



Anglo-Celtic Roots

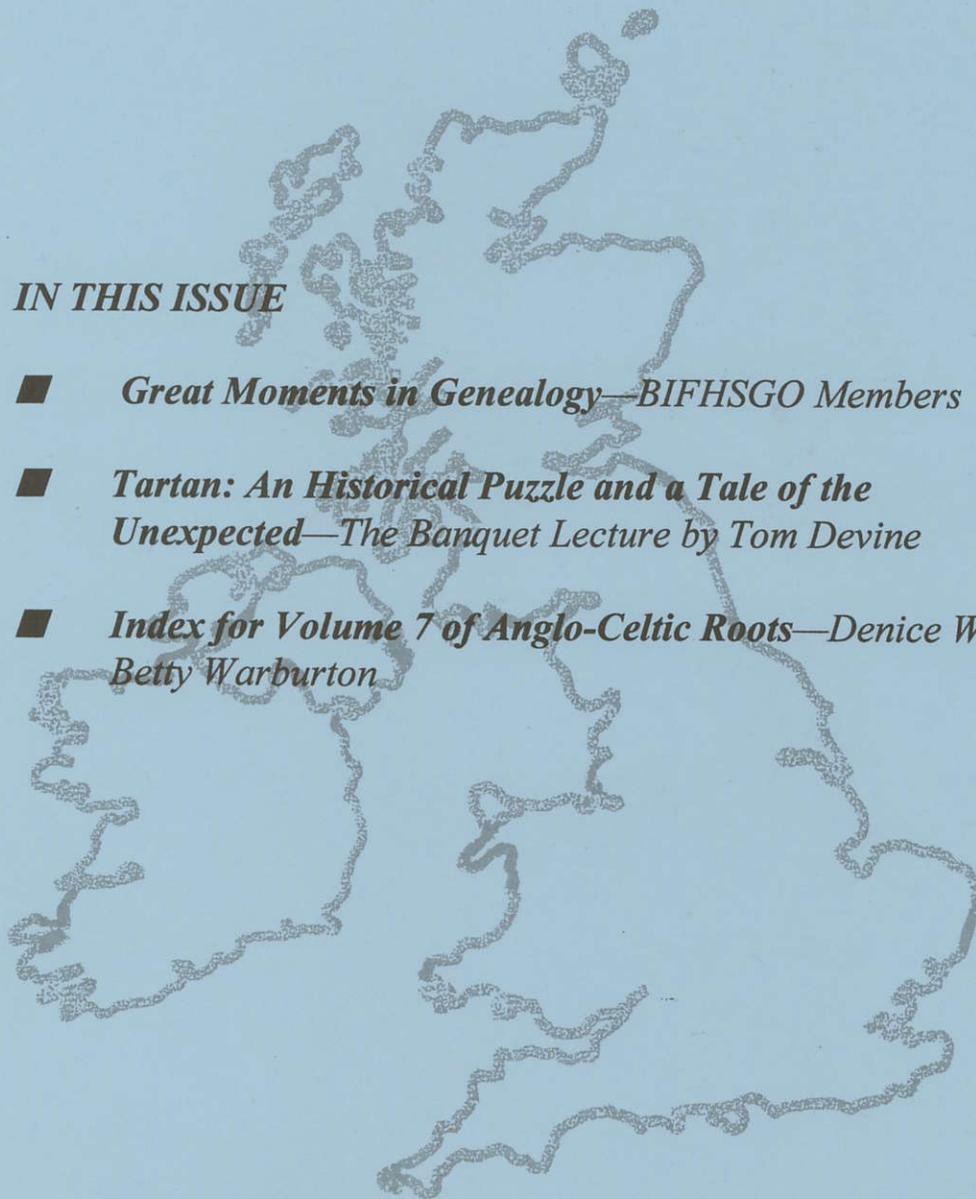
Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 9, Number 1

Spring 2003

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- *Great Moments in Genealogy—BIFHSGO Members*
- *Tartan: An Historical Puzzle and a Tale of the Unexpected—The Banquet Lecture by Tom Devine*
- *Index for Volume 7 of Anglo-Celtic Roots—Denice Willis and Betty Warburton*



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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. Part-year fees after July 1, 2003: \$20 for an Individual and \$25 for a Family. Fees for 2004: \$30 for an Individual; \$35 for a Family and \$25 for an Institution.

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; friendly advice from other members; participation in a special interest group that may be formed.

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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. Preferably, articles should 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.

Anglo-Celtic Roots

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

The President's Corner . . .

Strategic Planning Session in November, 2002:

A number of people met to discuss the future of your Society. The following is a summary of that meeting, and we hope that you will notice some of the suggested improvements throughout the coming year.

(1) Education: We need to renew our commitment to this objective of the Society. John Reid, Director of Education and Queries, and David Walker, Associate Director, will compile an inventory of educational opportunities of potential interest to members, and see that they are "published", including on our Web site. In addition, they will organize in-house courses with the help of member volunteers. If you would like to help, please get in touch with either of them.

(2) Monthly Meetings: It is apparent that these are attracting more people, so we need to rearrange the seating plan in order to make the Saturday Meeting Room more comfortable and accommodating. As we experiment with various arrangements, your comments will be welcomed. Improvements to the audio-visual equipment are also being considered. Doug Hoddinott would welcome any suggestions.

(3) Publishing: One of the objectives of the Society is to help members publish the results of their research. We will be seeking ways and means to achieve this, and will need the help of members in identifying what role the Society can best play to help **you** in documenting and sharing **your** research. Ruth Kirk would welcome your suggestions and help.

(4) Web Site: We hope that you have noticed a gradual improvement in our Web site, and we plan to continue this improvement. A Task Force made up of Ruth Kirk, Margaret Burwell and David Walker will be studying the future of the site and will soon make recommendations to improve it. If anyone would like to participate or submit suggestions, please get in touch with any one of them.

(5) BIFHSGO Library: The Library will remain with the City of Ottawa Archives on Sussex Drive throughout 2003, but a major move is planned for 2004. Judith Madore, Jim Shearon and Betty Warburton will keep us informed on plans and progress.

(6) Conference 2003: The Conference, entitled "Beyond Basics", now has a Planning Team put together by Terry Findley. One immediate result is that 395 Wellington Street has been booked for **September 26, 27 and 28**.

(7) Revenues: Your Board is quite parsimonious but there are increasing costs, such as the mailing of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* and the anticipated purchase of audio-visual equipment. These cost increases have forced us to consider raising the Membership Fees for 2004. A recommendation to this effect is being prepared by Tom Rimmer, and will be put to the BOARD in February for a vote.

(8) AWARDS: We have reviewed our awards process and selection criteria, and have decided to increase the involvement of members in the decisions that are made. You will be hearing more from Patricia Roberts-Pichette and Ruth Kirk on this subject during the year. (See the article by Ruth Kirk in this issue.)

(9) RESEARCH: One of the major objectives of the Society is to support a few selected research projects. Examples include the successful publication of the Index to the service records of Canadian South African War Participants, a project led by Jim Shearon, and the on-going support of the Canadian Home Children Project under the leadership of John Sayers. All Research Projects are under the direction of Patricia Roberts-Pichette. These research projects have gained positive recognition for the Society. Caroline Herbert has recently accepted the role of Associate Director of Research, and they would both welcome any help that you wish to offer.

That reminds me - we are starting to look at ways to celebrate our Tenth Anniversary in 2004. Any suggestions would be welcomed.
Gerry Glavin ■

Notes from the Editor's Desk

The first few pages of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* have been re-organized to make room for this new column.

The first reason for the creation of this column is to allow the editor to make a few comments about the content of each issue, to highlight certain characteristics of the articles or the authors. In this regard, I would like to highlight the collection of reports which were drawn from the December monthly meeting, entitled "Great Moments in Genealogy". This collection of reports, mostly by Society members, is entertaining, instructive, informative and useful. I would also like to draw your attention to the "Index to Volume 7 of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*". The work on this Index was initiated by Denice Willis and completed by Betty Warburton. The production of such an Index is a challenging exercise, and these two authors are to be commended for their efforts. This index provides a very useful tool, greatly facilitating the job of finding relevant articles among the four issues of the journal.

The second reason for the creation of this column is to give space in the journal for the members of the Society to air their views about *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. I am inviting members to communicate to "The Editor" with their opinions, suggestions, views and recommendations for future issues of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. In order to maintain the success of this journal, it is important that the membership provide input and guidance with regard to the content and organization of the journal. I will endeavour to respond to these suggestions in this column.

Finally, this column gives me a forum to thank Ken Wood for several years of effort with the Editorial Committee of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Ken has done a variety of jobs with the journal, writing reports on Saturday meetings, writing articles for publication, and proof-reading the content prior to printing. Because of other commitments, Ken will be reducing his involvement in ACR for the immediate future. Thanks for your efforts, Ken.

The Editor - Bob Grainger ■

Great Moments in Genealogy—December 14, 2002

This annual presentation was organized and moderated by Terry Findley who added to the liveliness of the meeting with his spirited commentary.

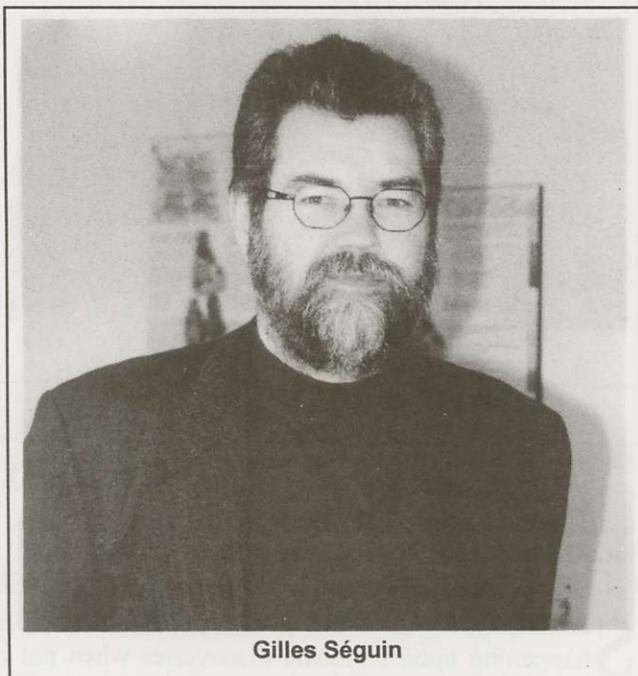
Heritage Ottawa

GILLES SÉGUIN

Gilles talked about the problems of preserving the archival history of Ottawa, the difficulties in finding space and his hopes for the future. He hopes that organizations such as ours will support the City of Ottawa Archives in their search for good accommodation.

Gilles mentioned that it was difficult for a person to obtain a complete overview of the history of the City of Ottawa. There are some ten local museums covering particular aspects of local history; for example, the museum at Billings Bridge which focuses on the history of families. There is a need for a central repository to bring some of these materials together and to provide a comprehensive planning perspective.

