



Anglo-Celtic Roots

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In This Issue

The Travels and Trials of Adam Logan, Dairyman

A Tale of Two Names

We Shall Remember Them

Impressions of RootsTech London



25
years

—1994–2019—

Anglo-Celtic Roots

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Cover Illustration:

Annie Strachan and Adam Logan,

circa 1897

Source: Author's collection

From the Editor:

In this, our 100th issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, we offer the winning article of BIFHSGO's 25th Anniversary Writing Competition. Claire Callender's story of her Logan family's travels around England and Scotland highlights the life of farm labourers, who could find themselves moving every six months. It also portrays the fierce independence of her great-grandfather and the resilience of his daughters.

Irene Kellow Ip's article, which received an honourable mention in our writing competition, tells us of her grandfather who changed his name when he emigrated from Ireland to England. She recounts her search for him in both countries.

Nigel Lloyd shares the story of Private Archibald McIlquham Hendry, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who arrived at the No. 1 Casualty Clearing Station following an offensive against the German lines near Bethune, France.

Finally, Susan Courage, Sheila Dohoo Faure, John D. Reid and Mary-Lou Simac share their impressions of RootsTech London, which they all attended in October.



Barbara Tose

From the President



It's hard to believe that another year is drawing to an end and, with it, another decade of the 21st century. But what a special year it's been

for BIFSHGO—our 25th Anniversary! Our annual conference was a great success on every level—fantastic speakers, good food and record attendance. The DNA Day in August, presented in partnership with the Ottawa Public Library and the Ottawa Branch of Ontario Ancestors, proved that family historians will indeed turn out in mid-summer for a worthwhile event. And throughout the year the monthly program maintained its customary high standards of expertise and educational value. But it is our generous and knowledgeable volunteers who make all these great things happen. I can't thank you enough for your time and efforts in making our 25th year such a success.

The upcoming holiday season is one of the best times of the year for family historians to share our personal victories, our family histories, recent discoveries and

stories from years gone by. It's a time to rejoice in those we have around us and to look forward to the adventure that is next year. I have a special something to celebrate in 2020 with the expansion of my own family—new-found close DNA cousins. While I'm not sure of what the path forward will be, I am eager to find out more about these relatives and the connections we share.

No doubt the highlight of the new year will be our annual conference. The Conference Planning Committee has wrapped up its review of this year's event and is already starting work on the next. Now is the perfect time to join our great team of volunteers. Themes will be announced shortly and the search for suitable speakers will begin very soon.

In closing, I would like to wish you all a happy and safe holiday season. May your stockings be filled with little pieces of brick from your broken brick walls! I look forward to seeing you all in the New Year.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Monkhouse".

Duncan Monkhouse

Family History Research

The Travels and Trials of Adam Logan, Dairyman



BY CLAIRE CALLENDER

Claire Callender has been researching her Scottish family history for several years. She is now retired and finally has time to join BIFHSGO, organize all that research and write her ancestors' stories.

By the time she married in 1930 at the age of 24, my granny, Anna Logan, had lived in more than 24 places. Not neighbouring places in the same parish, or different streets in the same town, but places all over Britain from Caithness in the very north of Scotland to Essex in south-east England.

I first learned about the travelling life of Anna and her family from my mother, not long after she had been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease. We talked a lot about the past in those days; she seemed to gather comfort from re-examining the lives and challenges of her mother and grandmother before her. She talked often of her mother Anna and the two sisters closest to her, Marjorie and Georgina, fondly referred to as Auntie Madge and Auntie Georgie. The three were best friends, supporting each other through all the moves the family made. Their



Figure 1: Anna, Madge and Georgie Logan c.1923

Source: All photos author's collection

mother, my great-grandmother Annie Strachan, had died when they were young and their father, Adam Logan, frequently moved the family to places all over Scotland, England and Wales, finding work and temporary accommodation on

farms. "I think Adam had a wanderlust. He used to come home and tell them, 'pack yer bags lassies, we're moving again.' They thought it was an adventure," my mother told me.

Around this time I found a birthday book¹ that had belonged to my granny. In it she had recorded lots of family birthdays and at the back was a list of place names—everywhere she remembered living. It was common for farm workers to move every six months,² but the range of these places was definitely unusual.

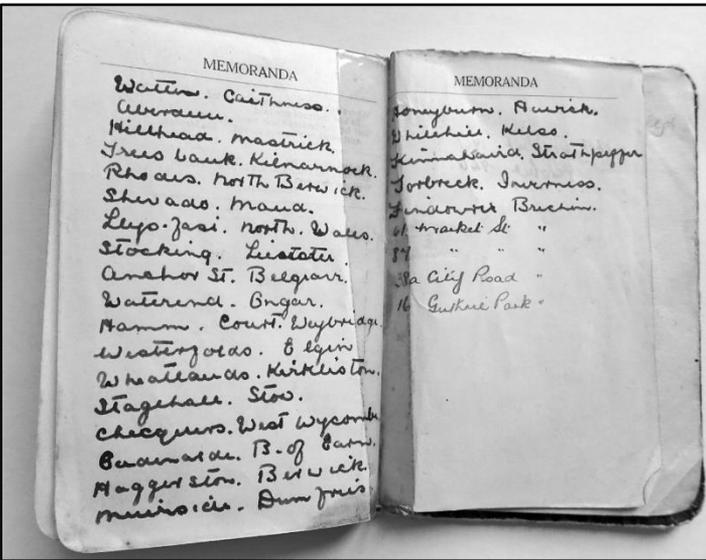


Figure 2: List of places in Anna Logan's Birthday Book.
Source: Author's collection

My interest in this part of my family was further piqued by my mother's cryptic suggestions that Adam Logan was not approved of by his wife Annie's family. Oddly, she

always referred to him as simply "Adam" and implied fondly that he was rather a rogue, a kind of likeable black sheep. She didn't offer any specific evidence for the Strachan family disapproval, except to note that Adam was "a bit of a heathen." Her suspicions were confirmed in the will of John Strachan,³ brother of Annie, made in 1923, several years after her death, which stated:

I bequeath a legacy of Fifty pounds to each of my nephews and nieces who shall survive me, children of my brothers and sisters with the excep-

tion of the children of Adam Logan, who was married to my sister Ann, who are not to benefit from my Estate.

I also found the will of Annie's eldest sister.⁴ Margaret Strachan was not quite as specific in her exclusion, but she left a legacy of £50 each to four of her nine nieces, with no mention of Annie and Adam's daughters.

And so the travels of Adam Logan and his status as family black sheep became a fascination. This is his story.

Two Farming Families

In 1897 Adam married my great-grandmother Annie Kerr Strachan.⁵ He was 20 years her senior, a widower with six children. Annie was born in Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, in 1868,⁶ the seventh of ten children of John Strachan and Christian Donald. The Strachans were tenant farmers at Cardenwell in Fyvie for four generations⁷ from 1786 until 1923. Several of John and Christian Strachan's children distinguished themselves in ways that were a little unusual for farming families of the time. The eldest, John, took over the

tenancy of Cardenwell after the death of his father in 1892⁸ and farmed there until he retired in 1923.⁹ His obituary in 1929¹⁰ describes him as a member of a "distinguished family." Like many of the Strachans he was a deeply religious man, "a devoted elder of Fyvie U.F. Church [United Free Church] for almost thirty-five years." James¹¹ and Robert¹² were both distinguished scholars who went on to become Free Church ministers and professors. Elizabeth Strachan was one of the first four women to graduate from Aberdeen

University in 1898.¹³ She and two other sisters, Margaret and Christina, became teachers.

