National Archives for Family Research* — Lorraine St Louis-Harrison
 - *Finding, Dating and Using Old Photographs* — Mary M Nash
 - *The Story of Two Lives Written by a Lunatic Nativity* — Marjorie Page
 - *A Million Forebears* — Nigel Saint
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Anglo-Celtic Roots

Fall Issue 2002, Volume 8, Number 4



Contents

COLUMNS: ii

- ★ The Society
- ★ The President's Corner
- ★ *Anglo-Celtic Roots*

TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES

ARTICLE: <www.familysearch.org> — <i>Wayne W Walker</i>	85
ARTICLE: Accessing and Using the National Archives for Family Research — <i>Lorraine St Louis-Harrison</i>	87
ARTICLE: Finding, Dating and Using Old Photographs — <i>Mary M Nash</i>	91
ARTICLE: Britain's Gift that Keeps on Giving — <i>John D Reid</i>	94
ARTICLE: Gleanings from the National Archives of Canada — <i>Mary M Nash</i>	96
ARTICLE: Offer of Research by BIFHSGO Member — <i>Bernadette Primeau</i>	98
COLUMNS:	99 - 101

- ★ The Printed Page — *Marilyn Thomson*
- ★ Sources — *Percy Bateson*

SPECIAL INSERT

Eighth Annual General Meeting — Director's Reports Between Pages 96 and 97

SATURDAY MEETINGS

REPORT: Dig Deeper: Six Feet May Not be Enough — <i>Terry Findley reported by Denice Laycraft Willis</i>	102
---	-----

BIFHSGO NEWS

News From Great Britain — <i>Percy Bateson</i>	104
Book Review — <i>Ruth Kirk</i>	104
News From Scotland — <i>Percy Bateson</i>	105
COLUMNS:	106

- ★ From Your Editor — *Percy Bateson*

BIFHSGO MEMBER'S RESEARCH TOPICS

ARTICLE: A Story of Two Lives Written by a Lunatic Nativity — <i>Marjorie Page</i>	107
Article: A Million Forebears — <i>Nigel Saint</i>	110

BIFHSGO LISTINGS 111

- ★ Members Interests — *Norma O'Toole*
- ★ New Members — *Doug Hoddinott*

BIFHSGO CALENDAR OF EVENTS Back Cover

The Society

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

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

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

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

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

Anglo-Celtic Roots

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

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

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

Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of BIFHSGO or its Officers. The Editor reserves the right to select material to meet the interest of readers, and to edit for length and content. Please enclose a self-addressed 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 . . .

Please Write a Letter

BIFHSGO was born 16 November 1994, with the objectives to promote and preserve British Isles and Canadian family and social history, to encourage research, publishing and sharing of family and social history, to conduct public education programs and to undertake public education on the freedom, access and sharing of British Isles and Canadian family and social history source material.

Anglo-Celtic Roots and publications such as the Index to Canadian Service Records of the South African War, ten monthly meetings each year and our fall conference help to promote sharing of research. Transcription of home children's names from ships' passenger lists, plus the start of indexing of the Middlemore papers on home children, represent a significant contribution to sharing access to source material.

This is all good work, but the federal government is holding back our most important source material — the census — and it is time to push for release of the 1906 and all subsequent censuses. Public access to census records after a reasonable passage of time is a recognized right. In Canada, the delay has been 92 years. In the United Kingdom, it is 100 years and in the United States 72 years. Anyone interested in American records can now consult the 1930 census. The 1906 census of Canada should have been transferred to the National Archives of Canada for public access in 1998, but Statistics Canada has refused to do so.

A petition has been filed with the Federal Court of Canada for an order to require Statistics Canada to transfer the records to the National Archives. BIFHSGO has contributed to the funding of this legal challenge. We continue to support this action; but why should we have to ask the Federal Court to order a government department to do what it is supposed to do? Why doesn't the Minister of Industry follow the recommendation of a panel appointed by his predecessor and issue instructions to Statistics Canada to transfer these census records?

I ask all BIFHSGO members to send a personal letter or post card to the Minister of Industry, The Hon Allan Rock, with a simple message: "Please instruct Statistics Canada to transfer the 1906 census records to the National Archives; and please ensure the public release of all subsequent census records after 92 years, as recommended by the panel appointed by your predecessor."

No postage stamp is necessary if you address your letter or card to:

The Hon Allan Rock, PC, MP,
House of Commons
Ottawa ON K1A 0A6

Jim Shearon

<www.familysearch.org>

WAYNE W WALKER

[This article is based upon a presentation of the same name given by the author at the Annual BIFHSGO Conference held in September 2001.]

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints established a Web site on the Internet on 24 May 1999 which is devoted to assisting family history researchers in their efforts to compile genealogies. The site provides access to numerous databases, resource guides, software, e-mail lists and the Family History Library Catalog. This site should be used in conjunction with your local Family History Center. Between launch and 1 Aug 2001 there were 6,300,000,000 hits on the site, so you can see it is busy, thus patience is required.

The Web site structure is very user friendly and provides access to the various databases and other resources through four primary areas: **Home**, **Search**, **Share** and **Library**. This article will provide an overview of the Web site by looking at each area with some explanation. The best approach would of course be to use this description

as you browse through the site on-line. There are many links on the Web site which are not covered in any detail in this presentation. Please explore the site to see what other areas may be of interest to you.

Home

Welcome — provides an overview of the site, facts and statistics, news releases, media kits, videos, etc.

News — provides a quick summary of most of the data bases available, updates, software releases, new projects, etc.

FAQs (frequently asked questions) — more details on the operation of the site and the first place to look if you have a "frequently asked question."

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

Feedback | Site Map | Glossary | Help

FAMILYSEARCH™ HOME SEARCH SHARE LIBRARY

My Info | Sign Off

Welcome | News | FamilySearch Questions | Product Support | Order/Download Products

INFORMATION	FEATURES						
 <p>About The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vital Records Index: British Isles 2nd edition is available on compact disc• Other News• Why family history?• How do I get started?• Family History Forms	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Search for Ancestors</th><th>Share Information</th><th>Family History Library System</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• How to start your Family History.• Search for your ancestors in our vast record collections.• Get step-by-step research guidance on searching for your ancestors.• View maps, forms, guides, and other research helps.• Find other web sites containing family history information.</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Find people with similar research interests and share information through e-mail collaboration lists.• Make your family history information available to others through Share My Genealogy.• Recommend or add a web site to FamilySearch.</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learn about the world's largest Family History Library.• Find a Family History Center near you to access many of the library's materials.• Search the Family History Library Catalog for records and resources.• Identify opportunities for education to improve your research skills.</td></tr></tbody></table>	Search for Ancestors	Share Information	Family History Library System	 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How to start your Family History.• Search for your ancestors in our vast record collections.• Get step-by-step research guidance on searching for your ancestors.• View maps, forms, guides, and other research helps.• Find other web sites containing family history information.	 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Find people with similar research interests and share information through e-mail collaboration lists.• Make your family history information available to others through Share My Genealogy.• Recommend or add a web site to FamilySearch.	 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learn about the world's largest Family History Library.• Find a Family History Center near you to access many of the library's materials.• Search the Family History Library Catalog for records and resources.• Identify opportunities for education to improve your research skills.
Search for Ancestors	Share Information	Family History Library System					
 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How to start your Family History.• Search for your ancestors in our vast record collections.• Get step-by-step research guidance on searching for your ancestors.• View maps, forms, guides, and other research helps.• Find other web sites containing family history information.	 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Find people with similar research interests and share information through e-mail collaboration lists.• Make your family history information available to others through Share My Genealogy.• Recommend or add a web site to FamilySearch.	 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learn about the world's largest Family History Library.• Find a Family History Center near you to access many of the library's materials.• Search the Family History Library Catalog for records and resources.• Identify opportunities for education to improve your research skills.					

Order/Download Products — the 'store' of the Family History Library where you can download free PAF software, order software, data bases, research guides, library catalog, forms, word lists, publications, etc.

Search — gives you access to searchable data bases with more than 900 million entries.

Search for Ancestors — provides a search engine for the following data bases: Ancestral File, International Genealogical Index, Pedigree Resource File, US Social Security Death Index, Vital Records Index, Family History Web Sites (space does not permit an explanation of each of these but details can be found on the site). A variety of search approaches can be used to search for family names, individuals, children of couples, etc, here you must explore to suit your individual requirements. Each hit will lead you further into the data bases, Web sites, etc. All data bases can be searched as a group or you can focus your research on individual data bases.

Research Guidelines — provides detailed information on record types available from almost any geographical location and how to use them.

Research Helps — provides guidance on how to approach a particular type of research problem.

Web sites — provides listings and access to well over 100,000 family history Web sites, a click will take you to the any site of interest.

Family History Library (FHL) Catalog — takes you to the on-line catalog which details the records available from the Family History Library (see Library, FHL Catalog for more details).

Share — this portion of the Web site permits you to interact with the family history world via the Internet. You will have to register with your e-mail address and a password.

E-mail Lists — this area provides access to over 160,000 collaborating e-mail lists, you can read the postings, join the lists, or create your own e-mail list covering individuals, families, research topic, etc.

Share Genealogy — here you can contribute your family history for preservation and sharing with others sharing in a GEDCOM format. Access to previous submissions can be gained through the

SEARCH FOR ANCESTORS section.

Add a Web site — you can add your own Web site to the rapidly growing list or add a new site that you have discovered which may be of value to family history researchers.

Library — this area provides help to access the records of the Family History Library.

Family History Library (FHL) — provides details on the Library, its day/hours, collection highlights, resources available, etc.

Family History Centers — want to know where the closest Family History Center is located? This site allows you to search the address and hours of operation of over 3,500 Family History Centers around the world. Gives guidance of services available at each.

FHL Catalog — this site will give you access to the catalog of over 2 million reels of microfilm, microfiche, and 300,000 plus books contained in the Library. It is the catalog, not the actual records which have to be viewed though a visit to the Library itself, or be brought into a Family History Center. Searches can be made on: geographical location, family name, subject, author, microfilm/fiche number. Becoming a successful user of the catalog requires some skill and ingenuity. Do not limit a locality search to a specific village or town, look at listings for adjacent localities and the next higher jurisdiction such as county, state, shire, etc. The CD version or the Family History Center FHL Catalog provides for more selective family name searches by allowing for key words to narrow down searches.

Education — provides information on: college level courses available, upcoming conferences and workshops, foreign language letter writing guides, word lists, forms, step-by-step guides and many other aids.

Conclusion

This has been just a brief overview of this ever expanding Web site. I would encourage all family history researchers to explore the site to see how it can be of use to you, as well as how you can contribute to the research of others. ■

Accessing and Using the National Archives for Family Research

LORRAINE ST LOUIS-HARRISON

[This article is based upon a presentation of the same name given by the author at the Annual BIFHSGO Conference held in September 2001.]