Gilles provided copies of the “Heritage Plan”, a new visionary document with a 20-year perspective and a 5-year Action Plan. He asked BIFHSGO members to examine the plan and contact the city with their reactions and suggestions. ■



Gilles Séguin

Educational Opportunities

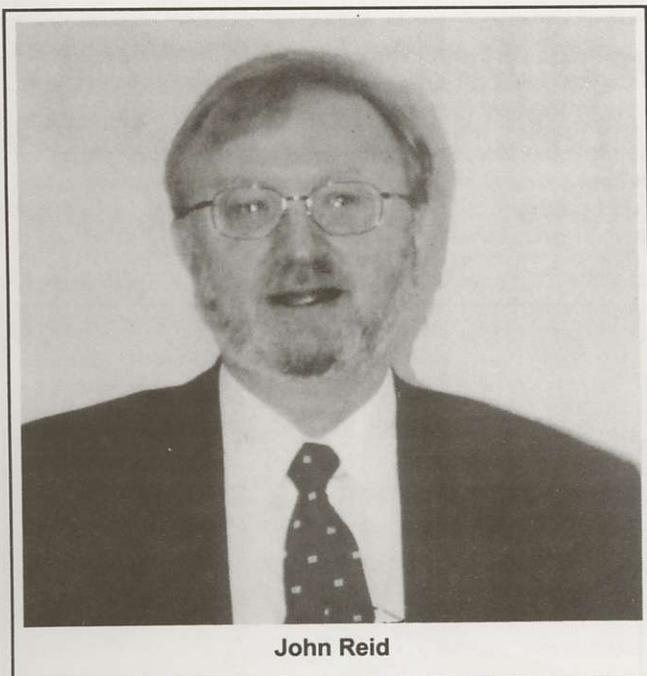
JOHN REID

Starting with courses originally given by Norm Crowder, BIFHSGO organizes and presents genealogy courses at a beginner and intermediate level. For those interested in specialized topics, not readily available in Ottawa, one source is the Internet. The National Institute for Genealogical Studies offers various advanced Web-based courses. This institution is connected with the University of Toronto and is managed by Louise Saint Denis, who spoke at the last BIFHSGO Fall Conference. Members who have taken some of these courses reported that they were generally pleased with them. The courses from the National Institute for Genealogical Studies can be found on the Web, at:

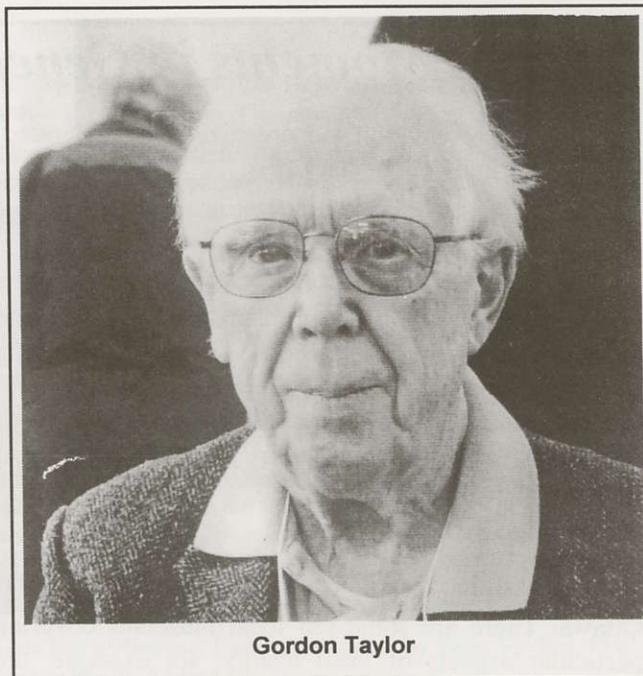
<<http://www.genealogicalstudies.com/eng/gstudies.html>>.

At this Web site, there were approximately 120 courses offered, at about \$80 (Cdn.) for each course. The average duration of the courses is four to six weeks.

John also mentioned that the Toronto Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society is organizing a trip to Salt Lake City for late March. Those who are interested in participating in this trip should contact Betty Warburton. Under this heading of “Educational Opportunities”, Ruth Kirk also mentioned a course that she had taken at Algonquin College on the subject of “Writing Your Family History”. This course was offered by Saxon Harding, a presenter at the last BIFHSGO Conference. Ruth was very positive in her evaluation of this course.



John Reid



Gordon Taylor

Serendipity and Genealogy

GORDON TAYLOR

Serendipity, as Gordon explained, is the “faculty of happening upon fortunate discoveries when not in search of them.” Perhaps it’s something like happiness, which you’re most likely to find when you’re looking for something else. But to get to the point, Gordon had engrossed himself in the study of *The Ackerman Report*, a case study in genealogy, published in the *Family Chronicle*. So far as he knew, it was unconnected with his own work. To his surprise, he came upon an obituary referring to Ian Disney, a cousin of his.

He then went on to tell the audience about tracing the history of his Aunt Mona, whom he met during World War II. She was his father’s oldest sister, and Gordon knew that she had been born in Victoria, B.C. in 1888 and that her siblings were Verna, Iris and Eric. Gordon had heard that his grandfather had taken his two

daughters to England, where they lived with a family named Power, and that he later returned alone to North America. He found his grandfather’s name in an on-line index of Ellis Island immigrants, showing him returning to the US in 1896. This source also contained his Aunt Mona’s name, showing her as arriving in 1919 to visit a friend in Boston, Miss Emily Siever. Checking the US census of 1920, Gordon found an entry for Emily Siever, head of the household in Boston. Also living at that address was Mona Power, a nurse/companion, along with a cook and a housemaid. When Gordon knew her in England, she was also working as a nurse/companion. By checking more than one list, he had uncovered a useful and important piece of his life story.



Come Visit BIFHSGO’s Library on Saturday Afternoon!

BIFHSGO’s Brian O’Regan Memorial Library has re-opened in the City of Ottawa Archives at the former City Hall, 111 Sussex Drive. The new location is bigger and brighter. The lighting is better and the library is now open on Saturday afternoons. Hours are: 8:30 am to 4:30 pm, Tuesdays to Fridays; 6:30 pm to 9:00 pm on Tuesday evenings, and 12:00 to 5:00 pm Saturday afternoons. The Archives are closed on Sundays and Mondays. Parking is still difficult on weekdays, but should be excellent on Saturday afternoons. The telephone number is 580-2400, extension 13333.

Reaching Ten Million The Easy Way

BILL ARTHURS (*This is Bill's talk in its entirety*)

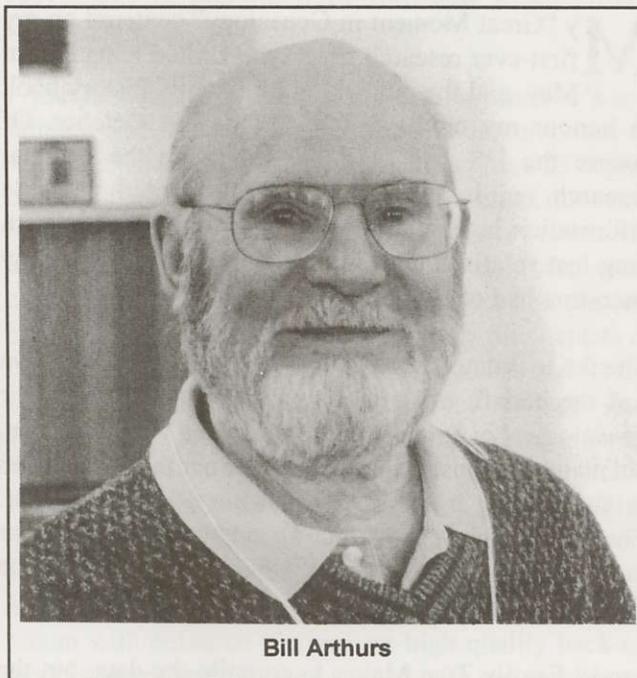
This story is probably not a "Great Moment in Genealogy", but I believe it at least borders upon being interesting. Let me start by saying that for the past 20 years I have been involved in a "one-name" study of the Titus family, Titus being my mother's maiden name.

I must emphasize here at the beginning that the term "one-name study" is probably one of the most gigantic misnomers that one can imagine. As we go back generation-by-generation in our family trees, we find that the number of persons grows exponentially, with the limitations pointed out by our Nigel Saint in the latest issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Suffice it to say that a one-name study can end up with hundreds of thousands of names, with the number of persons depending upon the commonality of the name one is researching and how far back one goes in history.

So this brings me to my interesting moment in genealogy. A couple of months ago, I rushed downstairs from my computer and announced to Jeanette (a relative by marriage) that I had reached ten million in my index of names in my Titus one-name study.

Now, in any long list of names, there are some that stand out for a variety of reasons. Three of my favourites, for instance, are distant cousins. One was Cora Clapsaddle, a good argument for female name change after marriage. Another was Odery Fish, presumably an unsavoury character, and another was Pearly Gates, a girl with celestial aspirations. Others have historical interest, such as Mary Van Cott, great granddaughter of Maude Jemima Titus. Mary Van Cott was the 26th wife of Brigham Young, the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints from 1844 to 1877. That name, for some reason, tends to get me easy entry into LDS Family History Centres. Other cousins, a few times removed, are Mazo de la Roche, author of the Whiteoaks of Jalna novels, Harvey McMillan, founder of McMillan-Bloedel, the paper company, a few United States congressmen, and other luminaries.

Others are only pretenders to greatness: For instance, I have an Oliver Cromwell, a Richard Burton, a Charlie



Bill Arthurs

Brown, and a Johnny Walker, which, by the way, is a good name to relax with after a long day at the computer.

All of which brings me back to my ten million. I was doing some research on the descendants of Moses Hubbard, the husband of Abigail Titus, and I came to Aimee Seymour. (Abigail and Moses were her great-great grandparents). I checked the entries on Ancestry.com and found that Aimee had married a man named Ten Million. The Ancestry.com genealogy stated that he had been born on Oct. 14, 1889 and died Jun. 2, 1964. Of course, I figured it was some sort of joke and checked the U.S. social security records, which are also on-line. Sure enough, there he was, Ten Million, living in Seattle, Washington at the time of his death.

There is obviously room for more research here. My next step will be to look at the Seattle newspaper obituaries. I'm very curious to see if he had nine siblings named One, Two, Three, Four, etc. And by the way, in case you were about to ask, I only have around 88,000 names in my database. That, of course, is in addition to the Ten Million.



Publishing Family Research for Distribution to the Family

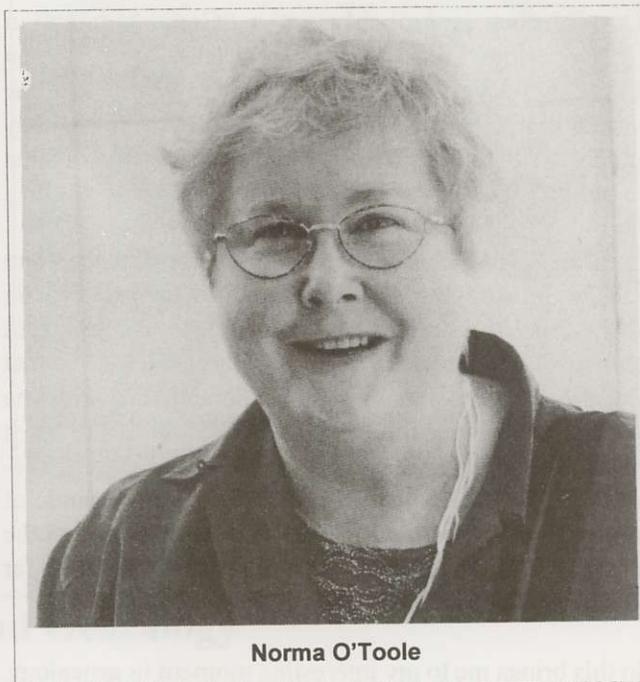
NORMA O'TOOLE

My "Great Moment in Genealogy" centered on my first-ever research trip to the United Kingdom in May, and the publishing of a family history book to honour my mother's 90th birthday in October. Of course the UK trip was planned to do the original research required for the book. I located valuable information in trips to the archives, through visits with long-lost relatives, and in touring the areas where my ancestors had once lived—but that's another story.

Thanks to John Townesend, BIFHSGO members have had the benefit of detailed advice on publishing their genealogical history for distribution to a wide audience, but many of us just want to distribute our family histories to the family in a convenient, easy-to-read format. Through trial and error, I found a method that worked for me and it may help other BIFHSGO members produce their own family books.

