



Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 8, Number 5

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Anglo-Celtic Roots

Winter Issue 2002

Volume 8, Number 5



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The Society

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

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

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

Membership in the Society shall be available to persons interested in furthering the objects of the Society and shall consist of anyone who submits an application for admission as a member accompanied by payment of the applicable fees or dues. 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 3Y7.

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 . . .

Your Society is Healthy!!

BIFHSGO has much to celebrate as we enter our **Ninth Year**. The monthly meetings are well attended (80 to 100 per meeting is the average), new members join in sufficient numbers to more than replace those who drop their membership for various reasons, *Anglo-Celtic Roots* is an internationally recognized publication and is seen as one of the major benefits of membership, and the Annual Conference is well attended and appreciated. Equally important, the Society is financially sound.

Last year, under the direction of Jim Shearon, (President 1999-2002), your Board addressed and resolved a number of issues to ensure that your Society will maintain this momentum of success. As always, we benefitted from the counsel of the Past President, Gordon Taylor.

We improved our sound system thanks to new equipment and the efforts of Doug Hoddinott and Duncan McDougall. The Library was successfully re-located under the leadership of Judith Madore, Jim Shearon and Betty Warburton. The Research Committee focussed on two major projects: the Home Children Project and the related Middlemore Project. John Reid, Patricia Roberts-Pichette and John Sayers headed up this effort which is gaining strength and much appreciation outside the Society. The Society's Web site was improved and expanded through the efforts of Marg Burwell, John Reid and Tom Rimmer. To improve communication with members, we have been using the "E-mail Tree" in the capable hands of Leslie Huppert with the support of Doug Hoddinott. Over 85% of our members can now be reached through their e-mail address.

Ruth Kirk, Percy Bateson and John Townesend set a high standard for our published materials, and Ruth Kirk and Brian Chamberlain made sure these publications were distributed and sold well. The publication of the Lady Teviot Conference Papers was one major project, largely achieved through the efforts of Bob Grainger and Mary Nash.

We addressed a number of issues needed to improve the annual conference content, attendance and value to attendees. Conference 2002 largely achieved those targets, thanks to the efforts of 26 volunteers under the guidance of Gerry Glavin and Terry Findley. A full report on the Conference will be sent to members by Terry Findley next month when all the figures and comments have been gathered.

Even though your Society is healthy, we must not just drift along. Your Board has decided to hold a Strategic Planning Session in November. We will be asking for ideas and comments from members, and we will communicate the results to all members as soon after that meeting as is practical.

A HAPPY AND HEALTHY NEW YEAR TO ALL.
Gerry Glavin

BIFHSGO ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

New President and Directors Elected

A new President and five Directors were elected for a term of two years at the BIFHSGO Annual General meeting, September 14, 2002. Gerry Glavin, who was previously Vice-President of Programs and Conferences, was elected President, succeeding Jim Shearon who had served two terms.

Two members of the Board of Directors were re-elected. They are Ruth Kirk, who has served as Director of Communications since being appointed to the Board in October 2001, and Tom Rimmer, who has been Treasurer for the past two years.

Three people who had not previously served as Directors were elected to the Board. They are Patricia Roberts-Pichette, who has been Associate Director of Special Projects; Terry Findley, who has been Associate

Director of Programs and Conferences, and Basil Adam, a volunteer who helped in the move of the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library to the City of Ottawa Archives.

After the Annual General Meeting, it was discovered that John Reid's election to the Board at the 2001 meeting had been for a term of one year instead of the normal two-year term. A special general meeting was called to take place immediately prior to the October 12 membership meeting, at which John Reid was nominated and elected to serve a two-year term.

Doug Hoddinott and Willis Burwell, who were elected for a period of two years at the 2001 Annual General Meeting, complete the BIFHSGO Board of Directors. ■

Members Recognized

Five BIFHSGO members who have made a special contribution to the advancement of family history research were given special recognition at the 2002 Annual General Meeting.

President Jim Shearon presented a Certificate of Appreciation to Percy Bateson, who was stepping down after four years as Editor of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. During Percy's term as editor, both the National Genealogical Society in the United States and the Federation of Family History Societies in the United Kingdom officially recognized the excellence of the BIFHSGO quarterly.

Gordon Taylor was honored for his leadership as President, Past President and Director responsible for updating BIFHSGO goals and objectives.

John Townesend was given a Certificate of Appreciation for his work as the Board member

responsible for the BIFHSGO publishing program. Ruth Kirk paid tribute to John's tireless efforts and unfailing support.

Michael Balchin's description of *One Family's History* was named as the best talk by a member during the past year.

John Reid was winner of the award for best article in *Anglo-Celtic Roots* by a member of the organization, for his article *The National Burial Index for England and Wales*.

In recognition of generous hospitality in providing meeting space for BIFHSGO Board meetings and the warm welcome extended by its helpful staff, a Certificate of Appreciation was presented to Rideau Gardens Retirement Residence. ■

Two Members Named to BIFHSGO Hall of Fame

Two new members of the BIFHSGO Hall of Fame were announced at the 2002 Annual General Meeting—Mary Nash and Wayne Walker. They bring to eleven the number of people honored by the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa for their contributions to family history research and genealogy.

The first elections to the BIFHSGO Hall of Fame took place in 1999, when five people were chosen to mark the Society's fifth anniversary. Don Whiteside, Brian O'Regan, Jack Moody, Norman Crowder and Betty Warburton were the first people honored. In 2000, Dave and Kay Lorente were recognized as the founders of Home Children Canada. Jim Heal and John Sayers were named to the Hall of Fame in 2001.



Mary Nash, new member of BIFHSGO Hall of Fame



Wayne Walker being inducted into the BIFHSGO Hall of Fame by Jim Shearon

Mary Nash came to Canada from Holland as a child and grew up to find a home and a career in Ottawa. Mary made her debut in *Anglo-Celtic Roots* in January 1997 with News from 395 Wellington and Gleanings from the National Archives of Canada. She has been a regular contributor for more than five years and has spoken at monthly meetings and fall conferences. Mary Nash was a member of the Board of Directors for two years and has been in charge of registration for the annual conference.

Wayne Walker was the guest speaker at BIFHSGO's first public meeting in January 1995. Since then, Wayne has been a frequent speaker at monthly meetings and annual conferences. As founding director of the Ottawa Family History Centre (at the LDS Church), Wayne Walker opened the doors to family history research for hundreds of people who didn't know where to start. Wayne continues to give guidance to all who seek it. ■

BIFHSGO CONFERENCE
20-22 SEPTEMBER 2002

BIFHSGO CONFERENCE 2002

Something for Everyone

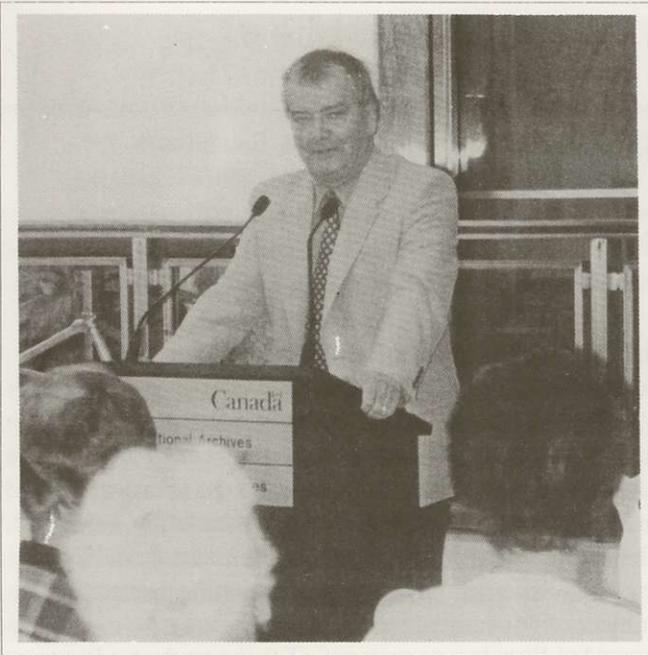
TERRY FINDLEY

Is the genealogy conference still useful in today's world of computers and the Internet? Absolutely! The BIFHSGO Conference 2002, held September 20-22nd, and co-sponsored by the National Archives of Canada, was a real success in every sense of the word. Why? Because the Conference's organizing committee designed and built a first-rate speakers' programme tailored to meet the Conference attendees' interests and needs. Whether registrants were just starting out in the quest for their roots or simply trying to put all of their family history information together into a coherent story, the Conference had something for everyone. Among this year's innovations were a pre-Conference seminar on Family Tree Maker™, new vendors in the marketplace and a topnotch keynote speaker co-sponsored by Carleton University. Just as important, the Conference organizers created the opportunity for like-minded people to share

their research experiences and family histories in pleasant surroundings. Rick Roberts from Global Genealogy & Family History Shoppe ran a well-attended and highly informative pre-Conference seminar on Family Tree Maker™. As usual, Global anchored the marketplace but in its new location, the Archives' sunken lobby. Louise St. Denis brought an impressive array of books from Heritage Productions, and delivered an interesting lecture on the subject of "document management". Two new exhibitors provided live demonstrations of their products: Paper of Record™ showcased its historical, searchable archive of full-page digitized newspaper images on-line and The ShipsList unveiled its brand new CD-ROM "The ShipsList Passenger Ship Arrivals Canadian Ports 1865-1899." Other mainstays in the vendors' area included the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogy Society and the Québec Family History Society. ■



The Marketplace



Tom Devine at the opening of the Conference

In collaboration with Carleton University, Professor Tom Devine from Aberdeen inaugurated the Carleton University Shannon Lectures in History at the Friday evening opening of the Conference. His presentation—"On the Make: Scots in the British Empire in the 18th Century"—proved to be highly entertaining, informative and thought-provoking. He followed this up with two more outstanding talks: one the next day at the conference and the other at the evening banquet. Finally, instead of trying to transcribe his lectures and market them after a considerable delay, BIFHSGO obtained

permission to record his presentations and sell them on audio cassettes and CDs. The demand for them has been overwhelming.