Although in recent years, the Internet has played a big role in the service that the National Archives provides to the public, the traditional services still remain very important. The Consultation Room and the Microfilm Consultation Rooms are open from 8:30 am to 10:00 pm from Monday to Friday and from 8:00 am to 6:00 pm on weekends and statutory holidays.

There are consultants at the Genealogy Reference Desk throughout the day, Monday to Friday, from 8:30 to 5:00 to help those who visit the Archives in order to undertake their own research. The consultant will direct the researcher to the appropriate indexes, inventories and finding aids. If the needs of the researcher cannot be met by checking our sources, the consultant can often suggest other sources that might be of interest, some of which can be located in other institutions and even in other countries. When the researcher is with the consultant, it is often the consultant who asks the most questions to ensure that the researcher is on the right track.

The consultants also answer written inquiries which can arrive by: mail, fax or e-mail; they answer telephone inquiries, prepare workshops and presentations, prepare research guides or thematic guides and publications, and develop Web pages, etc.

Since the establishment of the National Archives of Canada in 1872, one of our mandates was, and still is, to make our holdings available to the public. To do this, our service to the public has evolved over the years to meet the increasing demands of our patrons. In the beginning, very few members of the general public visited the then Public Archives of Canada or even knew of its existence. Access to our historical records was more or less reserved for specialists such as authors, lawyers, university professors. As time went on and genealogy became a hobby that more and more people embraced, the ordinary citizen started to visit the National Archives on a regular basis and to write letters inquiring about their ancestors. The demand from family historians became so great that, in 1974, the Archives created the Genealogy Unit within the Manuscript Division as this was where most of the genealogical inquiries were handled.

In the early years of the Unit, most of the sources used by genealogists were not on microfilm. When replying to written inquiries, staff had to write an abstract of the records that might be of interest to the patron. This, of course, was quite time consuming and made it difficult for staff to keep up with the demand. To improve the service and at the same time make access to the records available to a wider audience, the Archives took advantage of the technology of the time: microfilming. The Archives emphasised microfilming the most popular collections, such as land petitions, census records, passenger lists, etc. This also served another very important purpose: conservation of the records. Any of you who have used original records know they are often very fragile. The paper becomes brittle over the years, some documents are so large that it is difficult to turn the page without damaging them, exposure to light damages the records, etc.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the indexes to the most used sources were also microfilmed making it possible for our patrons to undertake some of their own research from their home towns. Many libraries purchased reader-printers enabling patrons to also obtain copies of some of these documents in their local libraries.

In addition to these services, the National Archives had instituted other programs such as the Diffusion Program in the 1960s whereby the Archives distributed microfilms or copies of documents of interest to each of the Provincial Archives.

In the early 1990s, the National Archives established a Distant Access Program whereby a computer, in selected institutions, gave the researcher access to those electronic finding aids available on CD ROM and to the most requested microfilms. These Distant Access Offices were for the most part in the Provincial Archives which already held some of our microfilms.

In the 1980s, the demand on all our reference services became so great that the National Archives created the Researcher Services Division to deal with all requests for: reference services, consultation of records, inter-library

loans, and photocopying etc. In the last ten years, the demands on our services to the public has risen so dramatically that it was necessary for the Archives as an institution to re-examine that vital service.

at digitizing some of the most requested records and samples of others. Because of this demand, a Digitization Division was recently created to co-ordinate everything relating to our Web site.

How could we best use our resources to give the best possible service to the largest number of people? The answer of course was the Internet and in 1995, we launched our Internet Web site which gave information about our services, described our major genealogical sources and had a few databases in a section called 'ArchiviaNet: On-line Research Tool.' The result was overwhelming. People were not only pleased to have access to some of our sources via the Internet but they demanded more. Little by little, we have been putting more databases on our Web site and we are now looking

The Web Site <www.archives.ca>

The rest of this article will deal with the National Archives of Canada's Web site, and, in particular, with ArchiviaNet: On-line Research Tool, that allows clients to access vast amounts of information from various databases and automated systems created by the National Archives.

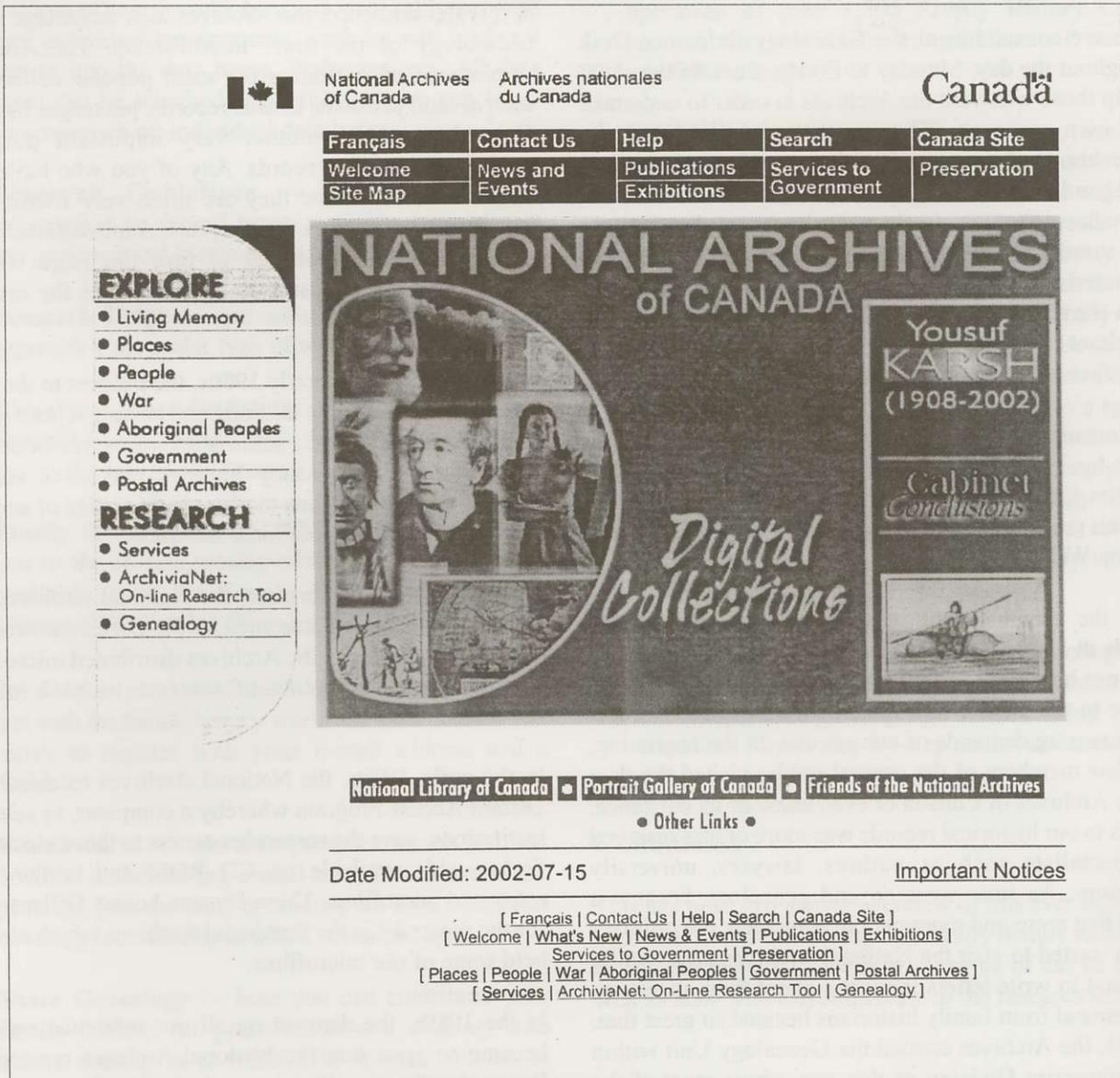


Figure 1. National Archives English Home Page

The size and content of the databases change as new information is added or as changes are made to existing descriptive entries. The descriptions are written in the predominant language of the set of documents; most are in English.

ArchiviaNet <http://www.archives.ca/08/08_e.html>

The left hand side bar on the 'Home page' at <http://www.archives.ca/08/08_e.html>, repeated on some of the subsidiary pages, has two sections. The first, **EXPLORE**, contains virtual exhibitions. Those for "War" and "Postal Archives" also link to the appropriate

databases in ArchiviaNet: On-line Research Tool.

The second section, **RESEARCH**, is divided into three sections. "Services" describes various services and how to access them. "ArchiviaNet: On-line Research Tool" is described in more detail below. "Genealogy" describes major genealogical sources held by the National Archives and other institutions, it contains some microfilm shelf-lists, addresses for other institutions, links back to relevant services, Frequently Asked Questions, etc.

ArchiviaNet: On-line Research Tool

< http://www.archives.ca/02/0201_e.html >

The first three items are there to assist your search. "What

The screenshot shows the National Archives of Canada website. At the top, there are logos for the National Archives of Canada and Archives nationales du Canada, along with the word "Canada". Below this is a navigation menu with links for Français, Contact Us, Help, Search, and Canada Site. A secondary menu includes Welcome, News and Events, Publications, Services to Government, and Preservation. A breadcrumb trail shows "Home > Research".

The main content area is titled "ARCHIVIANET : On-line Research Tool". It features three main sections: "What is ArchiviaNet?", "A beginner's guide to using archives", and "Thematic Guides". Below these is a "List of Research Tools" which includes a long list of links to various archival resources such as "General Inventory", "Colonial Archives", "Courts-Martial of the First World War (onsite only)", "Documentary Art", "Census of Ontario, 1871", "Census of Canada, 1901", "Film, Video and Sound", "Government of Canada Files", "Cabinet Conclusions", "Métis Scrip", "Home Children (1869-1930)", "Immigration Records (1925-1935)", "Philatis - Postal Archives", "Philatelic Library", "Photographs", "Post Offices and Postmasters", "Prime Ministers' Fonds (onsite only)", "Soldiers of the First World War (1914-1918)", and "Western Land Grants (1870-1930)".

On the left side of the screenshot, there is a vertical navigation bar with two sections: "EXPLORE" and "RESEARCH". The "EXPLORE" section lists "Living Memory", "Places", "People", "War", "Aboriginal Peoples", "Government", and "Postal Archives". The "RESEARCH" section lists "Services", "ArchiviaNet: On-line Research Tool", and "Genealogy".

is ArchiviaNet?" gives a very brief overview of the levels of information offered in the databases. "A beginner's guide to using archives" tells you how to prepare to do research, how to plan a visit to an archives, and what to expect when you get there. "Thematic guides" provide additional information, presently for "Aboriginal Peoples" and "The Canadian Postal Archives."

For family history the main attraction is the databases under "List of Research Tools." The major ones of interest are detailed below. For each on-line help (help options) is available. This gives you a brief description of the records and the database. It tells you how to use the search screen and gives you tips on how to search. It also links you to the sections on how to interpret your results and how to consult a record or order a copy.

