

# Anglo-Celtic Roots

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## ***The President's Corner ...***

*Anglo-Celtic Roots* wins! The National Genealogical Society (U.S.) has honoured us by awarding *Anglo-Celtic Roots* first prize in its 2004 Newsletter Competition. Congratulations to the whole editorial team listed on the inside front cover, especially Editor Irene Kellow Ip and the editors before her, on whose work this success was built. *Anglo-Celtic Roots* has been recognized for excellence several times, but never before won the top prize.

The award is one of several recent highlights:

- for the first time, cooperatively with the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society, we held introductory sessions on family history at various branches of the Ottawa Public Library;
- the April monthly meeting, with Glenn Wright presenting, was held as part of Gene-O-Rama. Members also enjoyed visiting the array of vendors in the marketplace and stopped by the BIFHSGO table to chat;
- participation in the Ottawa Regional Heritage Fair, on April 23 at the Cartier Square Drill Hall, where we staged a Society display and presented two workshops on the Ottawa Sharpshooters for 28 school kids;
- “A Little Slice of Britain,” on April 28, drew well over 100 people to hear four talks by Paul Blake and Maggie Loughran of the Federation of Family History Societies. Many thanks to Ruth Kirk, Bonnie Ostler, Gordon Taylor and Betty Warburton for organizing the event;
- the release of our book, *The Ottawa Sharpshooters*, which celebrates the 120th anniversary of the Company and its soldiers during the North West Rebellion, and the 10th anniversary of BIFHSGO. There is more on the book elsewhere in this issue.

More events are coming in the fall, notably the “Celebrate Your Anglo-Celtic Roots” conference, September 23–25. Patricia Roberts-Pichette has lined up an exceptional program. Co-chair Caroline Herbert and her team are working diligently on the arrangements. You will find everything offered in an eye-catching brochure included with this issue. Do it now to avoid forgetting and take advantage of the discount available for registrations made before August 15.

You may also notice in the brochure that BIFHSGO’s Board has decided to increase the annual membership fees next year—by five dollars for an individual membership to \$35, for example. There are increased costs associated with holding meetings at 395 Wellington, plus general inflation. The Society also desires to have more scope to be supportive of some of our community partners, which is one justification for our not-for-profit charitable status. BIFHSGO fees will still be below those of Canadian Society members of the Federation of Family History Societies, on average. The increase shows your Board’s determination to not shirk the tough decisions needed to keep the Society from falling into deficit. And remember, you get our top award-winning publication as part of your membership.

John D. Reid



### ***Notes From the Editor's Desk***

This issue was probably the easiest that I have edited so far. Not only did I receive more articles than I could use in a single issue, but everyone involved was so cooperative that it all came together very smoothly. Even the coverage of the launch of *The Ottawa Sharpshooters*, which took place very late in the production cycle, was completed without a hitch, thanks to reporter Susan Shenstone and photographer Bert Hayward, who both made time in their busy schedules. Putting each issue together is very much a group endeavour and, without the commitment of so many Society members, it would have been impossible for *Anglo-Celtic Roots* to place first in the NGS 2004 Newsletter Competition.

In this issue you will find two more “Great Moments”—Caroline Herbert’s dogged search for information about Sharpshooter John Clark and John MacDonald’s moving account of his and his brother’s search for their mother’s roots. Patricia Roberts-Pichette also presents a very human side of the Middlemore story in her account of the founder’s life. Darrel Kennedy, who gave an enthralling account of the development of heraldry at November’s monthly meeting, generously agreed to write an article more suited to the printed page than the overhead projector and I am sure that all members, regardless of whether or not they were at the meeting, will enjoy his descriptions and explanations of heraldic signs and sources. It is always a pleasure to receive an unsolicited manuscript but I had the fortune to get three. The first to be published is the account by Mary Anne Sharpe of her participation in a genealogical academy in Salt Lake City, which may persuade other members to make a trip there. (The other two will be included in future issues.) Betty Warburton and Gordon Taylor, once again, present practical information for members to enhance their genealogical stories—all in all a package that should have something for everyone.

**The Editor – Irene Kellow Ip**



## Finding Frances

BY JOHN MACDONALD (WITH BOB GRANT)



Bob Grant and John MacDonald

Certain actions taken during one's life may lead to unexpected surprises. Our story is an example. "Finding Frances" is not indicative of any search that I, or any of my four brothers, would have undertaken, as we've always known where Mom was.

This story began, quite simply, with an Internet search for information for a trip to France that my wife and I planned to take in 2005. We planned to spend several days in the Normandy area, visiting the landing beaches and various historical sites surrounding the D-Day invasion of 1944. We also planned a visit to the Canadian War Cemetery, where my older brother Bob Grant's dad—our mother's first husband—is buried. He landed on Juno Beach on June 6 with the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders, and was killed 20 September 1944 in the Falaise Gap. He is buried in the Leubringhen cemetery.

I had gone to the Virtual Memorial website at the Department of Veterans' Affairs / Veterans' Affairs Canada (VAC) to print out the site map of the cemetery and to find out its exact location. Anyone who has died in the service of Canada has a "page" on this site, and family members and friends are encouraged to submit photos and stories. Bob was aware of the site and has several pictures of his dad that he was going to submit for publishing. I navigated to the page for Captain Robert J.F. Grant and saw that a familiar picture had been added. "Okay" I thought,

"Bob submitted it," and proceeded to get the information I needed about the cemetery.

Leubringhen is not in the Normandy area but is more towards Calais. This visit was probably going to be a day trip in the rented car, included, probably at the same time as a visit to Dieppe. I could have waited until evening to check the location on our Michelin map at home but something urged me to do a Google search. I typed in "leubringhen map" and then the adventure began.

At this point, I must add another story. Our mother was adopted as an infant. All she had ever known about her biological family was that her mother had died—either in childbirth or shortly after—that her family name was Marshall, and that she came from a large family. She had been adopted by Gilbert and Edith Story—Dr. Story had delivered Mom—and he and his wife raised her as their only child. Mom was 11 years old before she was given the scant details of her natural family. She was born 6 February 1919, in Edmonton, Alberta.

My Google search returned a small number of results, two of which referenced "Canadian War Graves at Leubringhen" at the website ancientfaces.com. This site led me to a series of postings and pictures on Ancientfaces. First there was a photo of the cemetery entitled "Leubringhen Cemetery, Canadian Graves." This was followed by postings entitled "Canadian Soldier – Captain Robert 'Bob' Grant" with photos of his headstone, two women laying something at the headstone with a Canadian flag draped over the grave, and the same picture I had seen earlier on the VAC Virtual Memorial site— "Canadian Brothers in Army WW2"— with a newspaper clipping showing Captain Grant and his brother Keith. Wow, I thought, brother Bob has been busy. I then noticed that all the postings had been submitted by a Beth Best. Now this was getting interesting!

I called brother Bob and asked if he was aware of this site and these postings. He was not. Nor had he put the picture of his dad on the VAC site. We started to read each of these postings in detail and over the next hour

repeatedly picked each other up off the floor as the story unfolded.

At first, it was apparent that Beth was honouring Captain Grant for giving his life defending his country, and that this was especially significant at this time of year, around Remembrance Day. She then states that he had married Frances Elizabeth Story and had a son, Robin—the same name that was given to Bob when he was a little boy. She says she was his niece. Could she be from Uncle Keith's side of the family?

In Beth's profile on Ancientfaces, she states that her interests lie in the Best family of Alberta, Ireland and North Carolina, the Turner family of Alberta and England, and the Marshall family of Alberta and England. Now, this was getting even more interesting! We then read that the people at Captain Grant's gravesite are friends of Beth and had laid flowers and dried maple leaves at the headstone, and that he is always remembered by the families and descendants of H.P. Marshall of Alberta. Bob and I were now starting to realize that we had stumbled onto something wonderful.

This conclusion was confirmed by the next comment,

...a gentleman has told me that Frances remarried a J.M. MacDonald and had a son with him, J. MacDonald. Frances Elizabeth Story/Grant/MacDonald, we are still searching for you...in Canada. God Bless you wherever you are. Your niece, Elizabeth in Calgary....

Wow! Mom has brothers and/or sisters of whom she knew nothing.

Beth's profile contained over 40 pictures of Best, Turner and Marshall family members, plus a number of older postings. One posting showed a newspaper clipping from the *Edmonton Journal* in 1935 with a picture of a youth orchestra. In the middle row was our mother, age 16, and in the back row, Robert Grant. They had been high school sweethearts. This posting contained the comment, "...Frances, we are searching for you—or Robin Grant—if you are out there. Your relatives in Alberta..."

Beth's profile also contained an e-mail address. As I was absorbing all this, I could hear Bob's keyboard in the background, sending Beth an e-mail. His opening line was, "Beth, I hope you are sitting down because I am Robin."

This beginning has produced a flood of e-mails and photos back and forth across the country. The size of the extended family is enormous and, in some way, all the members have shared in the decades-long search for Frances. The discovery of Frances has been very emotional for some of them. Mom even has an uncle, who is still alive in Edinburgh, Scotland. Uncle Allan, ninety-seven years old, is Mom's mother's youngest brother. The Christmas card list has just grown considerably.

The holes and grey areas in Mom's past have now been filled in. Here is what we have learned about Mom's biological family. Her father was Harry Percival Marshall, born in 1889 in Old Bradwell, Buckinghamshire, England. He came to Canada in 1906 and settled in Edmonton, where he worked as a teamster and farmer at the University of Alberta Experimental Farm. Mom's mother, Mary Elizabeth Alexander, was born in 1894 in Midlothian, Scotland. She came to Canada in 1912 and also settled in Edmonton, where she worked as a waitress at the University of Alberta. They married in 1915 and had two daughters, Molly and Margaret. Mom was born in February 1919. On 2 March 1919, Mom's parents celebrated their fourth wedding anniversary. On March 20, Mary died from the Spanish Flu pandemic that swept the world after WWI.

Mom's father now had the responsibility of looking after a two and a three year-old, as well as an infant. Dr. Gilbert Story, the Marshall family doctor, asked if he and his wife Edith could adopt and raise Frances. In the hardest decision he ever made in his life, H.P. agreed. He and Dr. Story also agreed that Frances not be told that she was adopted and that no mention be made of the Marshall family. Mom's father contacted a childhood friend in England and asked if she would come to Canada and help look after his two girls. Emma Bunce arrived in 1920 and, shortly after, married Harry Percival. They had eight more children, six of whom survived. Mom's two older sisters have both passed away—Beth's mother, Margaret, in August 2003. Of Mom's stepbrothers and sisters, two are still alive. Harry Percival passed away in 1974. He and all his children honoured his agreement with Dr. Story all their lives although, through mutual friends of both the Marshall and Story families, they were able to keep track of Frances until she remarried in 1946. After that, they always wondered what happened to her.

Bob and I went to visit Mom and Dad on November 12, armed with pictures and the story. We were quite

worried about Mom’s possible reaction when we told her of our discovery. It could range from disinterest, in the satisfaction that her family was the Storys, her adoptive parents, to one of complete acceptance and joy.

To set the stage for asking Mom if she would like to know more about her natural family, we reminisced about the past—places we had lived and Mom and Dad’s earliest childhood recollections. Before I could ask the question, Dad said, “...John, with the Internet today, would you be able to find information on Mom’s biological family...?” To which Mom added, “Yes, that would be nice.” What a tension relief! Dad subsequently told me that all of their married lives, he and Mom had wanted to find out more about Mom’s family but we never knew.

Mom and Dad were overjoyed with the story and pictures and, since that day, Mom and Beth have had numerous phone conversations and a family reunion of

sorts will be planned—so many people want to see Frances. In fact, Uncle Allan in Scotland, upon hearing the news of Mom’s discovery, wanted to immediately jump on a plane and come to Canada to meet her.

What a wonderful journey this has been. ■

**An interesting postscript to this story**

Paul Turner of Toronto (no relation to Beth, whose maiden name was Turner), the gentleman who informed Beth of Mom’s remarriage in 1946, is himself looking into his family’s genealogy. Some of his roots can be traced to the Phillips family of Kingston, Ontario. In 1864, Annie Phillips came from Scotland to Kingston. She married Abraham Malone, a Great Lakes steamer captain. One of their children was Edith Frances Malone, who married Dr. Gilbert Erwin Story. In 1919, they became Mom’s adoptive parents. What a coincidence!

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## Researching a Sharpshooter: Private John Clark

BY CAROLINE HERBERT

**H**ow does one research the life of a Sharpshooter when one knows nothing but his name? An obvious place to start is at Library and Archives Canada (LAC). On the shelves of its Genealogy Centre are two black books that are key sources. One is *Names of Medal Recipients* and the other is *Department of Militia Defence 1847–1980* (RG9.11), which contains the list of army activities.