Following the proven formula of providing three streams of presentations; i.e. giving attendees a three-choice menu for each lecture session, Conference-goers could select a total of 7 talks from the 21 available. The subject matter of the sessions covered a very wide range—from historical talks (so important for placing family histories in context), to the latest technical developments, to several "how-to" sessions on web publishing, creative writing and bringing old photographs alive. Eighteen speakers, all subject-matter experts in their fields, enthusiastically shared their knowledge. When it came time to decide what sessions to attend, many Conference registrants remarked that it was difficult to choose from such an exceptional array of speakers and subjects.

What made BIFHSGO Conference 2002 so successful and relevant? Hard-working volunteers, solid organization and a determination to stay connected to our membership's wants and needs.

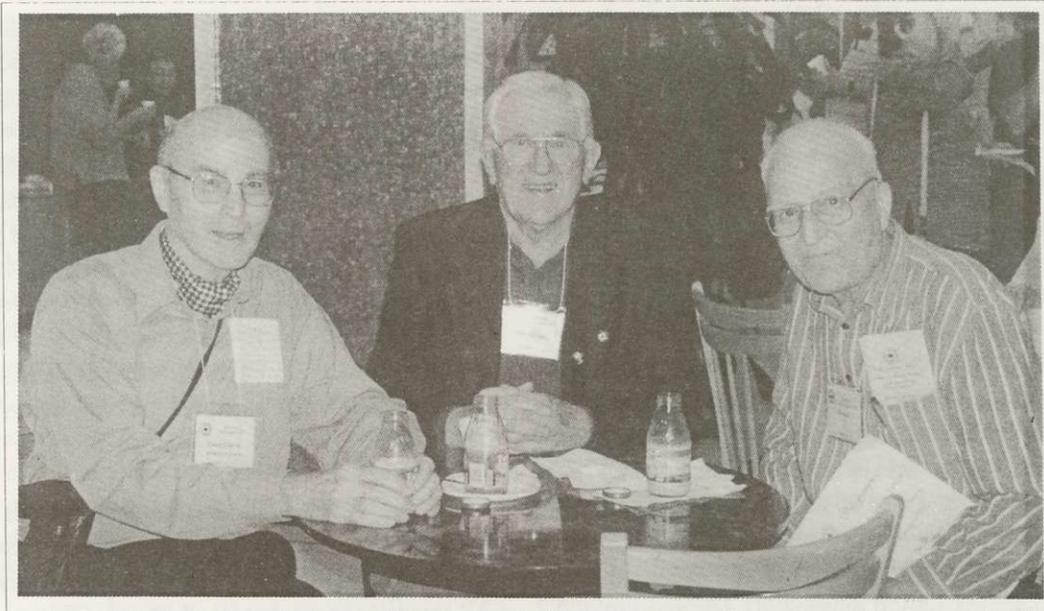
The Conference had something for everyone. Next year's Conference will too! Mark it on your calendar now:

26, 27 & 28 of September, 2003
at the
Library & Archives of Canada.

See you there!



**The Registration Desk at the Conference
with Mary Nash, Valerie Monkhouse and Betty Mitchell**



Gerry Glavin, Tom Rimmer and Jim Heal at the BIFHSGO Conference 2002

On the Make: Scots in the British Empire in the Eighteenth Century

The Don Whiteside Memorial Lecture & The Inauguration of the Carleton University Shannon Lectures in History—BY PROFESSOR TOM DEVINE



Professor Tom Devine

Tom Devine is Director, Research Institute of Irish and Scottish Studies and Research Professor in Scottish History at the University of Aberdeen. He is the author or editor of some two dozen books, several of which pioneered the comparative study of Irish and Scottish History. He is one of only five historians of Scotland to be elected a Fellow of the British Academy in this century. He has won all three major prizes for Scottish Historical research. In addition to his position at the University of Aberdeen, Professor Devine is Adjunct Professor in History at the Universities of North Carolina and Guelph.

It is said that while England ruled the Empire, the Scots actually ran it. Professor Devine's lecture examined the domination by the

Scots of the British Empire, discussed the resulting emigration from Scotland, and assessed its impact both on the overseas territories and Scotland itself.

Three centuries ago, in the 1690s, just immediately before the great fusion of the two nations of England and Scotland and the Parliamentary Union in 1707, Scots established the Darien Settlement, a trading post on the Isthmus of Panama. The vision behind this development was to create a great system of commerce between the Atlantic and the Pacific. This plan was conceptually well ahead of its time. It was also a failure, a commercial disaster, perhaps a national calamity. It had a depressing effect on national morale. The failure of this enterprise was laid at the door of disease, the intervention of the

Spanish and the lack of English military support and supplies. The colony was abandoned with great loss of life and capital. Scotland fell upon seven ill years as a large proportion of the nation's capital was invested in Panama.

Approximately two generations later, in the 1740s and 1750s, it is apparent that there had been a dramatic transformation. Scotland emerged as a major colonial influence by means of stealth and subterfuge, not by the front door, but by the back door. These decades were the seminal period for the development of what eventually became the world's largest empire. By the early 19th century, one-quarter to one-third of the globe was ruled by Great Britain. A number of the settlements that were eventually at the heart of that empire were already in place by the 1750s and 1760s: British Canada; the original 13 Colonies which eventually emerged in 1783 as the United States of America; several of the Caribbean Islands including Jamaica and Barbados; and in Asia, the three great presidencies of India—Bombay, Bengal, and Madras.

In this period of the development of the British Empire, the Scots played a very significant role on the world stage, considering that they came from a small island. As a society of just over one million inhabitants in the middle of the 18th century, Scotland was in the process of establishing a dominant role in the British Empire in the areas of trade, education, and soldiering. A marginal nation was on the way to penetrating to the very heart of the empire.

The development of Australia provides a good example of the influence of Scotland. In its beginnings, Australia was not a settlement colony. The prisons of Britain were emptied by sending prisoners to the convict settlements of Tasmania and mainland Australia. Because of Scottish law, Scottish convicts made up a very small part of the population of these convict settlements. There were two important formative forces in the early development of Australia, and they both came from Scotland. The first of these was Governor Lachlan Macquarie, son of a taxman from Mull in the Inner Hebrides, later called the "Father of Australia". The second was Sir Thomas Brisbane, originally from Trun in Ayrshire, who succeeded Macquarie. They were responsible for transforming New South Wales from a convict colony into a modern state.

Another case in point is India. Although the East India Company was ostensibly under the rule of England in the 18th century, India was essentially ruled by the East India Company. The actions of the East India Company were

documented in great detail, leaving behind a valuable archive of records. In the decade of 1765 to 1775, there were four groups of personnel operating at the higher level of the East India Company. There were the writers (the Managers of the Company), the military officers, the medical personnel, and the free merchants who were given access to trade within Asia but not back from Asia to Britain. While Scots represented 10% of the population of the United Kingdom, Scots represented 52% of the writers, 64% of the doctors, 49 % of the military officers and 60% of the free merchants in India. The process was referred to as "*Scotification*" of the Indian Empire.

The story was similar in the New World. During the so-called Seven Years War with France from 1756 to 1763, the United Kingdom acquired the islands of Tobago, Dominica and St. Lucia. After the Treaty of Paris ended the hostilities, there was a very significant movement of Scottish plantation owners, merchants, and overseers to the slave plantations of the Caribbean islands. Further north in the American colonies, the pattern was similar. By 1760, two-thirds of all tobacco from Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina went to the two great ports of the Clyde and was then sold on to Europe. In the early 1770s, great names like George Washington, Patrick Henry and others were indebted to Glasgow tobacco houses.

Most of the American medical profession were Scots or Scots-trained in the period before the American Revolution of 1775-76. They introduced advanced health care into world colonies as ten thousand Scots qualified as Doctors during this period. The Medical School at the University of Edinburgh was the heart of world class medical training. Scottish moral philosophy was also a very important ideological factor in the Declaration of Independence.

Scots were very influential in the development of British North America. Scots had large mercantile interests in timber and fur at St. John and Quebec City. The great fur war between the Hudson Bay Company and Northwest Company was really a battle between two different branches of Scottish influence. The Hudson Bay Company was primarily staffed, in the middle and lower levels, by people from the Orkney Islands, while in the Northwest Company Hebridean natives were predominant. In the period 1800-1914, about half of Canada's institutions of higher education were deeply influenced in their foundation and development by Scots, particularly Scottish clergy. The Scottish moral philosophy was at the core of the generalized curriculum.

Given the failure of the Darien Settlement in the late 17th century and the relative poverty of the Scottish society, it was paradoxical that the people of Scotland would go on into the 18th and 19th centuries to play such an important role on the world stage. England may have ruled the empire, but Scots ran it.

Having established the very important role which the population of this small country played in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries around the world, Professor Devine went on to suggest some possible explanations. The first explanation is rooted in demography, medical care and the accepted practices of passing land from one generation to another. As late as the early 18th century, the average life expectancy in Scotland was less than 30 years of age, due mainly to high infant mortality. By the end of the 18th century, this life expectancy had increased to close to 50 years because of improvements in diet, hygiene and medical care. This resulted in a rapid increase in the population. Among the landed classes in the country, the rule was that only the firstborn son would inherit the land. The increasing number of younger sons were encouraged to seek their fortunes abroad in the areas of trade, business, medicine and the military. There were simply not enough opportunities within the boundaries of Scotland. This happened at a moment when trans-oceanic opportunities were increasing.

A second explanation is related to the suggestion that international mobility was part of the Scottish culture and had been for generations. Recent research is suggesting

that there were 30,000 Scottish migrants to Poland in the 17th century, and almost 100,000 from southwest Scotland to Ulster. It was part of the Scottish nature and culture to seek their fortunes abroad. After 1700, because of this disproportionate emigration activity to Europe and to Ulster, the Scots were simply more able, and more experienced, and more fitted for empire than were their counterparts south of the border.

Another explanation is that the London mercantile communities had access to Crown appointments and were able to make their fortunes close to home. Because Scotland was almost regarded as a foreign nation, the Scots could not compete in the London market for posts and opportunities. They had to look to the periphery. The Celtic migrations reflect the fact of limited opportunity in Scotland and difficulty in penetrating opportunities in England. One of the features of that migration was that the Scots were always going to the periphery.

It was generally agreed that this stimulating and informative lecture was a fine continuation of the Don Whiteside Memorial Lecture series and a wonderful introduction to the Carleton University Shannon Lectures in History.

Reported by Norma O'Toole

[Professor Tom Devine's Banquet Lecture, "Tartan: An Historical Puzzle and a Tale of the Unexpected", will appear in the spring issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*.]