Census of Ontario, 1871, contains the names of the heads of households in the Province of Ontario as they were recorded in April 1871 in the official enumeration of the population of Canada. The census returns record personal information such as name, age, country or province of birth, occupation, ethnic origin and religious denomination. The database was created by the Ontario Genealogical Society, in cooperation with the National Archives of Canada.

Census of Canada, 1901, newly online in 2002, offers a rich source of information about Canada and Canadians at the turn of the 20th Century. Through this research tool you can access digitized images of the original census returns, which record age, nationality, religion, profession, income, education, etc. for every single resident of Canada on 31 March 1901. The database behind this research tool allows you to search by geographic location, but as these are images of the original records they cannot be searched electronically by family name. From the information on these images, you can find family history, immigration trends, the history of towns and villages, and a great deal of other information.

Home Children (1869 – 1930). Between 1869 and the early 1930s, over 100,000 children were sent to Canada from Great Britain during the child emigration movement. Members of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa are locating and indexing the names of these Home Children found in passenger lists in the custody of the National Archives of Canada.

Immigration Records (1925 – 1935). The National Archives of Canada holds immigration records from 1865 to 1935. The names of immigrants arriving from overseas are recorded in passenger lists. Those arriving from or via the United States are recorded in border entry lists. A

series of old nominal indexes exist for the 1925 to 1935 records. In cooperation with the National Archives of Canada, the Pier 21 Society in Halifax, Nova Scotia, has input the information from the passenger list indexes into this database.

Photographs. The National Archives has acquired through bequests, donations, and planned acquisition, over twenty-two million photographs illustrating Canadian reality, and certain aspects of the world in general. This search tool allows you to consult almost 400,000 descriptions of photographs, modern and old, as well as have access to some 3,800 digitized images on-line. This number will gradually increase. Descriptions are written mainly in the language of the creator-donor, with most descriptions in English. Included are a large number of portraits by William James Topley, noted Ottawa photographer.

Post Offices and Postmasters. The database documents changes of postmasters at individual post offices located across Canada. The data relate to open and closed post offices located in the ten provinces and territories. This database also provides a good way to locate some obscure place names you may come across, but be unable to locate in other sources.

Soldiers of The First World War (1914 – 1918). Over 600,000 Canadians enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) during the First World War. The CEF database is an index to those personnel files, which are held by the National Archives. To date, over 350,000 images of attestation papers have been scanned and are being made available on-line. Note that if you print directly from the Internet, it will take four (4) pieces of paper to copy the one page. However, if you right click on the image, then click on copy, you can then paste the image into your word processing software and print the image on one page from there. This can also be done for photographs.

Western Land Grants (1870 – 1930). This speciality database relates exclusively to Letters Patent issued by the Lands Patent Branch of the Department of the Interior. The records refer to grants issued in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the railway belt of British Columbia, c. 1870-1930. Searching by name you will locate the Part, Section, Township, Range, and Meridian for which any grant was made, and a microfilm number where you can view a copy of the original certificate. These certificates contain little of genealogical interest, but can be useful by allowing you to narrow the geographical scope of a search, say in the census. ©

Finding, Dating and Using Old Photographs

MARY M NASH

[This is the third in a series of articles based on a presentation by the same name at the annual BIFHSGO conference held in Sept. 2001. Each article will be illustrated by appropriate examples of photographs indentified by consecutive numbers throughout.]

Introduction

In this third article I will discuss how to identify the photographs by the images themselves, such as the studio background and props, the composition of the image and its technique, and by exterior background, if any.

The Image — Studio background and props

In photography, from the very beginning, the image is central. It holds our interest and tells us what we are looking at. However the background of the photograph and the props used may also tell us much about what we want to know regarding the date and full identification of the photograph.

We are fortunate to have an actual photograph of the Frohn studio in Deventer, the Netherlands. It is large in size (10.25" x 6.5") and we can actually identify some of the props used in other photos such as the large shell used

in Fig 3 and the table, chairs and backdrop used in Fig 6 both in the previous article (ACR Summer 2002, pg 64).

Early photographic studios usually had lots of windows, with the best being north facing on upper floors. Studio props sometimes included rotating platforms on which to place the subject so it could be adjusted to catch the best light.

Studio settings changed through time. In the 1860s the settings were simple, with or without curtains, and offered the classic look. Chairs were used more for leaning on than sitting.

The decade of the 1870s ran to rustic natural settings with bridges, fences and painted landscapes playing an important decorative role. By the late 1870s chairs became more elaborate, featuring deep velvet upholstery and lots of fringes. The 1880s and beyond saw richer, oriental flavours becoming popular. In the 1890s, we



Figure 8 Frohn studio in Deventer, Netherlands, early 1890s

frequently see oriental screens and carpets, potted plants, bicycles, babies on fur rugs and portrait close-ups. Knobbly, rustic furniture was popular at turn of 19th century and the line in Victorian settings between floor and backdrop disappeared around 1900. Also at this time, architectural details such as columns or arches, either

painted on a backdrop or actual, added an air of distinction.

Image — Composition and technique

In the 1850s and early 1860s the full length figure was in



Figure 9 Gerard Frohn after winning a shooting competition



Figure 9 Annie, Mies and Margaretha in about 1904



Figure 10 In the middle Annie Frohn, with unidentified others about 1907



Figure 12 Author's aunt Annie Cramer-Frohn



Figure 13 Author's paternal grandmother



Figure 14 Author's maternal grandmother

vogue for photographs. In the later 1860s the photographer's subjects were often standing and using a chair or balustrade as a rest. This was necessary because of the long exposure time necessary. In the photos of these times, it is often possible to still see traces of the neck or back supports visible. In the 1870s and 1880s the camera came closer and portraits of 3/4 length became popular.

In the late 1880s to the late 1890s, head and shoulders shots were popular, often in an oval shape, displaying pie crust fringes on standing collars, and all kinds of lace collars. Vignetting, having the oval picture fading away at edges, was very much the fashion during this time as the following examples show.

Exterior background

In identifying photographs, outdoors shots are of little help. Many of the features of a streetscape such as trains, telephone wires, trams and street lights had been in existence for some time. From time to time there may be shop signs or special events signs such as Queen Victoria's jubilee which may be of some help. Often outdoor shots were faked with backgrounds and floor coverings to simulate streets, woods and pavement, as in the shots below from the Frohn Studio in Deventer, Netherlands. ■



Figurer 13 Gerard Frohn about 1891



Figure 15 Author's paternal grandparents about 1891

End Notes

Since writing the article for the Spring 2002 issue, I have come across the following useful Web sites on the care and handling of photographs:

US Library of Congress, <www.loc.gov/preserv/care/photolea.html>

UK Museums and Galleries Commission, <www.museums.gov.uk/advice>

US National Parks Service, <www.cr.nps.gov/museum/publications/conserveogram/conserve.html>

Northeast Document Conservation Center, Andover, <MA www.nedcc.org/>

Wilhelm Imaging Research, Grinnell IA, <www.wilhelm-research.com>

Britain's Gift that Keeps on Giving

JOHN D REID



John D Reid

Growing up in England in the 1950s, BBC Radio was a pervasive influence. On Sunday, through dank winter afternoons, I enjoyed a series of comedy programs. Ted Ray, Ben Lion, Archie Andrews and Kenneth Horn will be familiar names to many ex-pats. Small things from those programs stick with you, particularly catch phrases. One I recall from "Round the Horn" was how long ago something happened, and the reply, in a voice that only Kenneth Williams could muster was "Thirty-five years." As a ten-year-old that seemed like a long long time.

It seems much less today. Thirty-five years ago was 1967, the Centennial year in Canada. We were celebrating by visiting Expo 67 in Montreal, listening to Bobby Gimby leading children singing his hit Ca-na-da, and working on community centennial projects, from local histories to UFO landing pads.

Canada also received birthday gifts. You may have run across a commemorative bookplate in some of the volumes at the National Library or Archives.

**Presented by the British Government
to the
Government of Canada
for the
National Library
on the occasion of the
Centenary of Confederation 1867**

Not many people appreciate the extent of the donation,

even the current Library staff.

The centrepiece of the gift was not a book, but a Henry Moore sculpture called *Three-way Piece*. It stands today in the exhibition area outside the Auditorium where BIFHSGO holds its annual conference. Large as that sculpture may be, it would be dwarfed by the pile of volumes donated, 10,000 in all.

There was an official ceremony accepting the gift, on 5 December 1967, hosted by W Kaye Lamb, who served as both National Librarian and Dominion Archivist. The gift wasn't just books some British librarian thought Canada ought to receive. Dr Lamb was given £100,000, with the sole stipulation that purchases had to be made in the UK. That's a dream for any bibliophile, the present day equivalent is more than \$2.5 million.

Some of the items highlighted at the ceremony included a copy of *Ptolemy's Geography*, printed in 1508; a collection of eight maps covering the Saint Lawrence to Lake Winnipeg attributed to Jacques Nicolas Bellin, dated 1752, and; George Cartwright's *Journal of transactions and events during a residence of nearly 16 years on the coast of Labrador*, published in 1792.

The *Ottawa Journal* mentioned some of the other acquisitions: "volumes on English gardens and cathedrals, a dictionary of clocks, a work on British portrait miniatures, an encyclopedia on witchcraft and demonology and so on ad infinitum, a jolly good show in birthday presents, what!"

The jolly good show extended to genealogy as well as demonology. I found a relative listed in the book on

British portrait miniatures. Here are some of the other items of interest for family history:

Alumni Cantabrigiense. Ten substantial volumes, compiled by JA Venn, giving brief biographies of alumni of Cambridge University. The first four volumes cover the period to 1751, the last six to 1900. They are a pleasure to use with black and green binding, gold lettering, a gold top to the pages. These days the same information is available from <Ancestry.com>. Even without a subscription you can do a search on their website, and look up the National Library hardcopy if you get a hit.

In case your taste runs to the darker shade of blue, *Alumni Oxonienses, 1715 – 1886*, is in the Library's reference section. It was not part of the donation.

In the reference section at the Library is a section with *Palmer's Index to the Times*, also part of the gift. When you find something of interest in the Index there are microfilm reels of *The Times* available, yet another part of the donation. Other newspapers acquired were *The Manchester Guardian*, from 1821, and *The Glasgow Herald* from 1783. In what seems today like a remarkably misguided decision *The Glasgow Herald* was subsequently de-listed.

One of the oldest items is a copy of Christopher Saxton's *County Atlas of England and Wales 1574 – 1579*. It's now in the National Archives Map Collection. These were the first printed maps of the Kingdom, they are hand coloured, illustrated with imaginative sketches of fish, ships and whales, and a

joy to behold. To see a sample go to <<http://www.oldnorfolk.net/maps/saxton-1574.htm>>.

