



# Anglo-Celtic Roots

---

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 15, Number 4

Winter 2009

---

## *IN THIS ISSUE*

- *My Ancestral Fleet*—Carol Annett
- *Clare County Bouchier Families*—Heather Boucher Ashe
- *Young Tom Moor*—Sharon Moor
- *Fall Conference 2009*—Willis Burwell and Chris MacPhail



British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa  
 Founded and Incorporated in 1994 • Telephone 613-234-2520 (Voice Mail)  
 Mailing Address: BIFHSGO, PO BOX 38026, OTTAWA ON K2C 3Y7 CANADA  
 E-mail: [queries@bifhsgo.ca](mailto:queries@bifhsgo.ca)  
 Charitable Registration No. 89227 4044 RR0001  
 Web Homepage: [www.bifhsgo.ca](http://www.bifhsgo.ca)

### BIFHSGO Board of Directors—2009–2010

|                           |                  |              |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| President                 | Mary Anne Sharpe | 613-562-4570 |
| Recording Secretary       | Ron Elliott      | 613-820-0285 |
| Treasurer                 | Cliff Adams      | 613-225-1519 |
| Research & Projects       | Brian Glenn      | 613-830-2948 |
| Membership                | Sharon Moor      | 613-249-9062 |
| Director (Communications) | Betty Burrows    | 613-224-5769 |
| Director (Publicity)      | Vacant           |              |
| Director (Programs)       | Jane Down        | 613-741-1463 |
| Director (Education)      | Lesley Anderson  | 613-834-6477 |
| Past President            | Willis Burwell   | 613-727-0447 |

### Associate Directors—2009–2010

| Function                         | Name              | Associate to:             |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Editor <i>Anglo-Celtic Roots</i> | Chris MacPhail    | Director (Communications) |
| Webmaster                        | Andy Coates       | Director (Communications) |
| Publication Sales                | Brian Chamberlain | Treasurer                 |
| Librarian                        | Betty Warburton   | Director (Education)      |
| Conference 2010                  | Vacant            | Director (Programs)       |
| <b>Auditor</b>                   | Darrell Kennedy   |                           |

### The Society

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) is an independent, federally incorporated society and a registered charity. Its purpose is to encourage, carry on and facilitate research into family history and the publication of these histories by people who have ancestors in the British Isles.

The objectives of the Society are two-fold: to preserve, research and disseminate Canadian and British Isles family and social history for the benefit of current and future generations and to promote genealogical research by teaching people how to do this research and how to preserve their findings in a readily accessible form.

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

Membership in the Society shall be available to persons interested in furthering its objectives and shall consist of anyone who submits an application for admission as a member accompanied by payment of the applicable fees or dues. The 2010 calendar year fees for membership are \$35 Individual, \$45 Family, and \$35 Institutional. Annual membership benefits include four issues of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*; ten family history programs, each of two hours' duration; up to six free queries a year; friendly advice from other members; and participation in special interest groups that may be formed.

### *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, Volume 15, Number 4, Winter 2009, ISSN 1201-3072

Published four times a year in March, June, September and December by the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, and sent free to members.

Indexed in the Periodical Source Index (PERSI).  
 Editor: Chris MacPhail; Copy Editor: Jean Kitchen;  
 Assistant Editor Layout: Carol-Anne Blore; Assistant Editor Photography: Ken Wood

Canadian Publication Mail Sales Product Agreement No. 40015222

Permission to reprint for non-profit use is granted to organizations and individuals, unless otherwise stated, provided the original source is credited. Articles accompanied by the copyright symbol (©) may not be reprinted or copied without the written permission of the author. Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of BIFHSGO or its officers. Commercial interests in this publication are not necessarily endorsed by BIFHSGO or its officers.

We invite readers to share family history articles, illustrations, letters, queries and similar items of interest by submitting them to *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Manuscripts should be written in the style of story-telling or letter-writing, leaving it to the Editor to adjust. Preferably, articles should be submitted on an MS-Word compatible diskette, and addressed to The Editor, BIFHSGO, PO Box 38026, OTTAWA ON K2C 3Y7.

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

Authors who wish to receive a reply or return of material by post are requested to enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope or, for out-of-country contributors, equivalent International Reply Coupons. The Editor reserves the right to select material to meet the interest of readers, and to edit for length and content.

# Anglo-Celtic Roots

Winter Issue 2009

Volume 15, Number 4



## Contents

|   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| COLUMNS:.....   | ii                                |
| ★ Message from the President  | ★ Note from the Editor            |
| <b>FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH</b>  |                                   |
| <i>My Ancestral Fleet</i> —Carol Annett.....  | 69                                |
| <i>Clare County Bouchier Families: Problems with Landlords</i> —Heather Boucher Ashe..... | 75                                |
| <b>SATURDAY MEETINGS</b>  |                                   |
| <i>Young Tom Moor</i> —Sharon Moor.....   | 80                                |
| <b>2009 FALL CONFERENCE</b>   |                                   |
| <i>Fifteenth Annual Fall Conference 2009</i> —Willis Burwell and Chris MacPhail.....      | 82                                |
| <b>BIFHSGO NEWS</b>   |                                   |
| <i>Member Awards</i> .....  | 86                                |
| <b>FAMILY HISTORY SOURCES</b>   |                                   |
| <i>The Bookworm</i> —Betty Warburton .....  | 87                                |
| <i>The Printed Page</i> —Gordon D. Taylor .....   | 88                                |
| <b>BIFHSGO LISTINGS</b> .....   | 89                                |
| ★ Members' Surname Search— <i>Elizabeth Kipp</i>  | ★ New Members— <i>Sharon Moor</i> |
| <b>BIFHSGO CALENDAR OF EVENTS</b> .....   | Back Cover                        |



The *Damascus*, an early steam-powered vessel, served on the Atlantic run for the Allan Line from 1862 until 1881.

Source: [norwayheritage.com](http://norwayheritage.com)

### ***Message from the President, Mary Anne Sharpe***

As winter approaches once again, and with the gardens laid to rest for another year and various summer entertainments and equipment put away, it is time for us to reflect on where we have been and what we have accomplished. We can also plan for the next batch of research for the dreary months to come, and see what genealogical trips it will insist that we undertake when the weather finally clears.

Planning will soon begin for the 2010 Fall Conference. Both co-chairs and many of the planning committee have indicated that they wish to step down. Many thanks to all who participated in the 2009 Conference just finished—from the feedback I have heard, I think it has probably been BIFHSGO's most successful yet, and will be a hard act to follow. We will need some new recruits for the conference planning committee. Pick up the gauntlet and join the planning committee to make the 2010 Conference even better!

BIFHSGO has garnered another prestigious award, being declared the overall winner for Best Website among members of the Federation of Family History Societies. Lady Mary Teviot, President of the Federation, presented the award in person at our October monthly meeting to our Webmaster, Andy Coates. Congratulations to Andy and his team for making ours the best website.

In a few days, there will be a ground-breaking ceremony at the new City of Ottawa Archives, to which BIFHSGO's library will move in 2010. Construction will proceed over the winter months, and our Librarian and volunteers will be spending their winter weeding out the publications we may not wish to take with us. With others who share space at the Archives, we are looking forward to having a bright, and better situated, space with meeting and storage facilities, as well as improved access to public transit and parking.

As always, there is work to be done, much of it behind the scenes. Please consider becoming a more active member of BIFHSGO and volunteering. We still need people to help with refreshments at monthly meetings—some day we may not have coffee and tea ready and waiting! We also have some positions that are already vacant, or where the current volunteer would like to take a break. These include the roles of Publicity Director and Librarian. If you would rather shadow a current volunteer, in preparation for assuming full duties at a later date, please consider it. Just because there seems to be someone doing a particular job doesn't mean there is no need for someone to help out. Please volunteer.

### ***Note from the Editor, Chris MacPhail***

Mary Anne has noted the importance of volunteers in maintaining the programs and activities of the Society, which leads me to draw your attention to the columns that appear regularly in *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. “The Bookworm” by Betty Warburton keeps readers up-to-date with notices of additions to the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library, as well as with regular summaries of holdings that pertain to specific areas of interest. Gordon Taylor's “The Printed Page” provides us with his reviews of periodicals that are received into the BIFHSGO Library. In addition, we have regular updates on membership by Sharon Moor and a listing of those who are searching for ancestors in the Surname Search column by Elizabeth Kipp. We may take these regular features for granted, but they would not be possible without the long-standing support of these volunteers.

This issue includes a brief summary of the 2009 Fall Conference, with photos courtesy of Ken Wood and Brian Glenn. We plan to feature some of the presentations in more detail in future issues. Heather Boucher Ashe has contributed an article on the results of her researching Irish ancestors through deeds found at the Register of Deeds in Dublin. Carol Annett has assembled a fleet of ships that brought her ancestors to Canada, and Sharon Moor recounts the story of a young volunteer who took part in the North-West Rebellion of 1885.

## FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

My Ancestral Fleet<sup>©</sup>

BY CAROL ANNETT

*As a member of the BIFHSGO Writing Group, Carol looks for interesting approaches to writing about her family history. She hopes that the various sources used for this article may be useful for others wishing to research the ships of their own ancestors.*

I used to think that genealogy was just about looking for people. Recently, however, I have found myself researching ships. This small assortment of vessels share a common purpose: they brought my ancestors to North America.