Scottish Emigration to Canada: The Nineteenth Century Experience

THE CONFERENCE LECTURE BY PROFESSOR TOM DEVINE

In this presentation, Professor Devine targeted the relationship between Scotland and Canada in the 19th century, focussing specifically on emigration from one society to the other. He particularly emphasized the Scottish context although there were references to the settlement process in Canada as well.

Professor Devine opened his presentation with a slide depicting the numbers of people who had emigrated from Scotland to Canada during various periods from 1760 to 1970:

Years	Numbers
pre 1815	Circa 15,000
1815 - 1870	170000
1870 - 1900	80000
1900 - 1918	246000
1919 - 1930	191000
1931 - 1945	23800
1946 - 1960	147000
1961 - 1970	76226
% of above immigrants arriving pre-1815	1.7%
% of above immigrants arriving pre-1870	21%

The most important point to be extracted from this table is the fact that through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, a flood of persons was leaving Scotland. In fact, between the end of the Napoleonic war in 1815 to the outbreak of Hitler's war in 1939, fully one-half of Scotland's natural increase left their native land.

Of the 16 nations or regions in Western and Central Europe with high rates of migration, the three highest in terms of emigration from 1850 to 1920 were Ireland, Norway and Scotland. In the 1850s, 1870s and 1880s, Scotland was second only to Ireland in terms of loss. Quite dramatically, in the 1920s, Scotland was at the top of the international table in terms of loss of population through net migration.

Scottish historians were faced with a serious intellectual conundrum. In the 19th century, Scotland was one of the workshops of the world. The west of Scotland was known as the workshop of the British Empire, particularly in terms of industries like steel, heavy engineering, some branches of textiles, iron manufacture, and ship building. In the year before World War I, three-fifths of all commercial vessels launched in the world were launched on the River Clyde. In the census of 1851, 43.1% of Scottish people were involved in industrial activities. In the first three quarters of the 19th century, Scotland was the most industrialized country on the planet. Agriculture as well was quite advanced. Modern farming techniques made marginal land fertile and productive and created garden-like farms that were the result of generations of human toil and sweat.

The essential question in relation to Scotland is this—how could such a high level of emigration have occurred in a country capable of producing enough to be self-sufficient? The paradox deepens when one considers that at the same time that people were leaving Scotland in droves, others were coming in. By the census of 1851, there were about a quarter of a million first generation Irish located particularly in west central Scotland. There were also Lithuanians, Italians and Jews. The coal fields were booming, the steel mills were flourishing. Scotland was a magnet to immigrants because of its job opportunities. It is a challenge to explain why the exodus of population was so significant when Scottish industry and agriculture were so productive.

One possible answer to the question is that while the country as a whole was flourishing, there were regions which were in a condition of trauma and agony. In particular, there were the Highlands. What happened was that in the mid 18th century, landlordism had created an

entirely new society. In the Old World, people lived in joint tenancies. Seven to eight families lived in a small settlement with a parcel of the arable land around them but with more acres of cattle farming in the hill country. In the 1760s and 1770s, "*improvement*", as it was called, created the crofting society. Carving the old multiple tenancies into single strips which would be given to one family divided the land into such minuscule portions that families had to rely on other sources of employment in addition to the land.

The farm workers were forced to labour in the kelp industry and the fishery or whisky production. After 1815-20, the bottom fell out of the market for all these by-employments so a redundant and destitute population was left. From the 1820s onwards, the redundant population had to be expelled. It was argued that only sheep farming was profitable. Between the censuses of 1841 and 1861, the Western Highlands and the Islands lost almost one-third of their population. Some of it went south but a very large part of it emigrated. The poverty of some regions of the country was exacerbated by the terrible blight years of the 1840s and 1850s.

It was officially recognized in government documents that the population of these areas had to be reduced. There was a relentless attempt to squeeze the people off of the land, but at the same time there were government programs of assisted passage to the new world.

Not all who left the Highlands left because of privation, or mass eviction or famine. From the 1760s to 1815, a lot of the Highland movement to Glengarry County (Ontario) was planned. It was a careful and reasoned reaction to the threat of loss of land. There is clear evidence that, between 1815 and 1850, people were having to move because the old labour intensive economy structured around military employment, kelp manufacture, fishing and even illicit whisky making was no longer viable.

This explanation is viable only until the 1850s, and accounts for only about 20% of the emigration. There were other factors at work.

Another explanation lies in an understanding of land ownership in the farms, villages, and the small towns of the rural Lowlands, the eastern coastal strip, the central Lowlands, and the Border countryside. In most of Europe, there was a system of peasant proprietorship. The farmers either owned the land through law or through custom. It gave rise to a tremendous attachment to the soil, and a tremendous stability of the rural popula-

tion. The Scottish pattern of the 1820s and 1830s is quite different from that. It's more similar to the English pattern and it is a structure such as this—the landowner literally owns the land and he or she then provides it in terms of a very strict time-governed lease to tenant farmers. It is known that between 1750 and 1850 the numbers of tenant farmers was steadily declining. The structure which emerged was of an elite who actually had a right to land and then below them vast numbers of farm servants hired for a year if married, six months if single. And then there were a large number of day labourers who would do the menial tasks around the farm.

The aristocracy of that landless labour force were the plowmen because they were the ones who actually made the farms run. They were the specialist horsemen. They protected their secrets through the Masonic society of the Horsemen's Word. It is known that a very large number of those who were lured to Canada came from that class or from the uninheriting sons of the farmer class. These younger sons had absolutely no hope of inheriting land. These two groups—the plowmen and the younger sons—were particularly attracted to the idea of land ownership, and it was exactly this promise which developed toward the end of the 19th century. The government of the Dominion of Canada was particularly adept at aiming its message of "free land" to these groups. The Canadian government realized that, in Scotland, they were dealing with cadres of country people who were at the cutting edge of agricultural excellence. Scots were hired to act for the Dominion Government in the latter years of the 19th century to go through the rural areas; to the cattle shows, to the public houses, and to the market places to extol the virtues of owning land, particularly in the Canadian west. These salesmen used the recently developed lantern slides and were even able to speak in Gaelic to potential migrants.

Underpinning this effort of propaganda were the three tremendous changes in communications in the second half of the 19th century. First, there was the development of the steamship, cutting the trans-Atlantic passage from six weeks to one week. The second was the telegraph, allowing communication particularly of labour conditions in North America. And the third was the railroad. It became possible to buy tickets in their local community which would take Scottish emigrants directly from their local railway station to the Clyde or to Liverpool, onto the steamer, then across the Atlantic, and finally by railway into the interior of North America. Many of the great psychological obstacles to emigration had been reduced, if not eliminated.

The focus changes then from the rural Lowlands to the industrial and urban areas. What was it about the nature of Scottish industrial and urban society which made so many Scots vote with their feet and leave the land of their birth? One thing that has been underestimated is the extent of circular migration by the Irish. A lot of the Irish landing in Scotland did so not to establish permanent settlement but to leave after they had accumulated a certain amount of savings. Their departure from Scottish ports shows up as Scots leaving Scotland.

A second factor is the very nature of the Scottish Industrial economy. It was a complex of interrelated heavy industries. One of the characteristics of the heavy industrial structure, no matter how successful it was in absolute terms, is that it was exceedingly vulnerable and volatile because it was geared overwhelmingly to foreign markets. The Scottish market was simply too small to sustain these veritable giants of industrial production. Take just one example—jute. Dundee was the world centre of jute production, used in linoleum and packing. There was no way in which the millions of yards of this fabric coming out of the city of Dundee could be consumed even within Britain. It was very much an economy geared to the external world. What we know is that because of that orientation, it tended to be an economy that was vulnerable to cyclical fluctuations. There were many years during the heyday of the great Victorian economy when times were very difficult indeed for the workers in Scotland. It is possible to identify the difficult years by the periods of heavy immigration to Canada and to the U.S.A. But some of the people who left came back, their return facilitated by the steamship. In the one decade that was explored in depth by the University of Edinburgh, 1891 to 1901, at least a third of Scots who left for North America in that decade came back. Skilled tradesmen were assessing the demand for their services on the other side of the Atlantic, and some were returning.

Another characteristic of Scottish emigration was that the rate from Scotland to North America was much higher than the corresponding rates from England or Wales. For reasons which are not clearly understood, wage rates in industrial Scotland, especially for skilled and semi-skilled workers were relatively lower than they were in either England or Wales. The most recent assessment is that on the eve of the First World War, Scottish craftsman wages across a wide range of 16 industrial occupations were still 10 to 15% below the English equivalents. This situation encouraged a higher level of Scots to emigrate than was the case for English or Welsh workers.

It is a final irony of this story that Scottish people in the year 2002 when all the great industries have disappeared are much better off materially than during the great halcyon days of Victorian industrialism.

Professor Devine recommended the following General Registry Office, Edinburgh Internet site:
<<http://www.scotlandpeople.gov.uk>>

Reported by Norma O'Toole



The Devine Lectures Are Here!

The highlight of the September 2002 BIFHSGO Fall Conference was the keynote speaker, Professor Tom Devine of the University of Aberdeen, Scotland. In his three lectures, Professor Devine entertained and informed his audience with his wit and his extensive knowledge of Scottish history, notably Scottish emigration and identity.

Professor Devine opened the conference with the Don Whiteside Memorial Lecture which was also the Inauguration of the Carleton University Shannon Lectures in History. The title was "On the Make: Scots in the British Empire in the Eighteenth Century". His second lecture

was entitled "Scottish Emigration to Canada: The Nineteenth Century Experience", and his banquet presentation, "Tartan: An Historical Puzzle and a Tale of the Unexpected".

The three lectures were recorded and are available in CD or cassette tape format from BIFHSGO. Each lecture is approximately 50 minutes in length. The Tom Devine lecture series is for sale at the BIFHSGO monthly meetings at a cost of \$12.00. The series may be ordered from: BIFHSGO, PO Box 38026, Ottawa, ON, K2C 3Y7, Canada. Add \$2.75 for shipping and handling in Canada and the United States.



NEWS OF FROM THE WORLD OF FAMILY HISTORY

Official Release of LDS Census Data

On October 23rd, Gerry Glavin, Doug Hoddinott, and John Sayers attended the release by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS) of their online version of the 1881 Canadian Census and the 1880 United States Census on its free FamilySearch(tm) Internet Genealogy Service Web site <www.familysearch.org>.