The Logans were also a farming family, deeply rooted in Ayrshire. Adam Logan (b. 1848)¹⁴ was the ninth of ten children born to Andrew Logan and Margaret Campbell. His father was a tenant farmer at Farden William in Kirkmichael, Ayrshire, from before 1841 until his death in 1889.¹⁵ At the time of

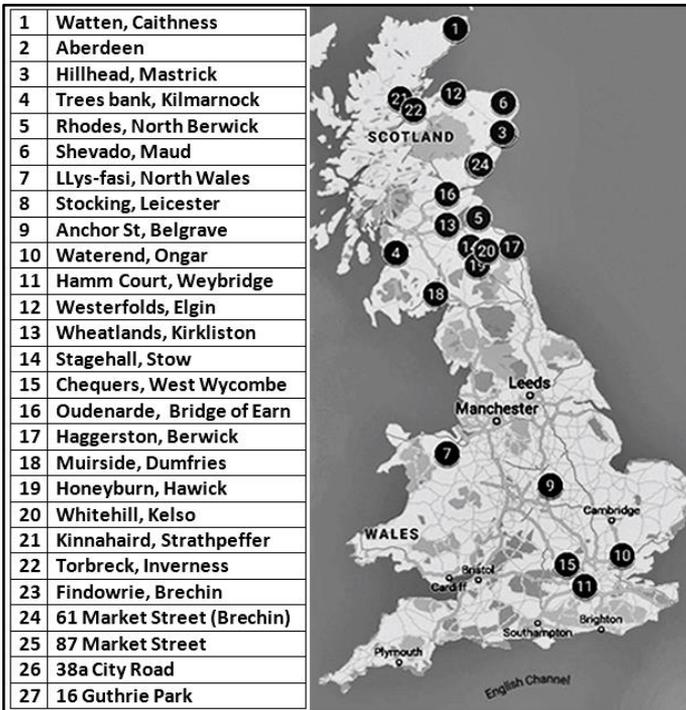


Figure 3: Transcription of place names with locations marked on map of Great Britain

Andrew Logan's death only three of his six sons were living—William (b. 1837), Adam and Robert (b. 1856). William was co-tenant of Farden William with his father in 1875,¹⁶ but by 1881 he had his own farm¹⁷ in nearby Straiton, Ayr. Youngest son Robert was co-tenant with his father by 1885¹⁸ and took over

Farden William after Andrew died.¹⁹ Adam had no association with Farden William after he married his first wife, Agnes Gerrard, in 1867.²⁰ In 1871 he was farming ten acres at nearby High Mossend farm,²¹ and by 1881²² he was farming 30 acres and living in Anvil Cottage in Kirk-michael with Agnes and six children.

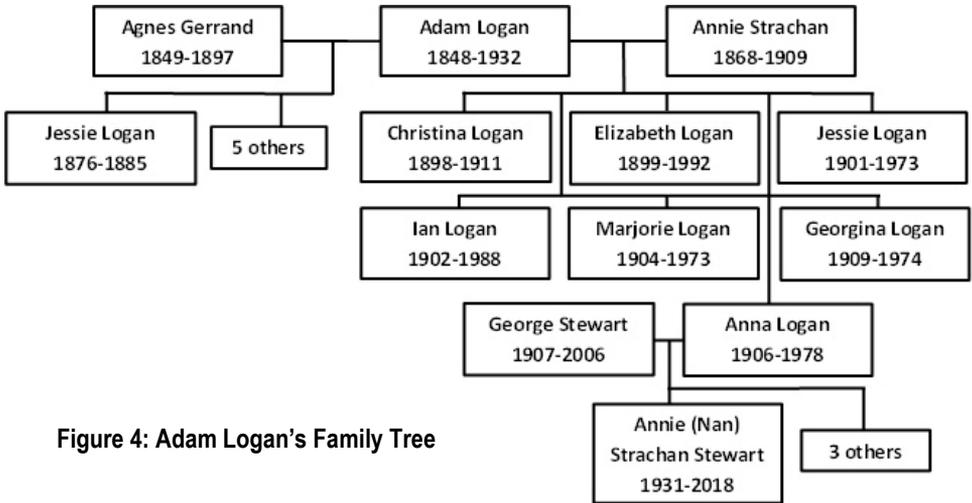


Figure 4: Adam Logan's Family Tree

The Travels Begin

Adam's travelling life started sometime between 1881 and 1891, most likely due to the difficulties of making a living on small Ayrshire farms. I didn't find any mention of him in newspapers or valuation rolls in that decade; however, I thought that his daughter Jessie (b. 1876),²³ probably died sometime in that period. She didn't appear in any later census, and Adam later had another daughter named Jessie with Annie Strachan. The only possible

death I found was in 1885 in the Gorbals. At first glance this seemed unlikely as the Gorbals was a densely populated suburb of Glasgow, notorious for overcrowded and unsanitary living conditions, a far cry from life on an Ayrshire farm. But the death certificate²⁴ was clear: Jessie Logan, daughter of Adam Logan and Agnes Gerrard, died aged eight, of measles and congestion of lungs, at 376 Crown Street, Gorbals. I did not find any family connection in the

Gorbals and concluded that Adam, like many other sons from farming families, had moved to the city to find a better paid job in the industries, factories or docks of Glasgow. In any case, he didn't last long there, and by 1891²⁵ he was in Stock, Essex, about 400 miles away, working at Crondon Hall farm as a dairy manager.

Crondon Hall was John Hodge, an Ayrshire man who had arrived in Essex in 1886. In an interview with the *Essex Herald* in 1888²⁶ he explained: "Times were so bad in Scotland—prices were low and rents high—that I came to see what I could do in Essex." By 1890 the *Derby Daily Telegraph* was reporting a "Scots Invasion of Essex"²⁷

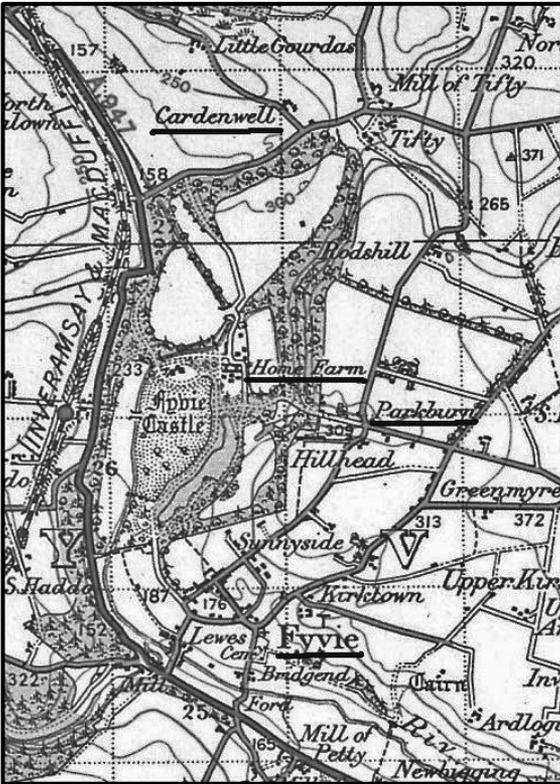


Figure 5: Map of Fyvie (1925) showing Cardenwell, Home Farm and Parkburn

Source: <http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/16691>

The migration of Scots farmers to Essex in the late 19th century was an oft-discussed topic in the newspapers of that time. The farmer at

noting that "they all come from Ayrshire, and are skilled dairy farmers, they will no doubt make their new holdings pay."

And so the beginning of Adam Logan's travelling life is explained. There were advertisements for farms to let and for experienced farm labourers in Scottish newspapers at the time. A nearby railway station was often mentioned; by the 1880s the rail system was well-established and travel to most places across Britain was possible.²⁸ And Ayrshire farmers already in Essex were doubtless well connected with the farming community back home, so it's not difficult to imagine how Adam came by an opportunity to move his family and seek a better living. However, unlike many of the

Ayrshire farmers who made the move then stayed in Essex, Adam was soon on the move again. In 1893 he was living at Chilton Farm

in Hungerford, Berkshire, about 100 miles away,²⁹ and by 1896 he was back in Scotland, working as a farm overseer at Fyvie Castle Mains (Home Farm) in Aberdeenshire. In January 1897 his wife Agnes died.³⁰ In November of that year he married Annie Strachan, who was living in nearby Parkburn Cottage. By early 1898 Adam and Annie had moved to Ardoch, Perthshire. Their daughter Christina was born there on 6 March that year,³¹ and a second daughter Elizabeth in March 1899.³² I wondered if the Strachan disapproval may have begun with the marriage of pregnant Annie to a recently widowed man 20 years her senior, who must have seemed to be just passing through.

The Gloucestershire-Monmouth Years

By 1901, Adam, Annie and their two daughters were back in England, at Holms Farm, Lydney, Gloucestershire.³³ The family stayed at Holms Farm until sometime in

1903; children Jessie and Ian were born there in 1901³⁴ and 1902³⁵ respectively. By 1904 Adam was working at nearby Chase Farm in Tidenham near Chepstow. Daughter Marjorie was born there in 1904.³⁶

1905 was a challenging year for Adam and his family. In May he was fined five shillings for “offending

against the Education Act,” most likely for not sending his children to school.³⁷ Anathema to the well-educated Strachans! In August Annie’s brother, Alexander, who had been living with them and working on the farm, died of sunstroke, aged 38.³⁸ There were several reports of his death in the Aberdeenshire newspapers,³⁹ noting that he was “a very well-known man in the Fyvie neighbourhood,” and extending “much sympathy . . . to his widowed mother, who still resides at Cardenwell.”