I used Family Tree Maker to compile the data, but the books that are produced within Family Tree Maker use a cookie-cutter approach and are awkward and difficult to read. I therefore produced my book in my word-processing software, Microsoft Word, with the assistance of Family Tree Maker. This was done by selecting a "genealogy report" for the earliest ancestor in each family group and choosing the number of generations that would enable me to extract data for each generation including the youngest family member. While in the "genealogy report", I selected "edit"—"copy genealogy report" then pasted the report into my word processing software. I set up separate chapters for each family name. Once the data was copied to the word-processing software, it was converted into book format with headers and footers, section breaks, etc. If you are not familiar with advanced formatting of documents, it can be quickly learned with the assistance of the "help" menu in your software.

I then fine-tuned the book by inserting scanned copies of photographs, birth, marriage, and death certificates, census returns, maps and any other documents. Descendant tree charts with two generations on each page were produced using Family Tree Maker's click and move feature to organize the charts and confine the data to one page. I scanned the descendant charts so that they could be inserted as photographs, and the page numbering, headers and footers could be applied to the charts.



Norma O'Toole

If you are not comfortable with inserting text boxes, a simple way to add photographs, etc. is through the use of tables. At the point in the book where you would like to add a photograph and a caption, insert a table with two columns and one row. Place your cursor in one column and select "insert—photograph". Select the picture from the electronic photos in your files. To adjust the size, click on the photo to select it and drag one of the corners until it fits the desired space on the page. Type the caption or background information in the other column. Larger documents may be placed in a one-column table with two rows so that the caption appears below the item. To remove the border of the table, select "format"—"borders and shading" and choose "none".

I went through the narrative and cleaned up the text by removing the annoying titles such as "more about"; and "notes for". I then incorporated the information from these additional points into the text. The numbering system that was imported from the family tree software was retained as a handy reference to relationships within families.

I researched the passenger lists and identified the names of the ships on which my relatives had arrived in Canada. I included construction details, sailing histories, and sometimes photographs of the ships in the book. My

mother was just thrilled to see a picture of the Steamship **Megantic** that she had sailed on to Canada at age six in 1919. She still remembers seeing the icebergs! I also enlivened the family history by providing information about the life, times, and living conditions of earlier eras, and the geographical features of the areas from which my ancestors had emigrated.

Since the book is for restricted distribution and is not sold for profit, it was possible to include some copyright material. Although this material is properly referenced for sources, I have not yet sought permission from the authors to include it in my book. I included a caution in the foreword that stated: "This early edition of the family history is intended solely for family use. Material with a copyright is included as background information to be read by family members. It is not intended for publication and wide-spread distribution. No copy of this document should be placed in an archive or a public library."

When I have time I will write to the authors to seek permission to include portions of their material in my book. Precise identifying details of living persons will also have to be removed for privacy. Once the book meets publishing standards, I will place the required two copies in the National Library, and I have also been asked to donate a copy to the BIFHSGO library.

Publishing Techniques

Prior to my trip to the UK, I published a draft copy of the book that contained all of the information that I had gathered to that date. I made the huge mistake of printing one copy of the 81-page book, page by page on my old printer. It took 12 hours to print back-to-back, one page at a time.

I took that copy to a popular stationery supply store and had photocopies made for the relatives that I would be visiting in Scotland, as well as my own copy. This book, plus my pocket PC and folding keyboard, and some scrap paper were all that I had to take with me to the various archives in the UK. The quality of the draft book was disappointing to say the least! The photos, while clear on the original, were almost unrecognizable in the copies. With the additional information that I had gained through

my trip to the UK, and with further research from Canada, I produced the final version of the book in time for my mother's 90th birthday. This time, I saved the document to a CD-ROM that I took to a chain that specialized in printing from electronic media. (Mail Boxes Etc.)

I researched all of the families on both my mother's and father's side. I had now produced a book composed of 159 pages in seven chapters. Rather than have 25 copies of the full book, the printers were able to break down the book into chapters and to custom print it to my order. My mother, sister, nieces, and nephews etc. who were connected to both sides of the family received the full book. Abbreviated copies containing only the chapters of interest were printed for my mother's cousins and for the relatives in Scotland, sparing them from having to read about families to whom they are not connected.

I also saved money by having the book printed in high quality black and white. The photographs were reproduced with amazing clarity. To add interest, I included at the back of the book a ten-page family photo album with coloured pictures on high quality back-to-back photo paper that I had printed with my new photo-quality printer. These pages were given to the publishing company to incorporate into the book.

The table of contents was set up with the titles of the various chapters, and the family groups that they contained, as well as a column that showed the relationship of each family to my mother. Although my software will produce an alphabetical index, I chose not to perform this time-consuming task for this version of the book. I chose a binding which would allow for later updates to be incorporated into the book as new family information was either contributed by holders of the book, or uncovered through further research.

I hope that these hints will help you in disseminating the results of your family history research to your families. ■

GENE-O-RAMA 2003

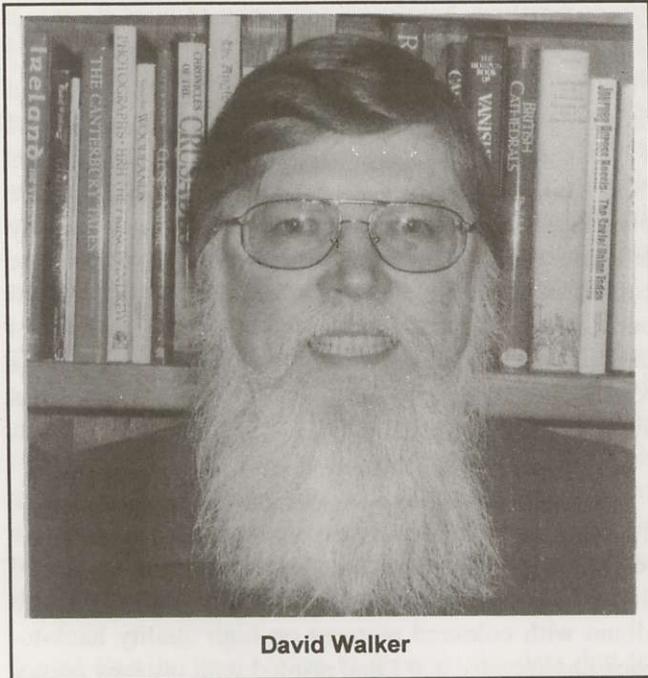
Ottawa Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society in partnership with the Ottawa Public Library

Presents the 21st GENE-O-RAMA—March 28-29, 2003

Ben Franklin Place, 101 Centrepointhe Drive, Ottawa <<http://www.ogsottawa.on.ca/>>

Great Moments in Genealogy

DAVID WALKER



David Walker

David Walker spoke of three “Great Moments in Genealogy”. The first moment, entitled “youth and genealogical research”, referred to a contact he made on the Internet with a cousin in New Brunswick whom he had never met in person. The cousin mentioned being involved in Palmer family history for 30 years, so given the average age of family researchers, David Walker assumed that his cousin must be around 70 years of age. When they finally met, cousin John Elliott turned out to be only in his early 40s. Explaining his interest, the ‘young’ cousin said that his extended family had always gathered at one home or another on Sunday afternoons and shared family stories. John Elliott was fascinated by these stories, and from the young age of 14 had carefully taken notes during the story-telling sessions.

The second “Great Moment” concerned two set of grandparents. David related that his grandparents lived on Bromley Avenue in Moncton, N.B. The grandparents rented the upstairs of their home to someone called ‘Violet’. David had never met her. Recently, while following up on family connections made through the

Townsend web site, a common cousin now living in Norway put David in contact with ‘Gary’ in Toronto. As David and Gary compared notes on their family backgrounds, it became clear that Gary’s grandmother had also lived in Moncton, and that her name was Violet. Sure enough, she was the very same ‘Violet’ who had lived upstairs in the home of David’s grandparents. Small world!

The third “Great Moment” was of quite a different order. It was in fact an historical treasure that was found embedded in parish records. David was researching the paternal ‘Walker’ side of his family, who lived in Dumfries. While perusing the baptismal records of the Church of Scotland for Dumfries (1702-1819) at the LDS Family History Centre, he noted an unusual entry for December 22, 1745. The text has been transcribed by D.A. Walker as follows:

It is notable. There was
No Sermon, no publick
Worship in the Churches
of Dumfries on that
memorable Sabbath, the
twenty second day of
December One thousand se-
ven hundred forty five years.
The young Pretender &
The highland Army were
In possession of the town on
Saturday, Sunday & Monday.
Dumfries was full of turmoil
& confusion on the Lord’s day¹.

David Walker went on to explain that the ‘young Pretender’ referred to here would be Prince Charles Edward, also known as Bonnie Prince Charlie. This uprising was part of the Jacobite Rebellion against the English, which ended with the Battle of Culloden. ◻

¹ Baptisms, 1702-1819, Church of Dumfries. Film reel 1067959, page 74

The Legend and the Truth

DAVID CODE

David Code presented a cautionary tale on the difference between family mythology, and what the legal documents say regarding certain important family events. In this case, the events took place near Innisville, Ontario at Boyds settlement.

In the 1870s, a cabinet-maker by the name of John Codd, (as the name was then spelled), arrived in Montreal with his family from Wexford, Ireland. They stayed in Montreal for two years. According to family legend, the Codd family then moved to Perth, Ontario where they met Colonel Marshall who was the land agent. On Colonel Marshall's recommendation, they moved west to what later became known as Innisville where they took up land. At that time, you had to do work on the land for three years to qualify for a crown patent.

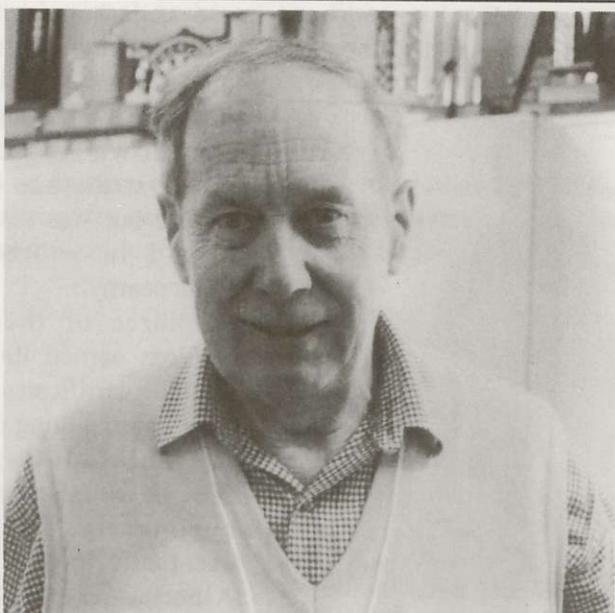
When the three-year qualifying period had been completed, John Codd's neighbour, Mr. Ennis said he was going to Perth (some 11 miles over bad roads) to file for the crown patent on his own land the next day. As John Codd was unable to make the trip himself, Mr. Ennis offered to file the patent on John's land for him.

Ten months later, the Codd family discovered that Mr. Ennis had registered that Codd land in his own name, effectively dispossessing the Codd family of their

property. The Codd family then had to move to Boyds Settlement and start all over again. Family legend has it that the Codd family was able to exact some revenge for this treachery several generations later, when A. D. Code became an MP, and had the name of the original settlement changed to Innisville (instead of Ennisville).

However, when David Code searched the official records, he found that John Codd from Wexford did live in Montreal, but that the family had moved directly to Boyds Settlement after meeting with the Colonel Marshall. It appears that John Codd and his brother Thomas Codd had been assigned land on a crown reserve. The government then sold both properties to the Canada Company, dispossessing the brothers of the land they had worked on. The brothers then went back to Perth to the land agent who had assigned the land to them in the first place. A petition was made to the Lieutenant Governor about the matter, and the land in question was returned to the Codd brothers.