A searchable index of the 1881 British Census (England and Wales) is also online, bringing the total number of census names available for family history research to 85 million (of which 4.3 million are from the 1881 Canadian Census).

All this data is available on CDs at a price, but online it is FREE.

The Release Event at the Ottawa LDS Family History Centre was opened with live, concurrent news conferences in cities across North America, via satellite. President Gordon Hinckley (92 years young!) made the announcement, with a tribute to all those who had assisted in the 17 year project, including the Minnesota Population Center at the University of Minnesota and the

Institute of Canadian Studies at the University of Ottawa, and the many, many volunteers.

Three important points emerged from the official release: (1) This is the last time the LDS Church will be involved in such a project: it takes more resources away from the LDS Family History Research efforts of the Church than is, in their opinion, justified.

(2) There are other groups who are doing detailed census research and many of them are publishing these results for their own financial support. The LDS Church does not need to or want to be in competition with them.

(3) As a consequence of the increasing technological access available to family history researchers, the LDS Church is likely to concentrate its efforts on the public access to Salt Lake City-based technology (web site and CDs), and to move away from **public** access to the Family History Centres. This would appear to be a ten-year plan.

A Postscript: the Ottawa LDS Family History Centre has over 1000 visits a month, the largest number of any Family History Centre in Canada.



Finding, Dating and Using Old Photographs

MARY M. NASH

(This is the fourth and last in a series of articles based on a presentation by the same name at the annual BIFHSGO conference held in September of 2001. Each article will be illustrated by appropriate examples of photographs.)

Introduction

In this last article, I will discuss how to date the photographs by the clothes worn by the subjects of the photographs, for men, women and children. The last method of dating will be that of deduction: that is, if you know the people in the photos and something of their life history, then you may be able to deduce an approximate date for the photograph.

Costume

In the early days of photography, people generally wore their best clothes for the photo session, and their best may have had to last for a few years. Therefore, people may not always be shown in the latest fashion and older

people particularly may have been wearing fashions which were several years out of date. This should be kept in mind by anyone trying to date a photograph on the basis of clothing. A case in point is that of my paternal grandparents who moved back and forth from Holland to Indonesia a few times over the decades stretching from 1897 to 1930. I have a feeling that they left their winter clothes back in Europe, and when they returned and had their next European photo session, their clothes were even more out of date! See figures 18 and 19 for comparison and contrast to show the differences in style of dress between Holland and Indonesia.



Figure 16: Antoon Frohn with wife, baby daughter and two brothers, end 1891



Figure 17: Gerard Frohn, Peter Frohn and Annie Frohn circa 1911



Figure 18: Margaretha and Antoon Frohn in Holland. Date unknown

Women—Fashions for women in particular changed every few years. In the 1840s, the height of fashion was a close fitting top, worn over a full skirt. The 1850s and 60s were the age of the crinoline with the caged crinoline coming in by 1856. By the 1870s, the fashion was the bustle with many frills, and in the early 1880s, the princess line was introduced. By the late 1880s, we saw the bustle again as well as the tailored suit. In the 1890s, more attention was paid to the top half of an outfit, with puffy arms and big shoulders such as in Figs. 12-14, (in the previous article, ACR, Fall 2002). An overskirt such as that worn by my grandmother in Fig. 16 had disappeared by 1894.

Head and shoulder shots of women often displayed a lack of a parting in the hair in the 1890s and some of that hair may not have been their own. Also, lots of frills at the high neckline were in evidence at this time. (See again Figs. 12 to 14 in the previous article.)

The photograph of my father, Peter, age 17 months, with his brother Gerard, age 4, and his much older sister Annie, (Fig.17), is taken around mid-1911. It attests to the Edwardian era's love of enormous, wide brimmed hats and lots of lace. The photo is mounted on a plain grey cardboard frame with the photographer's name, Atelier De Haas in Arnhem, Holland, embossed into the cardboard.

Men—Over the years, men's fashions changed less dramatically. In the 1840s and early 1850s, tight fitting suits, fancy waistcoats, square toed shoes, and loose cravats were the fashion. By the end of the 1850s, the fit was looser, with wider sleeves and legs, and the top and bottom half of the outfit did not necessarily match. The 1860s featured reefer jackets, which were short and double breasted, with the trouser fashion being knickerbockers, and ties were narrower. Norfolk jackets were in style during the second half of the 1870s till well into the 1880s with spats being worn. By the end of the century, shirt collars were 3 inches high, with turn-over collars worn during the day but only stand-up for evening with points turned over slightly or not at all. See my grandfather in Fig. 18.



Figure 19: A. and M. Frohn in Indonesia 1929



Figure 20 Arcari family at turn of the century.



Figure 21 Members of the Frohn and Cramer families in Indonesia early 1918

Hats were worn on all occasions including while supposedly participating in sports activities such as shooting or bicycle riding, as can be seen in the sporting pictures (Figs. 9, 13, 15) in the previous article.

Children—were dressed as miniature adults, and sailor suits were popular for both boys and girls as can be seen in Fig. 20, a family portrait of the Arcari family.

In one of the photographs above, Fig. 21, of the christening of a baby girl born December 27, 1917, the child sitting on his mother's lap to the left of centre, is indeed a boy, not a girl as the dress might have suggested. Dresses were often worn by boys until about the age of five.

The photo shown in Figure 22 of my great-grandfather surrounded by some of his 15 children and their spouses, must have been taken before October of 1911, when he died. However, one person in the photo died in a car accident on 7 September, 1910 and another died of natural causes on 28 December 1908.

Between 1900 and 1908, my paternal grandparents, grandfather Antoon shown sitting on the far left in the picture and my grandmother, Margaretha, the first woman standing on the left, traveled frequently between Holland and Indonesia. The photo was obviously done while they were in Holland. By looking at the dates and places where their children were born during this time period, we can deduce that the photo was taken in about 1905.



Figure 22: F.J. Frohn, surrounded by some of his children and their spouses, about 1905.

Dating Photographs by Deduction

If you know something of the people and events in certain photographs and the general age of subjects, you can often establish an approximate date for the photograph. We know that the photograph shown in Figure 16 was taken in the fall of 1891 because the baby in the photo was born on May 15, 1891.

Conclusion

I hope that this series of articles has given some indication of what photographs can tell us about our families and how they lived. It may help some people to identify those mystery photos which we all have in our collections. ◻

The London Gazette at the National Library of Canada and Online

JOHN D. REID

My father was an engineer on the New Zealand Shipping Company's RMS Rangitane on its final voyage out of Auckland, in November 1940. The ship had 203 crew looking after only 111 passengers; it was wartime and people felt, more than ever, in peril on the sea. The 14,000 tons of cargo consisted of frozen meat, butter, powdered milk, fruit, wool etc., all destined for a grateful British public. Three days into the voyage, the peril became reality as the Rangitane was shelled and sunk by a German raider. My father recalled the weeks he spent as a Nazi prisoner of war before being landed, with about 500 others, on an island in the Bismark Archipelago shortly before Christmas.

Using the Internet, I'd already made contact with three people interested in the Rangitane. It seemed that we needed a complete list of the passengers and crew to document our interests.

Published accounts mention that several of the crew were awarded medals for bravery. There is a listing in *The Times*, but it isn't consistent with other information so I went after the record in the official publication called the *London Gazette*. I knew that the National Library had this, the British equivalent of the *Canada Gazette*, but had no idea that the holdings are so extensive.

The *London Gazette* goes back to February 5, 1666, and the National Library catalogue lists microfilm holdings from November 16, 1666 to December 30, 1800. To see the other holdings, I got permission to ride the elevator down to a sub-basement where I was met, escorted to the area for British government documents, and assigned a work area.

From 1854 to 1992, with one serious gap from 1875 to 1889, another from 1892 to 1895, and a few other missing volumes, the collection consists of the original paper publications. Most of the volumes to 1980 are hardbound, except those from 1868 to 1875 which are unbound and so fragile that they crumble when touched. Although the volumes occupy 300 feet of shelving, they are totally absent from the Library catalogue.

The *London Gazette* publishes government announcements, including honours. Knowing that medals were given a few months after the event, and the names

of some of the recipients from the Rangitane, I quickly located them in one of the quarterly indexes for 1941 and found the pages with the citations. This official information cleared up some confusion that crept into the report in *The Times*.

If you have a relative who was awarded a medal, such as the Military Cross, George Medal, or who was mentioned in dispatches or received a similar honour during either of the two World Wars, you should be able to find a citation. Persons obtaining a commission as an officer are also named.

What else might you find? I took a closer look at the earliest volume dated 1854, and the index for the final volume in the collection, for 1992. The type of information was much the same. Here are some examples from 1854:

On 93 pages, there were Banker's Returns to Inland Revenue, Somerset House, with lists of "persons of whom the Company or Partnership consists." Each list contains individual names, residences and occupations. The most frequent occupations were spinster and gentleman. There were clerks, naval officers, and even a gardiner (sic), a Charles Jenner from Hollingbourne in Kent.

There were lists of patents granted. Charles Rowley, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwickshire, obtained a patent for the invention of "improvements in ornamented dress fastenings." Several patents were related to railway safety, a current issue of that era.

Notices of military promotions were common. On page 713, in the 50th (Regiment of) Foot, Gentleman Cadet Frederick Leicester Barwell from the Royal Military College was to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Thompson. Further down the column in the 60th Foot, First Lieutenant Henry Francis William was to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sotheby, who retires. "Vice" is used in this context as in vice-President.

Not all entries were for merit. Bankruptcy was a way to get your name in the *Gazette* in 1854, as was still the case in 1992. For example, under the heading "Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors", you can read that Thomas

Midgley, late of Thornton, near Bradford, Yorkshire, Woolcomber, was in the Gaol at York. Under the heading of "Court Hearings" was a notice of a hearing on Wednesday the 1st March, 1854, before Chief Commissioner Law, of Thomas Heatherly the younger (sued as Thomas Heatherley), formerly of Northgate, Chester, Cheshire, then of Charlton-street, Somers-town, then of No. 31, Castle-street, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, then and late of No. 4 Guildford-place, Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, Artist and Student in Painting.