In most cases, identifying a ship started with finding names on a passenger list. Using the Canadian Ships' Passenger Lists feature on Ancestry.ca, I quickly found my grandmother, who emigrated from England in 1910. Linked to the record, I was delighted to find a description of the ship, complete with photograph. This find inspired me to "assemble" the whole ancestral fleet. Ships listed in the table below are the five I am reasonably certain carried my ancestors. For several others, there was not enough identifying information on a passenger list, especially for individuals travelling alone, to claim the ship for my fleet.

| My Ancestral Fleet  |   |  |             |         |  |   |
|---|---|--|-------------|---------|--|---|
| Ship/Line   | Built   | Description  | Length (ft) | Tonnage | Passengers   | Speed/Duration  |
| <b>Sillery</b><br>Sharples,<br>Wainwright &<br>Company <sup>1, 2, 3, 4, 5</sup> | 1853<br>JJ Nesbitt<br>Québec, Québec  | –Sailing ship<br>–3 masts<br>–Wooden   | 170         | 1,077   | 332 from<br>Glengarry Estate                       | 28 days: Skye to<br>Québec                            |
| <b>Damascus</b><br>Allan Line <sup>6, 7, 8</sup>                                | 1856<br>Denny & Bros<br>Dumbarton,<br>Scotland                              | –Single screw<br>–2 boilers<br>–5 furnaces<br>–Iron hull<br>–2 masts             | 253         | 1,213   | 1st Class: 40<br>Steerage: 300                     | 10 knots<br>Average 18 days:<br>Glasgow to<br>Québec  |
| <b>Ethiopia</b><br>Anchor Line <sup>9</sup>                                     | 1873<br>Alexander<br>Stephen & Sons<br>Glasgow,<br>Scotland                 | –Single screw<br>–Compound<br>engines<br>–3 masts<br>–One funnel<br>–Bark-masted | 402         | 4,005   | 1st Class: 110<br>2nd Class: 110<br>3rd Class: 800 | 13½ knots<br>About 13 days:<br>Glasgow to New<br>York |
| <b>Anchoria</b><br>Anchor Line <sup>10</sup>                                    | 1874<br>Barrow<br>Shipbuilding<br>Company<br>Barrow-in-<br>Furness, England | –Single-screw<br>–Compound<br>engines<br>–3 masts<br>–One funnel                 | 408         | 4,168   | 1st Class: 200<br>2nd Class: 100<br>3rd Class: 800 | 14 knots<br>About 12 days:<br>Glasgow to New<br>York  |
| <b>Empress of<br/>Britain</b><br>Canadian Pacific <sup>11</sup>                 | 1905<br>Fairfield<br>Shipbuilding &<br>Engineering<br>Glasgow,<br>Scotland  | –Twin-screw<br>–Quadruple<br>expansion<br>engines<br>–2 masts<br>–2 funnels      | 548         | 14,189  | 1st Class: 310<br>2nd Class: 350<br>3rd Class: 800 | 18 knots<br>About 6 days:<br>Liverpool to<br>Halifax  |

My earliest ship was built by master shipbuilder John James Nesbitt. Born in England, Nesbitt is said to have come to Québec as a shipbuilder's apprentice in 1817, at the age of 15.<sup>12, 13</sup> From 1835 to 1856, he built over 50 wooden sailing ships in his own shipyard on Québec City's Dalhousie Street. Nesbitt was one of the main suppliers to the Belfast merchant fleet.<sup>14</sup> However, his ties to Ireland went beyond business. Nesbitt was so distressed by the typhus epidemic afflicting the Irish families immigrating to Québec in 1847 that he and his wife took in Irish orphans until homes could be found for the children.<sup>15</sup>

One of Nesbitt's vessels played a humanitarian role in the Highland Clearances of Scotland and in my family history. The smallest of three ships built by Nesbitt in 1853, the *Sillery* was named for a port community, founded by Noël Brûlart de Sillery, just west of the old city of Québec.<sup>16</sup> The ship was built for Sharples, Wainwright & Company, a Québec firm. The vessel set out on her maiden voyage, after she "discharged her Pilot off Bic" (near Rimouski), on 28 May 1853 and arrived in Liverpool on 23 June.<sup>17</sup>

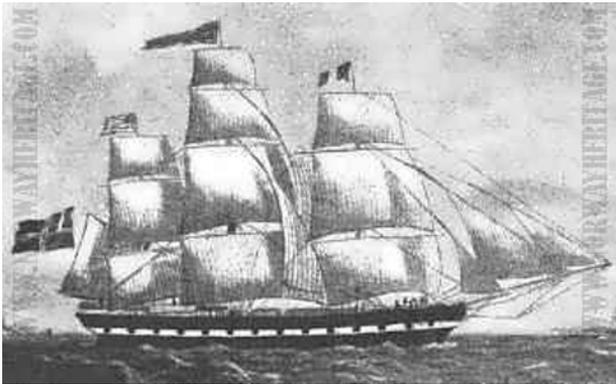


Figure 1: A fully-rigged sailing ship, similar to the *Sillery*  
Source: Courtesy www.norwayheritage.com

Mrs. Josephine McDonell of Glengarry, Scotland, made use of the Québec-built ship on its second voyage in August 1853—to transport a cargo of tenants she was evicting from the isolated peninsula of Knoydart, Inverness-shire.<sup>18</sup> So it was that the *Sillery*, after being "iron kneed and classed for seven years" in Liverpool, took on a cargo of salt and, instead of returning directly to Québec, headed up the coast to Scotland.<sup>19</sup> There was no harbour suitable for the *Sillery* in Knoydart, so the passengers were ferried to nearby Isle Ornsay, off the Isle of Skye. My ancestors were likely among those crammed into rowboats, their dwellings soon to be destroyed behind them, their

hopeful faces turned towards the brand new Class A1, three-masted, square-rigged, iron-reinforced ship that would take them to Canada. The *Sillery* was their ark, ready to carry them to high ground in a rising flood of change.

There is no surviving passenger list for the *Sillery*, unless you count the 1851 Census for Knoydart. A small number of tenants from Knoydart had emigrated in 1852 aboard the *Lord Warriston*, but they sailed to Australia.<sup>20</sup> People still living in the area in 1853 either voluntarily boarded the *Sillery* or were forcibly evicted. Most of the villages they inhabited in Knoydart have vanished from modern maps. Information from the 1851 Census of Scotland, together with subsequent Ontario census, birth and death records led me to conclude that my ancestors left Knoydart for Canada in 1853. This timing makes the *Sillery* a likely candidate for my ancestral fleet.

Over 330 men, women and children from the Glengarry Estate crowded into makeshift quarters below deck. For the next four weeks, the wooden ship provided uncomfortably snug accommodation for two of my g g g grandfathers, Archibald McKinnon and Archibald McPherson, and their families. The *Sillery*'s sails must have been favoured with fair winds, as 28 days is a relatively rapid crossing. Still, a month in cramped quarters would seem an eternity, especially for active young children.

While Captain Jackson and his crew sailed the ship, the passengers below tended to their families. Alex McKinnon and his two sisters must have helped their pregnant stepmother care for her three youngest children. With four younger sisters of her own to mind, Annie McPherson may not have paid much attention to Alex, whom she would marry 14 years later. The passengers of the *Sillery* spent their time attending to their immediate daily needs and reached Québec City "a fine healthy body of emigrants."<sup>21</sup> Passage was paid by Mrs. McDonell as far as Montréal. The passengers either transferred to a steamboat at Québec, or the *Sillery* itself was towed upriver, past Saint Mary's Current, to Montréal.<sup>22</sup> Did they wave farewell to the *Sillery* before collecting their allotment of oatmeal and carrying on to their final destinations?

Not all crossings were as smooth as the *Sillery*'s. The Immigration Report of 1853 mentions many deaths at sea, vessels blown off course and the loss of four ships that year. Before long, steamships made wooden

sailing ships, such as the *Sillery*, increasingly obsolete. Stronger and faster, the newer ships were better designed for passenger travel.

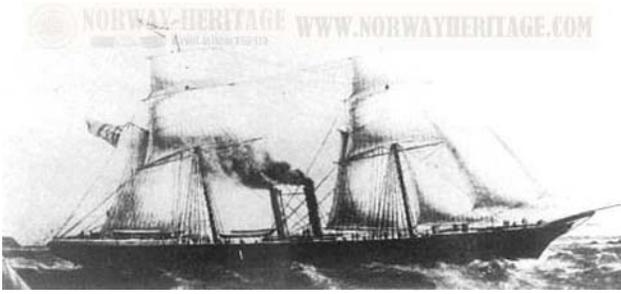


Figure 2: The *Damascus*

Source: Courtesy [www.norwayheritage.com](http://www.norwayheritage.com)

The *Damascus* was not much bigger than the *Sillery*, but the addition of an engine powering a single screw-propeller cut the time of the crossing considerably. Built in Dumbarton, Scotland, this iron-hulled steamship was launched in 1856 to sail the Mediterranean for Cunard Lines. By the time she joined my ancestral fleet, the *Damascus* was chartered to the Allan Line.

My ancestors from the Isle of Islay sailed to Canada on the *Damascus*, under Captain Brown.<sup>23</sup> By 1861, John Ramsay of Kildalton owned a large portion of Islay, including the overcrowded farmland in the peninsula called the Oa, where my g g g grandfather, Duncan Campbell, and his family lived.<sup>24</sup> Ramsay assisted many Islay communities to immigrate to Canada. Though he was accused of promoting enforced evictions, Ramsay truly cared for the welfare of his tenants. Several years later, he visited them in Canada, and was pleased to find they were faring very well.

Before they sailed from Glasgow on 28 June 1862, John Ramsay gave a list of the Islay passengers to the Allan brothers, detailing the amounts of prepaid fares to Québec and Toronto. My ancestors were noted on a second list of those who paid for themselves.<sup>25</sup> Eight-year-old Margaret Campbell (my g g grandmother), her parents, her grandmother and five siblings left behind a communal farm on Islay to buy land of their own in Canada.

While the Campbells settled into farm life in Bruce County, Ontario, the *Damascus* carried on its work for another 50 years. During that time, Margaret Campbell was married, widowed and remarried. She and her daughters, including Jennie Moffatt, my great-grandmother, moved to Montana. In 1895, Jennie married a miner named John Alexander MacKinnon

[sic] from Glengarry County, Ontario, son of Alex MacKinnon and Annie McPherson, who sailed to Canada aboard the *Sillery*. By that time, the *Damascus*, which had brought Jennie's mother to Canada, was still a working ship, renamed the *Foulazi Osmani* by Turkish owners. She would be renamed again before being scrapped in 1912 at the venerable age of 56. By then Jack and Jennie MacKinnon had left Montana for British Columbia.

The McKinnons, McPhersons and Campbells are my paternal ancestors. I have yet to identify the ship that carried my mother's German-born father, Fred Ruppel. However, I had more luck with my mother's maternal Scottish ancestors. The Baxters and the McCliments left the mines of Stirlingshire and Ayrshire for the coalmines of Pennsylvania. I tracked down their ships using *New York Passenger Lists, 1820–1957*, on *Ancestry.com*.

Agnes Baxter, my g g grandmother, and her children were among the steerage passengers aboard the *Ethiopia* arriving in New York on 22 Jun 1876.<sup>26</sup> According to *The New York Times* Marine Intelligence column, the ship (which could carry over 1,000 passengers) had departed Glasgow on 10 June loaded with merchandise and only 275 passengers.<sup>27</sup> During the voyage, Agnes coped with three youngsters—Louis, five, Henry, three, and Thomas, 11 months—apparently on her own.



Figure 3: The *Ethiopia*

Source: Courtesy [www.norwayheritage.com](http://www.norwayheritage.com)

The *Ethiopia* was launched in 1873 and made 279 return voyages in the Anchor Line's Glasgow–Moville (Ireland)–New York service before retiring after 34 working years.<sup>28</sup> During that time, the ship endured several harrowing ocean crossings that took much longer than the usual 12 days. Two years before Agnes Baxter's voyage, the vessel's shaft broke, three days after leaving Ireland. Some passengers were

transferred in rough seas to other ships while the disabled *Ethiopia*, under sail, headed slowly back to Glasgow for repairs.<sup>29</sup> In 1894, the *Ethiopia* collided with icebergs en route to Scotland. Though the bow was badly damaged, her bulkheads remained watertight and the passengers were safe.<sup>30</sup> Repaired once again, the *Ethiopia* went back to work, until her final voyage in the Glasgow–Moville–New York service in May 1907. By then, Agnes Baxter’s daughter, Mary, was far from the east coast where her mother had disembarked from the *Ethiopia* over 30 years earlier.