From the former I was able to confirm that John Clark had received a medal for the campaign in Saskatchewan in 1885. [Incidentally, this book contains the fascinating correspondence between the Dominion of Canada and the government departments in Great Britain, concerning the eligibility for the medal, the design of the medal itself and its clasp—to denote who had been present at the Battle of Cut Knife Hill (now known as Poundmaker Hill)—and the composition of the metal.] It had been decided that it would be too time-consuming and expensive to put the names of the medal recipients on the edge of the medals—an unfortunate decision, as several medals

were returned. Without the engraved names and no reliable records of who returned the medals, it is now impossible to determine the names of the Sharpshooters who had received them.

From the latter book, I obtained a reference number for the Sharpshooters in 1885, File RG 0.11 FH Vol. 5. This file had to be requested from the archives storage area and consisted of the nominal rolls and pay lists from March 1882 to July 1885. It contains the original documents, slightly yellowed and becoming brittle. It was fascinating to see and hold them (wearing white cotton gloves), to examine and decipher the handwriting and to imagine what it must have been like to keep these records, on the train and on the march to the west and out in Saskatchewan.

The documents may also be viewed on films T16537 and T16538, which contain some additional information. For example, I discovered that John Clark was a member of the Governor General’s Foot Guards for a couple of years. He had stood guard at Government House and appeared on parade for the opening and proroguing of Parliament—each time his pay, as a private, was 50 cents a day. He also attended summer training in Kingston for three-and-a-half days out of a possible 10.

Confusing my research at this point was the fact that there were two very similar names—John Clark and John Clarke—but it was soon evident that they were two different men and that John Clarke was not the one I was seeking.

From the nominal rolls and pay lists I learned that John Clark had lived at the Ottawa Ladies' College. His age was shown as both 19 and 22 years in 1885. He was the only person in the pay lists to sign with a mark, which was witnessed by an officer. The absence of his signature meant that he was either on duty when the pay was issued or could not write his name. Since he was the only one to make a mark, I assume that the latter explanation is the right one.

My next step was to check the City of Ottawa directories that are housed on the third floor of LAC. A John Clark was shown as living on Concession Street but "my" John Clark lived at the Ottawa Ladies' College. This other John Clark was listed, in several of the directories before and after 1885–86, as living on Concession Street and he was still living in that location at the time of the 1901 Census. As it turned out, he was also a much older man than Sharpshooter John Clark and had a wife and family. So he could safely be eliminated.

The Ottawa Ladies' College was on Albert Street, west of Bay Street, in a building that is presently occupied by the Ottawa-Carleton District School Board, Continuing Education Centre. It was owned and operated by the Presbyterian Church and was both a day and residential school for the daughters of the elite. The senior class attended the Spring Drawing Room Teas at Government House and the Opening of Parliament. The wives of the Governor General and other notable people were regular visitors to the senior class. The girls were able to take music, dance and art instruction as well as attending regular classes.

The website for Beechwood Cemetery did not provide any information that might be useful to my research, even though several Sharpshooters are buried there. I checked the births, marriages and deaths records in the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa Archives and, again, found nothing. I also visited the third floor of the main branch of the Ottawa Public Library (OPL) to search the newspaper card indexes, but in vain.

It was not until John Reid, the president of BIFHSGO, asked me to research a family, with a member named John Clark—who, he thought, might turn out to be the Sharpshooter of that name—in both the 1891 and 1901 Censuses for Ottawa, that I was able to find out

anything further. In researching that family, I used the OPL card index and, by chance, found that one member of the family had died. From the obituary, I then learned that all members of the family were Presbyterians.

I went to the City of Ottawa Archives to search the Presbyterian Church records. These are in a black binder and are indexed by the name of the church and by person in that church. Here serendipity stepped in—the binder fell open at the Bank Street Presbyterian Church<sup>†</sup> list of marriages and among the entries I saw "John Clark 1885—film reference 9 DCH Reel 1 and Vital Statistics Film MS 937 Reel 12."

I knew that a couple of other Sharpshooters had married soon after their return from the West. Could there possibly have been another? From the film, I found that it was indeed "my" John Clark, aged 21, Janitor, Ladies' College. His parents' names were given as John Clark and Fannie Burwell(?). He was married to Fanny/Fannie Collins aged 20, parents Thomas Collins and Catherine O'Brien. The witnesses were Edward Collins and Catherine Callow. Both John and Fanny were listed as being Episcopalians. From the baptismal records of the same church, there were four children born and baptized between July 1886 and July 1895—John Thomas, Frances Beatrice, Frank and Mabel.

Now that I knew John's parents' names, I hoped to find his birth date from familysearch.org. There were over 400 John Clark(e) births, six in the 1860s, one of which had the same named parents as on the marriage record. I did not find his birth date but may have found his family in the 1881 Census, living in Westminster, Middlesex East, Ontario. His father's occupation was given as "clerk." A brother, Henry—two years younger than John—is also listed as a clerk. No occupation, however, is shown for John.

I managed to learn a little more about John Clark and his life from the two recorded addresses on the baptismal records. Using the City Directories, I found that at one time he and his family lived with Thomas Collins on Gloucester Street. Sadly, by 1898 there was no more listing for John Clark and, as yet, I have not found him in the 1901 Census. If he was still in Ottawa at the time of the Census, he may never be found, as the Census returns are in such poor condition that many pages cannot be transcribed. John was listed as a laborer (spelling as in the nominal rolls and City directories), mechanic, electrician and back to laborer in the various records.

I hope that someone reading this article may know a descendant of this family because it would be interesting to know more about his life—why and when he came to Ottawa and why and whither the family moved.

† The Bank Street Presbyterian Church was on the northwest corner of Bank and Slater Streets. ■

## FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

### The Middlemore Project: Part III

John Throgmorton Middlemore (1844-1924)

BY PATRICIA ROBERTS-PICHETTE

*This article is the third in a series. It describes the personal life of John Throgmorton Middlemore. The next article will deal with the operation of the Children's Emigration Homes, the organization Middlemore founded in 1872.*



**John Throgmorton Middlemore**, aged about 39.  
Source: Edgbastonia, 1883.

The previous article in this series dealt with the history of the Middlemore family, while the present one focuses on John Throgmorton Middlemore, the founder of the Children's Emigration Homes in Birmingham.

#### John and his siblings

He was born 9 June 1844, at his home on Weoley (formerly Wheeley) Park Road. By the time he was six, his father had built a home at 38 Elvetham Road, Edgbaston, about 1.5 km from the centre of Birmingham and about 0.75 km from his business at 31 Holloway Head (Birmingham Directories 1849 and 1858). John was the fourth son and tenth of William Middlemore and Mary Groom. John, or Throggy as his mother called him, had six brothers and six sisters but of these, four sisters and two brothers did not reach adulthood (Figure 1). His brothers and sisters did not die at birth but at different ages, from tuberculosis or

fever. Two of the children who died at an early age, were younger than John, making him the second youngest of the family. Even though the family was well-to-do and, therefore, had access to the best medical services, causes of diseases were not entirely understood and their treatment was often inappropriate. These diseases were no respecters of wealth or class and the deaths must have made the Middlemore family a sad one, at times.

#### Emmie's story

John seems to have been a sensitive child. When he was young, his closest friend was his sister Emmie (Emily Ann), who was born in 1843. When John and Emmie were about 10 and 11 years old, their uncle Thomas Groom (their mother's brother), who had married and established himself as a bookseller and stationer in Boston, Massachusetts, came to England on business, bringing with him his daughter, Mary, aged about 12, who stayed at the Middlemore home. The visit was a long one and Emmie and Mary became great friends, always together, reading, writing or inventing games. They used to write letters or poems to each other and planned to become famous authors when they grew up. John was always included in these past-times. One of his poems from that time has survived:

*I see the glorious sun arise;  
I see the misty veil withdraw.  
The pine-tops 'neath the azure skies  
Tossing their heads to greet the morn.*

Eventually, the day arrived for Mary and her father to return to Boston. Emmie and Mary were devastated by the idea of separation. They decided to run away and hide for a few days, in a large hollow tree some

distance from the house, in the hope that Mary's father would leave for Liverpool to catch his boat. Then they could come out and Mary could stay on at Elvethram Road with Emmie and her family. The girls' disappearance caused great consternation in the house; everything was turned topsy-turvy looking for them. John was in on the secret, as he had to supply the girls with food. Dr Linnell, a Baptist minister who was a frequent visitor at the Middlemore home, was sure that John knew where the girls were hiding. He shook him and threatened all sorts of punishments but John, scared, held his tongue. "I'll get it out of you, you young rascal!" the minister snorted as John scuttled away. Dr Linnell decided to watch secretly, and it was not long before he saw John creeping through the garden with a large basket. He followed at a distance, the hiding place was discovered and the girls were dragged out screaming with despair and anger.

To calm the situation, the respective parents decided that Mary should return to England in a year or two to go to school with Emmie. In the meantime, they could write to each other and make plans for Mary's return. Mary did come back to England to go to school, but she never saw Emmie again. Tragically, about a year after Mary's visit, Emmie caught a fever and died. John, as might be imagined, was devastated. All his life he treasured a pin that held some of Emmie's fair hair, a pin that he left to his daughter Emily Christabel, who had been named for Emmie. Mary was also heartbroken left with a lasting memory of a cousin and close friend and with her letters and poems. Years later, Emily Christabel visited her in Boston. Mary—then a white-haired, elderly grandmother—talked about Emmie and her writings, many of which were given, with love and pride, to Emily Christabel. In later years, Emily Christabel wrote a long letter to her sister Barbara's children to tell them about their grandfather. It is from this letter that the above story and other personal material were taken for this article, with the permission of Dr. Samuel Groom, who also provided a copy of *Edgbastonia* (September 1883).

### John's education

John and his brothers—Richard, Samuel and James—were educated at the Edgbaston Propriety School at Five Ways by Charles Badham, DD.<sup>1</sup> Dr. Badham no doubt influenced all of his students, but especially the Middlemore brothers. He believed that "There is no greater proof of advanced intelligence than a thirst for knowledge of the past." In 1866, Dr Badham took up a professorship at the University of Sydney, Australia, where he distinguished himself as a classical scholar (Love to Know Encyclopedia, 1911). Richard and

James went on to matriculate at London University while Samuel matriculated at Merton College, Oxford, and, between various illnesses, went on to study at other universities in England and in Europe. After he finished school, John entered his father's office. He was a lively, laughing young man, who fell in love with so many girls that, according to Emily Christabel, his father packed him off to his Uncle Thomas and Aunt Emily Groom in Boston.

John loved the free and easy life of the American home and enjoyed happy times with his cousins and new friends. He was probably in the United States for four or five years, during which time (1864–66) he studied medicine at the Medical School of Maine in Brunswick, Maine<sup>2</sup> and graduated with an MD. Although he never practised medicine—according to Emily Christabel, he thought he was poorly taught and considered the course inadequate for a doctor—he kept



**Figure 1. John Throgmorton Middlemore's parents and siblings.** Sources: Burke and Burke (1970), Phillimore (1901), Poser (undated)

his diploma on his dressing room wall. All his life he took a lively interest in medicine and loved discussing with doctors the latest discoveries in medical science. While in North America, John took the opportunity to travel widely in the U.S. east of the Mississippi and through eastern Canada. He was baptized about 1867 at the Congregational Chapel in Portland, Maine (Phillimore, 1901).

On returning to England, John found his home strange

and stiff after the relaxed life in North America. He was now a gentleman of independent means and did not have to find a salaried position in order to live. Instead, he threw himself into study, reading, thinking and travel. He was interested in everything: history, art, economics, politics, poetry, novels and the more advanced views of religion. Emily Christabel described him as always being a vigorous and independent thinker. While climbing in the Alps he became friendly with Aldous Huxley, an atheist and a free thinker. On one occasion, the two men were watching an intense and spectacular mountain sunset together. As they walked back, John said to his friend:

“Do you really mean to say that you don’t believe that there is a power and a mind and a love behind all that beauty, and the message it brings to us?”

“Ah, Middlemore,” Huxley replied, “that is the one question I daren’t answer.”

John was an admirer of Charles Dickens and used to go to the public readings of his works, possibly in both England and the United States. (Dickens was there in 1867–68.) He told Emily Christabel that when Dickens read *David Copperfield*, he would pronounce the name of David’s nurse as Peggotty, not Peggotty as usually pronounced. John also told Emily Christabel that he once spoke to Charles Dickens, who was drinking a glass of sherry in the refreshment room of Rugby Station at the time.

### **Origin of the Children’s Emigration Homes**

John knew of Barnardo and his work with poverty-stricken children in London and was acquainted with the people behind Crowley’s and Sir Josiah Mason’s orphanages in Birmingham. His friends, his experience in the U.S. and his interest in Dickens’s books no doubt focussed John’s attention on the appalling conditions of the Birmingham slums. The poverty and hopelessness that he saw troubled him deeply. He was especially concerned about the effects that these conditions had on children. He saw a stark difference between the expectations of children of the working classes in southern Ontario, who looked forward to a future life that was better than their parents’, and those of Birmingham who did not. Because of the lack of work, the future of most Birmingham slum children, if they reached age 20, held lives as thieves or prostitutes or similar occupations, and the threat or reality of gaol or the workhouse. John decided that he had to do something. Perhaps, he told himself, if he could train children and get them to Canada, there would be families willing to adopt them as their own or to give them work and training, which would lead to good,

self-respecting, interesting lives.