Based on careful research of the legal documents, the family myth has been dispelled, although some members of the Code family still prefer the myth to the legal reality!



David Code



Mary Anne Sharpe

Following an English Tangent, or "Who is John Hartley and What is He Doing in Winnipeg?"

MARY ANNE SHARPE

This is the story of a work in progress. Mary Anne knew that her grandfather, Joshua Calloway, had come to Canada in 1843 with his parents. She knew that he married Johnanna in Carleton Place in 1871, and that they were both buried in Winnipeg. She wrote for burial information and was surprised that their burial plot included not only the father, mother and a child who died in infancy, but also a fourth person, by the name of John Hartley. She set out to discover who John Hartley was.

Among her mother's things, she found a letter from a George Thompson, written from the hamlet of Tarraby, in the parish of Stanwix, near Carlisle. It is addressed to his "Dear Uncle and Cousin". It mentions that he has had "twelve children, five living yet". He complains that "wages is low, and some food is dear", and asks for money. Then, in a curious request; he asks "if John Hartley be married"?

Two years later, Mary Anne took two courses in genealogy given by John Reid, and then set out to look at this question again. She found George Thompson, age 83 in the 1881 UK census, living near Stanwix with his widowed daughter and her son, both born in Cumberland. Using Parish Locator, a freeware program available on the web, she plotted the parishes within a radius of a few kilometres of Stanwix and located the places she was interested in. Finally, she ordered a death certificate for George Thompson. It arrived a week later, with the information that he died of bronchitis in the Union Workhouse at Wigan and that he had been a husbandman.

In spite of all her success, the mystery is still not solved, but Mary Anne intends to continue looking for the truth. ■

A Great Middlemore Moment

CAROLINE HERBERT, PATRICIA ROBERTS-PICHETTE, AND JOHN SAYERS

This is the story of a woman in England in the early 1900s, the mother of five children, abandoned by her husband and with no way of supporting her family. The man had taken off with another woman, and refused to pay support to his wife. The woman took three of her children to the Middlemore Home and left them in the care of the staff. The children were transported to Canada along with many other children, arriving in Quebec City in 1907. After brief stays in Halifax and Sackville, Nova Scotia, the children were placed in homes in Scotsville, on Ainslie Lake, in Cape Breton. Their given names were Cyril Henry, Ethel Eunice

Blanche, and Geoffrey Robert, and they were aged eleven, nine, and eight.

Cyril and Ethel were placed in the same home, and Geoffrey was in the home next door. Geoffrey left that home when the man of the house tried to send him down in the mines, at the age of eleven, but was soon placed in another home nearby.

All three of these children earned their teaching certificates, a most unusual thing for an isolated Cape Breton mining community. Ethel eventually moved to Alberta, where she married, apparently happily, and then



Patricia Roberts-Pichette and the Mealing Family

disappeared from view because her married name is not known. Cyril and Geoffrey both joined the Canadian Army and went overseas as far as England. Cyril also served in France, but Geoffrey was too young to be sent. After the war both boys were discharged in Alberta. Cyril later moved to the States, where he died. Geoffrey married and had children, and left many descendents in Alberta.

But that's not really the beginning of the story. It began when John Sayers asked Patricia to extract some papers from the records of the Middlemore Homes. She came

across the adjacent entries of the three children, and decided to look into them.

And that's not the end of the story. Their surname, which Patricia kept secret until the end, was Mealing. Patricia discovered a Geoffrey Mealing living in Orleans, just east of Ottawa. At the end of her talk, she asked three visitors sitting near the front to rise, and introduced them as Stanley Mealing, retired Professor of Canadian History at Carleton University, his son Geoffrey, and Geoffrey's daughter Emily—all descendents of Geoffrey Mealing. ■

With the exception of the material by Bill Arthurs and Norma O'Toole, these reports were prepared by Ken Wood and Dorothy Hepworth..

**BIFHSGO
News**

1906 Census Is Now Available for Historic Research

BY GORDON D. TAYLOR

January 24, 2003, was a great day for Canadian family historians and genealogists. The 1906 Census of the Northwest Provinces was released in a joint press release from Allan Rock, the Minister of Industry and the Minister Responsible for Statistics Canada, and Sheila Copps, the Minister of Canadian Heritage and Minister responsible for the National Archives of Canada.

The census records are available on-line and on film at the National Archives. The film version is being made available to other archives and libraries across Canada. The online version is organized in a manner similar to the 1901 Census records.

The release of these Census records is an important victory for genealogists and family historians who have been working hard for the past five years for this day.

Special thanks are due to Senator Milne, MP Murray Calder, Gordon Watts and Muriel Davidson for their efforts in this regard.

The victory with regard to the 1906 records is the first step in a process that should ensure the release of all of the historic census records over time. The government has placed a priority on the opening of historical census records for researchers and genealogists. The legislation to accomplish this step is presently being drafted. All family historians and genealogists should study the draft legislation very carefully when it is announced to ensure that the same unrestricted access to records after 1906 will apply. ■

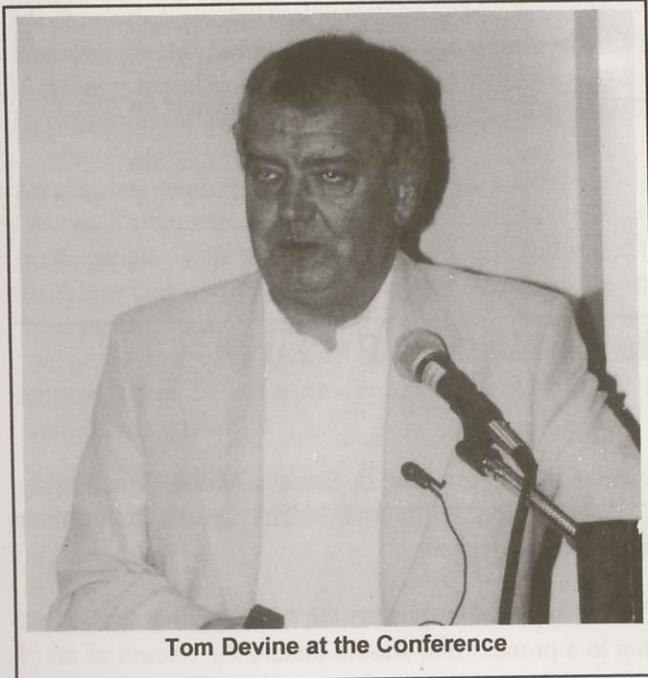
He that has no fools,
knaves or beggars in his family,
was begot by a flash of lightning.
~English Proverb

FROM THE
CONFERENCE

BIFHSGO CONFERENCE 2002

Tartan: An Historical Puzzle and a Tale of the Unexpected

THE BANQUET LECTURE BY PROFESSOR TOM DEVINE



Tom Devine at the Conference

No other national badge of identity is as well known as the Scottish tartan. In his September 21st banquet speech, Professor Tom Devine raised a number of intriguing issues about Scotland and this symbol of its identity. Tartanry, or Highlandism, incorporates the idea that Scotland's identity is grounded in real, perceived, or sentimentalized notions of Highland culture. This identity is of fairly recent origin, in existence since the 1830s.

Why did the modern state of Scotland become so powerfully identified with this type of symbolism? Why did all of Scotland decide to adopt the Highland face of tartan to the world? Lowland Scotland was industrialized and urbanized in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. At the same time, the traditional Highland society was being torn apart by commercialism, demographic increase, the disintegration of the clans, famine and the process of clearances. The first factor in explaining the adoption of Highland tartan as the sartorial badge of national identity is that of Jacobitism. Tartanry did not exist while the clans were strong; the notion of clan tartans developed after the end of clanship. Until the late 18th century,

Lowland Scots regarded the Highland area with suspicion, hostility and loathing. This hostility had reached a peak in the early decades of the 18th century. It was then that Jacobitism, the attempt to restore the Stewarts powered by the military muscle of the Highland clans, posed a real threat to the Whig and Protestant supremacy of Lowland Scotland.

Jacobitism caused anger and hostility in much of Lowland Scotland. When the news of Culloden reached the city of Glasgow, the bells rang and a special edition of the Glasgow Courier was published to celebrate the victory of the forces of progress over the forces of darkness. The '45 (the Battle of Culloden in 1745) was very much a Scottish civil war; it was a war between Hanoverianism and the Stewarts.

By the 1820s, however, Jacobite song was second only to love song among the three major collections of Scottish song. The incorporation of Jacobitism into Scottish song tradition was an important way of disseminating Highlandism. Jacobitism had been so crushed that it could be sentimentalized. The poetry of Robert Burns and James Hogg and such evocative Jacobite songs as "Will Ye Nae Come Back Again?" illustrate the sense of longing for things past that possibly will never come back again.

In the 1880s, the memorial tower at Culloden was erected with its inscription referring to the graves of the clans who fought gallantly for Bonnie Prince Charlie and Scotland. Jacobitism was now being regarded as a nationalist creed and Culloden as a defeat for Scotland, not a defeat for one ideology or one part of Scotland. There was a growing assumption that the Jacobites of Highland origin had been fighting for Scotland.

The second factor in explaining Highlandism is the military. The martial tradition was a powerful part of the 18th and early 19th century Scottish ethos and identity, and Highland soldiers were recruited into the British army from 1756 onwards. Although the Highland regiments were never anything other than a relatively small section

of the British army, these cadres were the spearhead of Empire. In 1888, an edict from the War Office required that even Lowland regiments dress in tartan.

A third factor explaining Highlandism is the scenic revolution. In 1773, Dr. Johnson wrote of Scotland that it was a wilderness of total sterility, one that was especially hellish when the heath was in bloom. In the later 18th and early 19th centuries, however, aristocratic tourists could no longer go to Eurpoe. They started to visit Scotland, and, with the revolution of the picturesque, they began to see the Scottish landscape as beautiful. The romantic novels of Sir Walter Scott, the world's first best-selling novelist, extracted enormous readership from this revolution in taste.

A defining moment in the development of Highlandism was the 1822 visit to Scotland of George IV, the first reigning monarch to visit Scotland since the 1660s. It was clear that George IV wanted to see Scotland as a Highland country, and Sir Walter Scott, the orchestrator of the week-long visit, laid on what has become known as the plaided panorama. The aristocracy, the leading figures in Scotland, had to turn up for all of the events dressed in tartan, in what we now regard as traditional Highland dress. At the great ball in Edinburgh, the toast

was not to the King of the United Kingdom, but to the chief of chiefs.

Queen Victoria, a popular monarch who wielded enormous influence, fell in love with Scotland, particularly with Jacobitism. She and Prince Albert performed Jacobite plays, assuming the roles of Flora MacDonald and Bonnie Prince Charlie. They built Balmoral Castle and were the first monarchs to regard Scotland as almost the spiritual home of the monarchy. The royal stamp of approval has continued to the present day.

One further important link in the chain of causation of the development of Highlandism is the expatriate community and its impact on Scotland. When Scots go abroad, the wearing of tartan was a way of demonstrating their Scottishness to everyone. To the nostalgic Scot abroad, the adoption of Highland dress was an extremely powerful symbol of nationalism.

Professor Devine illustrated his presentation with photographic slides, and BIFHSGO member Andrew Riddell, a living symbol of Scottish identity, modeled the full regalia of Scottish tartan dress for the audience.