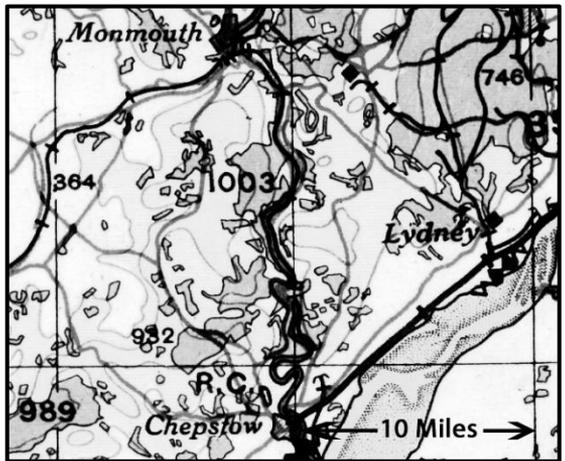


Figure 6: Map of the Monmouthshire area where Adam Logan and family lived from 1901–1906

Source: http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/maps/sheet/gsgs_4072/GSGS_4369_05

The inventory of Alexander’s estate⁴⁰ states that he was owed £80 by Adam Logan for his work at Chase Farm, but that Adam Logan was “insolvent.” In September a notice appeared in the *Chepstow*

Weekly Advertiser advertising an auction at Chase Farm.⁴¹ Mr. Fred Jolliffe, “Trustee to the Estate of Mr. Adam Logan,” had instructed auctioneers to sell “the whole of the live and dead farming stock . . . together with a nearly-new collection of Agricultural Implements, Dairy Utensils and Household furniture.” All Adam’s worldly goods were being sold, probably without his consent. In October 1905 Adam sued Fred Jolliffe for 18 shillings, a week’s wages, and for an additional 18 shillings for being dismissed without notice.⁴² He was awarded the week’s wages, but not the additional 18 shillings, as Mr. Jolliffe argued that he had dismissed Adam Logan “on account of his conduct.” Adam must have left Chase Farm by late 1905. Anna Logan was born on 1 January 1906⁴³ at 2 Agincourt Street, Monmouth (about 12 miles from Chase Farm). I was not able to confirm precisely when they left the Monmouth area but it’s very likely that the series of unfortunate events of 1905 drove them north not long after Anna was born.

Anna’s List

The next stop for the family was Watten, Caithness, 600 miles away and the first place on Anna Logan’s list. Who or what enticed Adam to the top of Scotland remains a mystery, but more family lore from my mother assisted me with what happened next. In 1909 the Logans

were in Watten and Annie was pregnant. She was not doing well and was sent to Logie Buchan in Aberdeenshire “for the good air,” likely to be looked after by someone they knew. Research yielded only a “perhaps”: George Strachan, the railway stationmaster in Logie Buchan and his wife Mary may have been Annie’s carers. She gave birth to Georgina Mary on 2 June⁴⁴ and died five days later of peritonitis.⁴⁵ Adam was now a widower for the second time, with seven young children, including a newborn baby.



Figure 7:
Anna Logan
in May 1924

In March 1911 tragedy struck again when Adam’s eldest daughter, Christina died of pneumonia aged 13.⁴⁶ My mother often talked about how difficult it was for Adam. “It was terrible when Chrissie died—she was like a mother to the

younger kids. How did he cope—a man on his own with no woman?” she would say. The family was living in Aberdeen that year, but in the 1911 census⁴⁷ Georgina was not listed. I searched for her separately and found her, aged two, a “boarder” living with a McKay family in Watten.⁴⁸ My mother had never mentioned this so I prodded her again and showed her the census. She suddenly lit up and exclaimed, “Oh yes! That was before Georgie came back.” When the family left Watten for Aberdeen, Georgie was left behind with the McKays, rejoining the family again when she was about five. I am still looking for a connection.

The next few moves the family made took them through the World War I years. I expected to find that they moved around less; Adam was in his 60s and the recruitment of young men into the armed forces depleted the labour supply and may have made it easier for an older man to find work.⁴⁹ But a “home base” just never seemed to be part of the plan. Between 1914 and 1916 the family spent time in Kilmarnock, North Berwick⁵⁰ and Maud⁵¹ in Scotland, then by late 1916 they had moved to North Wales and then to Stocking Farm, near Leicester in 1917.⁵² I was not able to confirm definitely every place on Anna Logan’s list, but I am confident that they did move to all the places on her list in the order that she wrote

them. In 1918 Adam made a return to Essex and then moved to Weybridge in Surrey. By 1919 they were back in Scotland with stops in Elgin, Kirkliston and Stow.⁵³ In 1920 the family were in West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, and Jessie Logan became the first of the family to find a “home base” of her own, marrying James Jack there.⁵⁴

In July of 1921, living at Haggerston, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Adam courted controversy again. He sued the farmer at Oudenarde, his previous



Figure 8:
Adam Logan
c. 1928

employer, for £50,⁵⁵ claiming that he had been underpaid for his services. The farmer contended that Adam was unfit for the work undertaken, and that his daughter (Anna) was only 15 years of age and not a trained dairy woman. Adam likely had to contend with such problems

often in his travels; ads for farm workers often specified either a single man, or a married man with a wife who could also work in the dairy. As a widower with young children, he may have had to tell some white lies about his situation to get work.

The family spent the years between 1921 and 1923 in the Scottish Borders, with spells in Dumfries, Hawick and Kelso. By 1924 they lived in Strathpeffer, confirmed by a photo, inscribed on the back in her own handwriting: "Miss Anna



Figure 9: The Logan Sisters c.1930
L to R: Madge, Bessie, Jessie, Anna and Georgie

Logan, Kinnahaird, Strathpeffer, Rossshire. Taken May 1924."

From Strathpeffer the family moved to Torbreck, Inverness. Ian and Elizabeth (Bessie) both married there in 1926⁵⁶ and 1932⁵⁷ respectively. Adam's final move was sometime before 1930 with Madge, Georgie and Anna to Findowrie, near Brechin, Angus,⁵⁸ where all three daughters worked in the dairy. In 1930 Anna married George Stewart⁵⁹ and settled in Brechin. The last four places on her list are addresses she lived at with George and their four children. Adam died at Findowrie, aged 83,⁶⁰ living long enough to see the birth of Anna's first child, my mother, in 1931. Adam is said to have told Anna that "she would make an auld man very happy if she could name her wee girl after her grandmother." And so, my mother was named Annie Strachan Stewart, and bore the burden of those initials until she was old enough to change her first name to "Nan."

Legacy of a Black Sheep

Several events in this story could explain the Strachan family disapproval of Adam, but I recently added a final crucial piece. After a bit more questioning about Georgie, a family source shared this: after Annie died, one of her brothers offered to take newborn Georgie and three-year-old Anna. Adam is reputed to have announced, "No child of mine will

be singing in the street!”⁶¹ He then took off again to Watten with his family, where he left Georgie with the McKays. Aha. . .

I think of my great-grandfather as a strong and feisty man who had a difficult life. My grandmother Anna reportedly always talked of her father with the greatest respect. And indeed, despite the family disapproval and through all the challenges, he always provided for his family. A favourite photo is of the Logan sisters, taken around 1930. They look happy and, as my mother would have said, “tidy,” in their Sunday best. And Adam’s legacy is Logan roots across Britain and elsewhere. Bessie settled in Inverness, Jessie in the Scottish Borders, Ian in St. Albans and Anna in Brechin. Madge went to Canada and Georgie to Australia. Their stories are in my mother’s photo collection and will be told.

This work is based on data provided through www.VisionofBritain.org.uk and uses historical material which is copyright of the Great Britain Historical GIS Project and the University of Portsmouth.

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A Tale of Two Names[©]

BY IRENE KELLOW IP



Irene has been a member of BIFHSGO since retiring from the Bank of Canada in 2001. Over the past 18 years, she has researched her Irish and English ancestors and, with the help of many BIFHSGO members, broken down numerous brick walls. When it came to putting her discoveries into stories for her large, scattered family, her fellow members of the Writing Group kept her focused and provided incredible support.

Although it was already spring, the weather had turned wintry and a cold northerly wind had brought sleet to southeast London on Thursday, 5 March 1936, as the motor hearse carrying the body of Dean Kellow made its way to Ladywell Cemetery in Lewisham.¹ My Dad, Tom Kellow, had arranged his father's funeral to fit in with his shift at the General Post Office in north London. Taking a day off was out of the question. As he sat in the hired limousine, following the hearse, what was going through Tom's mind? Dean had been a hard-drinking and abusive father. Among his personal effects, Tom had found a letter that Dean's mother had written to him in 1904, upbraiding him for the ill-treatment of his wife and children.

That letter must have reawakened some unhappy memories for Tom, who had become estranged from his Dad after the death of his mother and brother Bill in 1920. Tom had not even invited him to his wedding or to meet his young daughters. The

final contact had been unplanned. Shortly before he died, Dean had called at Tom's home to "sell" his pocket watch and prayer book, all he had left of any value. Soft-hearted Tom must have done what he was asked, for I remember the silver watch being part of our family archive.

Dean had died in a "workhouse" in Catford on May 2. When Tom was notified by the home's administrator, the first thing that went through his mind was how the funeral would be paid for. Nevertheless, through the services of Francis Chappell & Sons, funeral directors in Catford (a district of Lewisham) his father went to his grave in greater comfort than he had known in the last years of his life. The "French polished elm coffin" was "fitted with mattress and pillow, side-sheets, ruffle and face-cloth." The fees for all these services came to £10 4s 6d, which was more than Tom earned in a month. None of his siblings contributed to the cost and, as Tom and May were in the process of arrang-

ing to buy their first house, it was a particularly bad time to have to shoulder this unexpected financial burden alone.