My great-grandfather, David McCliment, sailed from Glasgow to New York with his mother and sister aboard another Anchor Line vessel, the *Anchoria*.<sup>31</sup> The ship’s arrival, noted *The New York Times*, along with that of the steamship *Gellert* from Hamburg, brought the number of immigrants landing at Castle Garden immigration centre on 12 July 1882 to 956.<sup>32</sup> Ship arrivals, departures and related incidents appeared regularly in the newspaper. Like the *Ethiopia*, the *Anchoria* had her share of broken shafts, collisions and overdue arrivals; she even weathered a hurricane.<sup>33</sup> Despite the frequent reporting of such events, most voyages appear to have been completed without mishap.

In 1897 my great-grandmother, Mary Baxter, born two years after her mother arrived on the *Ethiopia*, married *Anchoria* passenger David McCliment. Like so many others, David and Mary migrated west. David worked in the coalmines in Stockett, Montana and Fernie, British Columbia. By 1904, the couple and their four daughters, Agnes, Elizabeth, Ann and Mary, were living on a homestead in Vulcan, Alberta, not far from the quarter-section owned by a young bachelor named Fred Ruppel. Two decades later, my mother was born in Nelson, British Columbia, the youngest child of Agnes McCliment and Fred Ruppel.

One final ship brought the last of my ancestors to Canada. The biggest vessel in my fleet, the *Empress of Britain*, arrived in 1910 carrying my paternal grandmother, eight-year-old Emily May Glanville, her two brothers and their parents Philip and Emma.<sup>34</sup> The family departed London to board the huge ship in Liverpool. Built in 1905, the vessel was the first “Empress” of the North Atlantic service of the Canadian Pacific Line.<sup>35</sup>

The *Empress of Britain* (the first of three so-named) and her sister ship, the doomed *Empress of Ireland*, were said to be the fastest ships in the Canadian

service at the time. In 1912, a few months after the sinking of the *Titanic*, the *Empress of Britain* collided in the fog with the collier *Helvetia* off Cap de la Madelaine in the St. Lawrence.<sup>36</sup> Nearly broken in two by the liner, the smaller ship sank in minutes, although no lives were lost. Two years later, the *Empress of Ireland*, en route to Liverpool, was accidentally rammed by a Norwegian collier, *Sorstad*, in the St. Lawrence near Rimouski.<sup>37</sup> Again, fog was to blame for poor visibility. This time, however, it was the huge ocean liner that suffered the mortal blow. The *Empress of Ireland* sank in the night, with the tragic loss of 1,012 passengers and crew, four years after the Glanvilles arrived in Canada on her sister ship.



Figure 4: The *Empress of Britain* at Québec  
Source: Wikipedia

The *Empress of Britain*’s big sheet-style manifest included many passenger details such as the amount of cash carried (\$50 in Philip’s case), age, marital status, previous trips to Canada, and birth country. The destination for many passengers was western Canada via the Canadian Pacific Railway. A variety of jobs were listed under previous occupation; Philip had been a baker in London. However, the intended occupation was the same for everyone—they were all going to be farmers in Canada. Philip Glanville had grown up in the lush, green countryside of Devonshire. His grandchildren were told he was very disappointed with the unproductive rock-and-stump property he ended up with in Marysville, British Columbia. Before long, he was employed in a lumber mill and his wife and daughter eventually worked in the cookhouse of a mining camp.

Meanwhile, as World War I broke out, the *Empress of Britain* was requisitioned to serve as an armed merchant cruiser and troopship, not returning to commercial service until about 1920. She was renamed the *Montroyal* in 1924, the year my father was born. His father, Dick MacKinnon [sic], was the

grandson of Alex McKinnon and Annie McPherson, who came to Canada on the *Sillery* in 1853, and of Margaret Campbell, who had been aboard the *Damascus* in 1862. Dick was employed as a clerk in the office of the British Columbia mining camp where his future wife May Glanville, the girl from the *Empress of Britain*, worked in the kitchen.

A few more ships played notable roles in my family story, but not to bring immigrants to Canada. They were ships of war—an aircraft carrier and ocean liners converted for troop transport during World War II. My Dad sailed over to England on the *Queen Mary* to join his squadron, while his brother served in the navy on the HMS *Puncher* in the North Atlantic. It was the *Ile de France* that carried my Dad, Richard Glanville

MacKinnon, home to marry my mother, Marjorie Ruppel, whose father, grandfather and four great-grandparents had come to the United States in nineteenth-century immigrant ships.

Without the ships, the people could not have made the voyage. The vessels have long been retired, broken up or sold for scrap. As if propelled by the ships' momentum, the passengers continued to migrate across the continent. Now, they lie buried far from the ports where they first landed. Theirs was a time when people entrusted their lives, their possessions and their hopes for the future to the best ships of the day. Invisibly woven into my family history, lie the stories of these ships—my ancestral fleet.

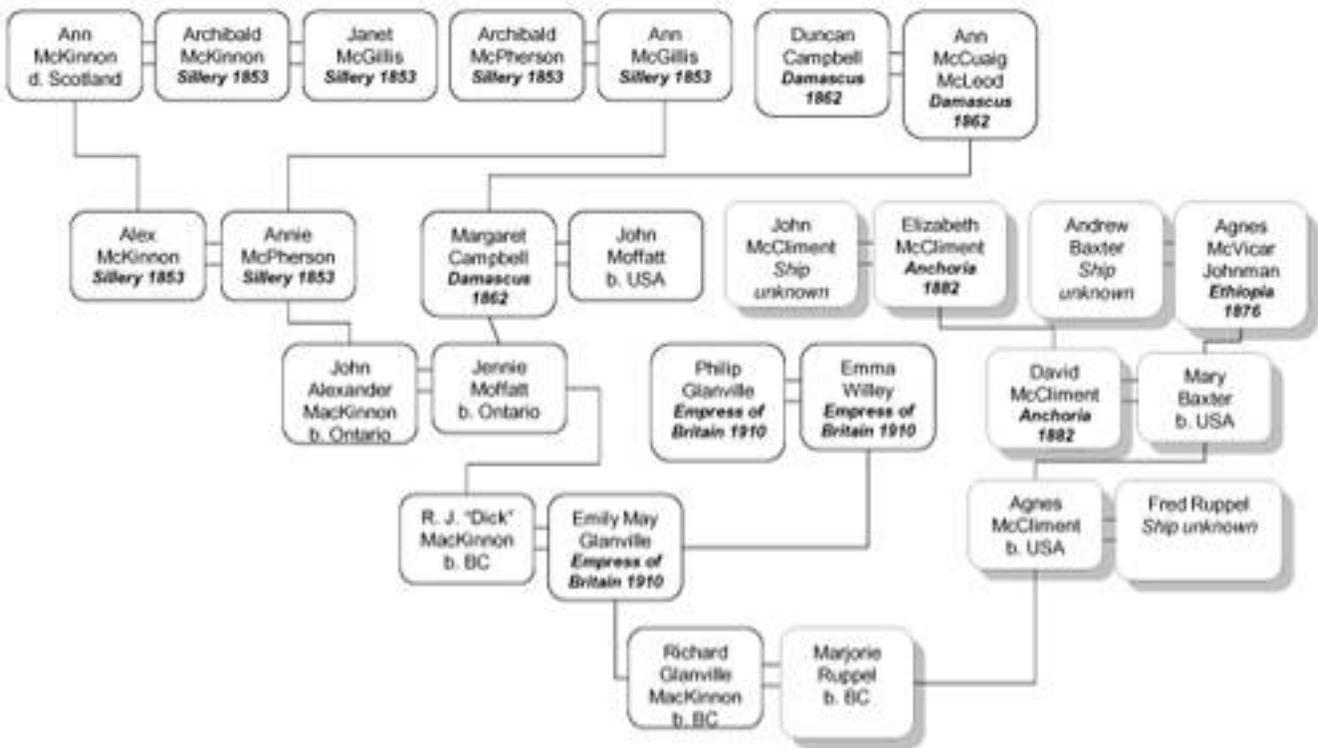


Figure 5: The Author's Family Tree and Ancestral Fleet

Copyright to Carol Annett

**Endnotes**

- 1 Eileen Reid Marcil, *The Charleyman: A History of Wooden Shipbuilding at Quebec 1763-1893*. (Kingston, Ontario: Quarry Press, Inc., 1995), 376.
- 2 Lucille H. Campey, *The Scottish Pioneers of Upper Canada, 1784-1855: Glengarry and Beyond*. (Toronto: Natural Heritage Books, 2005), 269, 339.
- 3 Denis Rixson, *Knoydart: A History*. (Edinburgh: Birlinn Limited, 1999), 134.

- 4 "Ship Information Database" *Canadian Heritage Information Network: Reference Library*, (<http://daryl.chin.gc.ca:8015/Webtop/Searchapp/ws/vessel/public> : accessed 20 November 2008), entry for *Sillery*, Official No. 12161.
- 5 *Emigration. Papers Relative to Emigration to The British Provinces in North America, British Parliamentary Papers, 1854, XL, VI, (1763)*. (<http://www.ist.uwaterloo.ca/marj/genealogy/reports/report1853.html>: accessed 7 October 2009), "From Scotland, the number was 351, 332 of whom were

