



Anglo-Celtic Roots

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Nineteenth-Century Migration: Salomon's Story

The Perils of Online Pedigrees

We Shall Remember Them

Klinge, Selosee, Yekovlevic

Highlights: 2021 Annual General Meeting



Anglo-Celtic Roots

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*The Pool of London with
HM Customs House, London
Bridge, St. Paul's Cathedral and
The Monument (1840). From
Curiosities of Great Britain:
England and Wales Delineated,
Historical, Entertaining and
Commercial, by Thomas Dugdale
(1854) Source: Alamy.com*

From the Editor:

This issue I'm covering for Barbara Tose who is tied up with preparations for the BIFHSGO conference. I assure you it's purely coincidental that we are featuring an article of my own!

Here I expand on my talk to BIFHSGO last February about my Dutch Jewish great-grandparents who migrated in 1867 to London. This story is about their cousin Salomon, who preceded them to London and likely played a role in their subsequent migration.

Heather Ashe tells us a cautionary tale about the perils of incorporating details from published pedigrees and online family trees, and how we can avoid the spread of misinformation.

In the latest biographies of WW I soldiers, Sheila Dohoo Faure tells the stories of three prisoners of war, one French, one German and one Serbian, whose lives ended at the No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station.

We also have a review of David Dobson's great new book on Scottish genealogy sources from Pam Cooper, and, for those who missed the June Annual General Meeting, we include some of its highlights.

Christine Jackson



From the President



September—the summer is winding down and we are still feeling the effects of COVID-19. But we continue to engage our membership with monthly meetings,

Socials and SIG meetings using Zoom. We hope to be able to resume monthly meetings at Ben Franklin Place sometime this fall—as soon as the status of COVID-19 is such that physical meetings are allowed there. Our plan is to continue streaming any in-person meetings via Zoom for our out-of-town members and those who do not wish to brave Ottawa's winter weather.

What an exciting year it's going to be! BIFHSGO was forced to change the website and, thanks to the Website Renewal Committee and specifically its chair, Sheila Dohoo Faure, we now have a spanking new website. I urge you to visit it to see the changes and what's available there, including the program for the coming year, which once again promises to be excellent.

The annual conference is being held virtually this year, thanks to COVID-19. As you may have heard, the main themes are Ireland and female ancestors. The big advantage of a virtual conference is that we can spread the program over eight days with 14 speakers, including eight

from Ireland, whereas with a physical conference we would have had only one or two overseas speakers. Check out the conference website *bifhsgo 2021.ca* for more information. Over 250 people have registered so far but there is room for plenty more, unlike Ben Franklin Place where we were limited to 240.

Thanks to a successful plea in the middle of the May monthly meeting, we are pleased to welcome some new board members. Jennifer Hill is our new Treasurer and Ken McKinlay returns to the board as the Research and Projects Director. Find the other members and their portfolios on the inside of the back cover of this issue.

As usual, we welcome any articles for *Anglo-Celtic Roots* and speakers for our meetings. This year we are featuring Great Moments war stories in November, as well as our usual Great Moments in December and June. Please contact ACR Editor, Barbara Tose at acreditor@bifhsgo.ca concerning articles for ACR, and Program Director Marianne Rasmus about presentations at programs@bifhsgo.ca.

I look forward to chatting with you again at one of our upcoming meetings or BIFHSGO social events.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Duncan Monkhouse".

Duncan Monkhouse

Family History Research

Nineteenth-Century Migration: Salomon's Story[©]

BY CHRISTINE JACKSON



In her February talk to BIFHSGO Christine spoke of her Dutch Jewish great-grandparents and their families, who migrated in 1867 from Amsterdam to London. But it was her great-grandmother's cousin, Salomon, who preceded them all to London. Here we learn how Salomon's life as an economic migrant and inveterate wheeler-dealer unfolded.

Increasingly from the 1840s on, and especially in the 1850s and 60s, significant numbers of Dutch Jews left the grinding poverty, squalor and dilapidation, anti-Semitic restrictions, and seeming lack of opportunities of Amsterdam's Jewish quarter.¹ They often made their way to London or the USA.

In August 1867, my future great-grandfather and great-grandmother were amongst those who migrated to London's East End with their respective families—the Goudsmits (to become Goldsmiths in England) and the Breslous (pron. Bresl-eow, as in a cat's meow). The two teenagers, each the eldest amongst their own siblings, married there one year later and established a large family of Goldsmiths who made the UK their forever home.



Figure 1: Map of North Sea with location of places mentioned in text.

Source: Internet.

While researching them, I wondered why their families had crossed the North Sea (Fig. 1), leaving one slum neighbourhood for another, and why some family members stayed on in London and others subsequently returned to life in Continental Europe or moved on to the USA.