Once John came up with the idea, he put his heart and soul into making it a reality. He had to find help, find accommodation in Birmingham and furnish it for the children who would be taken to Canada. Because of his family, he had easy entrée into the institutions and families who could be of most help. Emily Christabel says that he would spend all day visiting important Birmingham personalities, explaining his scheme and begging for help, and most of the night writing letters to people who might be interested. He was often ridiculed, kept waiting, laughed at or insulted but, whatever the treatment, John was always calm and cheerful. He made it a rule never to get angry or show annoyance, no matter what the provocation. It was not easy because he was by nature quick, impatient and very decided, but he never faltered. He told Emily Christabel that he was always thankful for the help that this self-discipline had given him. He made many friends during these initial years—people who loved him and admired him for his enthusiasm and dedication to the work. John, on his own initiative, acquired two small homes—the first, the Children’s Emigration Home for Boys, on St Luke’s Road, was opened in September 1872, and the second, the Children’s Emigration Home for Girls, was opened in December of the same year on neighbouring Spring Road. Now the work changed; children were being admitted and had to be cared for. From the time that he opened the Homes until he left for Canada in 1873, 33 children were admitted for training. He took 29 of these children aboard the *Sarmation*, leaving Liverpool on 1 May 1873. At the age of 28, his dream was becoming a reality and it remained a lifelong passion.

### **Marriage**

In 1878, John married Marion at Severn Stoke, Worcestershire. Marion was the daughter of Richard Bagnall of Severn Bank, Severn Stoke (Figure 2). Sad to say, the marriage was short and ended in tragedy. Marion died less than two weeks after the birth of a daughter, named Marion Bagnall Middlemore, and was buried at Northfield (presumably in St Michael’s churchyard). The 1881 British Census recorded John and his brother Thomas as being with their 76-year-old widowed uncle, James Middlemore, on the Bristol Road, Northfield, Worcestershire, with two domestic servants and a young groom. On the other hand, John’s daughter Marion was at Severn Bank—40 km southwest of Northfield—in the care of her 57-year-old widowed grandmother, Julia Bagnall. Living in the same house were Julia’s three unmarried sons (one of whom was an engineer employing 68 people and

another the owner of a 168-acre farm) and four daughters under 18 (British Census, 1881). This household, with seven servants and a governess, must have been very comfortable and was probably a much better place for Marion than her father's home.

Changes were coming. Marion was baptized at St Mary's, Selly Oak, on 6 November 1881, just before her second birthday, at which time John must have already been engaged to Mary Price, as they were married in December at Selly Oak. John and Mary made their home on Weoley Park Road, Northfield. (Selly Oak was considered part of Northfield.) It would seem that they started married life with John's two-year-old Marion. Four daughters were born in rapid succession (Figure 2). Then tragedy struck again, when Marion, aged 6, died and was buried at Selly Oak. Marion's baptism and the place of her burial would seem to indicate that John followed the religious preference of his wife, which was that of the Church of England. Following Marion's death, John and Mary had another five children—two born in the Weoley Park Road home and three born at Brookfield, Belbroughton, Worcester, about 15 km southwest of Selly Oak. John lived out the rest of his life in that home. Sadly for John and Mary, Margaret Amphillis died in 1893—a second death of a child in their Weoley Park Road home—which perhaps precipitated the move to Brookfield. The next shock for John was the death in 1896 of his brother Samuel, in Rome, followed 15 days later by the death of Maria, his sister-in-law, at Malvern (Figure 1).

### John and his daughters

For his daughters, John was a source of fun and laughter, glorious games and jokes, and encouragement, as they grew older, to explore interesting secular and spiritual ideas and truths.

He was strict with the rather chancy severity of a highly-strung irritable temperament, but his sympathy and humour were unfailing and when he was in a gay mood there was no companion like him for sheer fun and impishness.

Emily Christabel described how, in the nursery with three or four little girls, he would tell stories, play games, sing songs and read aloud from the same books that he read to the children in the Homes. The girls were taught at home by a governess but John would always check their reports. If any child did badly he would ask very solemnly "DID YOU DO YOUR BEST?" To this the child always answered with a diplomatic "Yes" to which he would reply, "Well an Angel can't do more. Go on doing it." He also expected the children to learn long passages by heart

from Scott, Shakespeare and the Bible. Emily Christabel says that she thought it seemed hard work but, in later life, often wished her father had asked her to learn more because he always chose such beautiful, dignified and musical passages.

John Throgmorton Middlemore married Emily September 25, 1878, Marion Bagnall, daughter of Richard Bagnall, J. P. of Worcester, who died November 23, 1879. They had five daughters, Marion Bagnall who was born November 3, 1877, and died May 15, 1886. John married secondly December 29, 1881, Mary Price daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Price of Selly Oak. They had four children:

Mary Elizabeth (born November 1, 1887, died 1957)  
 Sarah Deborah (born October 12, 1888, married Nicholas Speaker of Poland in 1920)  
 Katherine Joyce (born April 30, 1891, died 1939)  
 Emily Christabel (born March 2, 1888, married Percy Hughes in 1911, and died in 1946)  
 Margaret Amphillis (born July 22, 1887, died 1893)  
 Amphillis Throgmorton (born April 14, 1891, died July 26, 1930, at York Canada (born July 14, 1889, married Samuel Mischel in 1820 and settled in Maryland, USA)  
 Merrell Phillips (born in 1888, died November 17, 1938), and William Hawthorne (born in 1898, married Violet daughter of Andrew Kerwagh of Worcester, July 11, 1934, and died without issue before 1999)

**Figure 2. John Throgmorton Middlemore and his family:** Sources: Burke and Burke, Phillimore, Poser (undated)

Before saying goodnight to his daughters, John would play word games. Together they would make up rhyming stories, each in turn contributing two lines to what would become a truly amazing history. Alternatively, they would ask riddles or carry on a conversation, in which each remark had to contain a pun. One night, John began with the text "For whosoever will save his life shall lose it: and whosoever will lose his life for my sake shall find it" (Matthew 16 verse 25), and ended up with the hero having the most amazing submarine adventures, meeting Father Neptune and all sorts of queer celebrities quite foreign to the Gospel.

As his daughters grew older, John supported them in their plans and hopes. Emily Christabel says that he made it possible for them to have home study or to teach, at a time when very few girls lived independently, unless obliged to earn a living as nurses or governesses. "Clever and queer, those Middlemore girls," someone said to Percy Hughes, the young man who married Emily Christabel in 1911. "Their father lets them live away from home anywhere they like." Three of John's daughters did not marry, and one of these, Merrell, became a doctor who did path-breaking research related to the care of babies, published as *The Nursing Couple*. The other three girls married, Barbara

Carola being the one who settled with her husband in Maryland, U.S., and for whose children Emily Christabel wrote the story of her father. Emily Christabel, not surprisingly, wrote nothing about her brother William Hawkeslow. She was about 24 years his senior and from 1911 was living at Barnesley Hall, Bromsgrove, Worcester. She may already have been living away from home when he was born.

Family and the Children's Emigration Homes were not John's only passions. He was a true art-lover and had many artist friends, particularly among the Pre-Raphaelites. William Holman Hunt was among his closest friends. It was in 1896 that John presented a Holman Hunt (*The Triumph of the Innocents*) to the Tate Gallery<sup>3</sup> and in 1918 he made another gift to the Tate, a Turner (*Ulysses deriding Polyphemus*). To the Birmingham Art Gallery he presented two Ford Madox Brown paintings (*The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple* and *Elijah and the Widow's Son*); a collection of Edward Burne-Jones works (*The Godhead Fires*, *The Soul Attains* and *The Pygmalion Series—The Heart's Desires* and *The Hand Refrains*); a George Frederick Watts painting (*Little Red Riding Hood*).<sup>4</sup> The subjects of most of these paintings would confirm John's interest in spiritual matters, as described by Emily Christabel. She says he was a man of no definite religious sect or church but a man to whom the spirit world was so real that he used to speak of it as close "behind the veil," not a far-off country. At least up till 1899, he spent an hour each morning in his study in contemplation, perhaps Bible reading, perhaps in prayer, perhaps walking back and forth. (Emily Christabel had the responsibility of quietly slipping into his study at this time and changing the date on the calendar.) At breakfast, he would discuss his thoughts—something Emily Christabel thought boring. Then he would break out of the mood to amuse his daughters, perhaps stacking salt and pepper pots on napkin rings until they crashed, much to their delight.

### Public life

Both Phillimore and Emily Christabel give information about his public life. On his return from the U.S., he interested himself in municipal affairs and eventually followed in his father's footsteps by becoming a member of the Birmingham Town Council from 1883 to 1892. It was probably his election that spurred *Edgbastonia* to publish an account of his work and include a portrait.

Then, in 1899, he was elected unopposed as a Liberal Unionist<sup>5</sup> MP for North Birmingham and remained a member for 19 years. In this capacity he would have

known two Canadians from New Brunswick: Bonar Law, elected in 1900 as a Conservative in the Unionist government, chosen as leader of the Conservative and Unionist Party in 1911 and then Prime Minister of Great Britain in 1922; Max Aitken (later Lord Beaverbrook), elected as a Conservative in the riding of Ashton-Under-Lyme in 1910. In politics, John always took an independent line. For many years before the First World War, he maintained that Germany wanted to fight, but there were few who agreed with him. After the war, a member named Macnamara, who sat on the opposite side of the House, remarked while visiting him, "Well, Middlemore, we always used to think that you had a bee in your bonnet about Germany and War, but you were right and we were wrong."

In 1918, six months before the war ended, John's political career came to an end. He suffered a severe attack of pneumonia, which left him an invalid for the rest of his life. On 27 May 1919, he was knighted for his services. His Arms (Figure 3) are described as



**Figure 3. Throgmorton Middlemore's Coat of Arms.**  
Source: Burke and Burke 1970.

follows: "*Quarterly, 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> per chevron argent and sable, in chief two moor-cocks proper (Middlemore), 2<sup>nd</sup> per pale dancetty or and azure (Edgbaston), 3<sup>rd</sup> sable (black) a hawk argent belled or between three cinquefoils of the last (Hawkesley). Crest: a moor-cock amidst grass and reeds, proper. Motto: Mon desire loyalté*". (Burke and Burke, 1921). The hand at the centre of the shield is an indication of the rank of Baronet and not "embedded" in the arms. It is described as follows: "*at the centre, on an escutcheon*

*argent, a dexter hand appaumé, gules.*" (Kennedy, personal communication).

The baronetcy, inherited by his son, was extinct by 1999, as William Hawkeslow had no male heirs.

John Throgmorton Middlemore died 17 October 1924. He had, by that time, earned the name "Child's Friend," a name that this article and the next may help explain. John was buried in Belbroughton churchyard, with a gravestone inscribed with the words:

He served his generation and  
then he fell asleep.

Emily Christabel concludes her description of her father: "That is truly what he did; serve his generation, yes and other generations that are yet to come. He is a father and a grandfather to be very thankful for."

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<sup>1</sup> This school must have closed during the 1870s because S. D. R. in *Edgbastonia* of September 1883, refers to it as "the late" School.

<sup>2</sup> This institution existed from 1820 to 1921.

<sup>3</sup> Bastock, personal communication

<sup>4</sup> Tate Gallery website

<sup>5</sup> Flynn, personal communication

<sup>6</sup> The Liberal Unionist Party was formed in 1885 of Liberals who were against Home Rule for Ireland, and some Radicals. A major player was Joseph Chamberlain, a Radical MP from Birmingham and a friend of John Middlemore. The Liberal Unionists supported the Conservatives and together formed the "Unionist" government under Salisbury (1885-1902) and Balfour (1902-1906) before the Liberals defeated them. In 1911, the Liberal Unionists formally merged with the Conservative Party, creating the Conservative and Unionist Party, the forerunner of today's Conservative Party (Wikipedia, 2005).

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## Missing U.S. Federal Censuses Database

Our goal at [censustrail.com](http://censustrail.com) is to restore missing censuses from alternate records that exist and make them readily available on our website.

As an example of what we have available at [censustrail.com](http://censustrail.com), is what we feel are most heads of household for 1810 Indiana, 1810 Missouri, and a large percent of those for 1760 New Jersey and 1790 Georgia.