- Highlanders from the Glengarry estate in Inverness-shire.”
- 6 N.R.P. Bonsor, *North Atlantic Seaway, Vol. 1*. (<http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/descriptions/ShipsD.html>: accessed 4 October 2009), “Damascus/Corinthian 1856.”
  - 7 “Emigrant Ship databases.” *Norway-Heritage: Hands Across The Sea*. ([http://norwayheritage.com/p\\_ship.asp?sh=damas](http://norwayheritage.com/p_ship.asp?sh=damas) : accessed 22 September 2008), “S/S Damascus, Allan Line.”
  - 8 *Extract from Immigration Report in the British Parliamentary Papers 1863 XV [3199], 247*. (<http://ist.uwaterloo.ca/%7Eemarj/genealogy/reports/report1862.html> : accessed 4 October 2009), “...average length of voyage as 13 ¼ days from Liverpool and 18 from Glasgow.”
  - 9 Ship Information, *Ethiopia*, (<http://http://www.ancestry.ca> : accessed 18 September 2008), retrievable by choosing “View the Ethiopia in the Passenger Ships and Images database” link attached to the “New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957” database-search results for Agnes Baxter, age 30, arrived 22 Jun 1876.
  - 10 Ship Information, *Anchoria*, (<http://www.ancestry.ca> : accessed 18 September 2008), retrievable by choosing “Search the Anchoria in the Passenger Ships and Images database” link attached to the “New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957” database-search results for David McClement [sic], age 12, arrived 12 July 1882.
  - 11 Ship Information, *Empress of Britain*, (<http://www.ancestry.ca> : accessed 17 September 2008), retrievable by choosing “View the Empress of Britain in the Passenger Ships and Images database” link attached to the “Canadian Passenger Lists, 1865-1935” database-search results for Philip K Glanville, age 35, arrived 21 July 1910.
  - 12 “1881 Canadian Census,” database, LDS, *FamilySearch* (<http://www.familysearch.org> : accessed 27 October 2008), entry for John Nesbitt (age 78), Ste Jean Ward, Quebec, Quebec, ethnic origin “English”, Birthplace “Angleterre.”
  - 13 Marcil, *The Charleyman*, 77, 363.
  - 14 *Ibid.*, 335.
  - 15 Louisa Blair, *The Anglos: the Hidden Face of Quebec City, Volume II, Since 1850*. (Quebec City: Commission de la capitale du Québec and Les Éditions Sylvain Harvey), 30.
  - 16 *Wikipedia*. (<http://wikipedia.org> : accessed 29 September 2008), “Sillery, Quebec City.”
  - 17 “The Quebec Mercury,” database, *Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec* (<http://bibnum2.bnquebec.ca/bna/qcmercury/index.html> : accessed 25 November 2008), Shipping Intelligence column of 13 September 1853 mentions the arrival of the *Sillery* at the port of Quebec
  - 18 John Prebble, *The Highland Clearances*. (London: Penguin Books Ltd., 1963), 276.
  - 19 “The Quebec Mercury,” database. *Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec*, Shipping Intelligence column of 13 September 1853.
  - 20 Rixson, *Knoydart*, 120.
  - 21 *Emigration. Papers Relative to Emigration to The British Provinces in North America, British Parliamentary Papers, 1854, XL, VI, (1763)*, The *Sillery* passengers are described under “Arrivals from 31st August to the 17th of September.”
  - 22 Marcil, *The Charleyman*, 55.
  - 23 “Ship Arrivals Canada 1862,” *The Ships List* (<http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/Arrivals/Canada1862.html> : accessed 7 October 2008), Damascus arrived from Glasgow under Captain Brown 11 July; from Archives of Ontario, Series RG11-4-0-1 Toronto Emigrant Office Arrival and Destination Registers (1857-1868) MS6914.
  - 24 Margaret C. Storrie, *Islay: Biography of an Island*. (Port Ellen, Isle of Islay: The Oa Press, 1981), 145.
  - 25 Freda Ramsay, *John Ramsay of Kildalton: Being an Account of his Life in Islay and including the Diary of his trip to Canada in 1870*. (Toronto: Peter Marin and Associates Limited, 1968), 145.
  - 26 Manifest, SS *Ethiopia*, 22 June 1876, line 16, Agnes Baxter, age 30; “New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957,” digital images, Ancestry.ca (<http://www.ancestry.ca> : accessed 18 September 2008).
  - 27 “Marine Intelligence: New York, Thursday, June 22,” *The New York Times*, 23 June 1876, online archives (<http://www.nytimes.com/ref/membercenter/nytarchive.html> : accessed 5 October 2009), para 6.
  - 28 N.R.P. Bonsor, *North Atlantic Seaway, Vol. 1*, p.459 (<http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/descriptions/ShipsE.html> : accessed 4 October 2009), “Ethiopia 1873.”
  - 29 “The Ethiopia: Arrival of some of her passengers at this port,” *The New York Times*, 9 May 1874, online archives (<http://www.nytimes.com/ref/membercenter/nytarchive.html> : accessed 5 October 2009).
  - 30 “In Collision With Icebergs: The Bow of the Anchor Line Steamer Ethiopia Badly Damaged,” *The New York Times*, 17 June 1894, online archives (<http://www.nytimes.com/ref/membercenter/nytarchive.html> : accessed 9 October 2008).
  - 31 Manifest, SS *Anchoria*, 12 July 1882, line 29, David McClement, age 12; “New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957,” digital images, Ancestry.ca (<http://www.ancestry.ca> : accessed 18 September 2008).

- 32 "City and Suburban News: New York," *The New York Times*, 13 July 1882, online archives (<http://www.nytimes.com/ref/membercenter/nytarchive.html> : accessed 9 October 2008), para. 3.
- 33 "The *Anchoria's* Quick Trip," *The New York Times*, 22 August 1887, online archives (<http://www.nytimes.com/ref/membercenter/nytarchive.html> : accessed 9 October 2008).
- 34 Manifest, *Empress of Britain*, page 8, line 3, Philip R. Glanville; "Canadian Passenger Lists, 1865-1935," digital images, *Ancestry.ca* (<http://www.ancestry.ca> : accessed 17 September 2008).
- 35 North Atlantic Seaway, vol.3, p.1309; Canadian Pacific by George Musk (<http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/descriptions/ShipsE.html>: accessed 5 October 2009), "Empress of Britain / Montroyal 1905."
- 36 "Liner Sinks Collier; Turns back to Port: Empress of Britain Cuts Helvetia in Two in a Fog on the St Lawrence," *The New York Times*, 29 July 1912, online archives (<http://www.nytimes.com/ref/membercenter/nytarchive.html> : accessed 9 October 2008).
- 37 Marion Kelch, *Great Disasters: The Collision between the S/S Empress of Ireland and the S/S Sorstad* (<http://www.norwayheritage.com> : accessed 23 September 2008).

## Clare County Bouchier Families: Problems with Landlords<sup>©</sup>

BY HEATHER BOUCHER ASHE

*Heather Boucher Ashe is a retired research chemist living in southwestern Ontario. Her Boucher ancestors emigrated from County Clare, Ireland, to Ontario in 1819, and she has researched their history through the Irish Registry of Deeds in Dublin, among other sources. The names Bouchier, Bouchier and Boucher are all pronounced to rhyme with the word "voucher."*

This article presents three examples of the precarious financial situation of Irish landlords in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The first example is a history of the Woods family, landlords in the town of Mountshannon, Inishcaltra parish, County Galway, Ireland between 1740 and 1790.<sup>1</sup>



The second example is a pair of letters that document when John Boucher, my great-grandfather, left his home in Mountshannon to emigrate to Canada. John was accused by his landlord of defaulting on his rents and thus robbing him.

The third example is a series of registered deeds that involved several descendants of Thomas Bouchier of Cragg, County Tipperary. In contrast to my great-grandfather, this branch of the family was well-to-do, held leases for large tracts of land, engaged in Irish politics and intermarried with other members of the Irish gentry. However, the example shows that circumstances in Ireland in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were difficult not only for poor farmers, but also for landowners.

### Background

By 1800, Ireland had experienced two centuries of political and religious struggle due to its conflicted relationship with Protestant Britain. Irish landowners were generally Protestant (by necessity or choice), being descended from old Catholic families or from Protestants who had arrived in Ireland during the 1600s. The penal laws enacted between 1691 and 1714 restricted the powers of Catholics in general. The 1704 *Act to Restrict the Further Growth of Popery* prohibited Catholics from buying land, inheriting land from Protestants, or holding or taking leases for a period of more than 31 years.<sup>2</sup> Although methods were developed to circumvent these restrictions, Protestant landownership predominated during the next 100 years.

Initially, land management practice was multi-tiered: "middlemen" obtained land directly from landowners and in turn subleased it to small farmers or labourers as under-tenants.<sup>3</sup> The middlemen were agents employed to manage the estate, lease out the land and collect the rents, freehold farmers who held long-term deeds, or affluent farmers who could successfully compete for the lease. Often, Protestant lessees were preferred. During the last half of the eighteenth century, however, direct leasing between the landowner and small farmers occurred with increasing frequency, bypassing the middleman.<sup>4</sup>

The Irish population grew rapidly in the last half of the 1700s.<sup>5</sup> The resultant increase in demand for land, as well as robust markets due to the American Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, contributed to a steady increase in the rents that could be charged. One result of the apparently unlimited rise was speculation in land and lease values.<sup>6</sup>

At the beginning of this process, leases generally had long terms, often for three lives or 31 years, and the lessee and his descendants could renew the lease indefinitely. Landowners preferred these long leases because tenants with long-term interest were believed to be more likely to improve their land.<sup>7,8</sup>

The 1745 lease of George Bouchier (my g g g grandfather) in Cloonamirran townland, Inishcaltra parish, County Galway, Ireland, stated:

...for and during the natural lives of the said George Bouchier, tenable for ever on paying half a years rent on every renewal of the yearly rent of two pounds Ster'l payable half yearly ...<sup>9</sup>

The copybook transcript of the deed does not specify the amount of land leased. An 1837 deed of renewal states that it was half the lands of Cloonamirran, (about 200 acres), as had first been granted in 1745.<sup>10</sup> George's descendants continued to farm there for 100 years. In 1847, John Bouchier (a cousin of my great-grandfather) obtained a loan of £80 and secured it with a mortgage on the land.<sup>11</sup> The land was forfeit to the landlord in the early 1850s.

Long-term land-holders such as George and his descendants had a considerable advantage. While the value of new leases was increasing rapidly, their own rent was fixed. They were also free to sublet their land for more than they themselves were paying. This situation was certainly fortuitous for those who held such long-term leases but not for their landlords.<sup>12</sup>

Although the cost of renting land rose rapidly, landlords may have been reluctant to pursue the highest rent they could find. Rather, they may have valued continuity: if they had good tenants who were easy to work with, improved the land and reliably paid the rent, the landowners might prefer to work with them rather than take on unknown entities.

The changes in land management practices made during the eighteenth century introduced uncertainty for landowners. That was probably exaggerated by the growing number of tenant emigrations to the New World.<sup>13</sup> The more affluent tenants were able to emigrate in the first waves. It was an uncertain time

for landlords who craved stability and a guaranteed income.

The Napoleonic Wars in Europe ended in 1815, bringing an end to steady markets for English and Irish wool and food, and the return home of many soldiers seeking new means of livelihood.<sup>14</sup> The result was widespread unemployment that led to general unrest.

About that time, the British government started to encourage the emigration of poor civilians and returning soldiers to its colony in Upper Canada for both economic and strategic reasons (the protection of the colony from the United States). Many brave souls left their country with the hope of starting new and better lives.