By the mid-19th century in England, Jews had largely become acculturated—but certainly not assimilated. There was still prejudice against

them and the upper echelons of British society remained closed to all Jews but the very rich.² This was largely because they maintained their own distinct customs and traditions; plus, those who were poor and destitute only reinforced the image of Jews as belonging to society's lowest class. (Think of Dickens' characterization.)

Nevertheless, Britain had a relatively liberal political climate and a secular society. So most Jews who made it into the middle class there (as my ancestors were to) abandoned the isolation of their own East End community to participate in non-Jewish society elsewhere in the country, where they could make a successful future without completely rejecting their traditions.

What might have triggered my own family's migration in 1867?

I can only speculate about why my families left the Netherlands in the first place. If the poverty and abominable living conditions were not reason enough for Dutch Jews to leave Amsterdam, another motivation was that one or more family members had already established themselves abroad and had sent word back about the better economic and social opportunities elsewhere. I strongly suspect this was at least partly the case with my Breslau family.

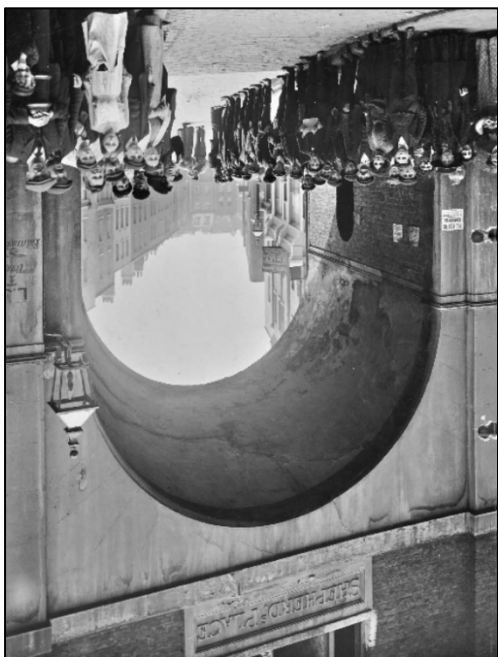


Figure 2: Shepherd's Place Arch, entry to the Tenterground, London, 1909.

Source: Spitalfields Community Action website/London Metropolitan Archives.

read Charles Dickens, you may find it hard today to imagine sending word back to Amsterdam about the joys of living in Whitechapel's Spitalfields sector, which encompassed the Dutch Jewish enclave known as the Tenterground.³ (Fig. 2)

By 1858, however, unlike in Amsterdam, restrictions on British Jews had largely been lifted. They could become skilled tradesmen and conduct business freely without having to take any Christian oaths—previously a

major sticking point. And there was work to be had, often in Jewish-owned businesses (like cigar factories), where leaving work at sundown on Fridays to observe the Sabbath on Saturdays and taking time off to celebrate religious holidays throughout the year were not issues for Jewish employers.

So by the time my Goudsmit and Breslou families migrated in 1867, I suspect that the living and working conditions for Jews in London were probably more favourable than those in Amsterdam. But I did wonder: had any relatives settled there ahead of them? I checked in the UK censuses that were taken *before* my ancestors arrived in London and, sure enough, in the 1861 Census I found a family with a familiar name—Breslou.

The 1861 household was headed by a 24-year-old independent merchant named Soloman Breslau [*sic*] and his wife “Dersfre” (actually Duifje but difficult to pronounce). Born in Amsterdam, they were living in very cramped quarters in the Tenterground.⁴ I later discovered that Salomon was in fact a first cousin of my great-grandmother, Kitty Goldsmith (née Breslou). I think it’s very likely that Cousin Salomon, who became “an importer of colonial goods” in London,⁵ had something to do with encouraging his Uncle Emanuel (Kitty’s father) to move his family to London.

Was there any evidence of my family’s arrival in London?

In recent years, records from the early 1800s, held at the UK’s National Archives and containing information about “aliens” or foreigners arriving in Britain, have been accessible online at *Ancestry*. In the collection “Alien Arrivals 1826–1869,” the details include the

- name of the ship on which an alien arrived
- ship’s master’s name and signature, and the broker’s name
- ports of departure and arrival
- full names of each alien, their occupation and native country, and
- date of the ship’s arrival in a British port.

I’ve searched the database for my immediate family members who immigrated together in 1867. However, I found only three Breslou/Breslau entries (no Goudsmits) in the collection, all seemingly for the aforementioned Salomon Jacob Breslou—twice travelling from Rotterdam to London and once from Calais to Dover (see later). But unfortunately, not all of those early immigration documents have survived, so I’ve not found any other entries.

The 1871 UK Census

This was the first census taken in England *after* the 1867 arrival of my ancestors in London. It reveals that, even after four years, three generations

were still living in the notoriously congested enclave of the Tenterground—the Goldsmiths at number 11 Shepherd Street (now Toynbee Street) and the Breslous just around the corner on White’s Row.⁶ (Fig. 3.)