Tom's father was identified as Dean Kellow on his memorial card and death registration, although the whole family knew that his real surname was O'Callaghan. My sisters and I had been told that our great-grandmother had come to England from Cork, Ireland, with our grandfather Dean and his sister, after being widowed. Aware of the prejudice against the Irish in England, she decided to change their surname as soon as possible. Combining a Post Office directory for ideas, she found Kellow, which had similarities to their Irish name. She probably did not know that it was a Cornish name. No one said anything about changes in given names.

We children were fascinated by this other name of our family, which our Uncle Len had tried to reclaim by deed poll. He had, however, forgotten the "g", becoming Leonard O'Callahan, much to my Dad's amusement. However, apart from a few skimpy details, we knew little about our grandfather's life in Ireland or the O'Callaghan family.

The search begins

In 1981, when I first began to track down my grandfather, I searched for the marriage in London of Dean Kellow and Annie Mackin, a year or two before 1889, when their oldest

child Leonard was born. I found the likely entry and when I received the certificate, I learned that:

- > The marriage had taken place in London, on 12 November 1887, at St Edward's RC Church, near Piccadilly, by licence.
- > Dean's age had been 25, which suggested that he had been born between 13 November 1861 and 12 November 1862.
- > Dean's occupation was "baker and confectioner."
- > Dean and Annie's residence at the time of the marriage was near Oxford Street, London.
- > The two witnesses were Edwin H. Butcher and Katie Kellow.
- > Dean's father was "Cornelius Kellow (deceased)". At least Dean had been consistent in renaming his late father.
- > Cornelius had been an army pensioner.

My parents had told us that our great-grandmother had remarried an Englishman named Butcher soon after her arrival in England. So, I assumed that the witness Edwin H. Butcher must have been Dean's stepfather, while Katie Kellow was likely his sister. The information about Dean's father was new.

My search, therefore, would be for Dean Kellow in London, England, and Dean O'Callaghan in Cork, Ireland. I had no idea when the family had settled in England but it had to be before 1887. Dean's

occupation of baker and confectioner at the time of his marriage suggested that he had undergone an apprenticeship, likely in England. That put his arrival a few years before 1887. Furthermore, as my Dad had told me that his father had played football in Ireland, I guessed that he had at least been a teenager when they left. My estimate was 1875 to 1885.

He was not Dean

In 1985, my daughter and I took a hastily planned vacation in Ireland. We thought it would be fun to try to do some digging into the O'Callaghan history while we were there. As my father had said that his father's football team was Black Rock, I assumed that they had lived in Black Rock parish, Cork City. Only later did I find out that there is more than one Black Rock in Ireland.

It was Holy Thursday when we found St Michael's Parish Church, Black Rock, and we were surprised to see a large crowd in the street outside. We easily spotted the parish priest, a tall jovial fellow, who was intrigued by our request. It was too bad that we hadn't come a week ago, he remarked, before the death of the Sister for whose funeral the parish was now gathering. She had known the history of all the families of the parish and would surely have been able to tell us some stories about our ancestors.

However, he invited us to return later to search the baptismal records, "as long as there are no more funerals. People are dying like flies," he added. Luck was with us, as no one died in our absence, and he ushered us into his office where there was a stack of enormous record books. I recited the necessary details about my grandfather: born in 1861 or 1862; father's name Cornelius O'Callaghan; given name Dean. Hearing this final item, he said in a shocked tone, that it was impossible because "no self-respecting Irish woman would have named her son Dean. It is a surname!" That bombshell destroyed all my hope of ever finding my grandfather in Ireland. The name O'Callaghan is as common in Cork as Smith is in England and, with no idea of his real given name, I saw no chance of finding his baptismal record.

The O'Callaghan Castle and the Blackwater Valley

After the disappointment of our search for O'Callaghans in the 19th century, we turned our attention to O'Callaghans in the 17th century. At the start of our holiday, we had found a tourist guide containing a reference to a fortified house near Mallow, in northeast Cork, that was said to have been built by the O'Callaghans in 1600. Dromaneen Castle was located on the south side of the Blackwater River, about two

miles west of Mallow. As we approached Mallow, we spotted an impressive ruin in the middle of a field, with no obvious access. So we reached it by trespassing on a muddy field. Although it was without a roof, many of the walls were in good shape and there were window and door openings that gave a rough idea of the layout. We fantasized about our ancestral O'Callaghans living there.

The History of the O'Callaghans

Years later I tried to find a link between my grandfather and the O'Callaghans of Dromaneen Castle. I learned that the O'Callaghan name dates back to the 11th century, although many historians trace the pedigree to at least the 3rd century to Eogan Mor, King of Munster, Chief of the Eoganacht Tribe. The Eoghanacht controlled the kingship of Munster in southern Ireland before the rise of Brian Boru in the late 10th century.²

Munster was one of five historical provinces, known as the Fíths. Each was composed of some 150 túatha, or kingdoms, which... had originally been tribal in nature and structure. Up to the eighth century each of these túatha had had its own king.³

The so-called Eugenean families of Ireland are descended from the Eoganacht, of which a branch was Eoganacht Caisil (Cashel). The Sullivan, MacCarthy and O'Callaghan clans are said to be descended from

this branch. Ceallachan was the personal name of many of its members and, in the 11th century, it was established as a hereditary surname.⁴ There are several anglicized versions, including Callaghan, O'Callaghan and O'Kallaghan.

The MacCarthys and the O'Callaghans feuded for many years, with the result that the O'Callaghan kings were reduced to tiger "lord" or tuísech "leader" in the 12th century and the family's land confined to the area along the banks of the Blackwater River:

The territory of the O'Callaghans was called Pobul O'Callaghan, signifying O'Callaghan's people, and extended from Mallow westward, on both sides of the Blackwater, in the Barony of Duhallow, County of Cork, and comprised...the present parishes of Clonmeen and Kilshannick, an extensive territory containing about fifty thousand acres.⁵

The principal residence of the O'Callaghans was Clonmeen Castle, which was built by Connogher [Cahir] O'Callaghan around 1594 and was destroyed in the 1641 Confederate Wars.

Before then, the clan had occupied Dromaneen castle,⁶ which my daughter and I had visited. There was a record of Cahir O'Callaghan residing in Dromaneen in 1543, at which time the title to the castle and lands had been given up to King Henry VIII in return for the right to

occupy the property as a fiefdom.⁷ Fifty years later, during the reign of Elizabeth I, Conagher [Cornelius] O'Callaghan surrendered the castle and lands but in 1610 King James I granted the castle, town and lands of Dromaneen to Caghir O'Callaghan and about this time the family "erected a very stately house on the foundations of the [ruined] castle..."⁸

The O'Callaghans had to forfeit their estate in 1641 due to their role in the Irish rebellion, and in 1642 several O'Callaghan "gentlemen" were declared outlaws. Under Cromwell's 1652 *Act for the Settlement of Ireland*, the O'Callaghan nobility were transplanted to County Clare, where they were given land that was only a fraction of their Cork holdings and of a much poorer quality. Many of their descendants live there today. The forfeited land was given to various supporters of the English rulers over the following 30 to 40 years. In 1667, King Charles II granted the estate to Sir Richard Kyrle (who had been a Cromwellian). The fortified house at Dromaneen was used as a garrison by the English army during King William III's wars in 1690 to 1691 and was in ruins by 1750.⁹

By the end of the 17th century, almost 90 per cent of Ireland was owned by British non-Catholics. Most of these landlords were not interested in working the land,

preferring to rent it to the native Irish. Thus, most of the O'Callaghans remained in their ancestral homeland as tenants.¹⁰ Landless and subject to the penal laws passes in the 16th and 17th centuries, the surviving members of the Catholic O'Callaghans of the Blackwater Valley had little chance of achieving a respectable standard of living.

It is highly likely that my grandfather's ancestors were among the O'Callaghans who remained in the Blackwater Valley. Dean's father was a Cornelius O'Callaghan, a name that is ubiquitous in the O'Callaghan clan, and the family was from Cork. Although my grandfather was born after the penal laws were repealed, at a time when most children received some form of education, the Famine years had led to a reform of land, which deprived the cottiers of their small plots of land, leaving many of the residents of northwest Cork few options for survival. It is no wonder that my O'Callaghan family looked for greener pastures in England.

My grandfather's true identity

My first breakthrough in the search for my grandfather in England was finding my father, aged one, in the 1891 British census. Much to my surprise his father was listed as "Daniel J. Kellow." So the priest in Cork had been right about Dean not being his baptismal name. Daniel gave his place of birth as County

Cork, Ireland, and his age as 28. Tom's older brother Leonard and his mother Annie Kellow completed the household.