There were many books of social history worth digging into to get some context for your family history. For example, *The Autobiography of Joseph Arch*. In the fall of 1873 Arch, the English National Agricultural Labourers' Union's head, accompanied by journalist Arthur Clayden, toured Quebec and Ontario. Conditions for farm labourers in England were abysmal, so Arch accepted a Canadian invitation to see for himself whether Canada was a desirable place to send labourers surplus to England's needs. Arch met with leaders from Sir John A Macdonald on down, found people he had known as a boy who had made successful lives farming in Ontario, and was a convert to immigration to Canada. In 1875 about 1,200 English agricultural labourers (including families) came to Ontario in a program partly funded by the Union, and Arch claimed that nearly 4,000 labourers were helped to Canada by his Union.. Clayden was not nearly as positively impressed. In his book *The Revolt of the Field*, also in the National Library, but not part of the donation, he writes of Canada's 'haggard-faced farmers' and 'miserable-looking, lank and hopeless labourers.' Clayden became a proponent of New Zealand immigration.

This has barely begun to describe the volumes in Britain's Centennial gift. There is no complete list of the books and other items. Next time you're in the Library referring to a British book look inside the front cover for the bookplate that commemorates this inspired donation 35 years ago. ■

Become a Patron of The National Library

Patrons are invited to join the Friends of the National Library in order to help the National Library of Canada celebrate the past, honour the present and ensure the future of Canada's remarkable published heritage. Friends can take part in special literary and musical events, including the Curator's Series, highlighting the Library's treasure house of Canadian material. Members keep in touch with Library programs and activities through the regular mailings they receive. Individual membership is \$30/year, \$20 for seniors (65 and over). A Family membership is \$50/year. Find out more at: <http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/friends/efriends.htm> or by calling (613) 992-8304.

Do solicitors do it on purpose?

Gotobed, Allday and Knight — solicitors in the City
Dolittle and Dalley — solicitors seen in Shropshire
From: *Wharfedale Newsletter* Number 43 March 2002

Gleanings from the National Archives of Canada

MARY MNASH



Mary M Nash

[The eighteenth 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.]

Casey 1-2722. *Ottawa, the future capital of Canada:* a description of: the country; its resources, trade, population etc, who are wanted, how to get there and hints to immigrants. With an excellent view of the city. London: Algar and Street, 11 Clement's Lane, City: Tweedie, Strand; Kent & Co. Paternoster Row. 1858, 24 p Price 6d, free by post 7d.

At the start of the publication is a fold-out print of Ottawa, showing Notre Dame Basilica, the locks, the Rideau canal and the Ottawa River.

Position — Ottawa is said to be located 87 miles from the confluence of the Ottawa River with the St Lawrence River.

General Climate in Canada — described as having invigorating winters with clear skies offering a "fine, bracing atmosphere."

First settlement and early history — Settled by Philemon Wright of Massachusetts in about 1800. It describes the beginnings of the lumber trade and Mr. Wright's accomplishments in minute detail through the years. He received a medal in 1806 from the Royal Society of Great Britain for "culturing Hemp!" War with the US is described and the trip of Ruggles Wright to Europe as well as the coming of Colonel By to build the canal.

Scenery of Ottawa— "unsurpassed beauty," the Chaudiere Falls, the Rideau Falls, the Parliament Buildings (to be erected) and a description of a trip up the Ottawa River.

Land and Agriculture in Ottawa — value of land up by 50-100% on the announcement that Ottawa was to be the seat of government. Mr. Clemow, the government agent, said that land was available for £1-£5 per acre nearby, to 4 shillings or free per acre about 100 miles from Ottawa.

Agricultural produce was needed to supply the lumber trade and dairying was also thought to be a good idea.

Ottawa Free Land Grants — 100 acres per person available with stipulations.

Population of Ottawa City — 13,000 with 1/3 French. In 1856 the assessed value of property was £825,000 with the 1857 collected taxes being £45,000.

Trade and Products — Lumber was produced to the value of £640,000 annually with about 2,500 labourers. 15 to 16 million feet of squared lumber passed through the city every year and 20,000 lumber men earned \$14 per month with their board being \$12 per month. Iron ore was found and lead was found by some of the Indians but they were secretive about its location.

Present condition — In 1840, Ottawa had one member of Parliament. It was incorporated in 1847 and in 1855 the population was up to 10,000. It had good, spacious roads, some stores and many taverns, churches but miserable schoolhouses, one theatre, public halls and adequate flour mills. There were five weekly newspapers being published and seven more in the surrounding neighborhood.

Position of Ottawa City in the military and political point of view — In terms of defenses there were elements of weakness along the St Lawrence. Ottawa had natural advantages in terms of military operations, it was far enough removed from the frontier that no surprise attacks were possible. It had a commanding position and a proposed Canal to Lake Huron would be good for getting supplies from the West.

Who are wanted in the Ottawa district? — Anyone who works hard and diligently is wanted but in particular farm labourers, mechanics and tradesmen of many kinds.

How to get to Ottawa — by steamer from Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal in summer. There were many companies and prices mentioned with passage costing from £4 to £18. A distance chart listing how far Ottawa was from other cities in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Upper Canada.

Ottawa's future — The author sees trade with the Pacific region within 50 years.

Hints to Emigrants — bring no furniture or cooking utensils but bring clothes, flannels and boots. Choose a good ship and take care with personal cleanliness. Some staples are needed for the voyage in addition to what is provided by the ship. It is recommended that a 'through-ticket' is purchased.

Additional information is a list of colonial authorities in Canada from the Governor-General to the Inspector of Fisheries, a list of government agents, more information on Canada, including trade and population statistics and a list of the 13 Canadian railways that are in operation.

Casey 1-2606. *Information for intending settlers on the Ottawa and Opeongo Road and its vicinity*, by TP French, Crown Land Agent. Published with the approval of the Honorable Joseph Cauchon, Commissioner for Crown Lands, and the Hon PM Van Koughnet, President of the Executive Council and Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada West, 1857. 36 p.

In the introduction the author refers to Catherine Parr Traill's *Canadian Settler's Guide*. He mentions the free 100 acre lots to settlers over the age of 18 and advises that if several settlers want to buy lots together, they only have to put buildings on one lot but must clear and cultivate the required acreage on all the lots. He cautions that land is not worth as much in Canada as it is in the UK, explaining the supply and demand issue and adds that lands to the west of Ottawa are more scarce than in Ottawa. But he notes that good crops can be grown in the area and adds that the months of October and November and April and May are best for assessing land. He outlines the charges for passage and necessary supplies in addition to food and water. He advises the bringing of warm clothing and bedding but no farm implements. Detailed advice is given as to what to do when arriving in Liverpool regarding lodging, choice of ship, engaging passage and ensuring the security of belongings at all times. The final thing that passengers should do on shore, is to obtain loaves of fresh bread which are hard baked and also get boiled fresh meat to supply them during the voyage.

Cleanliness and the size of births [*sic*] is noted to be of

utmost importance during the voyage and passengers are advised to write about their treatment (good or bad) afterwards so as to forewarn others coming after them. The author discusses currency conversion and the prices of rail and steamer journeys in Canada. The Opeongo road and the villages and rivers along it are described as well as the schools and churches that are to be built. He explains how the Provinces are divided into counties which are, in turn, divided into townships and how each is governed.

The soil of the area is described as sandy loam with the countryside hilly and at times rocky. Cereals, vegetables and fruits grow well here but labour is scarce with wages from £30 to £40 per year with board. Tradesmen such as shoemakers, tailors, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, bricklayers and glaziers are needed.

The climate is described as being very different from that in the UK, therefore the system of farming is different.

The author then spends considerable time describing how to clear land, with potatoes and wheat being good first crops to plant followed by oats. He gives a planting and harvesting schedule. He adds the cost of animals and the proceeds that can be expected from their produce. He notes which woods are growing in the Ottawa valley and the good fishing in the many lakes, streams and springs that are found there. Wild game and wild animals abound such as beaver, otter and mink. He outlines in detail the capital needed to settle in the area and estimates it at about £56 to cover such things as provisions, seeds and tools. On the other side of the balance sheet he also postulates how one might recoup these expenses from the harvest and animal products.

The publication ends with an explanation of future plans such as a railway and a canal for the area as well as a brief explanation of the laws of the country, its hospitality and climate.

Casey 1-2452. *Work and wages: or, the Penny Emigrant's Guide to the US and Canada for Female Servants, Labourers, Mechanics, Farmers etc*, containing short descriptions of those countries, and the most suitable places for settlement; Rates of wages, Board and Lodging, House rent, Price of Land, Money matters etc; together with full information about the preparations necessary for the voyage, instructions on landing and expense of travelling in America with appendix. By Vere Foster, London; W and FG Nash, 5 Bishopsgate Without, Price 1s 18 p, 5th ed circa 1855.

This publication is illustrated with before and after

(scenes of poverty and success) and extensively draws upon the writings of the previous pamphlet's author, T P French. Overcrowded conditions and deprivation in the UK is compared with the abundance of everything in North America. The author describes both countries, US and Canada, and their major cities and also deals with the rest of America and Canada. Wages are discussed and only single persons with good jobs in the original countries are discouraged from leaving their home countries.

Board and lodging is described and the house rent in the outskirts of towns and villages, as well as the price of land and the cost of passage. Drawing upon TP French, he discusses preparations for the voyage on arrival at

Liverpool, how to engage a ship and obtain sea stores. Money, the voyage itself, arrival in North America and traveling in North America are also dealt with. In an appendix there are comments from various people on the usefulness of this publication and a table of wages. The author mentions an Irish Female Emigration Fund which provides for sending one female member of any family to North America to better themselves and later assist the rest of the family to emigrate. Statistics are given regarding the area of the United States, over 3 million square miles with a population in 1790 of 3.9 million, which had risen by 1850 to 23 million, giving an average population density of 8 people per square mile. A table of distances by rail and steamboat from New York city concludes the publication. ■

Offer of Research by BIFHSGO Member

BERNADETTE PRIMEAU

Over the past several years, Bernadette Primeau has acquired several CD books on 19th century information on several English counties. She is now graciously offering to do "look-ups" in these archival books for other BIFHSGO members with family history roots in these counties.

The data-bases are the following:

Lancashire 1895 — Kelly's Directory This extremely comprehensive county directory is a tremendous reference source for historians and genealogists with Lancashire interests. (Note that this book excludes Liverpool and Manchester.)

Manchester 1895 — Kelly's Directory This county directory is specifically for Manchester and its neighbouring communities. It contains complete street-by-street and house-by-house listings. Every household and the comprehensive trades directory are included. Included communities are the following: Ardwick, Brindle Heath,

Cheetham, Cheetham Hill, Chorlton on Medlock, Greenheys, Hulme, Higher Broughton, Higher Crumpsall, Longsight, Lower Broughton, Lower Crumpsall, Miles Platting, Moss Side, Newton Heath, Openshaw, Old Trafford, Pendleton, Rusholme, Salford, West Gorton.

Worcestershire 1873 — Return of Owners of Land, Staffordshire 1873 — Return of Owners of Land, Cheshire 1873 — Return of Owners of Land These volumes list every person in the county who owned one acre of land or more, with name, place, extent of land and its value. In many cases, it also includes persons who held long-term leases on property although they were not the owners of the land.