Our website does not contain 100s of millions of names as some others do, as only about three million

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## Heraldry: Signs and Sources<sup>©</sup>

BY DARREL E. KENNEDY

*Darrel Kennedy, Assiniboine Herald of the Canadian Heraldic Authority, gave a talk to BIFHSGO on Saturday, 13 November 2004 on Heraldry. This article is based partly on that presentation.*

**H**eraldry is alive and well around us. As one walks around a city, one can see carvings on walls. If it's a symbol, most likely it is heraldic. Heraldic images can also be seen in stamps, room decorations, and even signboards for buildings.



Strictly speaking, heraldry deals with the workings of heralds, but has come broadly to refer to the subject matter of coats of arms, or armorial bearings. When armorial bearings developed as a phenomenon across Europe, primarily on shields for knights, the knights themselves began to acquire an aura of mystery because their helmets became more protective and cumbersome, thereby hiding their identities. As a partial resolution of this identity problem, the emblem appeared not only on the shield but also on the great surcoat that was worn over the armour. Hence the term “coat-of-arms” was born. This war-like beginning was extended by the domestic use of arms on seals to be attached to documents, as in “signed, sealed and delivered.” Heraldry takes on its evident purpose now of “identity and authority.”

Heraldry took on its meaning in the modern sense when the emblems became hereditary, passing from father to son. The earliest surviving instance was observed with Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, when his grandson William, Earl of Salisbury, was also using the same design (Figure 1). Geoffrey had received the arms from his father-in-law, Henry I of England, when he was knighted by him in 1127. This general principle took on specific applications in each country, because the law of arms follows the law of the country. Thus, each of Scotland, England, and Ireland has similar features in some cases but different in others. Part of the law of the countries also deals with the relationship of women. English women must have armigerous husbands to pass on their arms. Scotland has much better laws than England in this regard,

women being able to pass on their arms to those children who bear their name. Women are even better off in Canada, heraldically, because they can receive grants of arms in their own right and can pass on their arms to their children, regardless of their gender.

For genealogists, there are several depositories of armorial records. In Ireland, there is the Office of the Chief Herald of Arms in Dublin ([nli.ie/new\\_office](http://nli.ie/new_office)). Its records include the era of the previous Ulster King of Arms from the 1500s to the 1940s. In England, there is the College of Arms headed by the Garter Principal King of Arms ([college-of-arms.gov.uk](http://college-of-arms.gov.uk)). While receiving a rather small salary from the Privy Purse as members of the Royal Household, the King of Arms' chief income arrives from petitioners who seek grants of arms or who request genealogical research to be conducted. In Scotland, the Lord Lyon King of Arms grants arms to worthy persons within his jurisdiction, and heads the Court of the Lord Lyon, a full court under the laws of Scotland ([lyon-court.com](http://lyon-court.com)). Lyon



Figure 1

also is the Officer of State who is responsible for state ceremonies in Scotland. As such, he governs closely

any arms in use because no arms may be used in Scotland unless recorded in its Public Register at Lyon Court. Any miscreant can have the illegal arms confiscated, even if they appear on the tailfins of jet planes. Lyon Court has a register that is open to the public for research purposes. It has even been microfilmed by the Family History Society of the Latter Day Saints.

In Canada, there is a growing archive composed of the grants made by the Chief Herald of Canada. The archive is growing because any Canadian citizen or Permanent Resident may submit a petition for a grant of arms. The Chief Herald of Canada was appointed on 4 June 1988, when Her Majesty the Queen issued Letters Patent authorizing the Governor General to oversee the granting of arms. The Governor General's website [gg.ca](http://gg.ca) has a tab for *Heraldry*, under which one finds another section for the *Procedure Guide*. They are recorded in the *Public Register of Arms, Flags and Badges of Canada*. Being a public register, it is open to the public for consultation, by appointment or a request in writing. In addition, persons with arms lawfully granted by overseas authorities may petition to have them registered in the public register, subject to acceptance by the Chief Herald.

There are some books that become starting points for research, but one must always be aware of how the information in them was collected and its accuracy. *Burke's General Armory* records the use of many arms in the U.K. and Ireland up to about 1842, but not all arms were granted officially. The advantage of this book is that it helps locate some family names in geographical areas. *The Ordinary of Arms, Volumes I and II* record the grants made by the Lord Lyon since 1672. When reading these books, it is helpful to have learned the method of describing arms in the technical language called blazon.

Beyond those, there are books and societies dedicated to describing the topic of arms. *Scots Heraldry*, by Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, describes the laws in Scotland. *Boutell's Heraldry* describes the English customs. *A Canadian Heraldic Primer*, in English and French editions, is an easy introduction to the general ideas. The societies of individuals interested in the topic are: the Heraldry Society of Scotland ([heraldry-scotland.co.uk](http://heraldry-scotland.co.uk)), The Heraldry Society, England ([theheraldrysociety.com](http://theheraldrysociety.com)), and The Royal Heraldry Society of Canada ([heraldry.ca](http://heraldry.ca)).

Readers might see *Burke's General Armory*, and other such books of arms, in a display by the sellers of

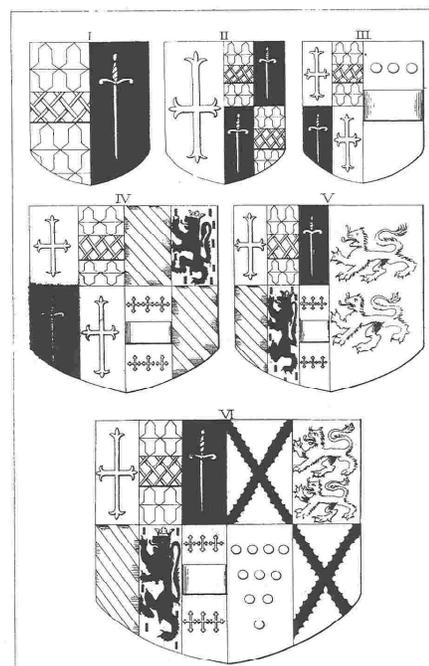


Figure 2

shields in a mall some day. Their contents often become the basis of databases used by purveyors of “family coats of arms.” In the systems of heraldry for Ireland, Scotland, England and Canada, a grant of arms is made to one individual, not to a family. Descendants of the grantee are entitled to have granted to them a related version with the addition of a difference of some sort. England and Ireland have the most ignored system, meaning that the expected minor marks of difference are not always used; Scotland has the most rigorous, meaning that there is a court of law to enforce correct usage; and Canada has the most flexible, meaning that several traditions of differencing may be used.

Once there are grants of arms in the pedigree, then the arms flow to the descendants under certain conditions. These depend on the country of origin. Marshalling refers to the combining together of arms of husband and wife. Quartering refers to the design inherited by their children of both arms. If we think of England for this following example, consider the following line (Figure 2).

I. Husband marries a heraldic wife, being a daughter who is a heraldic heiress of her father. (This can happen in England when there are only daughters, or when the heirs of her brothers have died out.)

II. Their heraldic daughter quarters the arms, and marries an armigerous husband.

attraction and selection of suitable mates. Because grants are not made to one's ancestors, quartering will then progress one generation at a time.

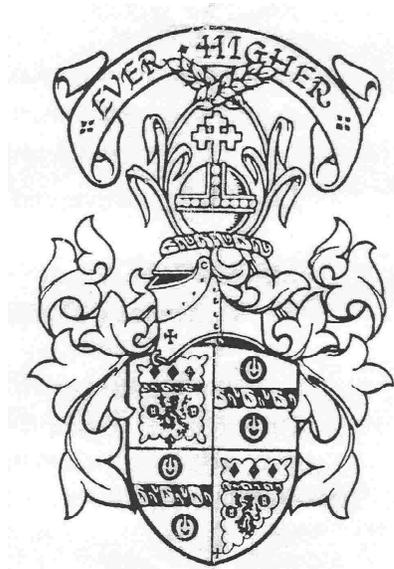


Figure 3

III. Their son marries a non-heraldic wife.

IV. Their son marries a heraldic wife.

V. Their son marries a non-heraldic wife.

VI. Their son marries a heraldic wife.

And the trend continues with no apparent limit.

Another example, from Scotland, follows a slightly different custom. There, arms are also quartered. However, in Scotland, there is a maximum of sixteen used: each major quarter can be subdivided further into four quarters. In this particular instance, Andrew Strome Ayers Galloway was granted arms in 1970. After that, and further genealogical research, he proved his descent from one Janet, daughter of Andrew Carmichael. Arms were granted for and in memory of said ancestress Janet with a destination to her male heirs bearing the surname Carmichael (a convenient operation used sometimes in Scotland). Strome Galloway then added the name of Carmichael to Galloway to become Carmichael-Galloway. This allowed the arms of Carmichael to be quartered with those of Galloway (Figure 3). He was then appointed as Bannerman to the Chief of the Clan Carmichael.

The accumulation of quartered arms for Canadians will take a little longer, following the rules of natural

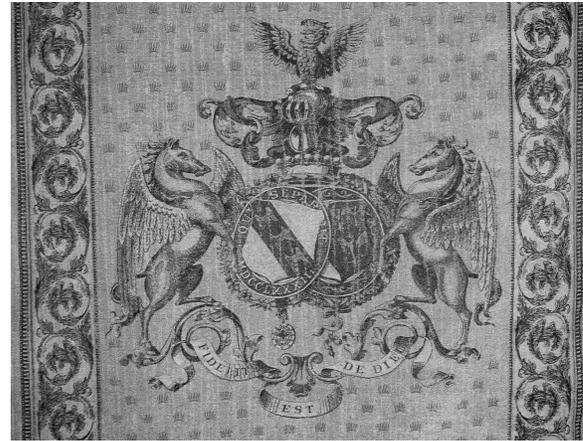


Figure 4

Periodically, a member of the public sends a query to the heralds asking for help in identifying something of interest. Recently, my colleague Bruce Patterson, Saguenay Herald, was asked to help identify a motto's owner for "Fidelites est de Dieu." Receiving the image of the associated arms (Figure 4), he was quickly able to answer the question. One clue was the badge hanging below the shield to the left; a second was the coronet above the shield. With these two clues, he was able to reduce the search to viscounts who were Knights of St. Patrick. There being fewer than a dozen such men, it was a short task to identify the Viscounts Powerscourt. The same task, in this case, can be accomplished by searching a book on mottoes, where one could find this same motto being used by three families.

In Canada, we are heirs to the traditions of all those that have come here. The supply of records is increasing because more original records are being published, both in book and electronic format. It has never been easier, in a relatively short time, to make great strides in locating significant information about one's ancestors. Sometimes that involves armorial bearings. Heralds are available to help interpret the signs and sources.

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**Figure sources:**

1. Geoffrey, Count of Anjou. *Shakespeare's Heraldry* by C.W. Scott-Giles (1971 reprint of 1950), p. 3. ISBN 0-900455-12-8
2. Marshalling of arms. *A Glossary of Terms Used in British Heraldry* by Henry Gough (1967 reprint of 1846), p. 218 insert.
3. Funeral programme for Strome Carmichael-Galloway (d. 2004), drawing by R.G.M. Macpherson.
4. E-mail from John Wilkes, 25 January 2005. ▣

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## Soaking up Genealogy in Salt Lake City

BY MARY ANNE SHARPE

In October 2004, I took vacation time to participate in the National Institute for Genealogical Studies' first seven-day Research Academy in Salt Lake City. About 60 participants, from both the U.S. and Canada, attended the Research Academy, including a distant cousin of mine from California, whom I had persuaded to come along. I arrived on the Saturday before the start of lectures, having participated in the online course "Planning a Research Trip Abroad," which was offered as part of the Academy package, and in several live, chat sessions with the Institute's instructors.



Upon course registration at the Salt Lake Plaza Hotel, each of us was greeted by Louise St. Denis and handed the course materials: a general syllabus that included the general and methodology lectures; a syllabus of the materials specific to the country stream we had chosen (Canadian, German, English, American, or Scottish); a personalized agenda. My agenda laid out in detail the times for my first consultation with the Scottish Stream instructor, David Webster, orientation tours of the Family History Library and Salt Lake City bookshops, as well as the daily schedule for lectures and research time.

My initial, individual consultation with David went well, as I had all my materials at my finger tips, having followed Penelope Christensen's excellent advice from the online planning course to assemble a binder with family group sheets, maps and other reference materials on the families I had chosen to study. David was also able to give me some very specific guidance based on the two questionnaires with which he had been provided, indicating my research experience and my objectives for the trip. That was Sunday.

Monday was largely taken up with the tours. Family History Library (FHL) staff gave an excellent overall orientation to the FHL; this was followed by a walking tour of the different floors of the Library. Each floor is devoted to a geographic location (US/Canada; British Isles; International) with areas for microfilms, books, microfilm readers, computers, copy centres and reference materials. The main floor houses family histories and biographies, as well as computers and classrooms. Afterwards, Penelope Christensen led a group to explore Salt Lake City's four main bookshops, all of which have extensive collections of history and genealogy-related material.