There are also notices of contracts to be awarded. This was early in the Crimean War. The government was looking for all types of supplies including: 1,500 pairs of worsted stockings for boys, 125,000 pounds of hair for beds, 1,700 gross of pearl buttons, 15 tons of tobacco and 50,000 casks of rum. There are weekly reports on grain prices at nearly 300 market towns, and, starting on page 1116, a list of churchyards and cemeteries in which burials would be prohibited, or allowed only under stringent conditions.

None of this 1854 information is indexed. It could be fruitful ground for any genealogist who doesn't mind the risk of shattering some illusions about their ancestors. However, there is some hope that it will soon be online. In October 2002, a new web site appeared, at <www.gazettes-online.co.uk>, with a digitized archive of some of the *London Gazette*. Available free, at present, is the first phase of a four-year project to digitize the entire historical printed archive. The first phase includes 20th Century Honours and Awards, plus complete coverage of *The London Gazette* for the period of the two World Wars. To use it, click "London Gazette" from the home

page, then "Archive", and find a search box. I discovered new information for some family names. It isn't a perfect transcript. Other entries that I had found earlier in the printed copy at the NLC were not found, or in one case the issue was missed in the digitization. There are many Canadian entries for the First World War.

In case you're curious about my search for the Rangitane crew and passenger list, it was found thanks to a remarkable free service offered by the Australian National Archives. Why Australia? After several days on Emirau, the island on which the survivors from the Rangitane were landed, they were shipped to Townsville in Queensland. They landed on New Year's Day. A train took them to Brisbane, then on to Sydney and an official reception. Can you imagine that happening without leaving a paper trail?

Neither could I, so I visited the web site for the National Archives of Australia. Clicking on "Research", I soon found a search form for their holdings. A search for Emirau yielded 25 hits, one of which had the likely looking title "Survivors from certain vessels sunk by German raiders landed at Emirau Island". I clicked to request that they scan this file of 277 pages to an Internet-accessible form, a service they offer for free at some of their offices. My request was in the queue for about six weeks. The file includes two lists of the passengers and crew with different information. All the crew, including my father, are listed with rank, age, next of kin and address shown. You can read more of the story of the Rangitane, and view the passenger and crew list at <www.thebells.btinternet.co.uk/rangitane/>.

NEWS OF FROM THE WORLD OF FAMILY HISTORY

October Declared Family History Month in the USA

REPORTED BY GORDON D. TAYLOR

The Senate of the United States has, by resolution dated 20 September, 2002, declared October 2002 to be **Family History Month**. A similar resolution was passed last year making October 2001 Family History Month. The resolution that was introduced by Senator Hatch of Utah clearly recognizes the importance that the Senate places upon the family and the role that family history plays in discovering who ancestors were and how various forces shaped their past. Family history is seen as giving individuals a sense of their heritage and of the legacy left by their ancestors.

The Senate estimates that 54,000,000 individuals belong to a family where someone in the family has used the Internet to research their family history and that 60 percent of Americans have expressed an interest in tracing their family history.

The designation of Family History Month draws attention to the importance of family history and provides a backdrop for many specific activities promoted by both users and suppliers of information. Canada should consider a similar designation for a month in 2003.

**SATURDAY MEETING
REPORTS**

“Fast Sailing and Copper-Bottomed”

A TALK BY LUCILLE CAMPEY



Lucille Campey

On Saturday June 1, BIFHSGO members had an opportunity to meet and listen to Dr. Lucille Campey, an eminent researcher and author who has focussed her attention on the emigration of Scots to North America. She spoke about her most recent book—*Fast Sailing and Copper-Bottomed—Aberdeen Sailing Ships and the Emigrant Scots They Carried to Canada 1774-1855*.

Dr. Campey's book and lecture covered all aspects of the emigration experience of the Scots—their circumstances in Scotland, the factors which surrounded their decision to emigrate, their travel arrangements and travel experiences, the characteristics of the ships which brought them to the shores of North America, and their patterns of settlement in Canada.

What were these Scottish immigrants like? To take the Isle of Skye as an example, they were hard-working, determined and intelligent. However, as crofters and

kelp-burners, they had not the skills for working in the Canadian timber trade. Many of them had never seen a tree! In spite of that, they succeeded admirably. The early settlers, once established in the timber trade, brought more Scots in to work for them.

It has often been suggested that the Scots left their homeland because they had no choice. Dr. Campey presented evidence that many left because life in Canada appealed to them, and they left in the face of considerable opposition and hostility from their friends and neighbours back home.

Initially, the exodus took place against a backdrop of feverish opposition. Emigration was seen as harmful in that it would deprive the nation of people who would otherwise be in its workforce or be military recruits. It was a hostile climate for the shipowners and emigration agents who provided emigrants with their transport across the Atlantic. They needed to be astute propagandists, able to counteract the negative publicity that their work generated. And the emigrants themselves needed to have a steely determination to trust in the positive feedback they were getting from their families and friends since all around them were reports of doom and foreboding about their prospects abroad. (Campey, p.9)

In her lecture, Dr. Campey related the desire to emigrate to the changing economic circumstances of the population of Scotland. For example, changes in agriculture between 1770 and 1815 forced many people into the kelp-burning industry, where the difficult working conditions led to much unhappiness. The social structure of Scotland retained aspects of the feudal society, in which the landlord had a great deal of control over the lives of his tenants. After the Napoleonic war, there was a great depression in Britain, as a result of which the weaving industry ran into difficulties. Many cottage weavers, choosing to emigrate, sold their looms to pay for their passage overseas. It was at this time that many Scots from Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire (both in south-west Scotland) left and settled in the Rideau Valley. Scots from the Western Isles tended to settle in the Maritimes.

The Scots tended to emigrate, not as individuals, but as coherent groups and communities. The tacksman were the landlords' representatives and the men to whom the tenants looked for leadership. They were influential men, often university educated. Sometimes an entire community, tacksman, minister and all, would emigrate, leaving behind a ghost town. Thus they arrived with their leaders in place and with their social systems very much intact. This tended to very greatly increase the chances of successful settlement in the New World.

A considerable part of Dr. Campey's discourse concerned the ships used to transport the emigrants. Her studies have shown that they were very good ships, contrary to many of the stories told about them. Often they were brand new ships constructed for the transport of timber from Canada to Europe, and for carrying passengers on the return trip. They were certainly not like today's cruise ships, but they were good by the standards of the day. There is evidence that potential emigrants carefully chose the ship to transport them across the Atlantic, considering the nature of the accommodations, and the reputations of the captain and the shipping line.

All ships built at this time were listed in Lloyd's Registry of Shipping. Without this listing, they could not be insured. The ships carrying emigrants were all rated on a scale from A1 (the best) to E1, (good, sound, seaworthy ships). Those carrying passengers tended to be slower

ships with more adequate passenger space. The headroom in steerage was five-foot six-inches at first, increasing to six-feet in later ships. Some ships, such as the *Brilliant*, made many successful voyages, usually under the same master. This ship, a former whaler, had a full lower deck with six-foot, three-inch headroom. It was fitted with a double copper bottom and could sail with greater safety in icy waters.

The record of passenger transport was remarkably good. Within a day of leaving port, the Scots set up church schools for the children and were organizing church services. There was very little illness and there were very few deaths. Contrast this with the record of ships from Liverpool and Ireland landing at Grosse Isle in the latter 1840s.

Dr. Campey's lecture was enthusiastically received, and there were many questions from the audience. Her book, *Fast Sailing and Copper-Bottomed*, provides detailed information about Aberdeen transport ships sailing between 1774 and 1855, and includes a scholarly analysis of the lives of the emigrant Scots they carried. This book will greatly assist many family historians in their quest to understand the lives of their Scottish ancestors.

Reported by Ken Wood and Bob Grainger



The Canadian Genealogy Centre: an Overview

A TALK BY MARY-LOUISE PERRON—Saturday, September 14, 2002.

At the end of the first year of a three-year development period, the Canadian Genealogy Centre is on its way to becoming a reality. The on-line version of the Centre will offer a wide selection of Canadian genealogical resources: authoritative content, services, and research tools in both official languages.

Growing out of a close working relationship between the National Archives of Canada, the Department of Canadian Heritage and the National Library of Canada, the Centre is designed to improve services to genealogists and at the same time increase Canadian content on the Internet. Using innovative technologies that marry new and current methods of information exchange, and a network of partnerships including content providers and user groups within the genealogical community, the Centre will provide a national pooling of genealogy services, and will be a true *single window* to all Canadian

genealogical resources. In addition to redirecting researchers to external resources, including important international resources, the Centre will play the role of catalyst in content development, and will coordinate various initiatives within its network of partnerships.

The project began in June 2001 when the National Archives of Canada presented a proposal to Canadian Heritage to develop the Canadian Genealogy Centre. The project is a rallying one in a number of ways. Firstly, it is aligned with the policy of the federal government to communicate and share Canadian culture on-line using the power of the Internet. Second, by engaging the genealogy and family history communities, it is able to reach an extremely wide user group composed of people

of all ages. Finally, it allows the National Archives of Canada to work together with its partners to make the resources of all stakeholders available from one end of the country to the other.

With the completion of the first year's work, the project is able to rely on the results of a series of consultations held with user groups, potential partners, and the general public with respect to their expectations of such a Centre. The overwhelming support expressed by those surveyed adds reassurance to the Centre's planners that the initiative is on the right track. Finally, a prototype is now in place which can serve as a laboratory for experimental projects and can also be used to demonstrate the potential of the Centre as it is developed. The results achieved thus far provide the basis for pursuing the implementation plan for the Centre. An important feature of Year 2 work, now underway, includes continuing consultation with users, of which the most important will take the form of a first national symposium on the role of the Canadian Genealogy Centre. This event will bring together representatives of different user groups and potential partners from all regions of Canada to discuss their concerns and needs.

As well, the Centre will develop the infrastructure required to allow massive content development to take place in Year 3. To that end, two 1901 census indexing pilot projects have been initiated, one with an Anglophone group and the other with a Francophone group. The 1901 Canada census, of great interest to demographers, genealogists and family historians, is now available on the Web site of the National Archives of Canada with digitized images searchable by geographic location. The nominal index to be created over the course of the two pilot projects will add a functionality much sought-after by organizations such as genealogical or historical societies, regional archival repositories, and university research groups. The results of these pilot projects will allow the Canadian Genealogy Centre to examine the feasibility of undertaking vast pan-Canadian content projects with different genealogical or historical communities of interest.