The second discovery was that, in my small collection of family papers, there was a miniature calendar for 1920 that had belonged to Tom's brother Len. In it he had circled the anniversaries of his family members. However, his father's birthday seemed to be absent and I assumed it was evidence of the estrangement between them, until it dawned on me that "OM" against September 2nd stood for "the Old Man," which was how my Dad and his brothers had referred to their Dad in their letters. Now I had a birth date: 2 September 1862.

As Daniel was born before RC births, marriages and deaths registrations began, in 1864, I

at Dromtarriffe, northwest Cork, on 7 September 1862. The parents were "Cors [Cornelius] Callaghan" and "Hanora [sic] Sheehan." (Figure 1)

Now that I had the names of Daniel's parents, I was able to find their marriage record: Cornelius O'Callaghan married Honora Sheehan, of Coolclough, on 21 February 1860, in the RC parish of Dromtarriffe, County Cork. The witnesses were Daniel Sheehan and Thadeus McCarthy. (Figure 2) Although Dromtarriffe was in County Cork, it was part of the RC Diocese of Kerry.

Diocese of Kerry reveals Daniel's siblings

As the boundaries of Catholic dioceses were not contiguous with counties of the same name, the Diocese of Kerry included some

Augusta			1862
Septembis	7	7	7
Daniel O'Callaghan	7	7	7

Figure 1: Baptism of Daniel O'Callaghan, Dromtarriffe Parish, County Kerry

Source: <https://registers.nli.ie/registers/vtls000633372#page/49/mode/1up>; accessed 10 November 2019

needed to find a baptism record for Daniel Callaghan/O'Callaghan, which would have taken place a few days after the birth, according to RC practice. There was only one entry at the *FamilySearch* site that fit: a "Dan Callaghan," had been baptized

parishes that were in west and southwest County Cork, one of which was Dromtarriffe. The discovery of the website irishgenealogy.ie, which includes records of the Diocese of Kerry,

enabled me to find a great deal of information about Daniel's family.

His sister Kate had been baptized as Catherine O Callaghan in 1864. (I was also able to find her birth record, two days earlier, in Boherboy, a subdistrict of the union of Kanturk, Cork.) According to Irish naming patterns, Catherine should have been named for her maternal grandmother, that is, Honora's

1860 to the same parents as Daniel. A third son should have been named Cornelius after his father. Sure enough, a Cornelius Callaghan had been baptized 12 August 1866. (His birth was registered two days earlier at Boherboy.) His death was registered at Kanturk two years later.

The records show the ambivalence about the anglicized spelling of Irish

<p>February 21 <i>Edmundus Dooney</i> <i>Anna George</i></p>	<p><i>Cor. James Dooney and Mat. Edmundus Dooney of Dromtarriffe</i> <i>James George</i></p>	<p>1862 <i>Richard Hilliard</i> <i>James Dooney</i></p>
<p>21 <i>Cor. Callaghan</i> <i>Honora Sheehan</i></p>	<p><i>James and Mat. Cornelius Callaghan of Honora Sheehan in the T. of Coolclough</i></p>	<p><i>Richard Sheehan</i> <i>Markus McLoughlin</i></p>
<p>21 <i>James White</i> <i>Maria Moran</i> 22</p>	<p><i>James and Mat. James White of Honora Moran</i> <i>James Moran</i></p>	<p><i>Eugenia Corrin</i> <i>Edmund Moran</i></p>

Figure 2: Marriage of Cors O'Callaghan and Honora Sheehan, Dromtarriffe Parish, County Kerry

Source: <https://registers.nli.ie/registers/vtls000633372?page/144/mode/1up>

mother. The baptism record in the RC parish of Dromtarriffe for Honora Sheehan of Dysart, (a townland near Coolclough) on 23 May 1838 shows that Honora's mother was Catherine Connor. Her father was Daniel Sheehan.

The same naming pattern meant that, as Daniel O'Callaghan had been named after his maternal grandfather, he was likely the second son. So, he had to have an older brother. A Thomas **Callahan** was baptized in

names. The family name is sometimes just Callaghan and other times it is preceded by an O or O'. (Later in the 19th century, the addition of the O' was seen as a status symbol.) One record is spelt "Callahan."

The records showed that all four children lived in the Townland of Coolclough and that the RC parish for all events had been Dromtarriffe, while the relevant registration district or poor law union after

1864 was Kanturk. All these places are in the Blackwater Valley, north Cork, the former homeland of the O'Callaghan clan, and are a few miles west of Dromaneen Castle. I have, thus, concluded that my O'Callaghans were descended from the O'Callaghans who had been left behind in the Blackwater Valley

after the expulsion of the clan nobility in the 17th century.

I had now identified what was likely my grandfather's entire immediate family and had some clues to the previous generation through the various sponsors at the children's baptisms, who were likely close relatives.

Name	Baptism	Address	Parents	Sponsors
Thomas Callahan	2 Dec 1860	Coolclough	Cornelius Callahan Honora Sheehan	John Sheehan Honora McCarthy
Daniel O Callaghan	7 Sept 1862	Coolclough	Cornelius Callaghan Honora Sheehan	Daniel Sheehan Mary Connor
Catherine O Callaghan	27 Aug 1864	Coolclough	Cornelius Callaghan Honora Sheehan	Michael Brown Catherine Callaghan
Cornelius Callaghan	12 Aug 1866	Coolclough	Cornelius Callaghan Honora Sheehan	Jeremiah Sheehan Catherine Callaghan

Figure 3: Callaghan/O Callaghan births from Dromtarriffe parish, County Kerry
Source: <https://registers.nli.ie/>

A new country and a new name

As Ireland was part of the United Kingdom in the 19th century, there are no records of movements between the two islands. If the family had moved permanently before 1881, there should have been a record of one of them in the census of 1881 but there is none. The marriage registration in 1887 for Dean Kellow (Daniel O'Callaghan) is the first official recognition of the family's presence in England, by which time not only

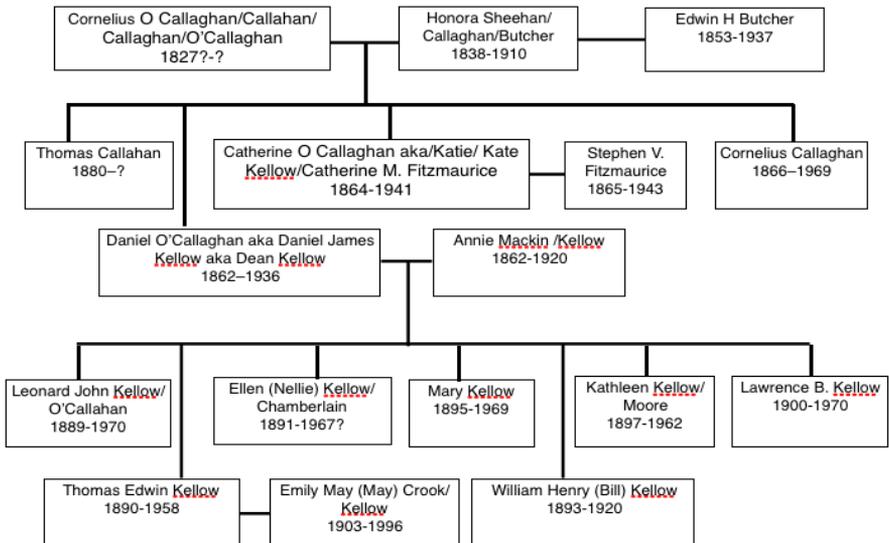
had Kellow become their new surname but Daniel had become Dean. Daniel's mother seems to have already remarried by that time, to become Honora Butcher, but I have found no marriage record. Curiously, Honora is a common Irish name, in sharp contrast to the very English surname of Butcher.

There had been substantial movements of people from Ireland to mainland Britain since 1827, when legal restrictions on movement had been lifted. The

largest outflow occurred during the Great Famine and, by 1845, 300,000 had left for mainland Britain. Although the economy recovered in the following two or three decades, between 1879 and 1888 more Irish left because of “terrible weather and crop failures.”¹¹ Many of this second wave of emigrants joined relatives or neighbours who had already settled in Britain, comprising a support network on arrival. This was very likely the case for Cork families, where the Famine had been particularly severe. The window, therefore, for my O’Callaghan family’s emigration from Ireland appears to be about 1881 to 1885.

Before and after the Famine, it had been common for Irish labourers to go to Britain at harvest time.¹² Residents of Cork took the ferry from Cork Harbour or Wexford to South Wales. British census records reveal many people from Cork living in South Wales and England, some of whom would have been temporary residents. Irish labourers travelled as far as Kent to work in the hop fields.¹³ Honora and Cornelius O’Callaghan might have spent time in Britain doing such seasonal work, which would have made it easier for Honora and her children to settle in England after Cornelius died.