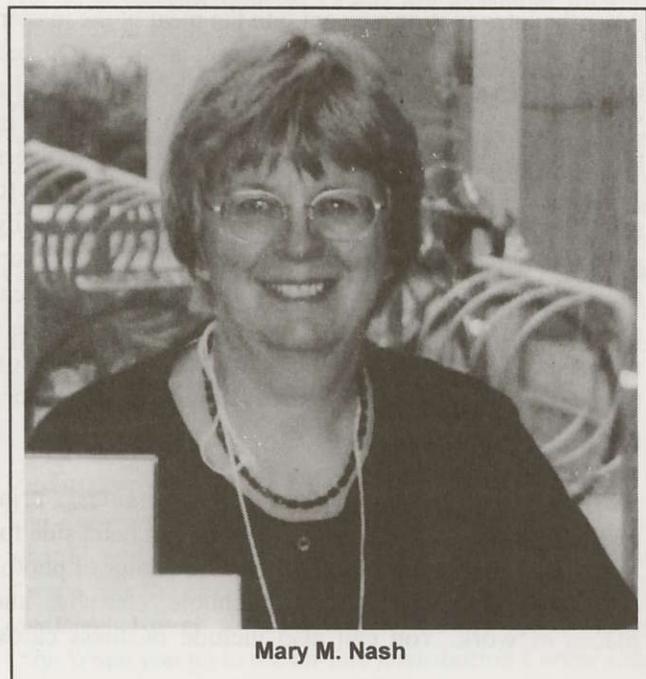
Reported by Ruth Kirk

Going Beyond Portraits in Your Family History (or What To Put in After the Family Photographs)

BY MARY M. NASH

In producing family books, I have so far always used the 'book' option in the Personal Ancestral File (PAF) program as the basic outline, in the modified Register (descendancy) format. This format will be used as the basis of the examples elaborated upon below.

Introductions to set the scene: In writing any book, it is customary to include an introduction to the material that follows. In writing my family books, I have asked people closely associated with the families to write their impressions of the family or what they remember. In some cases, it could be imagining where the family lived or where they came from. When I am working on family history, I can easily transport myself back to various times and places associated with family members. Writing about those impressions is another matter and may take some time, but an attempt should be made.



Mary M. Nash

As part of the content of the family history, maps and the details of areas can be included. There are many sources of maps available. If you use only a portion of a map, it should be possible to copy without permission, but source acknowledgment should be given. Maps may also be hand-drawn or traced from original sources. If boundaries have changed over the years, it is possible to present maps of several time periods. Now there is a tool called Centennia available to do this. It is an historical atlas of Europe and the middle-East in electronic format for the years 1000 to 1993. You can search on date or region and compare two dates. It is available through the University of Ottawa Map Library and on the web from Clockwork Software Inc. (<www.clockwork.com>). If you find good maps on the Web, you will have to ask permission to use them. In completing one family book, I asked the Lonely Planet company if I could use one of their maps. They declined!

If, in your family lore, there are any heraldic materials such as coats of arms, you may want to add these, perhaps in colour, with a description of the origins of the principal surnames being researched.

There are some housekeeping details which should not be overlooked. For example, you should include a note on the principal sources used, such as Family History Centres and other archives. There should also be an explanation of all abbreviations. After all, not everyone who reads your book is a genealogist. Above all, include at least a small note of acknowledgment to all those people without whose help the book could not have been written.

After the introduction you get into the meat of the matter. Everyone who is included in the book is strongly urged to submit biographical material in addition to the 'tombstone' data. Not everyone wants to do this, but in some cases you may have some persuasive powers available. In my case, in order to persuade my siblings to submit their biographies, I withheld a CD of family photos which they wanted very much. Within a very short time, I had what I wanted. If you write any biographical materials on behalf of other people or other people's relatives now deceased, be sure to let the person themselves or their relatives read the materials before publication.

As the book goes through the different versions, I print on only one side of the page and use the left hand side for additional illustrations such as scanned copies of photos of places where people lived, schools, churches and places of work. You can also include business cards,

drivers' licenses, birth, marriage and death announcements or certificates. Also, you may be able to scan in unusual objects such as a matchbox cover, on which an advertisement was written.

Copies of newspaper articles, advertisements, and sketches are useful to elaborate on family history. Why would you want to include them? First of all, to ferret out new details of family history or to corroborate family tales and myths. Newspapers, as far as they can be trusted, are also useful to establish or verify dates which family members may be unable to recall. Above all, newspapers are useful sources to get the flavor of the times through such items as advertisements for patent medicines, fashions, entertainment, news about obscure or forgotten royalty, and reports of national and world events

How much useful material can be found in newspapers? In researching one family, I found about 100 pages of newspaper information! Small newspaper items can be copied out by hand and included in the notes field, directly underneath the 'tombstone' information in the same space as the biographical material and can even be woven into the biographical material. Other, longer pieces and articles go into an appendix. For example:

- *Gleichen Call (GC), July 6, 1927. Alderman George Moss is spending his spare time painting the Lethbridge Brewery warehouse. George used to load up his Model T and drive down to Coultts every day, loaded with beer, unload it and did not care what happened to the beer because prohibition was on. He was satisfied with selling a truckload a day and that is why he made a lot of money in the 1920s.*

- *GC, Aug. 3, 1927. G. Moss helped transport children to picnic grounds for St. Andrew's church.*

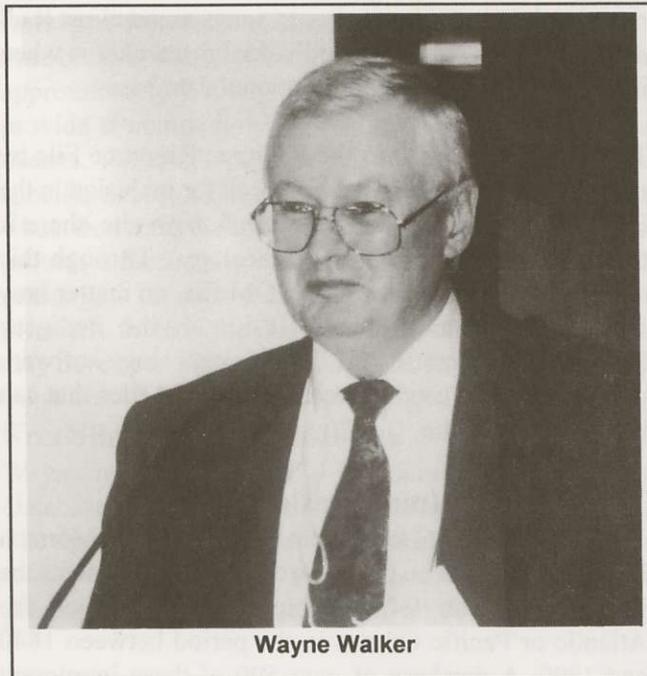
- *GC, Nov. 2, 1927. George Moss Jr. on decoration committee for monument on Armistice Day.*

Other Suggestions: If you are lucky enough to find family letters, these can be used to bulk up a thin family history or to make other, unrelated, family members feel included in your project. You could include transcriptions of selected trip diaries or trip reports. If you have more photos than can be added into the book, consider including a CD of photos but be sure to provide caption for these photos.

These are just a few ideas of what to include in your basic family history book to make it more interesting. ■

LDS Databases---Or “Whatever Am I Going To Talk About?”

THE CONFERENCE LECTURE BY WAYNE WALKER



Wayne Walker

In his presentation at the BIFHSGO 2002 Conference, Wayne Walker did a little follow-up research from his talk the previous year in which he had introduced the Latter Day Saints' Web site <www.familysearch.org>. He went to the site recently and called up the current statistics page. Currently they are averaging 82,000 visitors per day. There are other impressive numbers as well, such as the 910 million names in searchable databases.

He started his presentation by identifying the so-called LDS Databases. He pointed out that although they may be loosely called LDS Databases, they are in fact the product of many, many people's efforts, most of whom are not members of the Church. In many cases, the "Family and Church History Department" of the Church provided the organizational framework and computer support around which the work took place, but the work was far beyond the resources of the Church alone.

The following chart covers the various current LDS computer-based family history databases, giving information about their availability:

DATABASE	FHC	ON-LINE	\$\$\$
IGI		✓	✓
Ancestral File		✓	✓
British Census 1881*	✓		✓
British Census 1851*	✓		✓
US Census 1880*	✓		✓
Vital Records Indexes	✓	✓	✓
Canadian Census	✓		✓
Pedigree Resource File	✓	✓	✓
Mormon Immigration	✓		✓
Freedman's Bank	✓		✓
US SS Index	✓	✓	

FHC = Family History Centre

ON-LINE = available at <www.familysearch.org>

\$\$\$ = available for purchase from the LDS Distribution Centre

(*Editor's note: Since the presentation in September, 2002, the 1881 Census for England and Wales, the 1881 Canadian Census, and the 1880 United States Census have been added to the on-line database.)

The Vital Record Indexes (VRI) are available for the following geographical areas: North America, the British Isles, Australia, Western Europe, Middle America-Mexico, and Scandinavia.

Wayne Walker noted that Lisa Dillon and Doug Hoddinott would be covering the "1881 Canadian Census Project" and that John Reid would be speaking on "What's New on CD and on the Internet for British Genealogy" at the conference. Since the IGI, Ancestral Files and the U.S. Social Security Index had been discussed several times, he decided to examine the remaining collections.

Pedigree Resource File

The Pedigree Resource File is one of those data bases which can be searched on-line as part of the <www.familysearch.org> search option. It is also available through the Distribution Centre in Salt Lake City. When you go to the on-line Distribution Centre site,

you will see a rather odd assortment of CD purchase options. You can purchase individual CDs, you can purchase "Sets" of five CDs which come with an index, or you can purchase a "Volume" which consists of five sets, each with five CDs (for a total of 25 CDs). The latest Distribution Centre listing indicates that there is currently only one volume available, but it has nine sets for a total of 45 CDs. With about 1.1 million entries per CD, the file has grown significantly.

But just what is the Pedigree Resource File and why does it have such a convoluted packaging of the CDs? The Pedigree Resource File is a new, lineage-linked pedigree file containing genealogical data. It is a follow-on from the LDS Church's member-based Ancestral File. Like the well-known Ancestral File, it contains pedigrees and family group sheet data in electronic form. However, there are two major differences:

- (1) the Pedigree Resource File, unlike the Ancestral File, contains notes and source documentation, which varies in thoroughness, depending on the contributor.
- (2) the Pedigree Resource File CDs only contain the data as of that moment.

Thus the CDs available from the Distribution Center comprise a database which was built CD by CD as submitters forwarded information files. The data is not updated from CD to CD unless the submitters resubmit it for inclusion on another CD.

The older Ancestral File contained data primarily submitted by Church members. Such is not the case for

the Pedigree Resource File; in fact it's quite the opposite. Current information indicates that about 75 percent of the data is from non-LDS researchers.

It contains pedigrees and their associated group records and notes regarding the sources. Some pedigrees will contain pictures, video and even some sound clips. It all depends on how adept the individual researcher is when it comes to data entry in his personal data base.

The data is forwarded to the Pedigree Resource File by individuals who submit their research for inclusion in the File. Within the <www.familysearch.org> site, there is the option called 'Share My Genealogy'. Through this option, you can upload a GEDCOM file, no matter how large or how small, for inclusion in the Pedigree Resource File. Just about all major genealogy software programs can be used to create GEDCOM files that can be uploaded via the <familysearch.org> web site.

The Mormon Immigration Index

The Family History Department has released the Mormon Immigration Index on CD. This collection documents the journeys of over 94,000 converts who crossed the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans in the period between 1840 and 1890. A database of over 500 of these immigrant voyages has been prepared by students and staff at Ricks College and Brigham Young University.

Now you may wonder about the utility of this Index for your purposes. Your ancestors probably weren't Mormon pioneers. This index provides name, age, occupation and country of origin of each passenger. The voyage information includes ports of departure and arrival as



well as the approximate number of passengers on each ship and often a brief history of the voyage. A check of the index may indeed come up with a name of interest for you.

What Wayne found intriguing is that the Mormon Immigration Index also includes transcripts of autobiographies, journals, diaries and letters of approximately 1,000 of the immigrants. These accounts provide a compelling view of those who crossed the oceans. Although perhaps not a story of one of our specific ancestors, they give a tremendous insight into what the trans-Atlantic voyage was like. They also provide a fascinating study in human conditions. As all passengers on each ship were not necessarily Mormon pioneers, there is the chance that one of your ancestors may have been on one of those 500 documented voyages.