Starting on Tuesday, our days assumed a pattern, beginning at 8:30 a.m. and ending at 9:30 p.m. Each day was a mixture of Stream lectures and general methodology lectures in classrooms at the Plaza Hotel, next door to the FHL. Three hours were set aside each afternoon for individual research time in the FHL, when the instructors were available to guide us. Lunch breaks were from 11:30 until 1:00, allowing enough time to either take lunch in the main floor snack area, or walk through Temple Square to the Church Office Building's excellent cafeteria, where one could have a filling and varied meal at a very reasonable price. There was even time to take in the daily organ recital in the Tabernacle on the Square. Dinner breaks were between 6:00 and 7:30 p.m., again allowing ample time for dining in one of the restaurants within walking distance.

To be able to spend a whole week immersed in genealogy was wonderful. Although, at the beginning of the week, it seemed as if the following Saturday was a long way off, it and the time for my departure arrived in the blink of an eye. I could have stayed for another week; indeed some of the participants were able to do so, and I envied them!

I found this Academy an excellent way to be introduced to the FHL in Salt Lake City. The

instructors were knowledgeable and patient. It was fun to meet and chat with other participants who were looking for ancestors in the same area of the world as I was. And my MACKENZIEs and BROWNs even obliged by showing up in BMD and census microfilms! The Institute is planning another Research Academy in September of 2005 at dates that will

correspond to the Federation of Genealogical Societies' annual conference in Salt Lake City, September 7–10. I have already blocked off these dates on my calendar.

The National Institute's website address is: [genealogicalstudies.com](http://genealogicalstudies.com) ■

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to direct, plan, organize and supervise the **Education Portfolio**.

No special skills are required and lots of help is available from current and past directors. For further information contact Gerry Glavin, Ruth Kirk, John Reid, or any other Board members. (See inside front cover for telephone numbers.)

## Genetics and Family History: Building Better Pedigrees and Saving Lives

KYLE BETIT

The partnership potential between genealogy and genetics was the theme of Kyle Betit's Sunday afternoon presentation at the 10th Annual Fall Conference on British Isles Family History. As Betit pointed out,



Genetics is the branch of biology concerned with heredity and variation; genealogy is the study of the history of families, of family relationships, of human pedigrees, of a person's descent from a particular ancestor of a person's progeny.

Betit further explained,

The two disciplines can assist each other in long term medical research, in testing methods and in research in general in projects involving inherited diseases and characteristics. For each of us, genealogy is relevant to our own health, relevant with physicians in keeping track of our own biology, our own genetics. We are the keepers of our family history but within that knowledge we have a duty to keep our family *medical* history.

Genealogy plays an important role in the study of genes, Betit stressed in his thought-provoking lecture. An authentic pedigree determined from a wide base, as in a large but pure family tree, is essential for reliable research into genes, the part they play in our bodies, and the cures we may be able to effect in inherited malfunctions and diseases. Genealogy is an accurate check on oversimplification in certain medical theories. Similarly, genetic knowledge of the DNA of an individual can sometimes lead to genealogical clues, narrowing the family group of the ancestor or redirecting it, or settling the question of whether the person really is an ancestor. Both genealogy and genetics can also bring to light predispositions to mental conditions that people would want to avoid passing on to their children. As the tools and the knowledge in both these disciplines develop, there will

be more accuracy and a wider scope for exploration in both medicine and family history. There is a new frontier being opened in genealogy as well as genetics.

In his talk, Kyle Betit included a number of useful references for the researcher:

1. Further information about genes and their make up in the DNA can be found at the National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI): [genome.gov/10002096](http://genome.gov/10002096).
2. Traits can be inherited in a number of patterns according to what chromosome the trait is encoded on, and whether the trait is dominant or recessive. Two major types of tests are available at this time to help solve genealogical problems: paternal inheritance, through Y chromosome testing since men get their Y chromosome from their father, and maternal inheritance, through mitochondrial DNA testing since women get their mtDNA from their mother. These tests can add insight to genealogical problems where the historical record is lacking to make connections. Some companies that conduct genetic testing for genealogical purposes are:
  - Family Tree DNA: 919 North Loop West, Suite 110, Houston, Texas 77008, U.S.; phone (713) 868-1438; Fax:(832) 201-7147; Internet: [familytreedna.com](http://familytreedna.com).
  - Oxford Ancestors Ltd: PO Box 288, Kidlington, Oxfordshire OX5 1WG, United Kingdom; Internet: [oxfordancestors.com](http://oxfordancestors.com)
3. Family health history, both oral and written, is also an important part of genealogical research. Family health information can be useful for the physician, or other family members, in making a diagnosis or giving treatment. The following records can give health information: Cemetery records; censuses; civil registers (vital records); funeral home records; hospital records; mental institution records; military records; newspaper notices; physicians' accounts.
4. Genealogical software programs are available that can store health data. The researcher can of course

add health data to the notes about his ancestors and relatives in his genealogical software. Specific software for family health history is: Geneweaver: [geneweaveronline.com](http://geneweaveronline.com).

5. Websites for finding information about genetic disorders, symptoms, patterns of inheritances, research studies, treatments and management, genetic mapping, are:

- Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man (OMIM) by National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI): [ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=OMIM](http://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=OMIM)
- National Organization for Rare Diseases (NORD) – Rare Disease Database: [rarediseases.org/search/rdbsearch](http://rarediseases.org/search/rdbsearch).
- National Human Genome Research Institute – Specific Genetic Disorders: [genome.gov/10001204](http://genome.gov/10001204).
- National Human Genome Research Institute – Current Clinical Studies: [genome.gov/10004414](http://genome.gov/10004414).
- National Human Genome Research Institute – Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center (GARD): [genome.gov/10000409](http://genome.gov/10000409).

6. Important geographical areas and groups with excellent genealogy records are:

Acadians; Ashkenazi Jewish; Iceland; Mennonites; Quebec; Scotland; Utah (LDS Records and Utah Population Data base).

7. For links and further data see [cyndislist.com/dna](http://cyndislist.com/dna).

But a word of warning! Will you find something you do not want to know about? How will you deal with the discovery that the condition is untreatable? How will your insurance company use this health information? Who else could do you or another harm with it? What should you share with your family or on the Internet? Might people not want to be told that they are at risk? For ethics and privacy concerns you might like to consult the following online sources:

- MedPlus: Genetic Testing (NIH): [nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/genetictesting](http://nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/genetictesting)
- Center for Bioethics (University of Minnesota): [whtmlww.bioethics.umn.edu](http://whtmlww.bioethics.umn.edu)
- ELSI (Ethics, Legal and Social Issues) – Human Genome Project: [genome.gov/10001618](http://genome.gov/10001618); [ornl.gov/sci/techresources/Human\\_Genome/elsi/elsi.shtml](http://ornl.gov/sci/techresources/Human_Genome/elsi/elsi.shtml)

Finally, Betit urges genealogists to:

- record causes of death and other health information from historical records
- interview their relatives and record health histories; build a family health history for themselves and their children.
- contribute their compiled genealogy information so that others can benefit from it.
- cooperate in genetics studies.
- help index and publish records.

**Reported by Susan Shenstone** ▣

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## Kyle Betit's Story

BY SUSAN SHENSTONE

Kyle Betit, the keynote speaker at BIFHSGO'S 10th Annual Fall conference on British Isles Family History, is an unusual professional genealogist who brings to his work a high degree of knowledge in molecular biology. He is well qualified to combine these two fields in his research. His pre-med BSc degree in biology also included the study of chemistry, philosophy and genetics. Betit is research director for ProGenealogists, Inc., a well-known family history research group based in Utah [progenealogists.com](http://progenealogists.com). He is an instructor for the U.S. Internet Genealogy Certificate course program, offered by the University of Toronto and the National Institute of Genealogical Studies. He has given presentations to conferences and organizations in the U.S., England and Canada and

writes a column in the Canadian on-line genealogy magazine *Global Gazette*.

His passion for genealogy began very early, he told me in an interview at the BIFHSGO conference. The summer he was nine, his maternal grandmother, who was the librarian at the local branch of the Family History Centre in Juneau, Alaska, initiated him into the delights of genealogy. She had traced all the members of his mother's side of the family. So the young boy set to work to trace all the members of his father's side of the family. He never looked back.

The next summer he drove with his paternal grandmother from Alaska to Vermont, stopping to

visit relatives along the way. At each stop he would interview the family members and write the information down in a loose-leaf folder, just as we now advise adult BIFHSGO members to do. Later he transferred this knowledge to his computer. When he was 15, the family moved to Salt Lake City—home, as we know, of the Family History Library, a genealogist's paradise. For the first two months he "camped" on its premises. It was "quite wonderful," he recalls. At 16, when it was time to get a paying job, Betit telephoned a genealogy company, begging them to hire him for the summer. He would do anything for them, he promised. And so he passed a blissful summer. In the fall, when school started, the company kept him on, part time, to work on lineages after his classes. At 17, he was entrusted with research for clients.

Although at university Betit was studying biology, he had always been fascinated by history, and his interest in genealogy had never lessened. When he graduated, after much thought he decided against becoming a doctor. He loved the molecular research but not the lab. He found it cold and inhuman and he could not see himself passing his days and many nights in the company of test tubes. It was people he wanted to research and it occurred to him that he could apply his education in genetics to genealogy.

And that is what he has done. In 1991 a colleague, Dwight Radford, suggested they team up to write a newsletter about Irish genealogy, *The Irish At Home And Abroad: A Journal of Irish Genealogy and Heritage*. It was an instant success and soon they were putting out 50 pages of scholarly material every quarter. Out of this partnership came *A Genealogist's*

*Guide to Discovering your Irish Ancestors*. Betit still lives in Salt Lake City.

And why Irish genealogy? Betit has a lot of Irish ancestry, both Protestant and Catholic, and Canadian. He has always been fascinated by religious history, which makes up so much a part of Irish history, and by political divisions and the diversity of identity. Are individuals Irish because:

- they live in Ireland?
- at some time someone in their family was born in Ireland?
- they are Catholic?
- they are Protestant?
- they are Scots-Irish Presbyterian?
- they are Anglo-Irish Anglican?

Although these features may be how they identify themselves, they do not provide a simple explanation for being Irish. This historical diversity among individuals should be explored because they will help to make any particular person recognize that, through his own ancestry, he probably has ties to all these communities. Also, this particular historical experience of diversity is what makes him part of the Irish group, not so individually different in his collective formation from other Irish people. To people doing research on their ancestors from abroad, thus in an immigrant context, the home country diversities appear less divisive in the common experience of the new country in which they now live. The process of research itself gives them more perspective on what they really are. Perhaps awareness of this inclusive bond can override ancient divisions and bring them and us together towards peace. ■

## **The Launch of The Ottawa Sharpshooters**

BY SUSAN SHENSTONE

*The Ottawa Sharpshooters*, a research and publishing triumph for BIFHSGO, was launched Saturday, 7 May 2005 in the historic Cartier Square Drill Hall, at the invitation of the Governor General's Foot Guards (GGFG).



Celebrating the 10th anniversary of BIFHSGO's founding and the 120th anniversary of the Ottawa Sharpshooters, this interesting and well-presented book tells the life story of the 50 men and three officers who made up the company. Recruited literally overnight, mostly from Captain Alfred Hamlyn Todd's company in the GGFG, the company was formed and sent to help put down the Riel rebellion of 1885 in what is now Saskatchewan. In signalling the significance of BIFHSGO's project, guest speaker retired General Ramsey Withers, Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the GGFG and former Chief of the Defence Staff, called the Ottawa Sharpshooters the first Canadian rapid-reaction unit and stressed the importance of our military heritage—from Cut Knife Hill to Vimy Ridge—in our evolution as a nation.

The book was the brainchild of editor John D. Reid, president of the Society and formerly a professional scientist with a fascination for family history. One cold afternoon in 2003 Reid was strolling through Confederation Park, deeply engrossed in the problem of finding a project that would celebrate BIFHSGO's

10th anniversary, when he suddenly found himself confronted by a large bronze statue. A tall military man with a huge bushy and a marvellously luxuriant moustache, his rifle held at ease, was looking down at him. At the base of the monument two heads encircled by a laurel wreath gave the names of William Osgood and John Rogers, killed in action. On investigating further, Reid discovered that these two men were members of the Ottawa Sharpshooters, and that the 51 other names in the company were not only British but also from Ottawa, many from families that had only recently come to the new capital of the Dominion of Canada. Here was the perfect project—British, family, historical and local. BIFHSGO's executive readily approved and volunteers stepped forward to make it happen.