Those who are interested should contact Bernadette at 613-727-5231 or <mprimeau@magma.ca>. Since Bernadette works full-time, potential users are advised that a response to their request may take a few days. She would prefer to handle these requests by e-mail. ■

[Editor's Note: If other BIFHSGO members possess research information and are willing to assist other members, they are encouraged to convey this information to the Editor of Anglo-Celtic Roots for publication.]

Canada welcomed more immigrants between 1897 and 1914 than in the country's previous history. During those years over 3 million immigrants came to Canada — about 125,000 from the British Isles, 1,000,000 from the USA, 800,000 from continental Europe and 20,000 from the orient including India. *June Coxon*

TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES
COLUMNS

The Printed Page

MARILYN THOMSON



Marilyn Thomson

Merry Hearts Make Light Days — The War of 1812. *Journal of Lt. John LeCouteur, 104th Foot Regiment.* Edited by Donald E Graves, Carleton University Press 1994. (MH .100.9G7). Reviewed by Jane Atkinson, Feb 2002 in *The Quebec Family History Society 25th Anniversary Edition*, Vol 24, Issue No 4, June 2002.

The 19 year old John LeCouteur arrived with his regiment in May 1812 to fight the war against the US. Marching overland from Fredericton to Quebec City in the winter, being in action at Kingston, Niagara, Fort Erie and the Battle of Lundy's Lane are enthusiastically and well written, capturing his youthful excitement of being in the "new world." The journal recounts his busy social life between battles where he was entertained by many civilians at dinner parties and balls virtually meeting the Who's Who of the Maritimes, Quebec City and Kingston. The reviewer says, "this is a brilliantly edited and charming book," and will give an interesting peek into wartime and social customs around the time of 1812.

Records of the General Assembly by Rosemary Bigwood found in *The Scottish Genealogist*, Vol XLIX, No 1, March 2002. This well written and interesting article would be of interest to anyone with Church of Scotland (Presbyterian) ancestors. These records are taken from Kirk Session, Presbytery, Synod and General Assembly proceedings. Records of 338 parishes dating between 1700 - 1800 and 414 parishes pre-dating 1700 are available. It states 83 parishes have no surviving parish records.

This article provides other interesting, although not

complete sources of records of life in Scotland, "often dependent on the status of the family concerned: land owners, merchants, clergy and those who may have been misdoers are more likely to have left footprints in the past than those who laboured in a law-abiding manner but in a more humble capacity."

These records are kept in the National Archives of Scotland (class reference CH1) and the sections of greatest interest to family historians are in the collection of *General Assembly Papers* (CH ½) which have been bound chronologically and catalogued in detail for the years 1690 - 1777.

The Immediate Family of Her Late Majesty, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother by Nicholas Newington-Irving. For those interested in the members of the family of the late Queen Mother, (Queen Elizabeth II's aunts, uncles and cousins), a detailed listing of her family and their descendants is printed in *The Genealogists' Magazine*, Vol. 27, No. 6, June 2002.

Sources for Church of Ireland Clergy by Raymond Refausse, feature article in *The Genealogists' Magazine*, Vol 27, No 6, June 2002. Mr. Refausse can be reached at RCB Library, Braemor Park, Churchtown, Dublin 14 or Email: <library@ireland.anglican.org>.

This very detailed and interesting article and its complete bibliography will be a valuable source of informative suggestions to anyone investigating all aspects of the Irish clergy.

Family History News and Digest, the official Journal of *The Federation of Family History Societies*, Vol 13, No 3, March/April 2002 contains the reviews of many Federation publications (books and CDs) too numerous to detail here. As well, it contains the **Library Update** consisting of 23 pages of interesting reference sources as well as the **Publications List** and the order form for publications. This is a great source of new information for family history researchers. ■

The most strenuous efforts of the most committed educationalists in the years since my boyhood have been unable to make a school into anything but a school, which is to say a jail with educational opportunities. —
Robertson Davies.

Courtesy: *Wharfedale Newsletter*, Number 44, June 2002.

Sources

PERCY BATESON

Borthwick Institute

[The following is an extract from the leaflet published by the Borthwick Institute and is reprinted here for the information of interested researchers]

The leaflet is intended to give a brief indication of the main sources available at the Borthwick for the study of genealogy. Much more detailed information on these and other relevant records is given in *A Guide to Genealogical Sources in the Borthwick Institute of Historical Research*, by CC Webb which can be purchased from the Borthwick, price £5.00 + 60 P&P.

Access to Records

It is vital to make an appointment before visiting the Borthwick to consult any records. Many genealogical records are only available for consultation on microfilm copies. This step has been taken to ensure the preservation and conservation of documents which would otherwise receive very heavy use. Microfilms of many of the records held by the Borthwick can be consulted by arrangement at branch libraries of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints.

Parish Registers and Parish Register Transcripts (Bishops' Transcripts)

The Borthwick holds the parish records for the modern archdeaconry of York. The records of the archdeaconry of the East Riding are held by the East Riding of Yorkshire Archive Office and the records of the archdeaconry of Cleveland are in the North Yorkshire County Record Office and (for those parishes in the archdeaconry which were also within the metropolitan county of Cleveland), the Cleveland County Archive Department. Details of parish records held by the Borthwick are available in *A List of Deposited Parish Registers in the Borthwick Institute* (available from the Borthwick for an A5 SAE.)

Parish register transcripts (or bishops' transcripts) are contemporary copies of the registers which were sent annually to the archbishop. The Borthwick holds these records for most of Yorkshire, although those in the north west of the county are in West Yorkshire Archives, Leeds. Details of parish register transcripts at the Borthwick can

be found in *A Handlist of Parish Register Transcripts in the Borthwick Institute of Historical Research* by Norah KM Gurney. This volume is out of print but may be consulted at the Borthwick and in libraries.

Some parish registers and parish register transcripts have been transcribed and published by the Yorkshire Archaeological Society and can therefore be consulted in reference libraries or ordered through inter-library loan. In addition there are typescripts and/or photocopies of them in the Yorkshire Archaeological Society library and York City Library.

Marriage Bonds and Allegations

A marriage bond and allegation was drawn up when a couple wished to marry by licence rather than the normal method of banns. Bonds and allegations survive from c 1660 to 1822, after which date only allegations were kept. The Borthwick has published indexes to bonds and allegations issued by the authority of the archbishop for the period 1715–1839, and for the period 1630–1839 for those issued by the authority of the dean and chapter of York.

Licences themselves rarely survive, but an index for the period 1374–1531 is printed in *Surtees Society* Vol 45 and for 1567–1714 in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, Vols 7 — 20, *Yorkshire Archaeological Society Extra Series*, Vol 2, and in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series* Vols 40, 43 and 46.

Probate Records

There are probate records (wills, inventories, administration bonds and other related records) at the Borthwick from the late 14th century until January 1858, when the business of granting probate was removed from the church and transferred to a new civil probate court. The series is only broken for the period of the Commonwealth (1653 – 60) when probate business was removed to a central court in London, but that is not to say all wills proved in the York courts survive among the records.

There were many courts within the diocese capable of granting probate, some over small geographical areas, and some for the whole diocese. The diocese covered the whole of Yorkshire, (except for the north-western part of the county which formed the Richmond Archdeaconry, the records for which are mostly in the West Yorkshire Archives, Leeds). A further court, (the Prerogative court), granted probate where the deceased left goods in more

than one jurisdiction within the northern province (covering the counties of Cheshire, Lancashire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire), The records of these courts survive with different degrees of completeness.

Generally speaking the searcher is able to consult microfilms of the probate registers (contemporary copies of wills copied into large volumes) for the main Exchequer and Prerogative courts, and microfilms of the probate files (all the documents filed with the original will) for the smaller peculiar courts.

Probate records of the main Exchequer and Prerogative courts 1389–1688, and to the extensive peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter 1321–1724, and the Chancery court 1316–1822 have been published in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series*, volumes 4, 6, 11, 145 19, 22, 24, 26, 28, 32, 35, 49, 60, 68, 73, 78, 89, 93. Indexes to the other courts and for other periods are available at the Borthwick.

Library

The Gurney Library at the Borthwick has printed copies of parish registers for Yorkshire, indexes to wills, *The Genealogists' Magazine* and other material of interest. The catalogue can be seen on-line at <www.york.ac.uk/services/library>.

Census Record

There is no population census material at the Borthwick. For locations of census returns see *Census Returns 1841–1891 In microform: A directory to local holdings in Great Britain*, by Jeremy Gibson & Elizabeth Hampson, 6th edn 1994, federation of Family History Societies.

Copies of Documents

For conservation reasons the Borthwick will not make copies from parish registers or parish register transcripts, although certified copies can be provided for statutory purposes and typed transcripts can be obtained through our searching service.

Photocopies or microfilm print-outs are possible for most probate documents and marriage bonds and allegations. Further details are given in our document reprographics leaflet.

Searching Service

The Borthwick is happy to research most documents in its care from c 1550 onwards. There is a minimum fee of £7.50 payable in advance which covers the first half-hour of research time. Thereafter payment is at the rate of £7.50 per half-hour. A search request form can be obtained from the Borthwick or printed from our web site <www.york.ac.uk/inst/bihr>.

Useful Addresses:

North Yorkshire County Record Office, County Hall, Northallerton, DL7 8AF

East Riding of Yorkshire Archive Office, County Hall, Beverley, HU17 9BA

West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds, Chapeltown Road, Sheepsca, Leeds, LS7 3AP

West Yorkshire Archive Service, Wakefield, Newstead Road, Wakefield, WF1 2DE

Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Claremont, 23 Clarendon Road, Leeds, LS2 9NZ

York Probate Registry, Duncombe Place, York, YO1 5AR, for probate records after Jan. 1858. ■

Leeds Intelligencer, Tuesday, April 19th 1774. On Tuesday the 4th inst. Sailed from Scarbro' the *William & Mary* and on Sunday the 9th inst. sailed from the same place, the *Prince George*. They had on board a large number of immigrants (not less than 150 each) for Halifax and Port Cumberland in Nova Scotia. It is much to be feared that few of them have considered the consequences attending so large a number of people being for at least two months crowded together four to a bed, and those beds one upon the other three deep, with not so much room betwixt each as to admit even the smallest person to sit up on end....

Leeds Intelligencer, Tuesday September 27th 1774 We are informed from Scarborough that the ship *Prince George*, which sailed from that place for Nova Scotia at the beginning of April last, with about 150 immigrants, is returned to England, with as many passengers on board as she had when he went out, and many more would have gladly returned, but could no pay for their freight, the country not being in any respect equal to the favourable idea they had formed of it.

Courtesy; *Wharfedale Newsletter* Number 33, September 1999.

Dig Deeper: Six Feet May Not be Enough!