Freedman's Bank Records

Wayne mentioned that the Freedman's Bank Records Database is also available as an LDS-supported database. The bank records are a unique collection of records which indeed have tremendous historical and genealogical significance. First of all, Freedman was the

name of an institution, "The Freedman's Saving and Trust Company" which was established by an act of the U.S. Congress on 3 March 1865 as a banking institution. It was set up for the freed men, the freed slaves and former African American military personnel who served during the Civil War. The searchable database contains over 480,000 names from the bank's records. Depositors frequently named nieces, nephews, aunts, uncles, grandparents, in-laws and sometimes the locations of these individuals. Some of the earlier forms also requested the name of the former slave owner and the plantation where the person lived. Although perhaps not of broad interest to members of the BIFHSGO audience, it does illustrate the range and types of databases that are being made available though the very inexpensive media of the compact disk. It is also a database to keep in mind when assisting others.

This review of Wayne Walker's presentation will continue in a future edition of Anglo-Celtic Roots with detailed advice on the use of the Family History Library Catalogue.

Reported by Norma O'Toole



Planning a Family History

BY SAXON HARDING

If you are like many amateur genealogists, you become intimidated at the idea of producing a personal or family history. Perhaps you believe that you should not even consider such a project until you have assembled many more facts and dates than you currently have. You may be worried about writing something that somebody in your family will find objectionable. These are just a few of the reasons (i.e. excuses) that prevent many people from attempting what is a profoundly satisfying endeavour.

The truth is that this particular form of writing is in its infancy. True, biographies of noteworthy individuals and histories of famous families have been around for quite a while. And yes, these works often have lots of fact and dates. However, one of the critical differences between these works and a personal history project is that these professional biographies were written for an anonymous public, a mass audience. As such, at a minimum, they needed to be capable of withstanding hostile scrutiny and challenges from rivals. Professional biographers know that mistakes can be career-killers! The family historian



Saxon Harding

on the other hand, is writing for completely different reasons and, typically, for a small, usually sympathetic audience. Generally, the focus is on the life-events of parents and grandparents, the triumphs and tragedies of the extended family members, and a description of the way life was 50, 100 or 150 years ago.

None of the foregoing is meant to suggest that a lower standard of truth applies to this ever-developing genre. Rather, the principal reasons for writing these works lie not in nailing down every date and name, but in more personal motives. In fact, identifying why you want to write your family history is probably the most important of three basic questions you need to answer before starting out on this venture. (The other two are dealt with later in this article.)

Why, then, do people write family histories? When asked this question, budding family historians offer responses such as "It is my parents' 60th anniversary next year and we are presenting them with the story of their family" or "To commemorate my mother's life" or "To leave a record of the times in which I lived." These reasons, however, are often the polite reasons, the ones for public consumption. Oddly, if these reasons were to remain the guiding purpose, the finished work would lack that mysterious personal quality which makes this kind of writing such absorbing reading. Despite their grounding in "fact", it is the subjective nature of these intimate family histories that gives them their unique charm. A famous example is Boswell's London Journal 1762-1763. Written, in part, as a path to self-improvement, its candour is one of its most engaging characteristics.

Very often, one of the reasons people spend years of effort researching and writing family histories can be found in the personality of the historian and their role in the family. Chances are they are the responsible sibling or the family member to whom others look to do the "right thing". Having reached the stock-taking stage of life, they find themselves seeking an understanding of where they have been, where they are going and why. While this need to chart a course for the future is natural to all adults at mid-life, when it is partnered with a role as problem-solver and organizer, the result is often a family historian. These family historians are also acutely aware that they have been witnesses to some extraordinary times. The amount and pace of change they have lived through since World War II has rarely been equalled; leaving a record of this change for their descendants spurs them in their quest to capture the past.

No doubt you are thinking that not every responsible adult passing through middle age decides to solve it by writing down the family secrets! Absolutely. Along with a powerful desire for self-expression, there is often a personal, meaningful, extra "ingredient". For example, some people have been left a half-finished biography started by one of their parents. Others come into possession of a wealth of historical data on one of their ancestors. Still others are moved by a death, a retirement, a change of one sort or another. Not only are these events catalytic, they are often critical in determining the structure and format of the finished work.

For example, suppose you have lost a father who had a great impact on your life and you want to honour his memory. How exactly will you "write up" his life when all you have is what you and others remember? The key is your desire to honour this man. If you build your "history" around what you know and the effect this person had on you, what you write will be truthful and personal, even if it does not tell all there is to know about him. It is likely that the effort invested in collecting the details of his life would not help you accomplish your goal. With personal reasons such as this, a structure that uses the key interactions or turning points in your relationship is a good choice. Not only is it not dependent on material for every stage of the person's life, it has a dynamic quality that "explains" the life in a way that a chronological recounting would not. If you add photos, copies of original documents, information about the times and the key events that were shaping the larger world outside your family, as well as the small interesting details of daily life, you will end up with a unique set of memories that your descendants will cherish. Not only will they have a real understanding of this relationship, they will know a lot about you too. Nothing makes the past as real as the feeling that you are standing in the shoes of the writer.

Alternately, if you are the designated historian in a family that has a tradition of documenting its progress, your task is at once easier and more objective. Whatever has already been written will serve as a template which you can follow or change but which you must acknowledge. In such families, there is usually plenty of factual material. The challenge will be to build on that foundation without slavishly copying it. If you choose to depart from the formula, your explanations will fascinate those who read it many years from now. However, no matter what your motives or the kind of material you

assemble, be assured that writing your family history is certainly a way to ensure some measure of immortality.

The second question that you need to address in your project to write a family history relates to who will have a copy of your project. If your work is intended for a small, nuclear family, you can adopt a much more intimate tone than if it is to function as the semi-official history of a large, extended family. Basically, the more subjective it is, the more fine-grained the details can be and the more lovingly you can dwell on the turning points. A larger number of recipients often means a more factual, objective tone and consequently more consultations with the family about the raw material. Some families parcel out the work and have multiple authors, each of whom takes on the task of describing one or more branches of the family. If, as sometimes happens, some of your family members want you to include certain details and stories, you will need to consider how well their ideas and material fit with your reasons for writing in the first place.

The third and last question that shapes your project relates to the way you envisage the finished physical product. If, like most family historians, you want a printed book, then you will need to decide on the size and the binding and the number of copies you want. An informal product that you reproduce and bind at the local stationery store will be inexpensive and can be modified easily if more material comes to light, as it often does. In fact, receiving a copy of your efforts in all likelihood will spur other family members to contribute material "so that the story is accurate". There are, however, a few drawbacks to using this method of printing up your work. It can be daunting to reproduce a large number of copies and expensive especially if you anticipate changes once

your public has had a chance to react. Also, you are limited to standard size paper and covers in colours offered by the service. If you want anything else, you need to consider using a printer.

Any binding more formal than what is offered by stationery stores, or book sizes that are smaller or larger than normal, or covers that utilize photographs---all of these special requirements will require the services of a professional printer. Finding the right one is an important process. You want one who will explain exactly how each aspect is costed. For instance, if your project has been composed using standard word processing software, your printer will need to convert that to a .pdf format in order to ensure that your layout reproduces properly. Books that use staples to hold the pages together are cheaper than those that utilize a process called perfect binding (pages glued into the cover). The most expensive but most elegant binding is a hard cover but finding a printer who will take a small job may be difficult and expensive. In addition, since most printers make their money on large rush government and business projects, you can expect to have your project bumped from the queue often. The moral is to plan ahead and leave lots of time for unanticipated delays.

Finally, no matter what you decide, take comfort from the fact that there are no fixed rules about these highly personal projects. Anybody who tackles a personal or family history is a pioneer in what will surely become a hugely popular undertaking. Like all pioneers, family historians must innovate where they must, adapt where they can and trust in their instincts. Their reward is the knowledge that whatever they write will remain in the family for a long, long time. ■

**FAMILY HISTORY
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BY DENICE WILLIS AND BETTY WARBURTON

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Gleanings from the National Archives of Canada

BY MARY M. NASH

This is the nineteenth in a series of descriptions of selected pamphlets and brochures from the Catalogue of Publications in the Public Archives of Canada, published in 1931 and commonly known as the Casey Catalogue. The numbers at the beginning of each entry refer to their numbers in the Catalogue. The Catalogue and the materials described in it may be consulted in the Special Collections Reading Room on the fourth floor of the National Library at 395 Wellington Street in Ottawa.

Casey 1-2255. England's interest in Colonization: extracts from a letter by the Hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia to the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the colonies on the 16th of Jan. 1851. London: William Penny, 57 Lincoln's Inn fields. 12 p.

North America is proposed as the most available land to relieve the UK to develop her industry, philanthropy and power. The ills of poverty and crime were causing great problems especially in Ireland where 1 in 5 people were receiving relief. In Scotland, what was spent on relief was sufficient to give everyone a steamer ticket to British North America. The author provides statistics on workhouses, prisons and law enforcement costs and explains that different economists have suggested different solutions. Between 1826 and 1846, 124,272 people from the UK went to Australia and New Zealand, and 710,410 to the United States. But Australia and New Zealand are 14,000 km from the UK whereas British North America is only 2,500 km away. Passage time to these Eastern colonies (Australia and NZ) varies from 120 to 150 days whereas one could reach New Brunswick or Nova Scotia in 8 to 10 days and Upper Canada in 12 days.

The cost of land was also a factor. In the Eastern Colonies (Australia and NZ), the cost was 100 pounds for 100 acres. In Western Canada, on the other hand, the cost was 40 pounds, in Lower Canada and New Brunswick 20 pounds, and in Nova Scotia 10 pounds. Therefore, poor people could not afford the Eastern Colonies. In Nova Scotia, the land was divided into 17 counties, there was local government, churches, schools, roads and good bridges. One group of colonies (the West Indies, Aus., NZ, Africa and India) in 1846 had 2,128 vessels or 40,000 tons of shipping capacity. The North American group had 5,119 vessels or 393,000 tons of shipping and Nova Scotia alone had 141,000 tons!

The climate in North America was said to be good. He explains this by pointing out comparisons with Europe where the north is naturally superior with centres of

intelligence, arts of peace and the discipline of war. Not all of North America was lost to the UK in 1776, the UK still owning one-half of the continent and in his opinion, the best half. The British were already in Nova Scotia in 1749 and in Upper Canada in 1763. The original 13 States had a considerable head start, with 3 million British there in 1776. He points out the sources of disparity: the North was not united, the South was.

Emigration is certainly encouraged in the UK. England is too preoccupied with European wars up to 1839. But now is the time to colonize the 4 million square miles of North American territory, greater than all of Europe with 90 acres per person for everyone in the UK. The author is asking for 2 million persons and advocates free trade, while being worried about the balance of power in Europe. The desire to own land is a strong draw for emigration. There are 80,000 proprietors of land in the UK. Of the 2.6 million inhabitants of Scotland, only 636,000 are agricultural workers and the rest are rotting in towns. Ireland at that time had 44,000 farms under 1 acre in size. Between 1841 and 1848, 800,000 people were driven from their land. These people had undertaken voyages of discovery, participated in foreign wars, commercial enterprises and scientific improvements but had no land. Have they fought battles only to have the UK in a state of civil war? Give the people land in North America. The wealthy will stay behind and some others will always stay. Emigrants will return home periodically. The present system of supporting the poor, maintaining law and order and subsidized emigration costs 11.1 million pounds!

Casey 1-2270. The Church of England in the colonies: a lecture delivered before the members of the Colchester Literary Institution on Wed. Jan. 22, 1851 by the Rt. Hon. Lord John Manners, Duke of Rutland, MP. Price 1s. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. and W.H. Smith and Son. Colchester, John Taylor, June 1851, 34 pages.