The team that was formed and ably led by Reid had five other BIFHSGO members. David W. Agar, a professional genealogist, ferreted out details of the men's later lives and tracked down children, siblings, parents and even in-laws. Caroline Herbert, who had worked on the Middlemore children project, concentrated on Eastern Township connections and



**General Ramsey Withers**



John D. Reid signing copies of the book

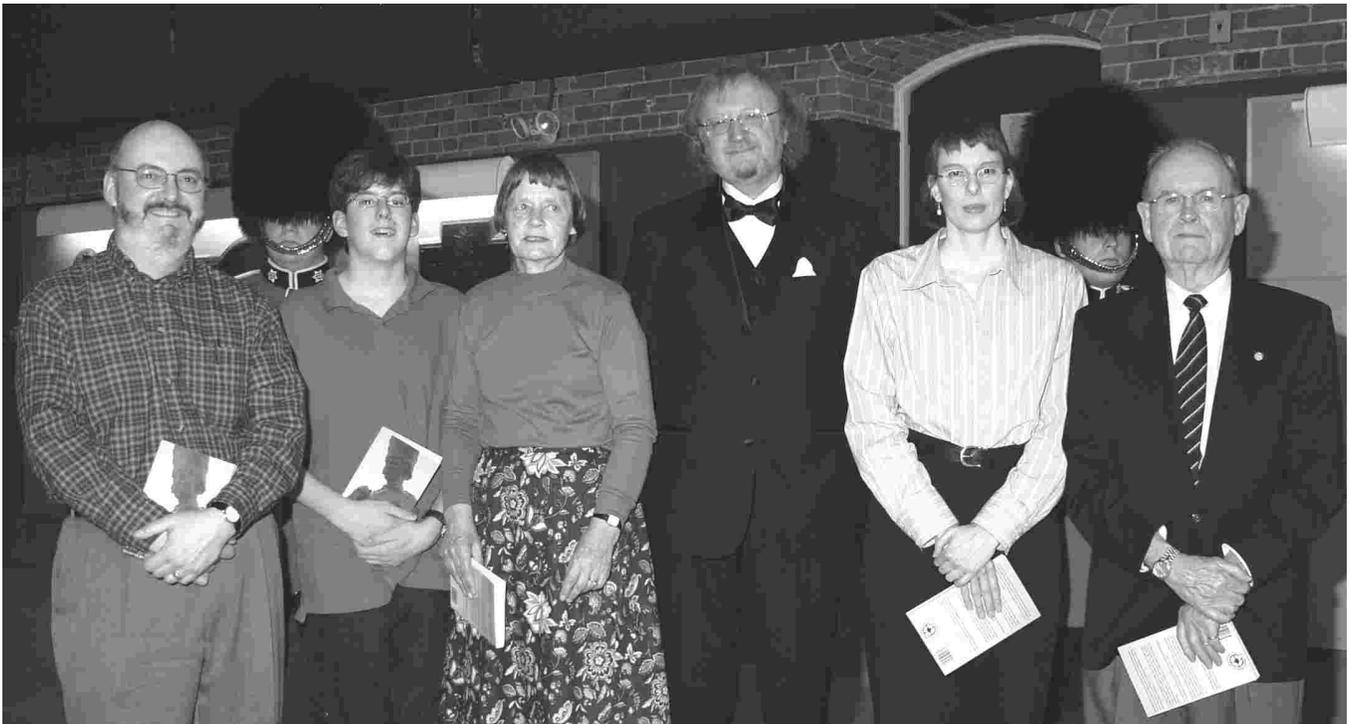
found an ancestor of her own. Glenn Wright, a Library and Archives Canada historian, wrote up some of the material and did the research on some of the elusive individuals. He found and transcribed the letters printed in the second half of the book. Duncan McDougall, a retired Lieutenant Colonel and military

engineer, handled the many logistics of the book's preparation—proofreading, indexing and printing. It was he who painstakingly transcribed Captain Todd's diary. Finally, Carol-Anne Blore, a technical writer, did the book's actual layout and produced the final version for the printer.

Would the team embark on such a project again? Unequivocally, yes. They encountered a variety of stimulating challenges and excitements—searching for details of the Sharpshooters' lives, completing the story in their descendants, dealing with the complex aspects of book production, learning about new printing techniques and finally being able to see and hold the book for the first time. But there was more. Glenn Wright spoke for them all when he explained,

The project allowed us to use our research skills, usually honed on family history, to tackle a whole new set of problems associated with researching an individual ... to explore sources that I would not normally encounter ... Looking into the lives of men not associated with our own families gives us, I believe, a healthy new perspective on research and family history generally.... It allowed us to share our skills and talents. I particularly enjoyed the "collegial" nature of the project.

I see the Sharpshooter project as a contribution to the



Research and publishing team, from left to right: Glenn Wright, Jamie Rimmer, Caroline Herbert, John D. Reid, Carol-Anne Blore, Duncan McDougall

community. The work by the OGS on cemetery listings, our own work on Home Children and many other projects undertaken by family history and genealogical societies all contribute to a sense of

community, an appreciation of local history and an understanding of our collective past. The Sharpshooter project is in this tradition and is especially appropriate for Ottawa in this 150th anniversary year. ■



#### **BIFHSGO 2005 Board of Directors**

**Front row:** Doug Hoddinott (2nd VP - Membership), John Reid (President), Patricia Roberts-Pichette (Director, Research & Projects), Gerry Glavin (Past President), Brian Chamberlain (Associate Director, Publication Sales)

**Back row:** Tom Rimmer (Treasurer), Chris MacPhail (Director, Communications), Glenn Wright (Director at Large), Willis Burwell (Recording Secretary), Christine Jackson (Director, Publicity), Doug Hughes (Associate Director, Webmaster)

**Absent:** Caroline Herbert (Associate Director, Projects), Irene Kellow Ip (Associate Director, Editor, Anglo-Celtic Roots), Betty Warburton (Associate Director, Librarian)

## **Notice of 2005 BIFHSGO Annual General Meeting**

**9:30 a.m., Saturday, 10 September 2005**

Take notice that the Annual General Meeting of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) will take place at 9:30 a.m. on Saturday, 10 September 2005 at Library and Archives Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, to receive and conduct business in accordance with Article 37 of the Bylaws.

The agenda for the meeting is as follows:

1. Call to order and opening remarks
2. Approval of the minutes of the 2004 Annual General Meeting
3. Report of the directors
4. Presentation of the financial statement for 2004
5. Report of the auditor
6. Appointment of an auditor for next year
7. Amendments to the bylaws
8. Awards and presentations
9. Report of the nominating committee
10. Election of directors
11. Any other business
12. Adjournment

The normal monthly meeting and presentation will follow immediately

Members are reminded that, in accordance with Article 40 of the bylaws, they may appoint a proxy to attend the meeting and act on their behalf. The proxy holder must also be a member of the Society.

## Potential Bylaw Amendments for Consideration for AGM 2005

**Bylaw 11:** Add at end of paragraph “A Director must be a Member in good standing of the Society.”

**Reason:** The current Bylaws are not specific on this requirement.

**Bylaw 26:** Delete “Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary” and replace with “Secretary”

**Reason:** The Society has never had two Secretaries and does not intend to have two Secretaries in the future.

**Bylaw 32:** In first sentence delete “is the Director of the Program Committee and,”. In the second sentence delete “is responsible for membership services and,”.

**Reason:** Removes the tie between First Vice-President and Second Vice-President and specific duties. Provides more flexibility in making appointments especially when a position is vacant.

**Bylaw 34:** Delete “Recording Secretary” and replace with “Secretary.” Delete “Corresponding Secretary” and replace with “Secretary.”

**Reason:** Needed as a result of changes to Bylaw 26.

**Bylaw 47:** Delete “Recording Secretary” and replace with “Secretary.”

**Reason:** Needed as a result of changes to Bylaw 26.

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## Minutes of the 2004 BIFHSGO Annual General Meeting September 2004

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) held its Annual General Meeting on 11 September 2004 at the Montgomery Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion, 330 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario. Approximately 75 members of the Society were present. Gerry Glavin, President of the Society, chaired the meeting.

Mr Glavin noted that the Society Directors’ reports were published in the fall 2004 issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. He reported that the Society is in excellent condition and currently has 423 members. Tom Rimmer, BIFHSGO Treasurer, summarized the financial status of the Society, indicating that the Society had generated a surplus of \$3,710.93 during 2003. This has allowed BIFHSGO to purchase an LCD projector for use at its meetings, seminars and the fall conference.

### Hall of fame appointments

Two members were named to the BIFHSGO Hall of Fame, namely, Alan Rayburn and Fern Small. Both are founding members of the BIFHSGO and have contributed substantially to the Society and its objectives over the past ten years.

Alan Rayburn was the first Secretary of BIFHSGO. He is a writer-specialist in place-name studies and has published eight books on geographical names in Canada. Alan has been a speaker at genealogical conferences in Canada and the United States and has also authored numerous articles for *Anglo-Celtic Roots*.

Fern Small was recognized for her work in support of BIFHSGO in Conference registration, mail distribution, member inquiries and in contributing resource information to *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. As a family historian, Fern recorded cemeteries and parish records of Wolfe Island (her birthplace), and supported the indexing of other Ontario cemetery records.

Gerry Glavin presented Hall of Fame certificates to the appointees.

### Presentation of awards

Ruth Kirk, Director of Communications, announced that two members of the Society were being given special recognition for their contributions during the past year.

Terry Findley received the award for the best Saturday morning talk for his presentation “An Irish Fling:

Delightful Discoveries.” John Hay received the award for the best article in *Anglo-Celtic Roots* written by a member, for “Searching Scottish Family History from Canada.”

### **Election of BIFHSGO president**

Jim Shearon, chairman of the nominating committee, noted that Gerry Glavin, the current President, has completed his first two-year term and has indicated that he does not wish to stand for a second term. John Reid, the current Director of Education, has agreed to allow his name to be placed in nomination for the position of President. As there were no other nominations, John Reid was declared elected by acclamation.

### **Election of Directors**

Jim Shearon reported that there are five vacancies on the Board of Directors to be filled. Tom Rimmer and

Patricia Roberts-Pichette were elected to the Board in September 2002 and have agreed to stand for re-election. Ruth Kirk and Terry Findley have indicated that they are leaving the Board and John Reid has been elevated to the position of President. Two Society members, Chris MacPhail and Glenn Wright, have agreed to allow their names to be placed in nomination for the Board. This still leaves one vacancy on the Board. There were no further nominations from the floor. As a result, Tom Rimmer, Patricia Roberts-Pichette, Chris MacPhail and Glenn Wright were elected to the BIFHSGO Board for a two-year term.

The Annual General Meeting was followed by an excellent presentation by John J. Heney on “John Heney & Son: Tracking an Ottawa Commercial Family 1844-2004.”

**Prepared by Willis Burwell, BIFHSGO Secretary**

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## **Northern Ireland Projects of Interest to Genealogists**

BY BARB HOPPER

A range of innovative Northern Ireland projects have received grants from the New Opportunities Fund to convert a wide spectrum of local material on subjects like history, science and culture into digital format to become a valuable learning resource on the Internet. Visit [enrichuk.net/countries/nireland/](http://enrichuk.net/countries/nireland/)

In Northern Ireland, there is a wide variety of projects, all focusing on different elements. Here are some examples:

### **Belfast Exposed Community Photographic Group**

Project Name: Belfast Exposed

Belfast Exposed is a photographic archive documenting social, political and cultural life in Northern Ireland, catalogued with background information as a resource for local, regional and national community. Many of the photographs are supported by the words of participants and subjects.

### **Library & Information Services Council (Northern Ireland)**

Project Name: Act of Union

A virtual library of material relating to and contemporary with the Act of Union, which took effect in 1801, will be created. The project aims to improve community understanding of the Act by providing information on the arguments made at the time for and against.

### **Council for the Curriculum, Examinations and Assessment (CCEA)**

Project Name: Timescapes Online

Timescapes Online will document the evolution of Ireland from historical, social and cultural perspectives. It will cover 12 themes, which are traced along 11 major time periods.

### **Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI)**

Project Name: Freeholders Records Pre 1840

The Freeholders' Records names all those who were entitled to vote at elections or those who actually did vote. The pre-1840 Freeholders Lists will provide an index of names providing wider and easier access to a unique resource for family and local history and for historical research. The names will be linked to digitised images.

### **Ulster Historical Foundation**

Project name: History from Headstones

History from Headstones will provide a computerized index and digitise an archive of 55,000 gravestone inscriptions and transcripts from 800 graveyards in Northern Ireland. There will be case studies on notable graveyards, which demonstrate how the local cemetery can act as a focal point for learning family, local and national history. This project will be invaluable as genealogical records were destroyed in Dublin in 1922. 

## ... and the 2004 NGS Newsletter Competition winner is... *Anglo-Celtic Roots!*

BY CHRIS MACPHAIL



**National Genealogical Society**  
3108 Columbia Pike, Suite 300  
Arlington, Virginia 22204-4101  
703-525-0050  
800-473-0060  
Fax: 703-525-0052

April 10, 2005

Mr. John D. Reid  
57 Vanhurst Place  
Ottawa, ON K1V 9Z7, Canada

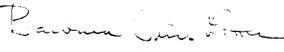
Dear Mr. Reid,

Congratulations. The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa won first place in the National Genealogical Society's Newsletter Competition for 2004. The Southern California Genealogical Society was runner up and the Lancaster County Historical Society received honorable mention. Certificates will be presented to the winners at the NGS conference in Nashville, TN. If you or a member of the society is unable to attend the conference, we will mail your certificate after the conference.