A TALK BY TERRY FINDLEY REPORTED BY DENICE WILLIS



Denice L. Willis

Terry Findley started his talk by stating four things that should always be kept in mind when doing Family History:

“Is there someone famous and important in the family tree?”

“Is the genealogical information fact, fiction or simply family folklore?”

“Is the assumption reasonable or simply wishful thinking?”

“I’m from Missouri: show me!”

These themes were woven into the two stories he related about his search for his ancestors. The first story, a short one, was about Robert Purcel. Terry’s great-great-grandfather, John Findley, married Susanna Purcel, daughter of Robert. To find out who Robert Purcel was, Terry consulted a noted Ottawa Valley historian who directed him to a book, written in 1906, which stated that Purcel came from County Carey, Ireland in 1825. Assuming the author meant County Kerry instead and forgetting his own advice, he looked in all the records for Co. Kerry but found nothing. He was stymied but reminded himself to “never give up”; “always be skeptical”; and “expect the unexpected.”

Thinking his ancestor may have filed a land petition, he consulted The National Archives. Not only did Terry find a land petition but also a character reference that Robert Purcel had obtained from his Rector before leaving Ireland. This gave the parish and county where Robert was born, which turned out to be The Barony of Carey, not County Kerry.

Terry’s second story, the long one, was about his search for the father and paternal grandfather of Nellie Wetherall, married name of Mason, his maternal grandmother. His mother told him that Nellie’s father was called Frank Mason and that he was buried at Hawthorn Cemetery, near Ottawa. Always interested in doing primary research, Terry tore out to Hawthorn Cemetery where he found the grave of Frank and his wife, Sarah.

The cemetery was an Anglican one, so Terry decided to go to the Anglican Archives for further information. There he easily found, in the microfilm collection, the record for the baptism of Francis Wetherall. It included: the parents’ names, George and Eliza; place of birth, Ottawa; and date of birth, 1856, which corresponded with the date on the tombstone.

Terry’s mother advised him to visit one of her cousins who had done work on the family tree. When he arrived at his cousin had everything ready for him laid out on the table. He told Terry that he didn’t have to do any work as he had done it all. The Ottawa City Archivist had sent him an obituary from *The Ottawa Evening Journal* from 1934 of one Francis Wetherall which stated that he was the “son of the late George Wetherall, soldier of one of the regiments brought here by Col By to establish the military post here and build the Rideau canal.” Then his cousin said, “I just want you to see who George Wetherall is.” Remember how we are always looking for someone famous? A picture was shown of Lieutenant-General George Wetherall the leader of the British forces that put down the Rebellion of 1837. A famous man!

But just a second, thought Terry. How did army promotions happen back then? They were purchased. In order to be an officer one had to be rich and probably from the landed gentry. And if you were not killed on duty, you would never stay in a colony the rest of your life, you would return to Britain. But Wetheralls in Terry’s family were ordinary working people and they lived in Janeville, now Ottawa. It was easy to find the connection in the census record. This famous person was not the right George Wetherall. His cousin has not spoken to him for a couple of years now!

At Beechwood Cemetery Terry found a gravestone for James Wetherall, a son of George and brother to his Francis. The inscription listed: James, his wife; and George Wetherall and his wife, Eliza Dowser, with their dates. The dates for Eliza checked out in the civil records but nothing could be found for George. One would assume from the gravestone that all the persons listed would be buried there. But, using the “I’m from

Missouri" philosophy, Terry asked the officials at Beechwood who was actually buried there. George Wetherall was not.

Remembering the baptismal record of Francis Wetherall, Terry decided that there was something very important that he had overlooked. Under "Quality, Trade or Profession" [for the father] was "pensioner". Who were the only persons who had pensions at that time? Soldiers! He went to Norman Crowder's book, *British Army Pensioners Abroad, 1772-1889* and in there under Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, found: "Geo Wetherall, pension awarded 1851; and Thos Dowser [Eliza's father], pension awarded 1850."

Now that he found his ancestor had been a member of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, a British regiment, he could look at the Military records in the Public Archives. In a split second Terry was able to find on a microfilm all the military records for George Wetherall. It also gave him where and when George was born, near the city of York, in the county of York, in Yorkshire in June 1809.

Terry now wished to flesh out the story of George's life as a soldier in Canada. The official histories of regiments usually do not provide much information on the British Army's involvement in Canada; other campaigns like Crimea being much more important at the time. The best opportunity to find out what a regiment did here is through local histories of the area where they were stationed. Lots of these histories have little snippets of information concerning what the regiments were doing in the locality. It can be a time consuming but rewarding task.

George joined the 34th Regiment of Foot in Leeds in July of 1829, the Regiment was sent to Halifax in October of 1829, and George arrived in Canada in 1831. In 1832 the entire regiment was deployed to Fredericton where they spent three years of "hilarity, relaxing and good fun," before returning to Halifax. In 1837 George was promoted Corporal, a rapid rise at the time. Life was pleasant for the Regiment until December of 1837 when a Rebellion broke out in Upper and Lower Canada and the 34th was quickly ordered to Quebec City. They sailed to Saint John, marched to Fredericton, then by horse and sleigh to Quebec City arriving by the first week in February. The Regiment then proceeded to Fort Malden arriving in June, with orders to rebuild and refurbish the fort.

The rebellion was over but Fort Malden was needed to

protect Upper Canada from the unrest in the United States. The people in the state of Michigan, mainly Irish immigrants, wanted to annex the nearby area in Upper Canada. The refurbishment was completed when on 4 December 1838, the village of Windsor was invaded by 250 to 300 American "patriots." The 34th and the Essex militia routed the invaders. There is every reason to believe that George Wetherall was there and involved in the fighting.

On 11 March 1839, George Wetherall was charged with being drunk on fire picket and reduced in rank. This was the minimum punishment for such a crime so Terry feels his ancestor must have generally been a good soldier.

The following year the 34th Regiment was sent back to Toronto and the next year, 1841, to Quebec City where they were warned for return to Britain. George Wetherall did not want to go and so he transferred to the 43rd Regiment of Foot. As this Regiment was stationed in Fort Malden, George had to travel back west once again. The next year the 43rd Regiment was stationed in Montreal and in 1844 also warned for return to Britain. At this time a new regiment, The Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, was being formed for service only in Canada. To join, a soldier had to have a clean slate, a good conduct badge, and 15 years of military service. The Regiment offered the soldier ten years of service, the assurance that he would only serve in North America, and a retirement pension of one shilling a week. Despite his one offense and the fact that George was three months short of the required 15 years, he was allowed to join the new Regiment and was sent to serve in the Niagara area. Due to ill health, George retired in 1851 and moved to the Brockville area. A fellow soldier, Thomas Dowser, was already residing there. Even though George was the same age as her father he married Thomas Dowser's daughter, Elizabeth in 1851 in Brockville.

The family later moved to the Gloucester area where George was a tenant farmer. He did not appear in the 1861 census, but Terry found the exact location of the farm through the tax records of the area. George moved around in the area settling on larger acreages and having more children. In 1879 George was living in the Junction Gore. Terry, to his delight, discovered that when George Wetherall died in 1883 he was living on a one acre plot next door to where Terry grew up in the AltaVista/Heron Rd area of Ottawa.

Although Terry's cousin would have liked George

Wetherall to be a general, he was only a soldier. Just an ordinary person, but maybe not so ordinary after all. He was a man who was born in England in 1809, came to Canada, served there in three different regiments, criss-crossed the country, was involved in a battle, became a farmer, married and never returned to Britain. He experienced new technologies in their infancy like steam ships and trains. Events in the world and in Canada affected his life.

Terry advised us once again - "Dig deeper: six feet may not be enough! Be from Missouri!" Terry felt that because he was skeptical he was able to uncover a tremendous amount of information to create a picture of George Wetherall. He became more than just a name on a family tree. He was a real person who led a real life. ■

BIFHSGO NEWS
ARTICLES

News From Great Britain

PERCY BATESON

UK Arts Minister Tessa Blackstone announced on 12 July 2002, that the Government intends to establish a new National Archives body to embrace both public and private archive networks. It will ensure ready access to archives, in the most useful and convenient way, for all UK citizens and other users. The Public Record Office (PRO) and the Historical Manuscripts Commission (HMC) are combining, from 1 April 2003, to form the National Archives. The new body will lay the foundation for a service better equipped to meet the needs of the two organisations' current and future stakeholders.

Tessa Blackstone said; "We believe the establishment of a new National Archives body bringing together the functions of the HMC and PRO will provide a more effective and efficient archives service to the UK. It is particularly timely that the PRO and HMC are coming together as they will be closely involved in the work of the Archives Task Force that I am convening to examine the general state of archives in the UK."

The National Archives will maintain the quality of advice for the public sector and the owners of private archives. It will also offer more efficient delivery of all services and better value for money. In particular:

There will be a single lead body to take forward Government Policy on Archives and its Action Plan.

The full range of services offered by the two organisations to all their stakeholders and users will be maintained, and where possible improved, and a single regime for inspecting archive repositories will be developed.

Our heritage of historic records, public and private, will be better managed, safeguarded and promoted under single leadership.

Users will have improved access, via the Internet, to information about both public and private records, consolidating the work of the National Register of Archives and initiatives such as the PRO's on-line catalogue, PROCAT.

Policy and problem-solving across the whole archives sector will be better coordinated.

Staff will benefit by being part of a larger organisation.

For additional information log onto <http://www.pro.gov.uk/about/hmc.htm>. ■

Book Review

RUTH KIRK

The Teviot Lectures: new perspectives on English family history. Published by: British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) in 2002; 48 pp. Soft-cover: \$10.00.

At the BIFHSGO 2001 Fall Conference, Lady Mary Teviot, President of the Federation of Family History Societies (UK) gave the annual Don Whiteside lecture and four additional lectures. The lecture topics were:

Underused Sources of Genealogical Research in the UK, (Don Whiteside lecture);

UK Census Returns in Depth (1841-91);

Wills and Administration;

London Sources for Genealogical Research;

Family History evidence from Medical Conditions in the 19th century.

A listing of references and sources follows the lecture transcripts.

Much of the information herein is published here for the first time. This eagerly awaited publication is interesting and entertaining, and the current information it contains will be valuable to family historians researching their English roots either from Canada or in England.

The Teviot Lectures is available at the BIFHSGO Library and is for sale at the BIFHSGO monthly meetings. 

News from Scotland

PERCY BATESON

[Extracted from 'Occasional Paper No 6' by Martin Tyson, Departmental Record Officer, General Register Office for Scotland, dated 17 April 2002.]