Tending to the religious needs of colonists and inhabitants was always seen as a duty. Upon arrival in Newfoundland in 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert enacted a

law regarding the Church of England. In the Virginia colony, there was a stipend for clergy of 1500 pounds of tobacco and 16 barrels of flour and portions of glebe lands were set aside for the incumbent and tithes were instituted. In 1619, Sir Edwin Sandys established a college for native children with the mandate to spread the gospel to all nations. During the reign of Charles I, Lord Baltimore, with 20 gentlemen and 300 labourers, went to open Maryland. Massachusetts was settled by independents or pilgrims; thus it was not a Church of England stronghold. There were 3 hostile provinces: Massachusetts, (with independents), Maryland with Romanists, and Pennsylvania with Quakers. But the Church of England might also have been there if there had not been apathy between the Restoration and 1776. Many advocated for a colonial Episcopate. In 1784, the Church of Scotland consecrated a bishop for the Americas in Aberdeen. Three years later, there was one for Pennsylvania and New York. A lack of colonial church power may have contributed to the 1776 war. For other colonies, Charles Inglis was consecrated bishop of Nova Scotia in 1787. There was power to create a colonial peerage but none was created until the time of writing. In 1787, there were 5 clergy in Nova Scotia, whereas in 1848 there were 50. There were 290 in Quebec in 1793 and the see in Toronto was established in 1839, in Newfoundland also in 1839, and Fredericton in 1845. The Journal of the Visitation of 1843 by the Bishop of Nova Scotia is quoted: the area of the diocese was 15,000 square miles, with a population of 164,000 and 50 clergy. In total, he consecrated 22 churches and 20 burial grounds, did 3 ordinations and held 44 confirmation ceremonies for 1197 people. He also delivered 108 sermons attended by 9000 people. In the Diocese of Quebec and Montreal, there were 225,000 Church of England souls with 80 clergy. Not much was done by the UK government to further the state church in this diocese but millions were spent on military works. Quebec was later subdivided. In the Red River settlement, there were 500 inhabitants from the UK; one-half were Church of England and the other half Roman Catholic. At this time, they ordained the first native indian. In the Fredericton diocese, there were a total of 79 Church of England establishments with 49 clergy and 2966 communicants. The author then proceeds to discuss the Church of England in the Far East, New Zealand and Australia.

1-2373. Journal of the Rev. Peter Jacobs, Indian Wesleyan missionary from Rice Lake to the Hudson's Bay Territory and returning, commencing May 1852 with

a brief account of his life and a short history of the Wesleyan mission in that country. New York, published for the author, 100 Mulberry Street, 1857. 96 p.

Calling himself a heathen, he explains how in his youth the women did all the work. He previously prayed only for food. He became a local preacher and as such he preached long sermons, built a house and kept a store. He had been 16 years a missionary when he wrote the journal. In 1842, he went to the UK to be ordained. He explains that the mission at Norway House has over 300 converts, with a chapel and 80 children in school. He starts off from Rice Lake on Tuesday, May 6, 1852 and describes the setting and population, how the fishing and hunting are good, with good land. He starts off near Peterborough and goes to Cobourg and Toronto. He describes Toronto as the most splendid city in Canada West with 4 Wesleyan churches. He travels with his wife thus far, then goes on alone to Niagara Falls which by now has 5 or 6 hotels which can be recommended to English ladies and gentlemen. He goes to Buffalo by train, calls it a great hub and preaches there. Then he goes by steamer to Detroit, and he worries about getting ice on the paddles. He tells an amusing story about giving up one's chair to ladies (he calls them lower angels) at meal time. He however, does not give up HIS seat. He describes the soil around Lake Erie and says that there are not many ports on the Canadian side but on the American side there is Cleveland and Detroit which he describes as very fine. He remains here for all of one day and describes an argument between a drunk and a bartender. He goes by steamer through the St. Claire river and stops at Port Sarnia where there is a Wesleyan mission. The following day he is at Mackinaw Island and then makes his way to the Sault. On the way, a steamer that has run aground is rescued by his steamer's captain. There is a mission on Manitoulin island and St. Joseph Island is being settled. Indians here say that there are rich copper mines in the area but are secretive about their location. Pages 17 to 64 are missing. When the diary resumes we find him at Ft. Alexander where he talks about rabbit and goose hunting. At Big Stone Point, on the East shore of Lake Winnipeg, he talks about hunting waxies on an earlier trip in 1840. He picks up the diary again on Sept. 12 when he goes from Ft. Alexander to Lac la Pluie. He camps at Silver Falls on the Winnipeg River and reminisces that he almost went over the falls back in 1847. He explains the perils of water experienced by missionaries at Ironwood Point between the mouth of the Winnipeg and Red Rivers. Here he has trouble with sleepy people who have to stand guard against potential

indian attacks. He goes on to White Clay portage and Portage de Bonnete. He tells how to make flour soup with pemmican, describes how to make and store pemmican and goes on to the Still river. He tells about a child dying at Crack Rock portage and further describes lots of incidents and accidents (both past and present). He talks about what he is wearing after having fallen into the rapids and how mosquitos plagued him at the Otter portage. Men were caught in a whirlpool at rapids of the Little Sturgeon Weir on a previous voyage. He dines at Slave Falls and then goes on to Rat Portage with two ill men and they hunt for sturgeon with a gun. On Sept. 19, they are at Rat River establishment and they cross Lake of the Woods but slept at Long Sault. Then they arrived at Fort Francis where he describes spearing sturgeon and thus catching about 28 weighing between 40 and 100 pounds. He describes rabbit snaring in the winter and how a group once snared about 1500 rabbits in 10 to 15

days. He describes Fort Frances and talks about conducting services there. On Sept. 23, they leave Fort Frances to go to Fort William and through to Rainy Lake where they ate duck. The next day they ate goose and he relates a canoeing accident as, he says, nothing else happened that day. He caught pickerel another time to keep from starving. On Sept. 28, they were at Swan River and on Sept. 30 at Dog Lake, and he relates a tale about lazy voyageurs and how he got them up by pretending that their blankets were burning. After this, they are running low on supplies and only eat once every 24 hours. They are walking instead of canoeing now. He left the voyageurs behind in Fort William and waited 10 days for the steamer White Fish to go to Sault St. Marie. He then takes this steamer to Detroit, on to Buffalo and to Niagara, Toronto, Cobourg and Rice Lake to be reunited with his family. He concludes by describing the Wesleyan mission at Rossville. □

BIFHSGO
NEWS

Awards and Recognition Program

BY RUTH KIRK

BIFHSGO has three Awards of Excellence presented annually to honour and recognize the contributions of members to the Society and to family history and genealogy. In addition to furthering the objectives of the Society, the awards encourage greater participation in the Society's activities and make more widely known the breadth of research being undertaken by BIFHSGO members. At its December meeting, the Board of Directors updated the Society's criteria for awards, providing more opportunity for input from the membership.

The **Hall of Fame Award** is given to a person or persons or to an organization who has made an outstanding contribution to the objectives of the Society.

Criteria include:

- (i) the advancement of BIFHSGO objectives
- (ii) the advancement of specific BIFHSGO projects or activities; e.g., publishing, educational programs
- (iii) outstanding service to the Society over a period of time
- (iv) the advancement of genealogy and family history in general

The primary focus is on the activities of BIFHSGO members, but it is possible to select a non-member for this award. Serving members of the Board of Directors are not eligible.

Any BIFHSGO member may initiate a nomination which must specify the reasons for the nomination, be signed by at least five members of the Society and be submitted to the Board of Directors by the June Board meeting. Nomination forms will be provided at the May BIFHSGO meeting and on the Web site. A small committee of Board members, chaired by the President or the President's delegate, will make recommendations (maximum four) for consideration by the Board of Directors at or before the September Board meeting. The Board will select a maximum of two recipients for the Hall of Fame Award.

The **Best Talk by a Member Award** is given to a BIFHSGO member who has presented the talk at a Saturday meeting that best supports the Society's objectives.

Criteria include:

- (i) the advancement of the objectives of the Society; e.g., providing information on research resources and techniques, genealogical research findings, publishing, etc.
- (ii) coherence, clarity and organization of the presentation
- (iii) audibility of the presentation
- (iv) relevance and legibility of visual materials
- (v) adherence to the time limit
- (vi) overall reaction to the presentation

There will be a selection committee of six BIFHSGO members, three of whom will be Board members. Membership on the committee carries with it a commitment to try to attend each eligible presentation.

In order to provide for more membership involvement in the selection process, BIFHSGO members will have the opportunity to give input to the committee by means of a poll at the June meeting or via the Web site. At or before the September Board meeting, the committee will make its recommendation to the Board of Directors based on

the committee members' observations from attendance at the talks and the input from members in June.

The award for **Best Anglo-Celtic Roots Article by a Member** is given to a BIFHSGO member whose article (not a column, meeting report or review) best supports the Society's objectives. Criteria include such factors as the quality of writing, content, organization, clarity and illustrations. The writer must be a BIFHSGO member at the time the article is submitted. The selection is made by the Editor and publishing team of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, two members of the BIFHSGO Hall of Fame and two BIFHSGO directors.

All three awards are presented by the President at the September Annual General Meeting or another suitable occasion.

Further information is available from Patricia Roberts-Pichette or Ruth Kirk. 

Learning Opportunities

BY JOHN D. REID

One of the signs I've seen more than once in the training section of organizations is "If you think training is expensive, try ignorance". That applies as much to your own family history research as in business. You may save many hours and dollars, not to mention heartaches, by learning from the experiences of others. In this and future issues, we will highlight some learning opportunities that you may find helpful.

National Institute for Genealogical Studies

Several Society members who have taken courses from the Toronto-based National Institute for Genealogical Studies report they learned a lot, and enjoyed the experience. Courses are offered in association with the Professional Learning Centre, Faculty of Information Studies, University of Toronto. The instruction is Web based, and you can get access to instruction in specialized topics.

Courses usually last six weeks, and start every month. Three of special note starting on April 6, 2003, are:

English: Understanding Names in Genealogy: "Genealogical research is largely based on names-but what is the origin of names-surnames, first names and place names. A knowledge of their derivation and how they are connected affords an increased understanding of the genealogical research process. You will constantly be reminded of the inter-relationship of the names of places and people. You will also find references to the inter-connected naming of many things-as diverse as buildings, festivals and special days-all of which have some bearing on the search for a family's history."

Research: Scottish Ancestors: "An excellent introduction to Scottish research includes sections on Scottish names, terminology and geography important for family history, as well as a complete list of the parish numbers essential for obtaining primary evidence. This is followed by practical sessions on the four major original sources - civil registration of birth, marriage and death, census, parish registers and probate. The student will become firmly grounded in researching these basic sources with confidence from anywhere in the world."

Irish: Monumental (Gravestone) Inscriptions of Ireland:

"An excellent record source that connects major life events of birth and death to known and unknown family members are transcriptions of tombstones or what are more globally known as 'monumental inscriptions' and in Ireland, 'memorials of the dead'. They often provide the only clues as to births and deaths of family members as they precede or out-survive other forms of primary and secondary source information. The course will discuss the value of these records, the time periods of their existence and use, an important review of the contents found in them as well as a discussion on their availability and access to them in, and outside of, Ireland. In addition, we will seek to discuss and uncover some of the more indirect elements of monumental inscription understanding. Several examples will be examined. A case study will also be presented."

(Note: The course descriptions which are quoted above are taken directly from the Web site of the Institute.)

Courses may be taken individually or as part of a program towards a certificate in American Records, Canadian Records, English Records, General Methodology, German Records, Irish Records, Librarianship, or Scottish Records.