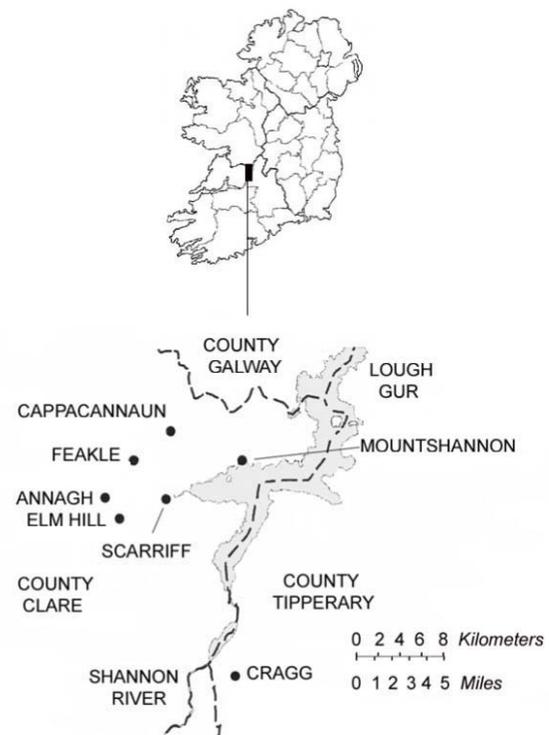


Figure 1: Map of County Clare communities

Source: Author

### The Woods family

In 1738, Alexander Woods, a Dublin linen manufacturer, leased the parish of Inishcaltra from the Daly family.<sup>15</sup> The purpose of the settlement was to establish a Protestant linen manufacturing centre. The cost of the lease was insignificant (a peppercorn), but Woods committed to an enormous undertaking: he was to build during the next four years a village with 50 substantial houses, a Presbyterian church and a market house, and to set aside 20 acres of land on which a

school could be built. Thus, the history of Mountshannon has been said to start in 1742.

This very difficult commitment was never fully satisfied. The proposed number of weavers did not settle in the village. However, Alexander Woods did lease parcels of land to several Protestants, including George Bouchier.

Alexander Woods had taken on considerable debt in 1738. By 1779, his son, Alexander II, had died intestate and his grandson and heir, Alexander III, was in severe financial difficulties. He granted his interest in several Inishcaltra townlands to Denis O'Brien, a Dublin merchant. This last Alexander died in 1788 and his brother, William Woods, inherited the estate. By 1790, the family had debts totalling nearly £5,000. All the Woods' interest was released to George Tandy and William Francis Reade, who would continue as landlords for many years.<sup>16</sup>

### John Bouchier

John Boucher aka Bouchier, my great-grandfather, was born about 1795 and probably farmed in Mountshannon townland before emigrating to Upper Canada in 1819. In 1815, John had married Anna Maria Woods, a great-granddaughter of the Alexander Woods who had leased land to George Bouchier in 1745.<sup>17</sup>

John and Anna Maria witnessed the 1818 emigration of a party of 32 families with Richard Talbot from nearby County Tipperary to Upper Canada.<sup>18</sup> The following year the couple followed their example and left Mountshannon for Upper Canada. On March 16, the Church of Ireland minister wrote a letter to John's landlord, James Read, Bart., requesting his support for their emigration:<sup>19</sup>

There are ten families of Protestant Loyalists in my parish, all ready and anxious to become Settlers in Upper Canada, and as they are informed that the Government is inclined to encourage such persons, they beg leave to know whether, if they make a deposit in money for each family, as done last year [Richard Talbot emigrants], will Your Lordship guarantee them a free passage, a grant of lands, farming utensils, provisions etc, and if favours to this extent not be given, will any and what encouragement be held out to them – they can give the best references for character and loyalty and herewith transmit a Certificate of the same.

A favourable answer will be thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged by these poor people who have already parted their little

holdings in this County, in expectation of following many of their friends and relations who went out last year and from whom they have heard the most favourable accounts.

Read must have been shocked and outraged by this letter—the minister naively expected him to accept the loss of his tenants AND to assist them in establishing their new lives. Read acted quickly: the following day, he wrote a letter of complaint to the Colonial Office:<sup>20</sup>

I have just learned that an application has or is shortly to be made by several persons, tenants to my property, for permission to obtain a passage to Canada to become settlers there or in some other part of his Majesties Colonies as they are endeavouring to quit this country defrauding me of my rent. I trust your Lordship will discountenance their application & prevent them the opportunity of robbing me. I find one of them by name John Bouchier has applied for this permission, he lives at Mountshannon, Parish of Inisecaltra county of Galway, the Rev'd James Martin is Vicar of that Parish & of Clonrush and Moynoe, Leaving Certificate having his signature on it. I trust I will get Information stating the names of the applicants as it is in his Parishes the persons live who are attempting to quit defrauding me as I am confident it is the intention of your Lordship & the Government to protect the landlords of Ireland & to prevent improper characters getting out so I am emboldened in my expectation that no person from my neighbourhood will get this indulgence without my signature being to their recommendation as this neighbourhood is extremely wild & remote except these fellows get strangers to recommend them. I am confident of their failing in their attempt as I trust my recommendation will become a necessary preliminary. I trust your Lordship will pardon me from giving this trouble & the wanting the honor of an answer.

Unfortunately for Read (but fortunately for descendants of John Boucher), Read's concerns were not acted upon and the emigration to Canada took place. Each March 17, I raise a glass of wine to John.

### Thomas Bouchier

Landownership in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries brought wealth, the opportunity to travel and the possibility of engaging in Irish political life.<sup>21</sup> Many landowners spent much of their time in England or on the Continent. Dublin social life was enthusiastic and expensive. If their income was substantial, they led privileged lives. However, some landowners depended heavily on incomes from their tenant bases, which may have proved insufficient to sustain their

activities, forcing these unfortunates to sell their lands to pay their debts.

The County Clare Bouchier family lived within 20 miles of the Mountshannon family of the same name; they were probably related. The Clare family experienced two financially difficult situations. The first involved Thomas Bouchier, born about 1758, who lived in Dublin, and his uncle Henry Bouchier, born about 1731, of Annagh, County Clare. Thomas was the younger son of John Bouchier of Elm Hill, County Clare,<sup>22</sup> and he was a Dublin attorney who served as Clerk of the Crown and Usher of the Black Rod in the Irish House of Commons from 1788.<sup>23</sup>

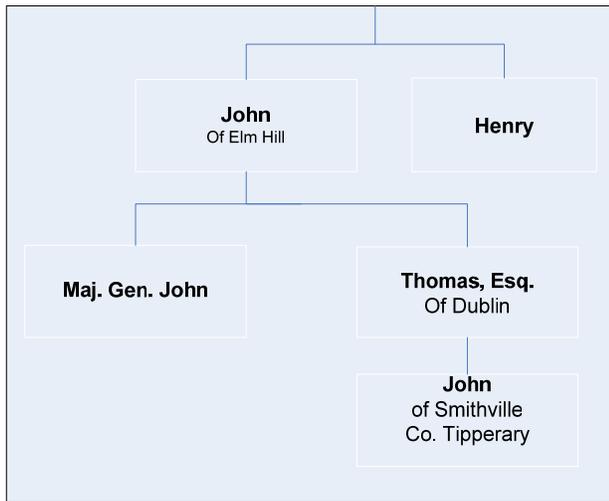


Figure 2: Family Tree of Thomas Bouchier

The responsibilities of the Black Rod, as the holder of the position was called, were to act as the usher and doorkeeper at meetings of the Order of the Garter. He was also the Sergeant-at-Arms and Keeper of the Doors of the House, and was concerned with the admission of strangers to the House of Lords. He (or his deputy, the Yeoman Usher) was required to be present when the House of Commons was in session. In 1800, at age 42, Thomas was granted a lifetime annuity of £101-2-1 by the parliament of Ireland for his service.<sup>24</sup>

During his tenure as Black Rod, in 1794, Thomas was involved in a deed of compromise to settle a dispute with Ralph Gore.<sup>25</sup> The terms of the settlement increased considerably, by £117-8-5 annually, the rent Thomas paid for lands situated in the Barony of Tulla, County Clare.

In 1811, Thomas and his uncle Henry were involved in a settlement of an indebted deed of mortgage. Specifically, Henry was indebted to Thomas for £500

and to secure repayment, Henry mortgaged to Thomas several lands in the parish of Feakle, including Annagh.<sup>26</sup> Four years later, Thomas registered the marriage contract of his daughter, Dorthea, valued at £3,000.<sup>27</sup>

In October 1819, the son of Thomas of Dublin, a barrister-at-law named John Bouchier,<sup>28</sup> planned to marry Mary Herbert, daughter of Richard Townsend Herbert, barrister-at-law and member of the Irish Senate. There was a long, complex marriage contract<sup>29</sup> that first reiterated that in April 1782, the bride's father had married Jane Staughton and that the settlement had been £2,000. Richard Herbert was now making available £1,500 as his daughter Mary's marriage portion for her marriage to John Bouchier. There were several other provisions in the Bouchier-Herbert marriage contract: Thomas Bouchier granted many lands until the solemnization of the marriage. However, after the marriage John Bouchier would receive an annuity of £500 out of rental income from many parcels of land<sup>30</sup> during the lives of John and Thomas Bouchier. After John's death, Mary was to receive an annuity of £200 during her life.

It would appear that the cost of John Bouchier's lifestyle exceeded his £500 annuity and his other incomes. He started to borrow money. Beginning in 1821, John engaged in a number of registered contracts in which he obtained up-front bulk sums of money and committed to pay annuities over a number of years out of the rent from the lands in his marriage contract.

Between 1821 and 1835, John and Thomas Bouchier received annuities of £3,800—an average of £270 per annum—with their joint annual liability being £439. John himself committed to paying £120 out of his yearly income of £500 from his marriage lands.

According to a recovery bill filed in court about 1836, Thomas Bouchier had died indebted to several persons. Several decrees had followed and finally in 1839, it was ordered that his estate be sold at auction on January 27, 1840. Robert Maunsel was declared the highest bidder for the annuity at £800 in trust for a Joseph Gore.

A certificate registered in February 1841<sup>31</sup> recited that Thomas's only son and heir-at-law, John Bouchier, would receive a yearly annuity of £50, forever, from lands possessed by Thomas's step-uncle William Roche Tubbs following payment of £600 to Tubbs.

A follow-up Deed of Conveyance was registered December 29, 1840.<sup>32</sup> John Bouchier and his children, his father's sisters and Richard Lysaght all quitted any claims against the estate, Francis Connell Fitzgerald having bid £4,500 and been declared the purchaser.

In 1854, the sons of Thomas Bouchier of Dublin, namely Thomas and John, both of County Tipperary, sought to mortgage the lands mentioned in the Herbert marriage contract, to pay off a £1,200 debt against John. A disentailing deed<sup>33</sup> was registered the same year: John and Thomas wanted to be freed and discharged from all estates named in the Herbert marriage contract.<sup>34</sup>

### Summary

The Irish land lease situation in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was very dynamic. On the surface it would appear that landowners and gentry landlords were in very privileged positions. However, much depended on external as well as internal forces, such as British politics and religion, the settlement of North America and even the weather (there were several years of drought and famine). Landed families that had built wealth and position over a hundred years or more could lose it all very quickly if fate turned against them.