In Year 3, the Centre's web site will go on-line, content and research tools will be increased, new partnerships will be engaged and consultation with partners and users will continue.

For more information on the Canadian Genealogy Centre, please consult the brochure available on-line in *pdf* format at <http://cgc-ccg.archives.ca> or contact staff at cgc-ccg@archives.ca .

Ms. Perron also indicated that people could obtain further information by contacting her at her office: Marie-Louise Perron, Content Specialist, Canadian Genealogy Centre, National Archives of Canada. mlperron@archives.ca (613) 996-8512

After her presentation, Ms. Perron asked for questions from the floor and the following were raised:

When is the expected opening date for on-line accessibility?

The Centre opens for business in February 2003.

What will be the charges for use of the Centre?

No fee will be charged for the service but it may include links to sites that do charge.

Will the Centre be linked to other national and international systems?

This is still being studied.

Will it be updated on a continuing basis?

Yes, it will be constantly updated with new information once the infrastructure is well established.

Will outsiders be able to deposit information in the Centre for others to use?

No, but one of the sites called "What's New?" will announce Web sites that have information they wish to share.

Reported by Denice Laycraft Willis ■

The Use of Land Registry Records for Genealogical Purposes

A PRESENTATION BY TERRY BROWN AND BOB GRAINGER

On Saturday, October 12, Terry Brown and Bob Grainger initiated a series of two presentations to explore the use of land registry records for genealogical purposes. Terry Brown is the Land Registrar at the Ottawa-Carleton Land Registry Office located on the fourth floor of the Court House on Elgin Street in Ottawa.

Part I

Terry Brown started the presentation with an overview of the history and organization of Land Registry Records in the province of Ontario. The function of the Land Registry Office is "to store, index and maintain documents relating to the ownership (title) of land (real property) within the area defined by the office". There are fifty-five Land Registry Offices in the province, organized according to the county boundaries. The records in these offices are available to the public and a search can be done for a specific piece of property.

There are really two systems of land records—the Registry and Land Titles. Each of these was described separately, starting with the former.

In the early history of land ownership in Britain, all land was owned by the Crown and parcelled out to vassals on various conditions known as Estates. The highest Estate or form of ownership was "fee simple", which translated into the right of unrestricted inheritance. There were other types of ownership; i.e., leasehold.

The Ontario Land Registry system is based on a combination of the English and the Australian systems. In the English system, documents related to a piece of land were held by the owner and when the ownership changed hands, the documents also changed hands. Gradually, the documents were deposited with banks and then the government established Land Registry Offices where documents were stored for safe-keeping and convenience. The land registry system in Australia developed along the lines of a ship registry. The records in respect of a particular piece of property were maintained and updated by recording all dealings with that particular land.

The operative legislation for the establishment and operation of Land Registry Offices in Ontario is the Registry Act of 1795. According to Section 92 of the Constitution Act (formerly the BNA Act), land registration is a provincial responsibility. In the early days, dealings with a particular piece of land were recorded by memorial, not the original document, and land records

were organized according to an alphabetical list of owners. This alphabetical listing proved to be cumbersome to maintain and in 1865 it was changed to a geographical index and only original documents were accepted. In a geographic index, records are maintained on the basis of either a Lot and Concession or a Lot and Plan for each township. All registered dealings with a particular piece of property are recorded in order. If an original property is split into pieces, the geographical index will have ownership records for a number of different properties and it will be necessary to sort through different interests.

There were few changes to the Registry Act until 1930. Up until that time, title searches were routinely made back to the Crown grant. The Investigation of Titles Act of 1930 provided for forty-year searches for title.

The Land Titles Act, the basis for the Land Titles system of records, was passed in 1885 and was ownership-driven and based on the Australian model. By 1885, most of southern Ontario was already settled and records were based on the Registry system. After this date, new Crown grants were issued under the Land Titles Act, so the land records for most of northern Ontario are organized according to the Land Titles system.

In 1967, legislation was introduced to require that all condominiums and new plans of subdivision be registered under the Land Titles Act. And in 1989, the Province began the automation of records and the conversion of all Registry properties to the Land Titles system.

There are three basic principles of the Land Titles system. The "Mirror" principle dictates that the title record reflects all facts material to the owner's title, and only valid interests are shown on the title. According to the "Curtain" principle, there is no need to search a title back for forty years—the title is the sole source of interests. By means of the "Insurance" principle, the Province guarantees ownership and guarantees to compensate those parties who are adversely affected. The Land Titles system is reliable, simple and has a low cost to the user.

A comparison of the Land Registry and the Land Title systems is informative. Both systems register and store documents, and in both systems a priority of interests is given to the time, date and registration number. Both systems use prescribed forms, and lawyers use both systems to do searches of title prior to registration. In both systems, the staff examine documents for compliance and deficiencies are identified, and in both systems, documents are recorded and microfilmed. In the Land Registry system, the Province does not guarantee ownership, but does in the Land Titles system. In the Land Registry system, the documents are recorded in abstract books with a geographic reference, while in the Land Titles system, documents are recorded in a parcel register. Lawyers conduct forty-year searches through the records of the Land Registry system, while in the Land Titles system, only the current record of ownership and unexpired interests are maintained. In the Land Registry system, the recording of documents is complete with the collection of fees and taxes, while in the Land Titles system, the process is complete upon verification of the entry (with a 21-day period to find errors).

In 1985, the Land Registration Reform Act (LRRA) came into effect, this being the most significant amendment to land registration in Ontario in over 100 years. This Act facilitated improvements to the systems in the form of the automation of records and simplification of the basic documents. The Act also standardized the terminology between the Land Registry system and the Land Titles system.

One of the most significant developments in the area of land registry in Ontario in the last two decades has been the move to automation. To facilitate this development, a company called TERANET was created in 1980, one of the first joint ventures between the public and private sectors. It has been a major undertaking to automate the handling of the 3.5 million properties in the province, and automation and conversion to Land Titles has at least started in 23 of the 55 offices. Here in Ottawa, the process of automation started in 1993 and was completed in 2000. Access to property information can be obtained using one of the following—a Property Identification Number (PIN), the Instrument Number, the municipal address or the name of the current owner. Access to records in a remote location can be obtained through the services of TERAVIEW. The new system allows for remote, paperless, electronic registration, based on direct linkage between the registry office and legal offices. In September of 2002, over 50% of the registrations in the

Province of Ontario were filed electronically. Ontario is the first jurisdiction in the world that has completed a system of electronic registrations.

A Case Study

Bob Grainger then proceeded to demonstrate the utility of Land Registry records, using information from his own family research. The example concerned the family of his paternal grandmother, the McNeils of Mosa Township in the extreme western part of Middlesex County in southwestern Ontario. There was a dearth of information about this family—because of early deaths in the family and the loss of information from one generation to the next, and the lack of birth, marriage and death records for these people.

But then he was able to precisely locate the home farm, the land which was settled by Donald McNeil in the early 1840s. With this piece of information, (the lot and concession number), it was possible to go to the Land Registry Office in London, the County seat of Middlesex County, and explore the historical ownership of this land.

The first step was to consult the “abstract” or main record sheet for N1/2, (the northern half), of Lot 7, Concession 4 in Mosa Township. This abstract is a summary record of all of the legal transactions affecting this piece of property. Most of these transactions are either sales or mortgage agreements. For each legal transaction affecting the property, the abstract contains the date of creation and the date of registration, the type of transaction, the name of the Grantor (the person from whom the land title moved), the name of the Grantee (the person to whom the land title moved), some indication of the financial consideration involved in the transaction, and the identification of the land in question, whether the whole or part of the property.

The abstract for N1/2, Lot 7, Concession 4, Mosa Township contained approximately thirty transactions, starting with the movement of the title from the Crown to Donald McNeil in 1848, three more transactions involving the members of the McNeil family, and then all subsequent sales and mortgages down to the present day.

There were three legal instruments involving the McNeil family. The first of these was the will of Donald McNeil, dated December 25, 1865. The Land Registry Office had a microfilm image of the original hand-written will. This will of Donald McNeil was written in 1865, but not registered until March 29th of 1873, 12 days after his death. In the will, Donald McNeil appears to leave the

whole farm to his son Malcolm, even though Malcolm was not the first or only male child. This information raises some interesting questions.

The second legal instrument affecting this piece of property was a "Q.C. Deed" or "Quit Claim Deed", a legal instrument in which some persons renounce their legal claim on a property. The valuable part of this document from the point of view of a family historian is that it contains a list of persons who are in a position to make a legal claim against a particular property. And these persons would be the heirs of Donald McNeil.

It is important in genealogy to be able to establish lines of lineage from parents to children, and data sources such as the Census are fallible in this regard. The Census lists all of the people who are living under the same roof on the day of the Census enumeration, and if the persons have the same surname, there is an assumption made that these people are members of the same nuclear family. But particularly in previous centuries, it happened that related persons, (i.e., cousins), might be living together and could be interpreted as the children of the head of the household. Thus, these legal records are a much more reliable indicator of genetic descendancy.

As well as the list of the possible heirs of Donald McNeil, this "Q.C. Deed" also gave the names of their spouses, their occupations and their places of residence. This is very valuable information for family historians to re-create the family situation.

The substantive part of this legal instrument (the "Q.C. Deed") provided that all of the other heirs transfer their legal rights and interests in the "Home Farm" to Malcolm for the sum of \$1.00! This raises all kinds of interesting questions for the family historian. What compelling arguments was Malcolm able to make to his brothers and sisters in order to convince them to give up their interests in this property?

The next legal instrument registered against the McNeil home farm was a Conveyance and included a reference to the Married Woman's Real Estate Act of 1873. This was a conveyance initiated by John McNeil to have the courts recognize the existence of one Mary McCallum of the City of Glasgow, Scotland, as an additional rightful heir of Donald McNeil. The situation here was that, in the middle of the 19th century, married women did not have the right to own property in their own name. The Married Women's Real Estate Act of 1873 changed that, but in the case of Mary McCallum, the situation was further complicated by the fact that her husband was legally

insane. The purpose of this conveyance was to officially recognize the legal right of Mary McCallum to hold property in her own name. The second part of this instrument was another "Q.C. Deed" in which this Mary McCallum relinquished her interests in the "Home Farm" for the sum of \$50.00!