O’Callaghan/Kellow Family Tree



There is some evidence that the family may even have spent some time in Kent before relocating to London. Daniel gave Maidstone, Kent as his place of birth in two censuses and his sister Catherine gave it in one. (It was quite common for the Irish to tell census takers that they were born in the place where they found themselves.) Furthermore, Edwin Butcher, Honora's second husband, had lived in Maidstone and surrounding area for many years.

Honora may have first faced prejudice during temporary stays, prompting her to change their surname from O'Callaghan to Kellow. As Daniel is a common Irish name, he may have used Dean to sound more English, but he seems to have used Daniel much of the time. He gave his name variously as Daniel J, Daniel James and Daniel on censuses and on birth registrations. His son Tom gave his father's name as Daniel when he joined the Royal Field Artillery, while another son, Bill, gave it as James when he joined the army. Although my grandfather was married and buried as Dean, the name does not appear on any other records, which suggests that he was not comfortable with this new name. However, my parents consistently referred to him as Dean within our family.

Dean/Daniel goes to the dogs

Daniel's marriage to Annie was

turbulent and unhappy, marked by bouts of heavy drinking and increasing abuse of his wife and children. This behaviour led to frequent relocations of the family. Annie would escape with the children to another neighbourhood while Daniel was working. Eventually Daniel would track them down and the cycle would begin again. Mostly they lived in southeast London in Nunhead, Lewisham and East Dulwich. However, my father Tom was born in North London in Hackney. The house that they occupied most frequently was 45 Derwent Grove, East Dulwich. The last address that the family occupied together was in Lewisham from 1908 to 1914, when Annie left Daniel for the last time and moved back to Derwent Grove with her three daughters and youngest son. This house welcomed the three oldest boys home on leave during World War I. It was here that Annie died in 1920 and where Bill's coffin was brought for his military funeral a few weeks later. It was Tom's and May's first home, where my oldest sister and I were born and where we were all living when Daniel died.

Although he was a skilled baker and confectioner, Daniel's drinking jeopardized steady employment and periodically he had to turn to unskilled labour to survive, which made it harder and harder to pay rent. He sometimes lived with his

oldest daughter Nell in Norwood, but, once she and her husband could get no money out of him, they threw him out. It was in this way that he ended his days in the Lewisham “workhouse.” His sister Catherine and her family had also lived in Lewisham for many years but, by 1933, she had moved, leaving Daniel without any family nearby. When he died in 1936, he had defied his children’s expectations by outliving his wife by 16 years, but he had not lived a life to be proud of. In spite of having qualified as a journeyman baker, he allowed himself to sink into abject poverty and to become alienated from his six surviving children. In death he was to be denied all connection with his Irish origins, being recorded under the foreign name of Dean Kellow, instead of Daniel James O’Callaghan.

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Why Do We Volunteer?

Here’s what some BIFHSGO volunteers said

When I first joined BIFHSGO, I quickly got to know people in the society.

I use skills I developed at work to benefit a worthy non-profit organization.

I get a say in what BIFHSGO does for its members.

I like to be part of the process.

I’ve learned new research skills.

We Shall Remember Them

Private Archibald McIlquham Hendry[©]

Regimental number: S/41553

1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders

born: 1898 – died: 1918

BY NIGEL LLOYD

A BIFHSGO member for five years, Nigel Lloyd has been writing soldier biographies for a couple of years. Last year, he gave a Great Moments talk about his great-great-grandfather Edward Lloyd, for which Nigel won the best Great Moment talk award for 2018-19. He introduces us to a Scottish soldier whose pre-war mischief continued after he enlisted.

Archibald McIlquham Hendry was born around September 1898 in Uddingston, Lanarkshire,¹ a small town just east of Glasgow on the River Clyde. It was a coal mining area.² Archibald was the son of Thomas and Janet Hailstones Hendry,³ who had, according to the 1911 census, eleven children between 1890 and 1911, of whom three had died by 1911.⁴ We know the names and approximate birth dates of eight of them, from the census records: Adam M. (1890), George Prentice (1891), Thomas (1896), Archibald McIlquham (1898), John (1901), Robert (1906), Annie (1908), and James (1911). At least one more child was born after 1911 (William, in 1913).⁵

Thomas was a coal miner hewer,⁶ working at the coal face in dangerous conditions. Janet, née McIlquham, was born on 10 April

1872 in Old Monkland, Lanarkshire,⁷ a parish just two miles from Uddingston. She was the daughter of Archibald Russell McIlquham and Janet Hailstones. Archibald was likely named after his grandfather.

As a teenager, Archibald had a job as a pit pony driver,⁸ in charge of one of the pit ponies that pulled the coal tubs underground in the mines. In September 1916 he was one of three pony drivers charged with theft and malicious mischief, for stealing apples, throwing stones, and breaking property at Broomilton Farm, Larkhall.⁹ They pleaded guilty, were fined 10s each and ordered to pay for the damage.

Eight months later, in May 1917, Archibald enrolled in the army, at Hamilton.¹⁰ He was deemed to be in good condition, 5' 5½" tall, and 125 lbs. He was initially assigned to the 3rd Battalion of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, but trans-

ferred to the 1st Battalion in August. Later that month he joined the 10th Entrenching Battalion, then finally, in October 1917, he transferred to the Gordon Highlanders and was posted to the 1st Battalion.¹¹

In October 1917 the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders was in Barastre, near Arras in northern France.¹² On 9 October, 46 other ranks (non-officers) joined from the Cameron Highlanders to replace the ranks thinned by casualties. The next few months were relatively quiet, which allowed the new recruits to become trained.

Archibald's disciplinary record shows a couple of infractions: On 26 November 1917 Archibald was "awarded 21 days F.P. #1,"¹³ which refers to field punishment, introduced following the abolition of flogging in 1881. In F.P. #1, soldiers were placed in handcuffs and fixed to a post or similar object for up to two hours a day.¹⁴ It is not known what crime Archibald committed, but it might have been something like being found asleep on sentry duty. Then, on 5 January 1918 Archibald was found to be "Dirty on Parade" and sentenced to three days C.C. ("Confined to Camp").¹⁵

In December 1917 Archibald suffered an "I.C.T. to heel" (inflammation of the connective tissue) but rejoined the battalion three days later.¹⁶ All was fairly quiet until the end of March 1918,

when there was a heavy German offensive.¹⁷ The battalion retreated, regrouped, and in April was assigned to the Hinges Sector near Bethune.¹⁸ Here, on the night of June 14/15, the battalion was involved in a major attack on the German lines.¹⁹ The attack was successful, but there were many fatalities, including both assault company commanders, two other officers, and a number of other ranks.²⁰

Private Hendry was seriously wounded and taken to No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station.²¹ He had severe wounds to the head, knee and chin, and his left leg had to be amputated at the thigh. He died there the next day, 16 June 1918, and was buried on 17 June at Pernes British Military Cemetery (Plot 5, Row B, Grave No. 2). No inscription was added to his tombstone.²² The cemetery lies one kilometre west of Pernes-en-Artois, in the region of Pas-de-Calais, and contains the remains of 1,096 soldiers from the two world wars.

Private Archibald Hendry received the Victory Medal (for service in an operational theatre) and the British War Medal (for service overseas between 1914 and 1918).²³

Archibald's older brother George Prentice also served briefly in the army. He got married at age 19 in 1911 to Isabella Watt²⁴ and had two

children before the war started. He was a miner, like his father, and he enlisted at Aberdeen in August 1914 at the start of the war.²⁵ His medical history form shows he was just 5' 2" and 122 lbs.²⁶ He enlisted in the Gordon Highlanders, and was promoted to the rank of lance corporal two weeks later in September, but reverted to private at his own request in October.²⁷ In November he was discharged on medical grounds as "not likely to become an efficient soldier," due to rheumatism.²⁸ He served a total of 82 days. He survived the war and died in 1938, age 47.²⁹

No military records can be found for Archibald's other older brothers Adam and Thomas. Adam was a coal miner hewer, age 23, living with his parents in the 1911 census.³⁰ Thomas was not listed and may have been one of the three children who did not survive until 1911.

Archibald's younger brothers would have been too young to serve in the First World War.

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Techniques and Resources

The Cream of the Crop

Top items from recent posts on the Canada's Anglo-Celtic-Connections blog



BY JOHN D. REID

England

Do you research London ancestors? If so, check out the November issue of *Who Do You Think You*

Are?—which claims to be "Britain's Bestselling Family History Magazine." The cover feature is "Trace Your London Ancestors."

Starting on page 77, find a rundown of resources, mainly on *Ancestry* and *Findmypast* and, for when you need to dig deeper, a two-page London directory of archives and libraries. Each has the website address, email and phone number.

The magazine is available online, without charge, through PressReader at the magazine section of the Ottawa Public Library and at many other North American public libraries. I mentioned this to Sarah Williams, the magazine editor at RootsTech London, who seemed pleased to have the additional readership. The free online access is not available through UK public libraries.