The judges spent many hours reading and evaluating the entries this year. Enclosed with this letter are a copy of your society's score sheet and a copy of the judges' comments. We hope that they will be useful to you as you plan future issues of your newsletter.

We look forward to having you enter the competition again next year, so we can see how your newsletter has changed using our suggestions.

Congratulations,



Barbara Vines Little, CG  
President, NGS

NGS NEWSLETTER COMPETITION				
Newsletter Evaluation				
<b>Society Name:</b> British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa				
<b>Name of Newsletter:</b> <i>Anglo-Celtic Roots</i>				
Contents (60% of total score):	Judge A	Judge B	Judge C	Total
1. Statement of purpose (5%)	5	5	5	15
2. Genealogical, Historical, and Family Content (15%)	15	13	14	42
3. Variety of Interesting Feature Articles (15%)	15	12	13	40
4. Strong Audience Identification (10%)	10	10	10	30
5. Necessary Information (5%)	5	5	5	15
6. Well Written, Edited, and Proofed (10%)	10	8	9	27
Design (40% of total score):				
7. Harmony and Balance (5%)	5	5	5	15
8. Typography (10%)	10	10	9	29
9. Graphic, White Space, Color, Paper (20%)	20	20	18	58
10. Organization Reflected in Overall Appearance (5%)	5	5	5	15
<b>Raw Scores</b>	100	93	93	286
<b>Final Score</b>				286

Many BIFHSGO members contributed to this achievement:

- Irene Ip, Editor, whose inspired leadership, professional approach and steadfast efforts have set a new standard for the journal,
- BIFHSGO's official photographer, Bert Hayward and the two people who share layout responsibilities, Marg Burwell and Bob Johnston, for their talent and dedication,
- The team of reporters and proofreaders: Trevor Butlin, Don Ross, Mary Holder, Susan Shenstone, Brian Watson, Ken Wood, Ted Smale, Anita Nevins, John Crookshanks, Dorothy Hepworth and Gordon Taylor,
- Our regular contributors Betty Warburton, Ernest Wiltshire and Doug Hoddinott,
- The volunteers of past years, including my predecessor Ruth Kirk, who established the high standards upon which we were able to build,

- And of course, the authors who created the material that makes *Anglo-Celtic Roots* such an interesting, informative and valuable journal. Thank you all.

At the Strategic Planning meeting held last September, a number of constructive suggestions were made regarding the content and format of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. We have made an effort to respond to these suggestions, for example, by encouraging members of the Society to write articles dealing with research topics and by paying more attention to the layout and graphics. We also have benefited from a good working relationship with VN Printing, whose advice has been most helpful.

A comment was made at the Strategic Planning meeting that our first priority is to serve our members' interests and that awards should be considered a bonus. The honour that we have received is indeed a bonus in which all members can share. ■

## The Bookworm

BY BETTY WARBURTON

Were you aware that the Brian O'Regan Library has journals, as well as books, CDs, microfiches and microfilms? As Hugh Reekie pointed out in his talk a few months ago, journals are a valuable resource for the family historian. The library is fortunate to have an almost complete set of issues of *Family Tree Magazine*, an important and popular British genealogy periodical. It covers a wide range of subjects from beginning genealogy to pitfalls in research to using computers.

For many years *Family Tree Magazine* ran a series of articles on old occupations—a theme that I introduced

in my column in the last issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. You might want to start with an article titled “N. A. Jennings Looks at Old Occupations in the Parish of Grassmere from the Baptismal Registers 1812-1900,” 6, 1 (Nov. 1989): 4. And then continue with “English Trades and Occupations,” by Anthony Camp, 15: 4 (Feb. 1999): 7, in which he reviews books and other sources on the subject. Nearly a hundred different occupations were described over the years and for your convenience I have sorted them into the following table:

Occupation	Title and Author	Issue	Page
Actor	Was Your Ancestor in the Theatre? / Sue Fearn	15, 12 (Oct 1999)	60
Agricultural labourer	The Agricultural Labourer / Peter Talbot-Ashby	11, 9 (Jul 1995)	5
Agricultural labourer	The Victorian Agricultural Labourer / Geoffrey A. Dudley	4, 4 (Feb 1988)	19
Baker	The Baker / Lynda Hill	11, 7 (May 1995)	9
Basket maker	A Changing Landscape and a Dying Trade / John Slatford Sones	5, 9 (Jul 1989)	9
Blacksmith	The Town Blacksmith, / Margaret Maurin	8, 9 (Jul 1992)	4
Boatman	Canal life / Margaret Maurin	12, 11 (Sep 1996)	3
Boatman	On Mersey Flats and Giants... / Gwen Hardy	3, 3 (Jan 1987)	17
Boatman	More on the Flatmen / David Long	3, 5 (Apr 1987)	5
Boatman	River Sailor / B. Widdowson	10, 3 (Jan 1994)	43
Brick maker	Brick making / S. Campbell Passmore	7, 2 (Dec 1990)	4
Brushmaker	Brushmaker or Tramp / K. A. Doughty	9, 5 (Mar 1993)	15
Brushmaker	The Society of Brushmakers' Descendants / Kenneth A. Doughty	13, 8 (Jun 1997)	47
Carrier	Carriers / Richard H. Johns	15, 3 (Jan 1999)	20
Chair bodger	Chair Bodging / Mary Carter	9, 4 (Feb 1993)	43
Chapman	Chapman or Pedlar / Sue Campbell Passmore	8, 2 (Dec 1991)	44
Charcoal burner	Charcoal Burning / Judith Theold	4, 12 (Oct 1988)	4
Chemist	Chemists / Ray Vickers	9, 7 (May 1993)	27
Cider maker	Working on the Land: Part VI / Zia Wade	3, 12 (Oct 1987)	18
Clog maker	Clogmakers / Sue Passmore	8, 3 (Jan 1992)	4
Coachman	Coaches and Coachmen / Margaret Maurin	11, 6 (Apr 1995)	3
Coalminer, Scottish	White Slaves With Black Faces: Scottish Coalminers in the 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> Centuries / John Millar	18, 6 (Apr 2002)	66
Combmaker	Combmaker / R. H. Watts	10, 12 (Oct 1994)	54
Cooper	The Cooper / Margaret Maurin	10, 9 (Jul 1994)	3

Occupation	Title and Author	Issue	Page
Copperas trade	The Copperas Trade on the Thames Estuary / Beatrix Walsh	11, 8 (Jun 1995)	5
Cordwainer	Great-granddad Parkin, a Cordwainer / Elsie Wright	14, 4 (Feb 1998)	18
Cricket ball maker	Cricket Ball Making / Juanita Jain	Apr 1998, v. 14: 6	3
Currier	The Currier / S. Dymond	11,11 (Sep 1995)	5
Customs officer	Was your Ancestor a Customs Officer? /Joy Lodey	5, 10 (Aug 1989)	3
Dancing master	The Dancing Master / Keith Giles	16, 3 (Jan 2000)	4
Domestic servant	Domestic Services: Part I / Ruth Wilson	7,10 (Aug 1991)	24
Domestic servant	Domestic Services: Part II / Ruth Wilson	7, 11 (Sep 1991)	24
Domestic servant	Domestic Services: Part III / Ruth Wilson	7, 12 (Oct 1991)	20
Dressmaker	The Dressmaker / Stella Bent	14, 10 (Aug 1998)	57
Drover	Drovers: Part I / Sue Campbell Passmore	8, 10 (Aug 1992)	4
Drover	Drovers: Part II / Sue Campbell Passmore	8, 11 (Sep 1992)	4
Farmer	Working on the Land: Part I / Zia Wade	3, 4 (Feb 1987)	5
Farmer	Working on the Land: Part II / Zia Wade	3, 5 (Mar 1987)	5
Farmer	Working on the Land: Part III / Zia Wade	3, 6 (Apr 1987)	19
Farmer	Working on the Land: Part IV / Zia Wade	3, 7 (May 1987)	9
Farmer	Working on the Land: Part V / Zia Wade	3, 10 (Sep 1987)	7
Farmer	Working on the Land: Part VI / Zia Wade	3, 12 (Oct 1987)	18
Farmer	Working on the Land: Harvest Home / Zia Wade	4, 3 (Jan 1988)	15
Farmer	The Yeomen of England / Geoffrey A. Dudley	3, 2 (Dec 1986)	19
Farmer, Fen	Farming in the Lincolnshire Fens / Laurie Woods	15, 7 (May 1999)	62
Farrier	Farriers / I. L. Davies	12, 7 (May 1996)	3
Farrier	The Horse Trades / R. L. Vickers	12, 5 (Mar 1996)	18
Fisher lass	The Fisher-lassies of Yesteryear / Tom Wood	13, 7 (May 1997)	3
Fisherman	Was Your Ancestor a Fisherman? / Robert Baker	5, 8 (Jun 1989)	8
Flatman	On Mersey Flats and Giants... / Gwen Hardy	3, 3 (Jan 1987)	17
Flatman	More on the Flatmen / David Long	3, 5 (Apr 1987)	5
Framework knitter	Was Your Ancestor an FWK?: Part I / J. R. Goddard	6, 4 (Feb 1990)	4
Framework knitter	Was Your Ancestor an FWK?: Part I / J. R. Goddard	6, 5 (Mar 1990)	4
Fuller	Fullers and Tuckers / Sue Passmore	8, 4 (Feb 1992)	4
Gamekeeper	The Gamekeeper /Margaret Maurin	11, 10 (Aug 1995)	3
Gamekeeper	The Victorian Head Gamekeeper / David S. Jones	12, 3 (Jan 1996)	11
Glover	The Glover / Susan Pearl	7, 1 (Nov 1990)	24
Governess	A Victorian View of the Governess / Margaret Maurin	10, 2 (Dec 1993)	43
Gunmaker	Gunmaking / Stan Cook	14,3 (Jan 1998)	3
Harness maker	The Horse Trades / R. L. Vickers	12, 5 (Mar 1996)	18
Herring girl	The Fisher-lassies of Yesteryear / Tom Wood	13, 7 (May 1997)	3
Higgler	The Higgler / M. Akehurst	15, 9 (Jul 1999)	19
Hop picker	Hop Picking: Part I / Zia Wade	3, 1 (Nov 1987)	7
Hop picker	Hop Picking: Part II / Zia Wade	3, 2 (Dec 1986)	26
Ironworker	Ironworker: Part I / Peter M. Taylor	9, 8 (Jun 1993)	8
Ironworker	Ironworker: Part II / Peter M. Taylor	9, 9 (Jul 1993)	15
Ironworker	Ironworker: Part III / Peter M. Taylor	9, 10 (Aug 1993)	8
Lace cleaner	Victorian Lace Cleaners / Valerie Gibson	7, 9 (Jul 1991)	4
Lacemaker	Northampton Lacemakers: Part I / Linda Bell	7, 4 (Feb 1991)	4
Lacemaker	Northampton Lacemakers: Part II / Linda Bell	7, 5 (Mar 1991)	4
Lacemaker	Northampton Lacemakers: Part III / Linda Bell	7, 6 (Apr 1991)	24
Lacemaker	Honiton Lacemakers in the 1800's / Anne Keen	13, 11 (Sep 1997)	3