The paper opens with a description of the '1891 Pilot Project' which the General Register Office for Scotland (GRO) launched in July 2000 and is designed to digitize the 1891 Census enumeration books which were linked to an existing computer index of over 4 million individual names of the people who were recorded by the Census. Also included were digital images of the statutory registers of births, deaths and marriages for the year 1891. The images were made available on a trail basis at workstations in New Register House leading to a much wider digitization program; the Digital Imaging of the Genealogical Records of Scotland (DIGROS)

By the end of 2003, DIGROS will have created digital images of all the paper records on the 6.5 kilometres of shelves which document more than 60 million individuals. This will allow searchers to access, via the Internet, the contents of GROs comprehensive records from anywhere in the world. The first priority was to digitally capture the Scottish Census of 31 March 1902, which were available only in unindexed paper format. The deadline for this part of the project was January 2002 when they became available to the public. The enumeration books were first microfilmed, the films were then scanned to create bitonal digital images and an index created using the scanned images. At the same time the hardware and software capable of allowing images to be made fully available to both staff and the public was installed in New Register House.

Because the Census had been closed for 100 years there

was known to be a much pent up demand for access from family historians in particular. To help spread the demand there was a phased release of the records:

November 2001; GROS began deliveries of the unindexed 35 mm roll-microfilm to libraries, archives, family history societies etc who had purchased it,

3 December 2001; Customers in New Register House were able to view roll-microfilm of the 1901 Census with a searchable electronic index,

24 January 2002; New Register House customers in all 100 search places were able to use the digital images of the returns linked to the searchable electronic index.

Also on 24 January 2002 the census was launched on-line through GROS's partners in the Scots Origin pay-per-view Website. Unlike similar census sites elsewhere in the UK, the launch of the 1901 Census images on-line was extremely successful, leading to a tenfold increase in usage.

Since the completion of the 1901 Census, work has been progressing on the imaging of the statutory registers of births and deaths from 1856 onwards, and will soon begin on the statutory registers of marriages. As a result, GROS plans to make all the 'historical' statutory registers (ie births to 1901, marriages to 1926, and deaths to 1951) available as linked index and image

to customers on our pay-per-view Web site from September 2002 and in New Register House by the end of 2002. Imaging of the census records for 1841, 1851, 1861 and 1871 is also complete. There are no surname indexes to these records at present; initially they are for browsing only. The existing street indexes to these censuses will be made available electronically as part of DIGROS

Work scheduled for 2003 includes imaging the statutory registers up to 2000, imaging the 1881 census and imaging the Old Parochial Records (OPRs). The latter, the earliest of which dates from 1553 and which run to 1854, created by local sessions clerks in a variety of formats and states of preservation, will present the greatest technical challenge. It is planned to capture the images of the various minor records GROS holds before the DIGROS project ends. ◉

BIFHSGO NEWS
COLUMNS

From Your Editor

PERCY BATESON

After five years and 20 Issues, this is the final Issue I will edit. It has been an eventful five years for all of those associated with Anglo-Celtic Roots (ACR). In all, three significant awards were made to (ACR): in 2000, the Highly Commended Award of the Elizabeth Simpson Competition, by the Federation of Family History Societies of Great Britain; also in 2000, the Honorable Mention Award, by the National Genealogical Society of the United States of America (NGS); and most recently in 2002, the Runner Up Award, by NGS. The significance of these awards, is not that ACR won them, but in the competition we faced. With a membership of only 361, we were in competition with Societies some of whom have memberships in the thousands. It speaks highly of the commitment and dedication of this small membership that they consistently and continuously provide articles of a calibre and quantity that not only matched but exceeded those produced by much larger societies.

The provision of sufficient, high quality articles is absolutely essential for a Journal of this type. By my reckoning I have published articles by 67 different authors most of whom are members of BIFHSGO and some of whom have provided more than one article during my tenure. I cannot name them all but I would be remiss if I did not recognize their contribution to the high standard achieved by ACR.

The dedication of the members of the ACR team is of equal importance. Ken Wood and Denice Willis

reporting on our Saturday Meetings, and before them June Coxon; June Adam and Marilyn Thomson, with their digests of other Journals, and before them May Garson; Norma O'Toole for our Members Interests table; and Mary Nash with her Gleanings column, have worked tirelessly and continuously to keep members up to date with the Society's activities and provide members with digests of other society news and out of town activities of interest. Some columns are no longer published and again I do not have room to mention the other ten columnists involved but all deserve an accolade. It was most gratifying to have their work commended by the judges of the latest NGS award.

It is one thing to be provided with the necessary quality copy, but it is quite another to assemble and format it in a pleasing and readable manner to fit the 28 pages of ACR. This has been my responsibility; but I cannot fail to mention the fact that when I started I was an absolute tyro with regard to the use of the computer in achieving this. That I was able to master, in the main, the skills necessary, has been due to one person and one person only. John Townesend deserves as much credit as anyone for the awards ACR has received. His tireless and cheerful willingness to meet with me at any time and instruct me in the intricacies of headers and footers and other abstruse computer operations have enabled me to graduate from the Tyro class with obvious results in the quality of ACR.

I want to express my heartfelt thanks to all the above and those un-named who have contributed to ACR over the last five years and to wish Bob Grainger, the incoming editor, good editing and the continuing support of the ACR team and the membership in general. ◉

A Story of Two Lives

Written by a Lunatic Nativity

MARJORIE PAGE

[Author's Note. The following is a life story written by my great grandfather, Robert Warden Lindsay. I have copied it word for word, including all spelling and grammatical errors (except those my software program corrected).

Robert Warden Lindsay was born 15 December 1837 at Bathgate, West Lothian, Scotland, and came to Canada with his father in about 1841. He married Sarah Augusta Brown (born 30 March 1846) of Durham, Grey, Ontario on 24 April 1867 at Brant, Ontario. Sarah died 4 June 1885; he died 4 June 1916 at Routhwaite, Manitoba. Stanley Leslie's affidavit refers to his wife, Martha. Martha (Warden) Lindsay was Robert's mother. Robert and Sarah had eight children, including my grandfather, Robert Joseph Lindsay.

His father Reverend Robert Lindsay (birth date and place to be discovered) married Martha Warden on 31 March 1832 at Dalkeith, Midlothian, Scotland. They had three children, Elizabeth, Joseph and Robert Warden. He died about 1854.]

My father was born in the land of the thistle and his temper was on a par with the emblem of his country. His parents were of the Reverent Peasant class referred to by Bobby Burns in his Cotters Saturday Night and they had the honorable ambition of wishing to have one of their sons wagg his Pow in a Pulpit. My Father was a stout good looking man about 5 feet 8 ins. in height, of a dark complexion and a nasty temper. He was converted during the great revivals at Cambuslang in 18— and by dint of study at the classes while herding his fathers and other people's flocks, he prepared himself for College. By teaching school, the help of friends, and the help of a little oatmeal he managed to come forth as a preacher. He was a good speaker and was sent to the north of Ireland for sometime where he got a wife of daughters of the land. She was a partner engaged along with a brother in a mercantile business and had a little money of her own which was no doubt a great attraction.

She was of a pious and mild disposition and made an economical ministers wife and that I think in those days of small salaries was a remarkable good thing. My father had shortly before this event been called to a charge in Scotland where they remained for some years and where there was born to them two sons and a daughter.

My father being rather well liked by professional Brethren often exchanged Pulpits with them. So one

day he went to Edinburg to exchange and the minister who was to take his place failed to come through illness and his parishioners were so offended at my Father that it caused such a coolness that he resigned his charge and went to teaching a parish school, and there was very few Sabbaths that he was not called or sent to preach in neighbouring churches. I was very young at this time but I remember two very amusing events that took place. Some of the Folks got a notion that they did not need preachers, so they met in each others houses and one Sunday they went to the milldam and immersed one another.

Another sett said "I don't see there could be any better Heaven then Johnny Muir's house or mine."

The other odd event was a wedding in which after the festivities were over at the house of the bride they were going home in a coach and as they were going along and there were any people around the Bridegroom held up to their admiring gaze a fine young one of a year or two old.

Chapter 2 Starts for Canada

About the time I was 5 years old a number of ministers were sent over from Canada to procure a few ministers to emigrate to Canada and among others my Father was induced to go. So we started one afternoon [probably 1842] and landed in Galgbe next morning.

Got aboard a ship for Liverpool then we had our first experience of seasickness. The appearance of things the next morning was frightful around the floor. I do not think any of us children were sick but nearly every one else was. We got to Liverpool and took Ship to New York and after a prosperous voyage of three weeks arrived safely.

No steamboats crossed the ocean in those days. We travelled by canal and a short way by railway and steamboat till we arrived at a Lakeport in Ontario. My Father left us in a rented house and went as a missionary for a few months. When he accepted a call to a backwoods village consisting of about five houses, a store, post office and a log school house. The church my Father preached in was built after we got there and at the raising of it one man was killed. Some said around "too much whiskey." Every one used it in those days and I think as a great majority of the people were Scotch they were fond of it. I know even my Father at first when he had any party of friends, they had quite a time Toddy drinking.

After a year or two my Father seeing the evils of the drinking custom and its bad effects on church members turned teetotller, and his advocacy of it gave great offence, particularly to a few families who whenever any of them got married were sure to be brought before the session for discipline.

I must tell about my Brother and myself in our first school in Canada. We had a teacher who was of the very old fashion for corporeal Punishment whenever he had a class up on the floor each scholar held out his or her hand, every time they read or spelt, and he would lay a gad on the hand and if a mistake was made a good sound blow was given. He was hated by all the scholars, and a great many played truant among others my brother and I till it was complained by the school master to my father in person. When my Brother and I were called up and we made out such a case against the master that our father who could himself thresh us till the blood ran down our backs, kept us at home till there was a change of school master.

My father received a call to a large city in the WSS but declined on the plea that he felt a call of God to stay among his own countrymen.

In the mean time the village had grown to a manufacturing town and the railroads were not far distant, and the salary of my Father was not raised as it should have been.

An agitation arose against my Father chiefly by two (?) families of the wealthiest but most signorant of the congregation. My father had a mongrel dog exactly like a coach dog which followed to one of these houses and he very slightly bit one of the children on the cheek when the child was playing with him. They demanded that the dog be killed alleging that if the dog went made at any future time the child would go mad. Then my Father would not allow his dog to be killed and that raised the trouble.

The dog I think went mad and my father shot it himself about four years after, and the Boy was living to my certain knowledge 30 years after.

My father seeing his usefulness gone resigned and seeing that his sons did not take to learning, first because their father had not the means to send them to grammar school the eldest from weak lungs and indigestion after studying at home went to college, health broke down and quit, and the writer of this from a little perversity and a dread of a mercantile life which my father would not hear tell of, he went and bought land from a company on time he intended the boys to work the farm and he was going away to look for another congregation. But alas for the best laid plans of men he died before we had been on the farm six months. How things would have gone had he lived I can't imagine but as it was, we, my mother Sister & Brother were left in debt. Neither of us had ever driven a double team before or held a plow so we knew absolutely nothing about farming.