Anglo-Celtic Roots • Quarterly Chronicle

Near the end of October *Findmypast* added more than 1.4 million new Norfolk parish register records. Published online in association with the Norfolk Record Office, these new records span more than 500 years (1464 to 1993) of Norfolk history and add more than 500 new parishes to their existing collection of Norfolk records. The new records include over 501,000 baptisms added from 307 additional parishes; over 522,000 banns and marriages from 461 additional parishes; and over 423,000 burials from 301 additional parishes. With these additions, over 4.3 million fully indexed baptism, marriage and burial records of Norfolk history are now available; they also include records from parishes that were in the county of Suffolk prior to the 1974 boundary change.

Although it's unlikely you'll find recognizable ancestors mentioned in the Domesday Book, you may well be surprised at the places mentioned in it. This is easy with *Open Domesday* at opendomesday.org, the first free online copy of Domesday Book. Built as a non-profit project by Anna Powell-

Smith, the site uses data created by Professor J. J. N. Palmer and a team at the University of Hull. A modern place name search left me surprised at the relative size of places then and now.

Scotland

Ancestry is working to add records for North Lanarkshire, drawing on original data from the North Lanarkshire Heritage Centre in Motherwell. This collection of applications and general registers, added on 15 August, comprises 230,468 records from institutions in Bothwell, Cambusnethan, Dalziel, New Monkland and Shotts. The index gives the name, birth date, admission date, admission place and relatives' names, and there's more on the linked images.

There are now 4,898,177 entries in an updated *Ancestry* collection derived from the Edinburgh City Archives and taken from: Poll Books for Councillors for the City of Edinburgh, 1833–1871; List of Burgh Voters for the City of Edinburgh, 1832–1851; and Registers of Voters for the City of Edinburgh and the Burgh of Leith, 1832–1966. As usual with *Ancestry's* voters' lists, the index was created from the printed registers using text recognition software; records were not transcribed. Indexes are for every fifth year with browsing available for many intervening years.

The British Newspaper Archive continues to grow—by 1.6 million digitized pages in the past three months. The emphasis has been on Scotland's newspapers. The following are either new with substantial content, or updated with substantial additional coverage: Arbroath Guide (1844–1845, 1847–1882, 1884, 1886–1925, 1927–1932, 1934–1949, 1951–1959), Dalkeith Advertiser (1869–1959), East of Fife Record (1870–1917), Montrose Standard (1844, 1846–1959), Perthshire Constitutional & Journal (1835–1839, 1843, 1850, 1859–1869, 1872–1875, 1877–1878, 1882, 1893–1916), Strathearn Herald (1863–1892, 1894, 1897–1980), West Lothian Courier (1892–1968, 1975–1976, 1986).

Ireland

John Grenham's blog posts at www.johngrenham.com/blog are always worth a visit. In September he posted about Dermot Balson's collection of "hidden gems" extracted from The University of Southampton's *Enhanced Parliamentary Papers on Ireland (EPPI)* at www.dippam.ac.uk/eppi/. The links in Grenham's blog post are to Dermot's cloud-stored copies. The 1851 Census Report on deaths in Ireland, for example, includes nearly 300 pages of weather/illness/celestial phenomena dating back to the beginnings of Irish history. On the topic of weather, in a

subsequent post entitled “Post-traumatic rain amnesia,” Grenham wrote “Irish rainfall is always above average.”

Freemasons

The Museum of Freemasonry, which deals with English freemasonry, had a stand at the recent RootsTech London show. Located between Covent Garden and Holborn underground stations, this museum is another worthwhile London site to visit on your next trip.

There's convenient access through *Ancestry* to information on more than 1.7 million freemasons from 1751 to 1921 in their collection “England, United Grand Lodge of England Freemason Membership Registers, 1751–1921.” These membership registers contain the name, number and location of the lodge that a man joined, when he joined, how long he was a member, and in many cases, details of his age, address and profession on joining. There's more information if the man took on a leadership role. To locate English freemasons after 1921, you can request a search from the Museum of Freemasonry at a cost of £31 (freemasonry.org.uk).

Ancestry also has a collection of Irish freemasons—“Ireland, Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Ireland Membership Registers, 1733–1923,” which includes membership registers for masonic lodges across the 32 counties of Ireland, for Irish

lodges abroad and for those that were attached to militia and British Army regiments.

You can find information in both collections on freemasons from Canadian lodges up to the late 19th century.

Air Transport Auxiliary (ATA) website

Do you know women flew Spitfires during WW II? They flew aircraft of all types ferrying them from the factory and repositioning. Two of them were Canadians—Elizabeth 'Betty' Ann Lussier and Violet Beatrice Milstead. That's information from a database of over 7,000 ATA personnel at <https://archive.atamuseum.org/personnel>, with entries for men and women compiled by Maidenhead (Berkshire) Heritage Centre. Their free online resource also has more than 130 logbooks, hundreds of photos and other documents about the ATA.

Find A Grave

This wholly-owned subsidiary of *Ancestry.com* promotes itself as the world's largest gravesite collection with over 180 million memorials created by the community since 1995; the exact number, as of the November 1st update on *Ancestry*, was 181,584,856. Of those, 82 percent are in the USA, the UK and Ireland account for 3.7 percent, Canada 3.5 percent, and Global (rest of the world), including burials at

sea, 7.4 percent. *Find A Grave* currently contains information from over 497,539 cemeteries in over 242 different countries. For those who turn first to obits in the newspaper, *Find A Grave* (www.findagrave.com) has a list of recent deaths of famous people from around the world.

Ontario

The total record count for *TONI—The Ontario Name Index* (<https://ogs.on.ca/databases/toni>), has taken a big jump to 6,657,369 records, thanks to ingesting the entire index data file of about 661,000 servicepersons (nurses included) who served in the First World War. The addition, which includes *all* those in the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) database, not just those from Ontario, was made possible through an open data project hosted by Library and Archives Canada (LAC).

If a search finds a CEF service-person of interest indicated by record type “Military” in the index, a hyperlink leads directly to the LAC site where you can view the attestation paper and find a link to the digitized service file. If there are no hits, there’s a deceptive error message.

A stitch online

Save time and effort. Image Composite Editor (ICE) is a free advanced panoramic image-stitcher created by the Microsoft Research Computational Photography Group. A blog post on Ken McKinlay’s blog *Family Tree Knots* (familytreeknots.blogspot.com/2019/11/genealogy-and-microsoft-ice) explains that, if you have images of a document so big that you can't copy the whole in one image, ICE will stitch them together to create that single image.

BIFHSGO NEEDS YOU!

We are looking for volunteers for the following positions:

Board Positions

President

Membership Director Marketing Director

Contact : pastpresident@bifhsgo.ca

Conference Positions

Publicity Co-ordinator Volunteer Co-ordinator

Publications/Graphics DNA Sales Co-ordinator

Contact : down7777@gmail.com

Impressions of RootsTech London 24–26 October 2019

COMPILED BY JOHN D. REID

The experience of such a major conference, the largest ever held in the UK, with 4,825 three-day registrants from 42 different countries, is very different from that of any genealogy conference in Canada. (Ed. The website www.rootstech.org/london says the total attendance was 9,727!). In case you're considering attending a future RootsTech London, here are some impressions from four BIFHSGO members who attended.

Susan Courage

RootsTech London provided a fantastic array of speakers and the opportunity to share the experience with thousands of like-minded genealogy enthusiasts.

The exhibition hall/marketplace offered access to development teams of the major genealogy and DNA platforms and the opportunity to share ideas that could improve their user interface. I was also able to talk to DNA software tool giants like Rob Warthen of *DNAGedcom*, Kevin Borland and Jonny Perl who were more than willing to talk

about the evolution of their products.

RootsTech London was very successful as an initial foray into the UK. The organizers structured their marketplace price tag such that it cost the same for the big players to participate as for the smaller charitable family history societies and organizations. As such, many of the local societies could not afford a presence which, from the perspective of an out-of-UK attendee, was unfortunate.

The Guild of One-Name Studies was well represented and members delivered a few sessions. For better or worse I committed to lead a Courage one-name project with the hope of consolidating not only my own research but that of a preceding generation of family history enthusiasts.

Last but not least, RootsTech London was the opportunity to get to know the attending BIFHSGO members a bit better—part of the fun was the element of touching base on experiences and sessions

throughout and at the end of the day.

Sheila Dohoo Faure

What I learned? . . . a lot of other people share this hobby (obsession?)! Seriously, I learned about the existence of many new information sources and new ways to search for records. A good variety of topics was covered and the quality of the speakers was excellent. Although there was variety, many presentations focused on British genealogy, which would have made this event of great interest to any BIFHSGO member.