Copyright to Heather Boucher Ashe

---

### Endnotes

- 1 Gerard Madden, editor, *For God or King, The History of Mountshannon, Co. Clare, 1742–1992* (Tuamgraney, Co. Clare: East Clare Heritage, 1993), 62–65; B.S. Elliott, *Irish Migrants in the Canadas: A New Approach* (Kingston and Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1988), 28.
- 2 *The Oxford Companion to Irish History*, 2007: Penal Laws; D.J. Dickson, *Old World Colony: Cork and South Munster* (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 2005), 64, 82.
- 3 Dickson, *Colony*, 321–322.
- 4 Dickson, *Colony*, 329.
- 5 L.M. Cullen, *Life in Ireland* (London: B.T. Batsford Ltd. and New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1968), 118; Dickson, *Colony* 303–311.
- 6 Dickson, *Colony* 345, 358; *Ireland and France, 17th–20th Centuries. Toward a Comparative Study of Rural History*, ed. L.M. Cullen and F. Furet (Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms International, 1980), 134.
- 7 Elliott, *Migrants*, 22.
- 8 As well, lessors obtained a substantial upfront payment from the tenant on the signing of a lease, the size of which impacted the terms of the lease. This provided the landlord with a convenient source of income.
- 9 Irish deed 274/336/178774.
- 10 Irish deed 10/270 (1838).
- 11 Irish deed 20/173 (1847).
- 12 Dickson, *Colony*, 359.
- 13 Elliott, *Migrants*, 37.
- 14 Dickson, *Colony*, 424.
- 15 Madden, *Mountshannon*, 46–50.
- 16 Irish deed 629/276/431964.
- 17 The Tithes for the Parish of Inishcaltra, Counties of Clare and Galway, Diocese of Killaloe, made in Nov. 1833, call no. TAB 11/106, Irish Public Record Office, 3–31.
- 18 Upper Canada Census, 1861, Carleton County, Nepean township, LAC reel C-1013, p. 78.
- 19 Elliott, *Migrants*, 64–65.
- 20 CO 384/5, f. 58, LAC, reel B-878.
- 21 CO 384/5, f. 294–5, LAC, reel B-879.
- 22 Cullen, *Life in Ireland*, 93; Cullen, *Colony*, 68.
- 23 Burke's *The Landed Gentry, Genealogical Histories of Notable Irish Families* (Buckingham, UK: Burke's Peerage & Gentry (UK) Ltd., 1921), 63.
- 24 *King's Inn Admission Papers 1607–1867*, E. Keane, P.B. Phair, T.U. Sadler, editors (Dublin: Irish Manuscript Commission, 1982): Bouchier, Thomas, attorney, admitted Easter term 1784 (Exchequer from King's Bench, Dec. 1788); Richard Lucas, *A General Directory of the Kingdom of Ireland* (Ennis, County Clare, 1788): Thomas Bouchier, attorney at law, Goal Street, Ennis.
- 25 *The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics and Literature for the Year 1800* (London 1801), Appendix to the Chronicle, 145.
- 26 Irish deed 470/318/304817.
- 27 Irish deed 636/109/435981.
- 28 Irish deed 688/ 447/ 473204.
- 29 *King's Inn Admission Papers 1607–1867*: Bouchier, John, only son of Thomas, Baggot St., Dublin, admitted Michaelmas term 1812.
- 30 Irish deed 748/178/508913.
- 31 The Herbert marriage contract involved: town and lands of Dromline, Barony of Bunratty and of Carn, Barony of Burren and of Knocklough, Derry and Cragherly Begg, Barony of Clonderlow and an undivided portion of the

town and lands of Killogher, Clomanebegg, Moveens, Moveens West, Kilcasheen, Leitrim, Tulla and Killeeny and one sixth part of Drommellighy, Barony of Moyarta; the town and lands of Ardenode, Arvenwood in the County of Dublin and lands in Kildare in the Barony of South Nass.

32 Irish deed 1841/4/9

33 Irish deed 1841/10/300

34 Irish deed 4/236 (1854)

35 The legal term “fee tail” or “entail” describes a mode of inheritance prevalent in Britain, especially in the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries, in which real property passed only to the owner’s heirs, usually male, and could not be sold. This was meant to ensure that property stayed in the family, but it limited flexibility. For example, with regard to mortgages, an entailed property would pass to the heir rather than to the mortgager following the death of the owner. In addition, an entailed property could not be sold to pay debts. Source: *Wikipedia*.

## SATURDAY MEETINGS

### Young Tom Moor

BY SHARON MOOR

*Sharon is the BIFHSGO Membership Director, and this article is based on part of a talk that she made to the March 14 Saturday meeting. The young Tom Moor was Sharon’s husband’s great-uncle.*

The year was 1885, 18 short years after the Confederation of our country, Canada. The western provinces of our dominion—Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta—had not yet been formed, though land speculators, fur traders, and some homesteaders were moving into the great northwest. The North-West Mounted Police force was established in an attempt to keep order in the territory. The native residents were being displaced from their land and their traditional hunting grounds, resulting in much anger and some hostility.



An ally and spokesperson for the natives was Louis Riel. He spoke out against the unfair treatment and lack of basic rights and freedoms in the way Easterners dealt with the Métis and the Indians, both in the Canadian Parliament in Ottawa where he was an MP and across the west in his travels. Hostility broke out and troops were ordered west to put down the uprising, or the Riel Rebellion as it came to be called.

One particular young 17-year-old, Tom Moor, raced through the crowded streets of downtown Toronto all the way to his home on Oxford Street. “Dad, Mom,” he shouted as he burst into the kitchen, “there’s a war on out West! Can I go?” After much discussion back and forth, his parents gave him their guarded blessing.

He reported himself to the Royal Grenadiers, ready for active service.

Most of the men who went west to fight Riel were bank clerks, farmers, teachers, ministers and tradesmen who knew nothing of the profession of war. Many of them had never fired a gun in their lives.

Their military training consisted of a few days of drill practice prior to boarding the westward-bound train. This indeed was an exciting part of the trip. The coaches were warm and cozy, everyone had brought big lunches and a party atmosphere prevailed. However,

there were long gaps of unfinished track, totalling nearly 100 miles, over which the troops had to walk. The journey west was not a picnic any longer. It was a nightmare—the snow was deep, the wind was biting cold, the thermometer plunged to more than  $-30^{\circ}\text{F}$  and the men were not equipped to meet the challenges of a midwinter western climate.

A month after his departure, huddled in a dimly lit tent, the now 18-year-old Tom wrote to his father and



Figure 1: Sketch of young Tom

Source: *The Globe*, Toronto, courtesy Glenbow Museum

mother: “Riel is firmly entrenched, but we will lick him in time. It was a sad sight to see our men burying the dead yesterday. I cannot tell you half in writing, but will tell you all when I get home.”

But young Tom Moor did not get home. Two weeks after writing the letter he died on the high ground overlooking the settlement of Batoche, a Métis bullet through his brain. Of course the family was devastated and requested that his body be transported back east for burial.

During all this research, a family member thought there was a newspaper article about Tom in a Calgary museum. I wrote to the Glenbow Museum and they replied that they did indeed have a page but it was in very bad condition and at one point had been taped. They sent me a photocopy. This prompted many hours of searching through microfilms of old newspapers.



Figure 2: Cemetery Monument  
Source: Photo by author

An elaborate “state funeral” was organized, with representatives of various regiments parading, several regimental bands and city dignitaries. Just several hours before the start of this funeral procession, a telegraph arrived informing the family that the steamer carrying Tom’s body had been delayed by fog along the route. The funeral service was held on June 1st, 1885, from his parents’ home and the procession concluded at Mount Pleasant Cemetery in north Toronto. It was a huge affair with thousands attending, many floral tributes and the flag at Queen’s Park at half mast. Everything was documented extensively in *The Globe*, the Toronto newspaper.

On a personal note—the Moor family is notoriously late for events and when I read about the steamer being delayed, I had to laugh. This family trait has been going on for more than 100 years.

One interesting point in the newspaper articles was the list of the “chief mourners”: Tom’s father, Tom’s brothers and other names that we do not recognize. No mention is made of his mother or his sister—just the men. Two years later, an article in *The Globe* described the unveiling of a monument at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Again a huge dedication ceremony was planned and attended by thousands.



Figure 3: 1885 North West Medal  
Source: Photo by author

Thomas Moor Sr. was paid the sum of \$500 as compensation for the death of his son. In 1890, he requested some additional compensation from the Department of Militia and Defence. One year later, in 1891, he learned he was being denied any form of additional compensation or pension as it would set a precedent. He did, however, receive a North West Medal with his son’s name engraved around the rim.

On the 50th anniversary of the rebellion, a cairn in memory of all those who died in the conflict was erected on the grounds of the Ontario Legislature, just southeast of the main entrance. It mentions the battle at Batoche and displays the name “Private Thomas Moore.” (Note the spelling of our surname—it often happens.)

The closing comment I leave to Tom’s father, one-and-a-half years after young Tom’s death. “If those men in Ottawa had only granted those poor people their rights, my son would have been alive today.”

## 2009 FALL CONFERENCE

## Fifteenth Annual Fall Conference 2009

BY WILLIS BURWELL AND CHRIS MACPHAIL, CO-CHAIRS

The fifteenth annual BIFHSGO Fall Conference was held at Library and Archives Canada on September 18, 19 and 20. This year's attendance showed an increase over previous years with some 203 full-time attendees, plus an additional 75 who participated in the Friday workshops and single sessions.



Again this year, the Ottawa Branch OGS and BIFHSGO combined to offer Friday workshops entitled "The Next Steps in Genealogy." These included presentations on "Tips and Tricks with Ancestry.com" by Lesley Anderson and "More to Newspapers than Obituaries" by John Reid. A new addition to the program was a panel discussion by members of the BIFHSGO Writing Group on "How Do I Start Writing?" Tours of the LAC facilities were conducted by LAC staff in the afternoon. Concurrently, Rick Roberts of Global Genealogy conducted a "Beginner to Advanced Workshop" on Family Tree Maker®.



The focus was on Scotland this year, and to start the Conference on the right note, a piper led the procession into the LAC Auditorium on Friday evening for the opening ceremonies. Mary Anne Sharpe, BIFHSGO President, and Doug Rimmer, Assistant Deputy Minister for LAC Programs and Services, welcomed the attendees.

Doug Rimmer reviewed accomplishments at LAC during the past year and gave a forecast of future developments.