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Title and Author</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Page</b>
Lorimer	The Horse Trades / R. L. Vickers	12, 5 (Mar 1996)	18
Lumberman	The Canadian Logging Industry / Carol B. McCuaig	15, 5 (Mar 1999)	23
Maltster	The Maltster / R. A. Lever	5, 5 (Mar 1989)	32
Merchant	English Merchants in Aleppo: Part I / Bright Sanders	3, 8 (Jun 1987)	17
Merchant	English Merchants in Aleppo: Part II / Bright Sanders	3, 9 (Jul 1987)	25
Midwife	A Labour of Love? Part I / Joy Lodey	6, 9 (Jul 1990)	4
Midwife	A Labour of Love? Part II / Joy Lodey	6, 10 (Aug 1990)	4
Miner, Lead	Leadminers: Part I / Sue Campbell Passmore	9, 1 (Nov 1992)	4
Miner, Lead	Leadminers: Part II / Sue Campbell Passmore	9, 2 (Dec 1992)	43
Nurse	Nursing / Mary Carter	8, 6 (Apr 1992)	43
Nurse	Further Memories of Nurse Training in the 1930s / Mary Carter	12, 2 (Dec 1995)	3
Overseer	Well and Truly Done: a Year in the Life of an Overseer of the Poor / Michael Young	3, 4 (Feb 1987)	7
Oyster dredger	Oyster Dredgers / David Frost	11, 5 (Mar 1995)	5
Paper maker	The Paper Makers: Part I / Jean Stirk	6, 6 (Apr 1990)	4
Paper maker	The Paper Makers: Part II / Jean Stirk	6, 7 (May 1990)	4
Paper maker	The Paper Makers: Part III / Jean Stirk	6, 8 (Jun 1990)	4
Parish clerk	The Worshipful Company of Parish Clerks of London / Arthur Royall	8, 1 (Nov 1991)	31
Pedlar	Chapman or Pedlar / Sue Campbell Passmore	8, 2 (Dec 1991)	44
Perukemaker	Perukemakers / Valerie Given	13, 3 (Jan 1997)	3
Pinmaker	Wee Workers of Warrington: Pinmakers / Anne Keen	14, 8 (Jun 1998)	7
Pipemaker	Was Your Ancestor a Pipemaker? / Peter J. Hammond	4, 10 (Aug 1988)	4
Ploughman	Working on the Land: Part IV / Zia Wade	3, 7 (May 1987)	9
Policeman	The Policeman / Susan Pearl	6, 12 (Oct 1990)	24
Potter	Was Your Ancestor a Potter? / H. Eva Beech	5, 6 (Apr 1989)	4
Printer	My Printing Forebears / David Lazell	13, 6 (Apr 1997)	3
Proctor	The Proctor / John Titford	7, 3 (Jan 1991)	4
Pugilist	Was Your Ancestor a Pugilist? / H. G. Oliver	6, 2 (Dec 1989)	4
Saddler	The Saddler / Steve Dymond	11, 12 (Oct 1995)	15
Saddler	The Horse Trades / R. L. Vickers	12, 5 (Mar 1996)	18
Sailor, River	River Sailor / B. Widdowson	10, 3 (Jan 1994)	43
Scythemaker	The Scythemakers of Abbeydale / Joyce Walmsley	15, 1 (Nov 1998)	56
Shepherd	Working on the Land: Part V / Zia Wade	3, 10 (Sep 1987)	7
Shipwright	The Shipwright: Part I / Margaret Spiller	8, 7 (May 1992)	4
Shipwright	The Shipwright: Part II / Margaret Spiller	8, 8 (Jun 1992)	4
Shoemaker	Shoemaking / Ray L. Vickers	9, 12 (Oct 1993)	32
Shoemaker	Great-granddad Parkin, a Cordwainer / Elsie Wright	14, 4 (Feb 1998)	18
Shop assistant	Shop Assistants – White Slavery / Anthony Camp	16, 2 (Dec 1999)	23
Smuggler	Was Your Ancestor a Smuggler? / Joy Lodey	5, 11 (Sep 1989)	3
Soapmaker	Soapmaker / Ray Vickers	9, 6 (Apr 1993)	4
Soda water mfr.	Soda Water Manufacturers / Lynda Hill	13, 9 (Jul 1997)	21
Spurrier	The Horse Trades / R. L. Vickers	12, 5 (Mar 1996)	18
Strawplaiter	Was Your Ancestor a Strawplaiter? / Susan Pearl	5, 12 (Oct 1989)	4
Surgeon	Surgeons / Mary Carter	9, 11 (Sep 1993)	15
Sweep	Sweeps / Julie Goddard	7, 7 (May 1991)	4
Teacher	Elementary Teaching / Kathleen Black	13, 10 (Aug 1997)	3
Thatcher	The Thatcher / Margaret Maurin	9, 3 (Jan 1993)	4

Occupation	Title and Author	Issue	Page
Tollgate keeper	Tollgate Keeper / Roy S. Walker	5, 7 (May 1989)	17
Tool manufacturer	The Manufacturing of Agricultural Hand Tools / Judith Lawrence	14, 11 (Sep 1998)	3
Tucker	Fullers and Tuckers / Sue Passmore	8, 4 (Feb 1992)	4
Weaver	Weaving / Sue Campbell Passmore	6, 3 (Jan 1990)	4
Weaver	The Trinity Weavers / Hilary Townsend	13, 5 (Mar 1997)	3
Weaver, Silk	The Silk-weavers of Spitalfields and Bethnal Green / Michael Young	7, 8 (Jun 1991)	4
Weaver, Silk ribbon	Silk-ribbon Weaver / Audrey Murphy	6, 11 (Sep 1990)	24
Wheelwright	Wheelwrights / Mary Carter	8, 12 (Oct 1992)	4
Woolcomber	The Woolcomber / Jackie Evans	13, 1 (Nov 1996)	3
Wrestler	Wrestlers in the Family / John Timson	3, 9 (Jul 1987)	23
Yeoman	The Yeomen of England / Geoffrey A. Dudley	3, 2 (Dec 1986)	19

## The Printed Page

BY GORDON D. TAYLOR

*The Ancestral Searcher*, Quarterly Journal of the Heraldry and Genealogical Society of Canberra, Inc.

The Heraldry and Genealogical Society of Canberra celebrated its 40th anniversary in 2004. All four issues of *The Ancestral Searcher* were part of the yearlong celebration. The last two editions of 2004 (Vol. 27, No. 3 and 4) came to my attention recently, when included with a number of journals from our library that I scanned for possible major interest of our members. I am sure all members of our Society will join with me in wishing our Australian colleagues many more years of successful family history.

Each issue is divided into a number of sections and these tend to be consistent over time—except where special events must be noted. Volume 3 departs from the usual format in that it adds a special section on articles dealing with the 40th anniversary. They cover such topics as the history of the organization, and the development of the major services provided to members and to the larger family history community. This section covers 35 pages and should be read as a unit in order to get a feel for the vitality of the Canberra group.

Two regular sections are titled “Articles” and “Regular Features.” Another frequent section is “Special Interest Groups.” Any of our members who have an interest in Australia will find these journals a valuable source of

information. Regular columns such as Hot Sites, Hot Sources, News from the National Archives of Australia and News from the National Library of Australia will provide leads to a variety of information sources.

The December issue had two articles on Chinese family history: “Honourable Ancestors, My Search for the Chinese Connection” and “Useful Internet Resources for Chinese Family History in Australia.” Both articles are by Joh Kehrer.

The first article is a fascinating account of a search for a Chinese ancestor. The author notes, “Tracing Chinese ancestry is difficult, because of the difference in culture, language and script. Yet, after all, the technologies and sources are similar.” (Page 328) This article is a good example of sound family history methodology and research.

As a sidenote, the initialized name of the Canberra society is “HAGSOG.”

Another journal that I came across recently was *Bigwill News*, with “Bigwill” standing for British Interest Group of Wisconsin and Illinois. Then, of course, there is our own BIFHSGO. How many more of these interesting short names for family history societies are there? Perhaps we could develop a list—a good family history technique. ■

## Members' Surname Search

BY ERNEST M. WILTSHIRE

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 that each member may be searching several names. So be specific when communicating with them. Good luck.

TABLE A (Names being searched)							
Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. #	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. #
Morgan	MON WAL ON? CDA	1900 +	673	Marshall	DGY SCT NB CDA	Pre 1836	929
Jarratt	YKS ENG	1900 +	673	Sim	ABD SCT	Pre 1825	929
Driscoll	MON WAL, SOM, COR ENG	1850 +	673	Taylor	Corsley SOM ENG	Pre 1880	939
Heaven	WAR, WOR, GLS ENG	1500-1900	786	Byers	NBL ENG	Pre 1860	939
Meeke	WAR, WOR ENG	1500-1900	786	Athill	Lambeth SRY ENG	Pre 1840	939
Wilkes	WAR, WOR ENG	1500-1900	786	Atthill	NFK ENG	Pre 1860	939
Parker	WAR, WOR, STS ENG	1500-1900	786	Carroll	BRK ENG	1920 +	939
Brown	DOR, LND ENG MB CDA	1500-1900	786	Carroll	India	Pre 1905	939
Fancy	DOR ENG ON CDA	1500-1900	786	Benwell	BRK ENG	Pre 1800	939
Mutch	ABD SCT	Pre 1800	929	Attwood	LND ENG	Pre 1860	939
Bisset	ABD SCT	Pre 1825	929	Bright	Coventry WAR ENG	1800 +	949
Miller	SCT, NB CDA	Pre 1836	929				

TABLE B (Members referred to in Table A)			
No.	Member's Name and Address	No.	Member's Name and Address
673	Mary Holder 1103-851 Richmond Rd., Ottawa, ON K2A 3X2 mary.holder@sympatico.ca	939	Michael & Judy Taylor 5386 West River Dr. Manotick, ON K4M 1G4 brutust@magma.ca
786	Roy Parker 1429 Meadow Dr., Box 163, Greely ON K4P 1N5 ROY.PARKER@ROGERS.COM	949	Norma Jacobson 5124 53 St., Rocky Mountain House, AB T4T 1E4 MTNROSE@AGT.NET
929	Donald George Mutch 37 Aurora Cres. Ottawa, ON K2G 0Z6 donmutch@aol.com		

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: [bifhsgo.ca](http://bifhsgo.ca).

Many BIFHSGO members belong to Genealogy societies that cover the areas detailed in this Members'

Surname Search list. If you would like to loan your quarterly journals or other pertinent documents to members with an interest in the same geographical area that you are researching, please contact them

directly and arrange to exchange information at the monthly meetings. ■

## Membership Report

BY DOUG HODDINOTT

New BIFHSGO Members to 30 April 2005

Mbr #	Name	Address	Mbr #	Name	Address
926	Mr. & Mrs. Arthur G. & Joan DARNLEY <i>(Correct previous list)</i>	Nepean, ON	952	Mr. & Mrs. Gil & Wendy CROOME	Ottawa, ON
937	Mr. & Mrs. Douglas John & Donna Marion FISH	Osgoode, ON	953	Ms Jeanette E. McNUTT	Truro, NS
938	Miss Patti HENDERSON	Edmonton, AB	954	Mr. John David YOUNG	Kanata, ON
939	Mr. & Mrs. Michael & Judy TAYLOR	Manotick, ON	955	Mr. John W. DIXON	Stittsville, ON
940	Mr. & Mrs. David & Ruth MacLENNAN	Nepean, ON	956	Mr. Richard McGREGOR	Ottawa, ON
941	Mr. Peter R. MILLS	Ottawa, ON	957	Mr. & Mrs. Steven Thomas & Marilyn Marguerite WHITWILL	Nepean, ON
942	Ms Margaret SINGLETON	Ottawa, ON	958	Mr. Paul JONES	Toronto, ON
943	Ms Lynne Elizabeth WILLOUGHBY	Nepean, ON	959	Ms Leslie A. STILL	Ottawa, ON
944	Professor Delphin MUISE	Ottawa, ON	960	Ms Bertha Elizabeth LAWTON	Ottawa, ON
945	Mr. Gregory Emile WICHMAN	Edmonton, AB	961	Mr. Bruce MURDUCK	Kingston, ON
946	Mr. Terence Roy JUDGE	Gloucester, ON	962	Mrs. Sharon M. KUDER	Ottawa, ON
947	Mr. & Mrs. Ernest & Lorna BOYKO	Ottawa, ON	963	Miss Barbara MILLS	Kanata, ON
948	Mrs. June C REGGLER	Orleans, ON	964	Mr Richard James BLANCHARD	Carp, ON
949	Mrs. Norma L. JACOBSON	Rocky Mountain House, AB	965	Mr Barry L STRAYER	Ottawa, ON
950	Mr. Tony BERNARD	Ottawa, ON	966	Ms Margaret Rose MUNRO	Kanata, ON
951	Ms. Kathy WALLACE	Gloucester, ON			

## Opportunity Knocks

Volunteering at the September Conference (23-25) presents you with an opportunity to meet other members of the Society and to work with them on a one-on-one basis. We are looking for volunteers:

- to set-up the tables on Friday morning for the seminars.
- to serve at the Welcome Desk Friday, Saturday and Sunday.
  - The Welcome Desk comprises three desks:
    - pre-registration.
    - membership, late registration and sale of lunch tickets.
    - sale of BIFHSGO publications.
- to collect lunch tickets on the Saturday and Sunday.
- to report on the Sessions for *Anglo-Celtic Roots*.

Involvement in any of these activities can be as for as little as an hour-and-a-half or longer if you wish and I encourage you to think seriously about participating. Please contact me at [valben@cyberus.ca](mailto:valben@cyberus.ca). I will consult you in the early summer to find out when you would like to volunteer, ensuring that your task will not prevent you from attending the sessions that you have chosen.

By Valerie Monkhouse



## Coming in the next issue...

- Wayne Walker provides more insights into getting the most out of the Family History Library Catalogue.
- Bill Arthurs writes about the importance of creating and preparing memories for survival.
- “Bringing Life to History, Bringing History to Life” by Charlotte Gray
- “Catholic and Protestant Church Records in Ireland”—The fourth report on Kyle Betit’s 2004 Conference presentations.
- “Blood Relations and the Mystery of the Empty Grave” by David Jeanes—the last Great Moment from December 2004.