The conference organization was very good and there almost always seemed to be space in the session rooms. The number of volunteers (over 450) and their willingness to help was amazing! The exhibition hall was impressive and the exhibitors and presenters were very open to sharing their expertise.

The only downside was the limitations of the ExCeL Exhibition Centre as a result of sharing the space with the thousands attending MCM Comic Con London—an odd match!

John D. Reid

This was my second time attending RootsTech. I once went to a RootsTech in Salt Lake City but found it overwhelming. So, when RootsTech London was announced, I was pulled between the vastness

of opportunity and the possibility that it would be too popular. Fortunately, the RootsTech dedicated space at the ExCeL Exhibition Centre was well matched to the number of attendees. However, on the two days of MCM Comic Con, common space became overcrowded with imaginatively costumed heroes and villains who were sharing the Centre.

I'd arranged a Canadian meetup at a local pub on the Wednesday prior to the opening, as had the Australians. The Australian event was much more crowded—some 60 of them attended RootsTech London. While I didn't get a number for Canadian attendees, we had 10 at the meetup and I met others at the show.

RootsTech London registration was a model of efficiency. We had received name tags by email and were asked to print them out in advance to ease the check-in process. So all that remained was to have our registration verified on arrival—done by a barcode scanner, and to collect a pre-packaged goody bag.

Each day, in addition to 10 to 12 choices in each of five 45-minute presentation time slots, a celebrity gave a keynote presentation. The best of these was the Thursday session by Dan Snow. You can view all the keynote addresses at www.rootstech.org/category/2019-london-keynotes-general-sessions.

As if that wasn't enough, lots of shorter presentations took place in the Exhibition Hall, where admission was free. Often *Ancestry*, *Findmypast* and *Family Tree Maker* would be making simultaneous presentations at their stands; *Ancestry* gave as many as 14 presentations each day. The Exhibition Hall had two additional spaces for presentations, as well as "Ask the expert" areas, self-service computers, a discovery zone with activities appealing to youngsters, and more.

Connecting with other attendees was an education—and there was an app for that to help find cousins who were also attending! On the sidelines, I chatted with a person who found through a DNA test that her father was not her father and a New Zealander whose father was on the same ship as my father when it was sunk by a German raider in 1940 in the Pacific, I caught up with Canadian Penny Allen who lives in London working as a librarian, and connected with a fifth cousin once removed attendee via the *FamilySearch Family Tree* app.

Without hesitation, I'd rate this as the most successful family history event I've ever attended—and I've been to a few. Along with many others, I certainly hope it won't be the last RootsTech London.

Mary-Lou Simac

I enjoyed the global flavour of this conference—attendees came from over 40 countries, and there were sessions on Polish research, African oral traditions, researching Chinese seafaring ancestors, Spanish records and Jewish genealogy. About 10 Canadians also attended and it was fun to meet up with them. The fact that the conference took place in London was the deciding factor for me—I knew I would finally be able to visit The National Archives. I had also spent two days prior to the conference researching in Somerset, just a two-hour train ride from London. I made some great discoveries in both places.

I decided to attend sessions by speakers I was not familiar with, and I enjoyed hearing about the psychology of searching (also noted as standing out by member Larry Meacoe), online preservation, how to write your own memories, organizing and archiving your stuff, and more. The most valuable sessions for me were on German family history research—one of my Irish lines has German roots, and I now have a much better understanding of the preservation and digitization efforts that are happening in Germany and how to access online records. Dirk Weissleder and Marc Jarzebowski

were both excellent speakers and very knowledgeable.

I also enjoyed the Exhibition Hall. *Findmypast* had an excellent, well-staffed booth, with people on hand to provide guidance. I enjoyed a one-on-one coaching session at the Society of Genealogists booth, and the Demo Theatre provided space for exhibitors to speak briefly about their products and services in front of a small group. I attended several sessions, including one by the developer of *Family Historian* software, a program that isn't well known in Canada. There were

several other spaces in the Exhibition Hall where one could attend small group presentations.

Finally, I really enjoyed the RootsTech London app. I used it constantly—you could download handouts and even take notes on them, as well as email them to yourself.

As an added bonus, MCM Comic Con London partially overlapped with RootsTech at the ExCeL Centre—elaborate and colourful costumes were the order of the day!

Membership Report

BY KATHY WALLACE

New BIFHSGO Members 21 Aug 2019–17 Nov 2019		
Member No.	Name	Address
153	Diana Hall	Ottawa, ON
1585	Claudette Gaudet	Orleans, ON
2006	Cathy Skinner	Stittsville, ON
2007	Robbie Lynn Judd	Richmond, ON
2008	James Whitehead	Ottawa, ON
2009	Bernice MacInnis	Ottawa, ON
2010	Michelle Hanson	Ottawa, ON
2011	Ken Dickinson	Kanata, ON
2012	Janis Hopkins	Ottawa, ON
2013	Jennifer Loome	Ottawa, ON
2014	Deborah Guilbeault	Russell, ON
2015	Julia Scott	Thornbury, ON
2016	Wendy Vance	Ottawa, ON
2017	Ann Blake	Ottawa, ON

And the Winners Are . . .

BIFHSGO's 25th Anniversary Writing Competition

This year's writing competition was deemed a great success. Competition details were first announced in March 2018. The deadline for entries was midnight on the 31 May 2019. Seventeen members submitted stories based on their family history.

Award winners were announced by the competition coordinator, Jane Down, at the opening of the 25th Annual Conference on Friday, 27 September.

And the winners are:

- ❖ 1st (\$300)—**Claire Callender**
The Travels and Trials of Adam Logan, Dairyman
- ❖ 2nd (\$200)—**Lynda Gibson**
John and Grizzel's Epic Adventure to the Land of Milk and Maple Syrup
- ❖ 3rd (\$100)—**Bette Smith**
Emily Charts a New Course

The judges also awarded Honourable Mentions to:

- ❖ **Dianne Brydon**—*Who's Crazy? The Sad Tale of Mary Brydon and Mental Health in 19th Century Ontario*
- ❖ **Carol Dillon**—*My Father's Trunk: The Beginning of a Genealogy Journey*
- ❖ **Irene Kellow Ip**—*A Tale of Two Names.*

The winning articles will be published in the ACR, starting with the current issue.

Congratulations to *all* competition entrants for your hard work and excellent stories!

A special thank you to the competition judges—all BIFHSGO members with writing experience—for their time and deliberations:

Terry Findley, Jean Kitchen, Patty McGregor,
Chris McPhail and Glenn Wright



Conference 2019

Some special gifts were given to our speakers at the Saturday evening dinner made by our president Duncan Monkhouse.



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Conference 2020

Jane Down, Duncan Monkhouse

Public Accountant

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The Society

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

We have two objectives: to research, preserve, and disseminate Canadian and British Isles family and social history, and to promote genealogical research through a program of public education, showing how to conduct this research and preserve the findings in a readily accessible form.

We publish genealogical research findings and information on research resources and techniques, hold public meetings on family history, and participate in the activities of related organizations.

Membership dues for 2020 are \$50 for individuals, \$60 for families, and \$50 for institutions. Members enjoy four issues of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, ten family history meetings, members-only information on bifhsgo.ca, friendly advice from other members, and participation in special interest groups.

BIFHSGO Calendar of Events

Saturday Morning Meetings

The Chamber, Ben Franklin Place,
101 Centrepointhe Drive, Ottawa

- 11 Jan 2020** **25 Years of Storytelling**—Family lore can be invaluable but it's best taken with a grain of salt. Lynda Gibson will tell us how she used family lore to search for her second and third-great grandparents from Canada back to the home country. But where will she find them?
- 8 Feb 2020** **Captain Nicholas Lamont Power MBE “...in the palm of His hand”**—As Halifax's harbour pilot, Captain Power kept a daily logbook from 1906 to 1956 observing two world wars, the Explosion (1917), Pier 21 immigration, the King's 1939 visit and many family and political events. He also pioneered harbour safety standards still in use today. Come hear his granddaughter tell all.
- 14 Mar 2020** **Maud Lampman: First Woman to Work on Parliament Hill**—Emma Maud (Playter) Lampman came from a privileged family yet by age 32 had to find employment to support herself and two young children. Dianne Brydon tells the story of this textbook example of an educated, genteel woman who entered the Canadian Civil Service around the turn of the 20th century.

Schedule

- 9:00–9:30 Before BIFHSGO Educational Sessions: check www.bifhsgo.ca for up-to-date information.
- 10:00–11:30 Meeting and Presentation
- 11:30–16:00 Writing Group

For information on meetings of the other special interest groups (Scottish, Irish, British Colonial America, DNA, The Master Genealogist (TMG) Users), check www.bifhsgo.ca.

Articles for *Anglo-Celtic Roots*

Articles and illustrations for publication are welcome. For advice on preparing manuscripts, please email the Editor, at acreditor@bifhsgo.ca. The deadline for submissions to the Spring issue is 25 January 2020.