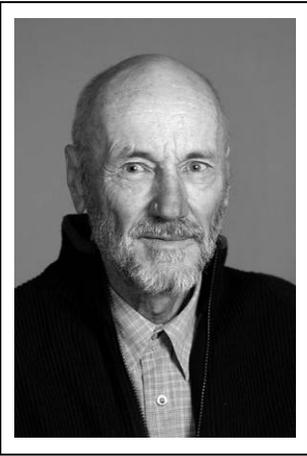
The Auditorium was filled for the Don Whiteside Memorial Lecture, delivered by author Charlotte Gray on the topic “Sir John A. Macdonald and the Women in his Life,” an entertaining and thoughtful insight into a gentler aspect of Macdonald’s character that was shaped by his wives, female friends and, in particular, his daughter. One of Canada’s best-known and highly respected non-fiction writers, she chairs the board of the Canadian National History Society, and is a member of the Order of Canada and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Photo courtesy [www.charlottegray.ca](http://www.charlottegray.ca)

The keynote presentation for the technical program was delivered to a plenary session on Saturday morning by Duncan Macniven, Registrar General for Scotland. He traced the demographic changes that have taken place in Scotland since Victorian times, concluding with a prediction for future changes. While the talk included statistics in the form of charts and tables, the lively and humorous presentation maintained the attention of the large audience. Later in the day, Macniven’s subject was “How to Trace Your Own Scottish Roots,” and he described the main sources of genealogical information available through the General Register Office, including the ScotlandsPeople website.



Another key speaker was Colleen Fitzpatrick, a forensic genealogist from Long Beach, California. She delivered a total of four talks: “CSI Meets Roots,” suggestions of new ways to look at old information; “The Database Detective,” helpful advice on how to search databases; “A Different Kind of DNA Talk,” combining DNA science with the more traditional methods of genealogical research; and “A Hand in the Snow,” in which she described how the combination of genealogical research, DNA testing and fingerprint analysis led to the identification of an airplane crash victim some 50 years after the event. Her talks were lively and entertaining, and audience enthusiasm was evidenced by the large attendance and complimentary comments.



Always provocative, Garfield Clack described his research into the story of a Scottish ancestor who may have become a slave trader. He invited the attendees to help him resolve the question, and there was active participation from the audience.

Adding to the breadth of knowledge about local resources, Nathalie Gélinas, Regional Archivist with the Centre d'archives de l'Outaouais of the Bibliothèques et Archives nationales du Québec, described the databases, archives and web resources held by BAnQ and their accessibility at the Gatineau centre.



Returning to the Scottish theme, Marianne McLean, historian and author of *The People of Glengarry: Highlanders in Transition*, discussed the settlement of Glengarry County, Ontario, by families from Inverness-shire, and how they maintained their culture, including the use of Gaelic, based largely on oral traditions.

Heather McNabb, doctoral student in history from Montréal and co-editor of *A Kingdom of the Mind: How the Scots Helped Make Canada*, spoke of her research into the settlement of Scottish immigrants in Québec and how many of them became prominent in the political, business and social life of Montréal.

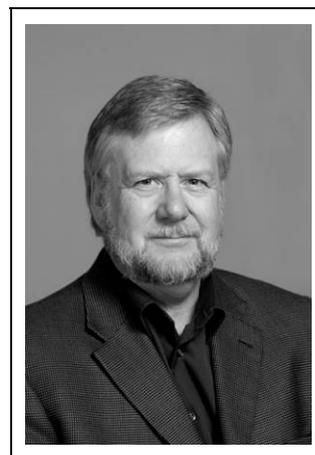


Nora Hague, Photographic Archivist at the McCord Museum of Canadian History in Montréal, spoke of the work of William Notman in photographing people and events beginning with his arrival in Montréal in 1856. She described the techniques used in early film processing and how the Notman Collection has formed the basis for the Museum's collection of over one million images. Not surprisingly, Nora's lively presentation included many images, which generated a high level of interest from the audience.



Elizabeth Kipp, who presented several examples of case studies that traced specific surnames, primarily in England, gave a more detailed discussion of the science of DNA. She gave examples using her Blake, Routledge and Pincombe family studies but warned that genetic testing is not a substitute for traditional research. Elizabeth explained the mitochondrial DNA research she is actively involved in and ended by speaking about the genealogical implications of DNA studies

The last of the technical presentations was given by Rick Roberts, head of Global Genealogy, on the subject of “Publishing Your Family History.” A large and enthusiastic audience came away with practical advice and renewed interest in publishing.



The final event in the program was a plenary session with a panel discussion by Colleen Fitzpatrick, John Reid and Bryan Cook, and moderated by Glenn Wright, on the topic “Future Trends in Family History and Genealogical Research.” The panel members initiated the discussion by giving their own predictions, which prompted comments and questions by the audience. This developed into a lively discussion that the moderator eventually had to bring to a close because of time constraints.

The Research Room was busy throughout the weekend, with access to Internet sources provided by FindMyPast, Ltd., The Times Digital Archive Program, ScotlandsPeople and Ancestry.com. CD collections from the BIFHSGO library were also made available, and BIFHSGO members volunteered to assist the attendees in their searches for information. Most of the attendees took advantage of the lunch facilities in the LAC Cafeteria for socializing and sharing experiences, and a small group gathered for dinner at the Bay Street Bistro on Saturday evening.



Approximately 85 evaluation reports were turned in at the conclusion of the Conference, with the majority offering complimentary comments about the quality of the speakers, the Program Book and the overall organization. There were also some suggestions for improvement that will be given serious consideration for future conferences.

The Marketplace also experienced an increase in attendance: 44 tables accommodated 20 paid exhibitors and vendors. Eleven Marketplace evaluation forms were returned for a 55% return rate. All responses were positive.



## BIFHSGO NEWS

### Member Awards

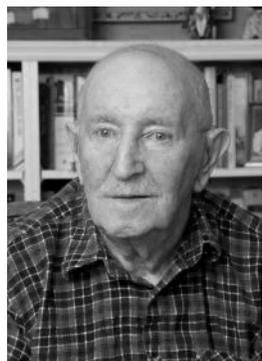
Congratulations are due to several BIFHSGO members who have been honoured this year for their contributions to genealogy and family history through their work with Ottawa Branch OGS.

In May 2009 Mike More, member No. 568, received the City of Ottawa Civic Appreciation Award for Heritage for his years of service as Ottawa Branch

chair, Gene-O-Rama organizer and countless related functions.

In June, members John Sayers (No. 250), Jim Neelin (661), Doug Hoddinott (58) and Alison Hare (445) received Ontario Volunteer Service Awards for their contributions as volunteers to Ottawa Branch OGS.

## In Memoriam



**Norman K. Crowder**, 22 October 2009. Founding Member No. 27, member of the Hall of Fame. Norman was a frequent speaker at meetings and conferences, conducted beginners' courses and authored several publications including histories of the United Empire Loyalists.

### FAMILY HISTORY SOURCES

## The Bookworm

BY BETTY WARBURTON

### Recent additions to the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library

Fitzpatrick, Colleen and Andrew Yeiser. *DNA & Genealogy*. Huntington Beach, CA: Rice Book Press, 2005.

This is an ideal handbook for genealogists interested in DNA.

Fitzpatrick, Colleen. *Forensic Genealogy*. Huntington Beach, CA: Rice Book Press, 2005.

Using case studies the author shows how careful detailed analysis of old photographs, of birth, marriage and death indexes and city directories and of DNA offers fascinating insights into family history.

Fitzpatrick, Colleen. *The Dead Horse Investigation: Forensic Photo Analysis for Everyone*. Huntington Beach, CA: Rice Book Press, 2008.

Colleen describes how clues in the photograph, such as paper, mat, edges, and photographer's marks can determine the location or the name of the subject.

Godber, Joyce. *History of Bedfordshire 1066-1888*. Bedfordshire County Council, 1984.



Reed, Michael. *A History of Buckinghamshire*. London, England: Phillimore & Co. Ltd, 1993.

Wickes, Michael. *A History of Huntingdonshire*. London, England: Phillimore & Co. Ltd, 1995.

Watkin, Bruce. *A History of Wiltshire*. London, England: Phillimore & Co. Ltd, 1989.

Four more books have been added to the county histories of England.

Brooks, Richard. *Cassell's Battlefields of Britain and Ireland*. London, England: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 2005.

Based on extant historical sources, this is a survey of military actions fought on British and Irish soil from Julius Caesar's invasion in 55 BC to the Battle of Britain in 1940; 100 detailed battle maps illustrate the text.

Richards, Eric. *The Highland Clearances: People, Landlords and Rural Turmoil*. Edinburgh, Scotland: Birlinn Ltd., 2008.

This book aims to provide a modern, skeptical and balanced survey of the Highland experience.

Mayhew, Henry. *London Labour and the London Poor*, 4 volumes. Mineola, NY: Dover Publications, 1968.

For many years the library has had a copy of the first volume of Mayhew's study of London street

folk in the 1850s. Recently I was able to purchase the complete four-volume set that was originally published in 1861 and reprinted in 1968 by Dover Publications. Volumes One, Two and Three deal with the lives of street folk of London. Mayhew spent years interviewing these people and describes how and where they lived, their clothes,

their entertainments and customs, and their trades, with detailed estimates of the income and the numbers practising that particular trade. Volume Four is about “those who will not work, comprising prostitutes, thieves, swindlers and beggars.”

## The Printed Page

BY GORDON D. TAYLOR

There were a number of events during the past summer that emphasized the importance of the printed word to family historians, and in particular, the value of being able to relate several sources to a place, person or event. If we are to understand our ancestors, we must understand how and where they lived. It is unlikely that one document will provide enough information. Your family history report is a discovery of many sources and an analysis of data that enables the ancestor to be understood in his or her place.



Two of the summer events that had a great response from family historians were offers from major data providers to make their databases available for free on the Internet for short periods of time. The 1930 U.S. Census was made available for the month of August 2009 by Footnote.com and WorldVitalRecords offered more than one billion family history records available for the period 11–13 August 2009.

The response to the two offers was phenomenal. A note of 8 August on Footnote.com on the reaction to their offer read:

We are experiencing ridiculously high traffic due to the Free 1930 Census offer. Sorry about the inconvenience.

WorldVitalRecords experienced the same heavy response.

I accessed both free offers and was able to fill in some data, particularly with respect to the 1930 Census. The response to both offers indicates that for many family historians, data needs are of relatively short duration. In the case of the U.S. Census, I was able to locate and record information on the families that concerned me.

The families were those of an aunt and a great-aunt. The needs of the full-time professional historian would be different than those of the part-time hobbyist. The needs of both groups need to be tended to, perhaps in different ways.

Maps are another important subject for family historians. An article “Maps a critical part of family history” by Michael De Groot was published in the *Mormon Times* of July 20, 2009. In the article, the author stressed the importance of maps in family research and noted that most maps are free. To be able to place an ancestor in his environment is a critical element in understanding the person and the events of their lives. How can we begin to understand the thoughts of a 19 year old young man from London, England, who went homesteading north of Regina in 1883? My paternal grandfather spent five years in Saskatchewan from 1883 to 1888, along with two brothers-in-law. The legal description of the land in terms of section, township and range gives the land a specific place. It can then be recognized on an appropriate map, in my case, “The Regina Sheet.” When other maps such as the GPS Visualizer (a Google map showing landscape features) and photographs are located and used, additional insights can be gained. A photo of Craven, in the Qu’Appelle Valley, Saskatchewan, that looks east across the town and the river makes it possible to see the type of environment that my grandfather homesteaded. The colour picture is in Bill Waiser’s *Saskatchewan: A New History* (Calgary, Fifth House, 2005). Such steps are important ones along the way in answering the question “What did a 19-year-old teenager, one year out of London, England, make of the prairie environment of the mid-1880s?”