At that time land was cheap and father bought out the clearance of one of the first settlers or pioneers who made a practice of taking up land making some improvements, selling out and going to a newer part of the country and starting again & again. We started to farm as well as we could, my brother not being very strong got a school to teach so as to make some money to pay for an able worker than himself on the farm, and I a boy of seventeen [1854] had all the hard work to do. I learnt to plow, sow to mow and cradle the grain although I was very small and did not weigh over 90 lbs. We got on not so bad considering our inexperience and we improved the farm by seeding down and plowing in clover. We also extracted a lot of pine stumps made stump fences. We hired men with a stump machine and oxen. The machine is a large elm log about 60 feet long with immense chains and rods which with a little digging would pull out the largest stumps. We also in winter cut sawlogs and had them sawn into lumber and built a large (?) barn 60 x 47. We were doing very

nicely when the little god Cupid had to create a desire for change in the family. My sister got married and wanted her share of the property. My brother had the same notion and as my brother did not like farming both of them left me the farm to sell to settle the business but farms were hard to sell, so I kept it for a few years and I got married also. After a while a purchaser turned up and I sold out and paid them up and I found I came out of the little end of the horn. I removed to a newer part of the country and bought a small farm but it was a sad mistake. I got among some bad neighbors who were always trying to hurt my credit and they finely brought the Shf. for me by saying I was going to leave the country so I sold out what he left me and left for the railroad [C.P.R.] that was building across contnant leaving my family keeping house for a friend. I spent two years railroading near Rat Portage. There I nearly lost my life through an attack of R. fever. I lay for a month in a boarding house, in a room with 80 (?) beds in it not a soul to attend me except three times a day the folks of the house used to bring me something to eat and drink and the Doctor would come mostly once a day. Oh! The agony I endured not being able to turn in bed but to lie helpless as a log not able to raise my hand. The kind ladies, yes they were feed me for a good while as if I had been a baby.

When I recovered enough to go to work, through the influence of an old friend who was one of the managers of the Company I got a light respectable job and I stuck to it for two years and saved some money and kept my family. When the job being near done I started for Winnipeg the time of the boom of 1882. I staid there for two months resting from two years past labor but I had no money to speculate with. I sent money for my family to come out to Manitoba and I went to a town some miles from Winnipeg and along with my eldest son (a lad of 14) who had been a year with me already we went railroading until the family came out to us the first of June. I had taken up a farm Homestead in April, and when the family came we lived in a tent in the town till the first of October when we went to the farm and in a month I alone with the help of wife and my second boy (the oldest hired out) built a log house and were settled comfortable for the winter. The eldest son and I earned a little in winter cutting wood for a neighbor and by selling some dry timber on our own farm. So we lived.

Next spring my son and I went railroading again as we

had no money to start farming we hired 5 acres broken. Next year we went railroading again but did not make much as wages had fallen and next winter I got a job on a time keeping (?) work going on. That winter all the family but myself took Diphtheria. A B[oy] and a G[irl] died in one week and as we were strangers no one would come near us for fear of infection. I and the two eldest boys and one neighbor buried them on the farm.

Next year my wife died of consumption she had contracted in attending on a friend before she left Ontario. Thus I was compelled to stay at home to look after the little children and then commenced a struggle for bread. My name as credit was small but as I had been homesteading near the three years required, that is I was on the place 6 months of the year, I got a team on credit and in the fall I took my patent for land and mortgaged my quarter section for \$400 to pay for the horses. We burnt lime so there was both wood and limestone on the farm. That did not last very long as a great many went into the business.

We broke up all the land we could but it was hard land to break being both scrubby and stoney. But we had a bad start and then there came the low prices of the last few years. And at the present time although I and my sons work hard it is nearly impossiable to keep the wolf (B) from the door. The end so far. The sequel may come yet if I live long enough.

Robert Warden Lindsay

He died 5 Jan 1915. 78 years old, his two children and his wife Martha were buried on the homestead, northeast quarter of 32-8-18 in the municipality of Oakland in Manitoba. Robert Warden Lindsay was buried in the Rounthwaite cemetery also in Oakland Municipality.

He was my Grandfather.

Signed by

Stanley G. Leslie

A Million Forebears

NIGEL SAINT

At the very beginning how did we go about starting our family history? No doubt the first part was easy — we wrote down everything we knew about the family. But what then?

There are basically two ways to continue. One way is to think of a key figure in our family background, perhaps a grandparent or a great-grandparent, and work forward discovering all their children and who they married and where they lived and so on. Doing that we are tracking the various branches of our family and include our cousins and aunts and uncles. We can have a very interesting time and get in touch with family members we have not heard from for many years.

The second way is to work backwards from where we are and obtain the names and histories of both mothers and fathers of our parents, grandparents, great-grandparents and so on. If we do that we are tracing our roots. Probably most of us follow a happy mix of finding the branches and tracing the roots.

When we trace our roots it is interesting to know how far we will have to dig back to find someone well known, perhaps an artist or an inventor or a duke or an earl. We soon find that although tracing roots begins easily it rapidly becomes difficult. Perhaps a little arithmetic can show why.

Back to 1750

Starting with ourselves we had two parents, four grandparents and eight great-grandparents then slowly but surely the number belonging to a generation start to rise. We had 16 great great grandparents and 32 ggg grandparents. Probably most of us have so far not discovered all their family names.

If we assume a generation to be 25 years, in a hundred years there will be four generations and the number of

our forebears will increase by 16 times. That does not sound too much but in 200 years that is an increase of 256 times or 1024 in 250 years. In other words, for someone born in the year 2000 it is theoretically possible to trace all the 1024 forebears back in 1750. If these forebears lived in the same rural community there is a good chance, of course, that some of the same names repeat so making things simpler.

Back to 1500

Let us go on. What happens if we go back 500 years to AD1500 when Henry VIII was a boy and Christopher Columbus had recently crossed the Atlantic? Each one of our forebears 250 years ago will have had 1024 forebears of their own in the 250 years before that. That means 500 years ago we had $1024 \times 1024 = 1,048,576$ forebears of our own and of those if we can trace one we are doing very well. In AD 1500 the population of England was perhaps five to ten millions so a lot of names in our list will repeat so there is a good chance that we are descended from somebody famous.

And Further Back

And that is not the end. What happens when we go back another 500 years to AD1000 which is shortly before the time of William the Conqueror? Even if the average length of a generation is more than twenty five years the number of our forebears theoretically will still be many millions and far more than the population of the earth. Many of the names will be repeated but a large number will not.

While perhaps we cannot trace the names back a thousand years we must console ourselves with the fact that a little arithmetic demonstrates that there certainly ought to be a baron or a princess somewhere amongst our forebears. ■

What's in a Name

From *The Wakefield Kinsman* Volume 2 Number 3 May 1999

From the Marriage Register of RUAN parish in Cornwall (found when looking for my Cornish ancestors)

1729 at Ruan — DICEY BASTARD and Joanna Garland

Geoff Heald (Mem No 66)

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	Mb r. No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mb r. No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mb r. No.
Atkinson	Newcastle NBL ENG	1820+	716	Harvey	Newcastle NBL ENG	1850+	716	McKinley	NIR, ON CDA	1800+	717
Austin	Carleton, Renfrew Co ON	1850+	231	Holdcroft	STS ENG	pre 2000	723	Murray	MLN SCT, QC CDA	1750+	717
Boyd	COR IRE, Grenville Co ON CDA	abt 1835	242	Holdsworth	YKS ENG	1750+	717	Paxton	MLN SCT	1750+	717
Clews	STS ENG	pre 1935	723	Jeffrey	Renfrew Co, ON CDA	1850+	231	Plaxton	ERY ENG	pre 1830	655
Curtis	TYR NIR, Perth Co ON CDA	abt 1940	242	Jeffrey	DOW NIR	pre 1850	231	Porritt	WYK, LAN ENG	1700+	717
Danforth	WRY ENG	pre 1920	655	Jeffrey	Fitzroy Twp, Carleton, ON CDA	1850+	231	Rogers	NIR, ON CDA	1800+	717
Deery	NIR	1800+	717	Judd	DEV ENG	pre 1870	655	Saunders	KIK IRE, Lanark Co ON CDA	abt 1825	242
Duncan	Ottawa ON CDA	1905 - 1955	723	Keys	ANT NIR	pre 1930	655	Shields	Carleton, Renfrew Co ON CDA	1850+	231
Gardiner	SCT	1750+	717	Lovatt	ON, QC CDA	1926+	723	Tilsley	STS ENG	pre 1933	723
Guy	SCT	1750+	717	McBride	Carleton, Renfrew Co ON	1850+	231	Toft	STS ENG	pre 1933	723

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
231	Sue Jeffrey P.O. Box 31021 Nepean ON K2B 8S8 e-mail address: ec414@ncf.ca	655	Sheila Danforth 1733 Harvest Cres. Orleans ON K1C 1V3 e-mail address: r.danforth@sympatico.ca	717	Helen Livingston 731 Frank Blvd. Akron OH 44320 U.S.A. E-mail address: ac232@acorn.net
242	Ronald Boyd Curtis 2793 River Rd Manotick ON K4M 1B4 e-mail address: rcurtis@cyberus.ca	716	Geraldine Fortune 309 - 1010 Teron Rd Kanata ON K2K 2W4 e-mail address: gfortune@sumpatico.ca	723	Anne Toft 3 Glamorgan Dr Kanata ON K2L 1R7 e-mail address: anne.toft@sympatico.ca

New BIFHSGO Members (28 April 2002 to 18 August, 2002)

No	Name	Address	No	Name	Address
723	Anne TOFT	Kanata ON	729	Colleen POMEROY	Orillia ON
724	Frank STRATTON	Orleans ON	730	Ian WHITE	Kanata ON
725	Diann LAWTON	Maberly ON	731	Public Library, Cincinnati & Hamilton Co	Cincinnati OH USA
726	Betty MITCHELL	Nepean ON	732	Norma E MacLEOD	Nepean ON
727	Eileen CONDON	Regina SK	733	Sharon D MacLEOD	Halifax NS
728	Sheila BEATTY	Hot Springs Village AR USA	734	Maurine BRAUN	Kanata 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: Terry Findley, 613-234-9713

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

12 October 2002, 10:00–11:30 am	Family History Case Studies using Land Registration — <i>Bob Grainger</i>
9 November 2002, 10:00–11:30 am	Land Registers: Why they exist, What they are, and How to Read and Use Them: and an Update on APOLROD — <i>Terry Brown</i>
14 December 2002, 10:00–11:30 am	Great Moments in Genealogy— <i>BIFHSGO Members</i>

20–22 September 2002, BIFHSGO Annual Conference
Theme: Emigration and Immigration

at

The National Archives of Canada

BIFHSGO Library Hours

at

The City Archives,
111 Sussex Drive

Monday to Friday: from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm

Thursday Evening: from 6.30pm to 9.00pm

Articles for Anglo-Celtic Roots

Articles, illustrations etc for publication in *Anglo-Celtic Roots* are welcome. Please send them to: The Editor, Bob Grainger, 276 Royal Avenue, Ottawa ON K2A 1T5 or e-mail them to <graibob@mondenet.com>. The deadline for publication in the next Issue is Saturday 26 October 2002.