From the point of view of the family historian, this is fascinating information because it brings to light another legal heir to Donald McNeil. And now there is the task of finding more information about this person, but much has already been learned from this conveyance. She lived in Glasgow, her husband was legally insane, and she had some unknown relationship with Donald McNeil.

Another part of this conveyance was the legal recognition of the fact that Donald McNeil had died intestate, without a will. This would suggest that the original will from December 25th, 1865 was contested by someone and found to be wanting. More interesting fodder for the family history!

The legal instruments against this property took place over a period of time, and during this time, the lives of the principle persons changed. In one of the early "Q.C. Deeds", there is mention of a Neil McNeil and his wife Betsey. In a later legal instrument, this same Neil McNeil is mentioned as having a wife by the name of Mary Anne! Bob had previously thought that there were two different persons by the name of Neil McNeil, one whose wife was named Betsey and the other with a wife named Mary Anne. Thanks to these legal instruments, it turns out that Neil McNeil had two wives.

The presentation centred on an analysis of three legal instruments which were associated with one property. In fact, there were at least five properties in Mosa Township in which Malcolm McNeil had an interest, and these five properties involved a total of some 34 legal instruments! And each of these legal instruments has the potential of revealing some bit of information which may be of great significance to the family historian.

To summarize, land registry records can be useful to the family historian for the following reasons: to confirm the ownership of properties; to give a more valid perspective on the identity of family members; as a source of information about the spouses, occupations and places of residence of family members; to identify hitherto unknown related persons; and finally, to supply more "flesh" and colour to our family histories in the form of the interesting wording of historical legal documents and the legal procedures of another era.

[Part II of this article "The Use of Land Registry Records for Genealogical Purposes" will appear in the spring issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*.]

Reported by Bob Grainger

NEWS OF FROM THE WORLD
OF FAMILY HISTORY

Historic Census Records to Be Released

REPORTED BY GORDON D. TAYLOR

The long struggle to ensure the release of historic census records reached a high point on 3 October, 2002. On that date, Government House Leader Don Boudria announced that the federal government would introduce legislation in the current session of parliament to allow the release of 92-year old census records for historical research purposes. Senator Lorna Milne and MP Murray Calder were both delighted with the announcement.

Many people have been involved in the campaign to keep the census records available for research purposes. The two parliamentarians mentioned above and the co-chairs of the Canada Census Campaign Committee, Gordon Watts and Muriel Davidson, deserve special thanks for their efforts on behalf of all family historians.

The announcement of pending legislation does not mean

that the struggle is over. Family historians must watch for the legislation when it is introduced. It must be analyzed to make sure that it allows for the same unrestricted access to post-1901 census records as we now have for records up to 1901.

An issue related to the legal requirements is the matter of how the information is to be made available. There are several models in place now—the 1901 Census of the United Kingdom, the 1930 Census of the United States, the 1901 Census of Canada. All involve online availability but in differing forms. The question Canadian family historians must be prepared to answer is how we would like to see the data released.

We can be delighted that progress is being made, but we must be vigilant to make sure that the legislation allows unrestricted access as in the past.

Family History—The Internet Radio

REPORTED BY GORDON D. TAYLOR

Two programs involving an intermingling of family history, the internet and radio have appeared in the last two months. The *Karen Clifford Show* broadcast for the first time on 16 September, with subsequent shows on 1 and 15 October. This program is designed to provide information and training through radio on the Internet.

Details of the program can be found at www.familyhistoryradio.com. The shows are archived and are available at the above address. Particulars of the Family History Radio Genealogy School are also available at the same site.

A news item in djournal.com of October 20 announced

that *Dear Myrtle's Family History Hour* is expanding to include an additional weekly internet radio broadcast. The first broadcast was October 9 at 8 p.m.

Information on how to sign on for the broadcasts is available at www.radiofree-dearmyrtle.com.

These two shows are interesting and useful developments in providing information, help and training to family historians. Both are worth a few minutes of your time to tune in and see if they meet your needs. Both shows welcome comments and suggestions.

FAMILY HISTORY SOURCES

The Bookworm

JUDITH MADORE

Brian O'Regan Memorial Library
 111 Sussex Drive, Whitton Hall, 2nd Floor, Ottawa
 Library Hours: Mon. - Fri. 8:30 - 4:30 / Tuesdays 6:30 - 9:00 PM
 BIFHSGO volunteers are on duty Mon. - Fri. 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM

The library has received several publications from the Federation of Family History Societies (UK).

Basic Facts About . . . Lunatics in England and Wales for Family Historians by Faithfull, Pamela, FFHS, 2002. (Basic Facts About...).

This publication describes:

- 1) Legislation affecting the treatment of the "mad",
- 2) History of the treatment of, and attitudes towards, "lunacy",
- 3) Census definitions of insanity, and
- 4) Web sites pertaining to institutions in England.

There is also a section on women and insanity, which includes the observation that women listed as "lunatic" in census records were often found to have newborn babies.

Record Offices and How to Find Them by Gibson, Jeremy, and Pamela Peskett, FFHS, 2002, 9th edition. This updated version of a regular FFHS publication provides changes of address for record offices, and includes several cities not found in earlier editions.

Probate Jurisdiction—Where to Look for Wills by Gibson, Jeremy and Else Churchill, FFHS, 2002, 5th

edition.

This booklet identifies newly available records, for instance, the Index to the Bank of England Will Abstracts, 1717-1845.

Scottish Family History on the Web by Raymond, Stuart A., FFHS, 2002.

Contents: Gateways and search engines, Sites of Scottish family history societies, Discussion and news groups, Message and query boards, Gazetteers and maps.

Local Newspapers, 1750-1920, England, Wales, Channel Islands, Isle of Man by Gibson, Jeremy, Brett Langston and Brenda W. Smith, FFHS, 2002, 2nd edition.

An Introduction to Tracing Your German Ancestors by Towey, Peter, FFHS, 2002, 2nd edition, (An Introduction to...).

Genealogical Resources Within the Jewish Home and Family by Wenzel, Rosemary, FFHS, 2002. ◻

BIFHSGO Library Will Remain at Old City Hall!

The Brian O'Regan Memorial Library is to remain at the Old City Hall at 111 Sussex Drive until at least the end of 2004.

In a recent development, Jim Shearon was informed that the City Archives, including the BIFHSGO Library, will be allowed to remain in the present building for another year. The Library may be required to move to new quarters within Old City Hall, but that remains to be negotiated.

The Printed Page

MARILYN THOMSON

Southwark's Burying Places Past and Present: A Guide to Burial Grounds in the London Borough of Southwark by Ron Woollacot.

Purchase from the author at 185 Garden Road, London, SE1 53RT England, 2001. 31pp. Index. Softcover. £4 50. *Reviewed by Paul Milner in Bigwill, Vol. 9, No. 4, Aug.-Sept. 2002.*

"An excellent Bibliography and location guide and history of over 75 extinct and existing burial grounds in the present London Borough of Southwark. The earliest burials in the area are in the 12th century with many important individuals from the 17th century being highlighted in the mini histories. This is an inexpensive guide of great value to persons researching in the London Borough of Southwark".

Local Newspapers 1750-1920. England and Wales, Channel Islands, Isle of Man: A select location list.

Compiled by Jeremy Gibson, Brett Langston and Brenda W. Smith. 2nd Edition 2002. A5, 72pp., flexiback. ISBN 1-86006-157-5. £4 95, £6 10 incl. UK p & p, £6 40 o/s surface, £7 35 airmail. *Reviewed by Jean Debney in Family History News & Digest, Vol. 13, No. 4, Aug. - Sept. 2002.*

"A welcome return of a "Gibson Guide". Newspapers are a useful guide to detailed reports of family events and local and national news. The starting date of 1750 for this guide was chosen because in the mid 18th century, local newspapers began including items of local interest which provide much information for family historians. The catalogue of the Newspaper Library at Colindale in N. London (part of the British Library) is again the basis of the titles listed. A very useful and "must have" addition for one's research library".

Scots in New England: 1623-1873. By David Dobson. *Published by Genealogical Publishing*

Company, 1001 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, MD, 21202. 2002, ix, 236 pp. Hardcover. \$25.00 plus \$3.50 p. & h. (US). Reviewed by Paul Milner in the FGS Forum, Vol. 14, No. 2, Summer 2002.

"Scottish migration into New England was much smaller than into Canada or the Carolinas. The author has identified 3,000 Scots who arrived between 1623 and 1873 as a result of 2 significant migrations—1650 to 1651 when Oliver Cromwell dispatched hundreds of Scots captured after the battles of Dunbar and Worcester. The second significant migration was just prior to the American Revolution when the Scots American Company of Farmers established a settlement in Vermont. Each individual is listed in alphabetical order with varying accompanying information. All provide one or more source citations, the most significant sources are the Scots Charitable Society of Boston".

History of the County of Annapolis, Nova Scotia including Old Port Royal and Acadia by W. A. Colnek. *Originally published in 1897 by W. Briggs, Toronto, 1999. xxii, 660 pp. Supplement to The History of the County of Annapolis, Correcting and Supplying Omissions in the Original Volume.* By A. W. Savary. *Originally published in 1913 by W. Briggs, Toronto, 2001. 142 pp. Reprinted by Global Heritage Press, 13 Charles Street, Suite 102, Milton, Ontario, L9T 2G5. Illustrations, index and maps. Hardcover. \$54.95 and \$29.95 respectively plus \$7.95 p. & h., plus 7% GST. Reviewed by Paul Milner in FGS Forum, Vol. 14, No. 2, Summer 2002, who suggests this pair of books be purchased together. They cover exploration and settlement by the French, conquest and occupation by the British and the expulsion of the Acadians. Plus much more. "A great read".* ■

Family History Events

MARILYN THOMSON

14-16 February, 2003—NGS (National Genealogical Society) Regional Conference. Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. Call NGS (703) 525-0050 or visit NGS Web site: <www.ngsgenealogy.org>.

28-31 May, 2003—NGS Conference in the States. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Write NGS, 4527 17th Street N., Arlington, VA, 22207 - 2399. Phone for details (703) 525-0050, free (800) 473-0060, Fax (703) 525-0052, E-mail: <conference@ngsgenealogy.org>.