A third free trial opportunity was provided by the publishers of the on-line Encyclopedia of British

Columbia. The database was available for a 30-day period in late July and August. The sponsors actively sought feedback to the encyclopedia. I have not seen any of the results, but from my viewpoint anyone interested in British Columbia and its history, localities and so on will find this database a great source of information.

I have also used the Encyclopedia of Saskatchewan and found it to be a great source of local information. *Heritage*, (Heritage Canada Foundation) Vol XII, No.

2, 56, notified us that the Alberta Online Encyclopedia [albertasource.ca] had been gifted to the University of Alberta. Another great source of information is assured of a future.

These provincial encyclopediae will be a great source of background information on where and how your ancestors lived. Do not overlook them, as they are valuable sources and, with the online format, easily accessible. More on these provincial sources in another column.

**BIFHSGO LISTINGS**

**Members' Surname Search**

BY ELIZABETH KIPP

These tables 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 (Mbr. No.). Contact the member

listed in Table B (match Mbr. No.). Each member may be searching several names (please be specific when communicating with them). Good luck.

| TABLE A (Names being searched) |                         |           |         |               |                         |          |         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|-------------------------|----------|---------|
| Name Searched                  | Location (Chapman Code) | Year      | Mbr No. | Name Searched | Location (Chapman Code) | Year     | Mbr No. |
| Bartleman                      | SCT                     | 1750+     | 1284    | McClure       | IRL                     | 1780+    | 1284    |
| Bennett                        | Ross & Schull COR IRL   | Pre-1800  | 1288    | McGlashan     | PER SCT                 | 1750+    | 1284    |
| Evans                          | DEV ENG                 | Pre-1800  | 1286    | Oman          | OKI SCT                 | Pre-1800 | 1286    |
| Falconer                       | PER, ANS, MLN SCT       | 1750+     | 1284    | Passmore      | DEV ENG                 | 1750+    | 1284    |
| Ferrier                        | ABD SCT                 | Pre-1800  | 1286    | Ploughman     | CAI SCT                 | Pre-1800 | 1286    |
| Fraser                         | IRL                     | 1780+     | 1284    | Speers        | ARM IRL                 | 1780+    | 1284    |
| Hogben                         | KEN ENG                 | Pre-1800  | 1286    | Taylor        | Lesmahagon LKS SCT      | Pre-1840 | 1288    |
| Kember                         | KEN ENG                 | Pre-1800  | 1286    | Thomson       | OKI SCT                 | Pre-1800 | 1286    |
| Kirkpatrick                    | IOW ENG                 | 1704-1916 | 1253    | Wallace       | SCT                     | Pre-1835 | 1288    |
| Magill                         | ANT IRL                 | 1800+     | 1284    | White         | OKI SCT                 | Pre-1800 | 1286    |
| McArthur                       | Isle of Islay ARG SCT   | Pre-1855  | 1288    |               |                         |          |         |

| TABLE B (Members referred to in Table A) |   |         |  |
|--|---|---------|--|
| Mbr No.                                  | Member's Name and Address   | Mbr No. | Member's Name and Address  |
| 1253                                     | A Reekie<br>738 Mooney's Bay Place<br>Ottawa ON K1V 9R2                     | 1286    | D Thomson<br>1 Strathearn Road<br>Toronto ON M6C 1R2<br>msdianathomson@hotmail.com       |
| 1284                                     | D Falconer<br>33 Abingdon Drive<br>Nepean ON K2H 7M5<br>ddf@sce.carleton.ca | 1288    | P T McArthur<br>215 Parkdale Avenue #1009<br>Ottawa ON K1Y 4T8<br>pmcarthur@sympatico.ca |

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: [www.bifhsgo.ca](http://www.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 SHARON MOOR

| New BIFHSGO Members from 31 July to 17 October 2009 |                               |                    |        |                         |              |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Mbr. #  | Name                          | Address            | Mbr. # | Name                    | Address      |
| 1287  | Steven Bradshaw               | Ottawa, ON         | 1307   | Debra Crawford          | Ottawa, ON   |
| 1288  | Peter McArthur                | Ottawa, ON         | 1308   | Susan Davis             | Gatineau, QC |
| 1289  | Carolyn Vachon                | Gloucester, ON     | 1309   | Bonnie Dillon           | Ottawa, ON   |
| 1290  | Bonnie Foster                 | Oxford Mills, ON   | 1310   | Alex Beveridge          | Carp, ON     |
| 1291  | Dick & Barb Sansom            | Ottawa, ON         | 1311   | Gwen Lamie              | Montreal, QC |
| 1292  | Guy Lafontaine & Roberta Wood | Ottawa, ON         | 1312   | Margaret Adams          | Nepean, ON   |
| 1293  | Sandy Henshall                | Sprucedale, ON     | 1313   | Cheryl Feltmate         | Orleans, ON  |
| 1294  | Jean Painter                  | Nepean, ON         | 1314   | Douglas Wallace         | Ottawa, ON   |
| 1295  | Marilyn Snedden               | Almonte, ON        | 1315   | Joan Bodie              | Ottawa, ON   |
| 1296  | Cathy Smith                   | Chelsea, QC        | 1316   | Sonia Kho               | Nepean, ON   |
| 1297  | Shirley Robinson              | Toronto, ON        | 1317   | Janet Sterling          | Manotick, ON |
| 1298  | Grace McClelland              | Ottawa, ON         | 1318   | Ian Whipple             | Ottawa, ON   |
| 1299  | Elizabeth Keays               | Ottawa, ON         | 1319   | Dave McRae              | Ottawa, ON   |
| 1300  | Philip & Janet Martin         | Ottawa, ON         | 1320   | Mark & Janet Villeneuve | Ottawa, ON   |
| 1301  | Marilyn Clark-Smith           | Amherstview, ON    | 1321   | Annette O'Connor        | Ottawa, ON   |
| 1302  | Barry Spinner                 | Hamilton, ON       | 1322   | Peter Hecht             | Ottawa, ON   |
| 1303  | Anne Renwick                  | Pincourt, QC       | 1323   | Sadie De Finney         | Ottawa, ON   |
| 1304  | Joanne Monahan                | Eganville, ON      | 1324   | Sandra Pett             | Ottawa, ON   |
| 1305  | Normand Lebeau                | Carleton Place, ON | 1325   | Sheila Ross             | Gatineau, QC |
| 1306  | Alan Edney                    | Concord, ON        | 1326   | Arthur Salisbury        | Ottawa, ON   |

That is a lot of new members! WELCOME to ALL!

Please extend a warm welcome if you see them at a meeting.

## LOCAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

### BIFHSGO Library

The Brian O'Regan Memorial Library includes genealogical research materials and guides; political, social and local history texts; selected census indexes; British, Canadian, Australian and American family history society journals – and more.

**Location:** The City Archives, Bytown Pavilion, 1st floor, 111 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, ON

**Tel:** (613) 580-2424 ext. 13333

**Website:** [www.bifhsgo.ca/library](http://www.bifhsgo.ca/library)

### Library and Archives Canada

Library and Archives Canada (LAC) collects and preserves Canada's documentary heritage, making it accessible to the public. LAC has a large collection of books on genealogy as well as microfilms of many Canadian newspapers, census records, ship passenger lists, directories and other materials relevant to genealogists. Reference specialists are available to assist with research, to help use the collections and to answer questions.

**Location:** 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, ON

**Tel:** (613) 996-5115

**Website:** [www.collectionscanada.gc.ca](http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca)

### Family History Center (LDS)

The Family History Center provides access to the extensive genealogical collections and databases of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City using microfilm, microfiche, computers and volunteer advisors.

**Location:** 1017 Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa, ON

**Tel:** (613) 224-2231

**Website:** [www.ottawastakefhc.on.ca](http://www.ottawastakefhc.on.ca)

### Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec

Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (BAnQ) collects, preserves and provides public access to Québec's published, archival and film heritage, including civil and church registers. Archivists specialising in genealogy are available to assist users.

**Location:** 855, boulevard de la Gappe, Gatineau, QC

**Tel:** (819) 568-8798

**Website:** [www.banq.qc.ca/portal](http://www.banq.qc.ca/portal)

### Hours

Readers are advised to contact the resource centres directly to confirm hours of operation.

### Parking

Parking is available at each research facility. Please phone or check the website for parking locations and costs, if applicable.

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

**Saturday Morning Meetings**

at

**Library and Archives Canada  
395 Wellington Street, Ottawa  
Contact: 613-234-2520**

**Free parking on the east side of the building only**

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>12 December 2009</b> | <i>Great Moments in Genealogy :</i><br><i>Finding a Long Lost Great-aunt</i> —Jane Catterson<br><i>Identifying a Grandfather</i> —Brian Watson<br><i>A Great (SCOTT) Moment</i> —Ken Harley<br><i>Breaching an Ireland Barrier—or Maybe Not</i> —Willis Burwell<br><i>Hold On Tight! Tickets Please!</i> —Christine Jackson |
| <b>9 January 2010</b>   | <i>Murder Most Foul: The Complete Story</i> —Robert Brown. Using old newspaper reports and other sources, Robert will reconstruct the murder of his cousin, Michael "Mickey" Brown, in Fife, Scotland, 101 years ago.   |
| <b>13 February 2010</b> | <i>Just Names on a List? Let's Take Another Look at Passenger Manifests</i> —Glenn Wright. Glenn will review the available records of Canadian passenger lists from the 1920s and 1930s, which contain significantly more information on our ancestors than those from the 1870s and 1880s.                                 |
| <b>13 March 2010</b>    | <i>Constable George Johnston's Road to Recognition</i> —Gibson Glavin. Gibson will describe the oral and documentary research taken by the great-grand-nephew of North-West Mounted Police Constable George Johnston to have the RCMP officially recognize Johnston's tragic death in 1882 at Fort Walsh, Alberta.          |

**Schedule:**

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 9:00 a.m.        | Workshops: Check our website for up-to-date information. |
| 9:30 a.m.        | Discovery Tables   |
| 10:00–11:30 a.m. | Meeting and Presentation                                 |
| 12:00–1:00 p.m.  | Writing Group  |

For up-to-date information and news of other special interest groups (Scottish, Irish, DNA, Master Genealogist Users), visit the website [www.bifhsgo.ca](http://www.bifhsgo.ca)

**Articles for *Anglo-Celtic Roots***

Articles and illustrations for publication are welcome. For advice on preparing manuscripts, please email the Editor, [acreditor@bifhsgo.ca](mailto:acreditor@bifhsgo.ca). The deadline for publication in the next issue is 16 January 2010.