The usual cost is \$50 US. For other courses, more information and registration, see the Institute Web site at < www.genealogicalstudies.com >

BIFHSGO

We are planning to repeat our popular four-session course "Exploring Your English and Welsh Family History from Ottawa" in the fall. The course, which is only beneficial if you already have a basic knowledge of genealogical research procedures, and familiarity with the Internet, aims to give participants new or enhanced knowledge of the various resources they can use in tackling their English and Welsh family history challenges. Dates and other registration information will be given in the next Anglo-Celtic Roots. To allow class interaction, a maximum twenty people will be enrolled. It will be strictly first come, first served, with enrollment starting at the June monthly meeting.

Ottawa Public Library

As part of its program for adults, the Main Branch of the Ottawa Public Library offers a series of Free Public Internet Workshops, one of which is "Genealogy and the Internet". To find out when it is next being offered, and to access information on all adult education opportunities at OPL branches, check out:

<www.library.ottawa.on.ca/english/library/adults/programs/index.htm>. Workshops fill up rapidly so register early.

If you know of other family history learning opportunities, or would like to tell us about your experiences, send an email to jdreid@magma.ca. ■

BIFHSGO
LISTINGS

Members' Interests

BY NORMA O'TOOLE



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.
Ackland	ON CAN	1800-1920	557	Holley	NFK ENG	1840	694	Pom(e)roy	LND ENG	1750+	530
Alderson	MB CAN	Pre 1880	549	Hollowood	OFF IRL	Pre 1830	661	Pott	ROX SCT	Pre 1820	661
Alexander	SCT	Pre 1817	577	Howel	NFK ENG	1700 - 1760	699	Potter	LND ENG	1810+	631
Alexander	ON CAN	1824-1900	557	Jackson	WOR ENG	1780+	667	Potter	COR IRL	1775+	631
Bailey	CAR IRL	Pre 1817	577	Jackson	CUL, DUR ENG	Pre 1880	549	Power	WAT IRL	1783+	667
Barclay	RFW SCT	1800+	758	James	NFK ENG	1700 - 1760	699	Purchas	LND ENG	1840-1860	631
Beadnell	NBL ENG	Pre 1880	549	Johnston	STS ENG	1865+	758	Ralph	KEN ENG	Pre 1881	664
Bower	SOM ENG	1700+	607	Kirk	SCT	Pre 1870	768	Reeves	BDF, KEN ENG	1776-1825	701
Bulmer	DUR ENG	Any	730	Kirk	AUS	1900+	768	Reeves	LND ENG	Pre 1811	661
Byron	WEX IRL	Pre 1832	577	Langstaff	ON CAN	1825+	557	Reynolds	KEN ENG	Pre 1881	664
Callaway	WAR, NTH ENG	Pre 1843	577	Langstaff	NIR	Pre 1830	661	Richards	DEV ENG	1840	694
Carr	NFK ENG	1825 - 1885	699	Leggett	NFK ENG	1680 - 1740	699	Riches	LND ENG	1810-1860	631
Catternich	ABD SCT	1800+	667	Leonard	BDF ENG	1590 - 1750	699	Round	WOR ENG	1735+	667
Clark(e)	NFK ENG	1750 - 1855	699	Logan	LDY NIR	Pre 1870	179	Scott	SRY ENG	1880+	036
Cram	PER SCT	Any	730	Long	CAV IRL	1811-1830	282	Sharpe	PER SCT	Pre 1824	577
Croll	ON CAN	1809-1920	557	Long	ON CAN	1830-1860	282	Shelp	ON CAN	1830-1860	282
Dalton	SCT NBL, DUR ENG	1860	694	Lowrey	NBL ENG	Any	730	Sherman	USA	1635+	179
Davis	LND ENG	Pre 1880	537	Mangan	LND ENG	1890-1903	607	Sherret	KCD SCT	1845+	667
Delaney	LND, SRY ENG	Pre 1880	668	Mangonn	LND ENG	1890-1903	607	Simpson	KCD SCT	1800+	758
Dodd	LND ENG	1820+	631	Martin	LND ENG	1800+	530	Stewart	ON CAN	1849-1920	557
Ellis	MDX ENG	Any	730	McCallum	ARL SCT	Pre 1818	668	Strathern	BOR SCT	1840+	667
England	MA USA	1730+	179	McFarlane	ARL SCT	Pre 1841	668	Sugars	YKS ENG	1800-1837	701
Eyre	LND ENG	1800+	530	McFarlane	ON CAN	Pre 1850	668	Terrace	FIF SCT	Pre 1860	668
Fessey	ENG	Pre 1870	768	McGladdery	ARM NIR	Pre 1845	661	Thomas	LND, SRY ENG	Pre 1850	668
Finn	SRY ENG	1880+	036	McGrath	WEX IRL	1700+	607	Thorniley	LAN ENG	1810+	667
Fuke	DEV ENG	Pre 1840	668	McGroarty	DNB SCT	1850+	036	Torrance	ON CAN	1800-1920	557
Galer	QC CAN	Pre 1850	179	McKay	ON CAN	1815+	668	Tweedy	WEX IRL	Pre 1832	577
Gallaher	DON IRL	Pre 1870	179	McKay	SUT SCT	Pre 1813	668	Walsh	WEM IRL	Pre 1832	577
Gardner	SRY ENG	1860+	036	Millard	AVN ENG	1810-1853	667	Warren	ON CAN	1817-1900	557
Gay	LND ENG	1800+	530	Miller	LND ENG	1800+	530	Weir	ON CAN	1800-1920	557
Goddard	OXF ENG	1800+	758	Minto	LKS SCT	1850+	036	Wes(t)cot(t)	ENG	Pre 1900	537
Goodeve	PEM WAL	1840	694	Mitchell	MDX ENG	1830-1880	631	Weskett	ENG, CAN, USA	Pre 1900	537
Gough	BEW SCT	1840	694	Moss	USA	1890+	549	Whetstone	CAM, BDF ENG, ON CAN	1700+	699
Gourley	LKS, DFS SCT	Pre 1821	661	Muirhead	MLN, LKS SCT	1860-1910	701	White	CUL, NBL ENG	Any	730
Green	SFK ENG	1800+	758	Neelan	CAV IRL	Pre 1821	661	Wilford	OXF, LEI ENG, ON CAN	1750+	699
Grey	NBL ENG	1750	694	Oldnall	WOR ENG	1735+	667	Willgesworth	ROS IRL, ON CAN	1810+	699
Hamilton	MAY IRL	Pre 1828	661	Parrick	ENG	Pre 1920	537	Wilson	WEM IRL	Pre 1832	577
Hardy	STS ENG	1875+	758	Perkins	LND, MDX ENG	1810+	631	Winning	DNB SCT	1850+	036
Herbert	SXW ENG	1840	694	Pillar	ON CAN	1830-1860	282	Wrench	LND ENG	1860+	036
Heron	MLN, LKS SCT	1860-1910	701	Piper	MDX ENG	Any	730	Yeats	SLI IRL	1750+	179
				Pittam	NTH ENG	Pre 1843	577	Young	DNB SCT	1850+	036

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
282	Royden Arthur Long 515 Evered Avenue Ottawa ON K1Z 5K9 e-mail: eg081@ncf.carleton.ca	607	Pat McGrath 186 McGillivray Ottawa ON K1S 1K7 e-mail: triciaottawa@yahoo.com	694	Caroline Herbert #707 - 77 Cartier St. Ottawa ON K2P 1J7 e-mail: carsiherb@rogers.com
530	Chris Pomroy 2957 McCarthy Rd. Ottawa ON K1V 8K7 e-mail: cpomroy@travel-net.com	631	Jill Ann Thompson 42 Marielle Crt. Ottawa ON K2B 8P1 e-mail: jillt@magma.ca	699	Bonnie Ostler 47 Willard St. Ottawa ON K1S 1T6 e-mail: lostler@intranet.ca
537	Rosemary Davis 3477 Southgate Rd. Ottawa ON K1V 7Y5 e-mail: rdavis@ncf.ca	661	James Michael Neelin 27 Broadway Ave. Ottawa ON K1S 2V4 e-mail: jneelin@ccs.carleton.ca	701	Sheila Port 362 Clifton Road Ottawa ON K1Z 5V3 e-mail: sport@rogers.com
549	Molly Alderson 200 Rideau Terrace Ottawa ON K1M 0Z3 e-mail: eg255@ncf.ca	664	Romeo and Mary Laframboise 3156 Labelle Rd. Bourget ON K0A 1E0 e-mail: romar1@idirect.com	730	Ian White 99 Country Lane Kanata ON K2I 1J4 e-mail: iw.gen@rogers.com
557	E. Jack Langstaff 2060 Kings Grove Cr. Gloucester ON K1J 6G1 e-mail: frack@magma.ca	667	Helene Millard 577 Concession 5A Carleton Place ON K7C 3P1 e-mail: Hmillard@hotmail.com	758	Robert Charles (Bob) Johnston 2536 Severn Ave. Ottawa ON K2B 7V7 e-mail: bobj@magma.ca
577	Mary Anne Sharpe 18 Brigadier Pvt. Ottawa ON K1N 1E6 e-mail: asmmas@sympatico.ca	668	David Thomas 1016 Buckskin Way Ottawa ON K1C 2Y6 e-mail: davidthomas2000@rogers.com	768	Coralie J. Sheehan 520 Orkney Private Ottawa ON K2C 3M7 e-mail: csessey@omnisig.com

New BIFHSGO Members (up to January 18, 2003)								
No	Name	Address	No	Name	Address	No	Name	Address
748	Marion BROWN & Maryann MacPHERSON	Orleans, ON	762	Carol-Anne BLORE	Ottawa, ON	770	Stephen & Judy MacPHEE	Mountain, ON
757	Gwen AYOTTE	Ottawa, ON	763	Barbara DURNFORD	Belleville, ON	771	Barbara YOUNG	Pointe Claire, PQ
758	Robert Charles JOHNSTON	Ottawa, ON	764 - 766	Ottawa Public Library - Reference Section - (3 copies)	Ottawa, ON	772	Michelle WALCZAK	Kanata, ON
759	Malcolm J. MacDONALD	Ottawa, ON	767	Terry BROWN	Ottawa, ON	773	Ernest M. WILTSHIRE	Ottawa, ON
760	John RAISWELL	Maitland, ON	768	Coralie J. SHEEHAN	Ottawa, ON	774	Richard & Rhoda ATKINSON	Nepean, ON
761	Brian & Patricia SANDERS	Ottawa, ON	769	Barbara J. GRIFFITH	Ottawa, ON	775	Patricia McGREGOR	Orleans, ON

BIFHSGO 2001 & 2002 Membership Summary	Single		Family		Institution	Total
	Full Yr.	Part Yr.	Full Yr.	Part Yr.		
Total 2001 at year end	287		73		4	364
2002 renewals from 2001	241	1	74		4	320
2002 renewals from prior to 2001	1	3	1	1		6
2002 first time memberships	33	21	6	1	1	62
Total 2002 at year end	275	25	81	2	5	388

**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.

8 March, 2003, 10:00–11:30 am	Technology for Genealogy - Tools, not Toys - <i>David Walker</i>
12 April, 2003, 10:00 - 11:30 am	Records of the C.E.F. and Family History Research - <i>Glenn Wright</i>
10 May, 2003, 10:00 - 11:30 am	One Name Study - <i>William Arthurs</i>
14 June, 2003, 10:00 - 11:30 am	Help in Solving Your Family History Research Problems - <i>Members</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

Closed Monday. Open Tuesday to Friday: from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm,

Tuesday Evenings: from 6.30 pm to 9.00 pm,

Saturdays: 12 - 5 pm, except Easter, Victoria Day, Labour Day and Thanksgiving Weekends

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 613 725-1063, or e-mail them to <graibob@mondenet.com>. The deadline for publication in the next Issue is Saturday, 26 April 2003.