BIFHSGO LISTINGS

Members' Interests

Norma O'Toole

BY NORMA O'TOOLE

These charts 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 and they give permission, all of their names of interest are published on the BIFHSGO web site at: <<http://www.bifhsgo.ca>>

TABLE A (Names being searched)

Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.
Bainbridge	CMA, WES ENG	Pre 1861	682	Hickey	QC, ON CAN, IRE	1750 +	466	Milford	N. Sydney NS CAN	1852 - 1892	743
Black	NS CAN, WYK SCT	1750 +	744	House	ENG, SCT	1600 - 1820	724	Moffatt	N. Sydney NS CAN	1852 - 1892	743
Brown	QC CAN	1800 +	466	Hughes	QC, ON CAN	1800 +	466	Neil	Castleford ON CAN	C 1871	410
Charbonneau	QC CAN	1800 +	466	Hurlburt	NS CAN, CT USA, WIL, SRY ENG	1450 +	744	Penney	LND ENG	1845 - 1900	340
Churchill	ON CAN	Pre 1900	756	Ironmonger	LND ENG	1840 - 1870	340	Philipse	NY USA	1730 +	737
Clayton	LAN, YKS ENG	Pre 1850	742	Jack(s)	LND ENG	1775 - 1875	340	Potts	Athlone IRL	C 1821	410
Cook	LND ENG	1840 - 1900	340	Jaques/Jacques	CMA ENG	Pre 1850	756	Roberts	NS CAN, WLS	1750 +	744
Cooper	ON CAN	Pre 1900	756	Keeley	Dublin IRL	1837 - 1868	682	Robinson	NB CAN, VA USA	1760 +	737
Crookshanks	ON CAN	1830 +	756	Keeley	Bolton LAN ENG	1868 +	682	Runnicus	LND ENG	1850 - 1900	340
Crookshanks	NIR	Pre 1830	756	Kelly	ON, QC CAN	Pre 1860	742	Smith	NB CAN	1738 +	737
Croweller	MDX ENG	1856 - 1930	340	Knell	ENG, WLS	1600 - 1820	724	Spears	NS CAN	1800 +	744
Davies	LAN, YKS ENG	Pre 1900	742	Larue	ON, QC CAN	Pre 1860	742	Starnes	QC CAN, NY USA	Pre 1776	737
Durocher	QC CAN	Pre 1800	466	Latimer	Burslem STS ENG	1854 - 1950	340	Stratton	DOR ENG	1600 - 1700	724
Durrant	SXE ENG	1550 +	741	Leaming	YKS, ERY ENG	Pre 1905	756	Strotton/Strotten	DOR ENG		724
Durrant	SXW ENG	1600 - 1900	741	Leech	WEX IRL	Pre 1850	756	Swain(e)	NS CAN, MA USA, ENG	1680 +	744
Fairbrother	ENG, MA USA	1850 +	744	Lightfoot	LAN ENG	Pre 1860	682	Thompson	WES ENG	1810 +	682
Fitzsimmons	DON IRL, ON CAN		737	Lomax	LAN ENG	1858 +	682	Tyrrell	ON CAN NY USA, ENG	Pre 1850	742
Fraser	Kirkhill INV SCT	Pre 1750	743	Louttit	Belwood ON CAN	C 1869	410	Wakefield	QC CAN	1800 +	737
Goldsmith	SXE ENG	1880 +	741	Mackereth	WES ENG	Pre 1860	682	Walker	STI SCT	Pre 1860	682
Gordon	NS CAN	1816 +	737	Mahoney	QC, ON CAN	Pre 1850	466	Ward	LAN, WOR ENG	Pre 1890	742
Green	LAN, YKS ENG	Pre 1900	742	Martin	IRL, ENG	1830 +	744	White	SOM ENG	1600 - 1840	724
Greencorn	NS CAN	1850 +	744	McAlum, McCallum	DNB SCT	Pre 1812	410	White	NS CAN, NY USA	1750 +	744
Greene	ON, QC CAN	Pre 1860	742	McCrea	DON IRL, ARM NIR, QC CAN	1800 +	737	Wilson	ERY ENG	Pre 1905	756
Guise/Guyse	Lan, WOR ENG	Pre 1890	742	McNabb	PER, STI SCT	1838 +	682	Wornel	ENG, SCT	1600 - 1820	724

TABLE A (Names being searched)											
Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.
Hadgraft	Ipswich SFK ENG	1869 - 1900	340	McPherson	PER, STI SCT	Pre 1839	682	Wornol	ENG, SCT	1600 - 1820	724
Haggerty	CMA Eng, ON CAN	Pre 1850	756	Messer	LND ENG	1890 - 1980	340	Wright	SXE ENG	1650+	741
								Wright	DUR ENG	Pre 1860	682

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			
340	Lenore F. Law #804 - 1195 Richmond Rd. Ottawa ON K2B 8E4 e-mail: llaw@sympatico.ca	724	Frank Stratton 1827 Simard Dr. Orleans ON K1C 3B3 e-mail: fstratton@sympatico.ca	743	Edward (Ted) James Moffatt 43-A Argue Dr. Ottawa ON K2E 6S4 e-mail: tedmoffatt@rogers.com			
410	Franklin David McAllum 5 Binning Court Kanata ON K1K 1B2 e-mail: fmcallum@igs.net	737	John Starnes #9 - 100 Rideau Terrace Ottawa ON K1M 0Z2 e-mail: jstarnes@sympatico.ca	744	Robert Malcolm White 1153 County Rd. 18, RR 1 Oxford Mills ON K0G 1S0			
466	Linda Mary Bekkers 5966 Mitch Owens Rd. Manotick ON K4M 1B2 e-mail: lbekkers@magma.ca	741	Christine Frances Jackson 209 Cowley Ave. Ottawa ON K1Y 0G8 e-mail: jackson_cf@yahoo.com	756	John Crookshanks #33 - 180 Beausoleil Ottawa ON K1N 8X8 e-mail: johncrookshanks@hotmail.com			
682	Glenys Wright 123 Springcreek Crescent Kanata ON K2M 2M1 e-mail: g-wright@rogers.com	742	Robert Guy Tyrrell #66 - 3535 St Joseph Blvd. Orleans ON K1C 1T1 e-mail: BobTyr@yahoo.ca					

New BIFHSGO Members (August 18, 2002 to November 1, 2002)								
No	Name	Address	No	Name	Address	No	Name	Address
735	Thomas G. LEONARD	Barrie, ON	742	Robert G. TYRRELL & Lise	Orleans, ON	750	Monica BYRNE	Ottawa, ON
736	D. Patricia HEALD	Nepean, ON	743	Edward J. (Ted) MOFFATT	Ottawa, ON	751	James DERBYSHIRE	Ottawa, ON
737	John STARNES	Ottawa, ON	744	Robert Malcolm WHITE	Oxford Mills,	752	Chris KING	Ottawa, ON
738	David WALKER	Edwards, ON	745	Robert J. DAVIS	Kanata, ON	753	Eugene LAUZON	Ottawa, ON
739	Donna & Jean CARMICHAEL	Toronto, ON	746	Fraser DUNFORD	Woodview, ON	754	Jennifer MULLIGAN	Hull, PQ
740	Kathleen E. POPE	Nepean, ON	747	Robert F. GORDON	Ottawa, ON	755	Diana TRAFFORD	Luskville, PQ
741	Christine JACKSON	Ottawa, ON	749	Daphne BARRENGER	Ottawa, ON	756	John CROOKSHANKS	Ottawa, ON

BIFHSGO thanks the following members who contributed a total of \$350 to the Library Fund and \$365 to the Research Fund with their 2002 membership								
No	Name	Address	No	Name	Address	No	Name	Address
299	Jeanette & William ARTHURS	Ottawa, ON	642	George D. IRONMONGER	Ottawa, ON	61	Douglas F. RYAN	Ottawa, ON
128	Ruth E. ASTLEY	Ottawa, ON	725	Dianne LAWTON	Maberly, On	633	James & Mary SCHEER	Ottawa ON
96	Joseph Edward BRYANT	Ottawa, ON	462	Stanley MAGWOOD	Ottawa, ON	647	C. M. Elizabeth SHAW	Lyndhurst, ON
572	Norma E. BURNS	Ottawa, ON	472	Robert MANCHIP	Nepean, ON	73	Duncan A. SHEARER	Ottawa, ON
413	Jane H. CATTERSON	Ottawa, ON	424	Jean McGLASHAN	Val-Des-Monts, PQ	719	Barbara Anne SMITH	Smiths Falls, ON
540	Thomas James S. COLE	Ottawa, ON	544	E. Peter & Helen McLOUGHLIN	Rigaud, PQ	114	Margaret Jean SORLEY	Nepean, ON
126	John & Joan DUNN	Ottawa, ON	754	Jennifer MULLIGAN	Hull, PQ	317	Barbara L. SUDALL	Ottawa, ON
477	Robert S. ELLIOTT	Ottawa, ON	150	Kathleen O'BRIEN	Orleans, ON	057	E. Janet TAYLOR	Ottawa, ON
298	Jean FILIPKOWSKI	Almonte, ON	24	Frank S. PERRY	Ottawa, ON	188	Jean M. THOMAS	Merrickville, ON
140	William A. GLOVER	Monrovia, CA USA	684	Lana M. RICHER	Ottawa, ON	360	Margaret A. M. WATSON	Ottawa, ON
287	Freda & Herbert HANMER	Ottawa, ON	421	T. Rayman RINGER	Gloucester, ON	293	Peggy ZELMAN	Edmonton, AB
590	Bertram A. HAYWARD	Orleans, 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.

14 December 2002, 10:00–11:30 am	Great Moments in Genealogy— <i>BIFHSGO Members</i>
11 January, 2003, 10:00 - 11:30	Ships Passenger Lists: A Trip into Your Ancestor's Origins - <i>Jim Shearon</i>
8 February, 2003, 10:00 - 11:30	Ethics and Genealogy: Can the Two Co-exist? - <i>Marguerite Evans</i>
8 March, 2003, 10:00 - 11:30	Technology for Genealogy - Tools, not Toys - <i>David Walker</i>

2003 BIFHSGO Annual Conference
at The Library and Archives of Canada
26-28 September, 2003

BIFHSGO Library Hours

at

The City Archives
111 Sussex Drive

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

Tuesday Evening: from 6.30 pm to 9.00 pm

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, phone 725-1063, or e-mail them to <graibob@mondenet.com>. The deadline for publication in the next Issue is Saturday, 18 January 2003.