Meanwhile, living just a few streets away on Brown’s Lane (now Hanbury Street) was my great-grandmother Kitty’s first cousin, the aforementioned Solomon Breslau [sic], his wife Duifje, or “Debe” as she now called herself in London, and their (by now) five children. Salomon Breslou had already been living in London for at least seven years and his occupation by then was listed as “importer of foreign goods.”⁷

This is Salomon’s story.

Salomon Jacob Breslou (1835–1909)

Born in July 1835 in Amsterdam, Salomon Jacob Breslou (or Solomon John as he called himself in England) was the only son of my great-grandmother Kitty’s paternal uncle, Jacob Salomon Breslou, a shopkeeper, and his wife, Hester Henriques de la Fuente. This made him Kitty’s first cousin. As far as I can tell from the early UK censuses, Salomon Jacob was the first Breslou/Breslau from Amsterdam to settle in London. He turned out to be a real wheeler-dealer.

At his October 1854 marriage in Amsterdam when he was aged 19, Salomon was described as a diamond cutter, a very modest, typically Jewish occupation. His bride, Duifje Hartog Goutsmit, who was seven years his senior, was a *modiste* or milliner.⁸ (As far as I know, Duifje [meaning

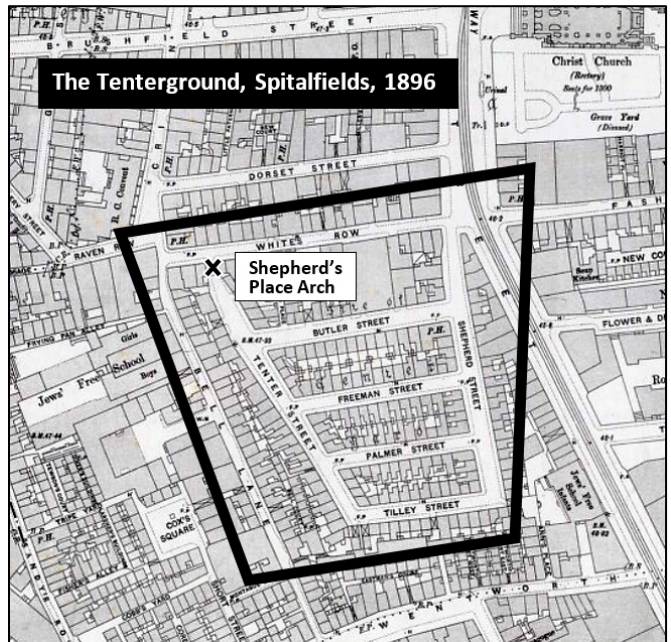


Figure 3: Map of the Tenterground, OS London, 5 feet to 1 mile, 1893–1896.
Source: National Library of Scotland.

“little dove” in Dutch] was not directly related to my own Goudsmits.) She had three brothers, the eldest of whom—Elias Hartog Goudsmit—would later go into business with her husband. Salomon and Duifje’s first child, Rebecca Betje (Betsey), was born in July 1855, in Amsterdam.

It wasn’t long after their marriage that Salomon and Duifje started travelling. The Amsterdam Population Register shows Salomon, Duifje and daughter Rebecca registering in Amsterdam in February 1856, on their return from Groningen in the north of the Netherlands.⁹ The wife of Duifje’s brother Elias was from Groningen. So it’s possible that Salomon and Duifje travelled north after Rebecca’s birth, perhaps looking for work and staying with Elias’ wife’s family in Groningen, which housed the largest Jewish community in that part of the Netherlands.

On October 19 of that year, I found Salomon listed as an alien arriving at the Port of London from Rotterdam on the steamer *Ceres*.¹⁰ (Fig. 4) Under “Quality/Profession” on the List of Aliens form, he stated simply *Diamant*

[diamond]. He appeared to be travelling with another Breslou whose first name looks like “Hene”.

Some Googling told me that Hene is Yiddish in origin and is a short form of “Hannah.” Assuming Duifje was with her husband and that her pet name was Hene, they would likely have had their 15-month-old daughter Rebecca with them and could

A LIST OF ALIENS.			
I, the undersigned, being Master of the <i>Steamer Ceres</i> bound from <i>Rotterdam</i> to the Port of London do, in compliance with the Provisions of an Act of Parliament, passed in the 6th William IV., Cap. 11, hereby declare that the following is a full and true Account, to the best of my knowledge, of all Aliens who are now on board my said Ship or Vessel, or have landed herefrom in this Realm, with their Names, Rank, Occupation, and Description.			
Broker's Name <i>R. E. Robinson</i>		Master's Name <i>Georg Bateman</i>	
No.	Christian and Surnames. Prenoms et Noms. Name & Surname.	Quality. Profession. Beschäftigung.	Native Country. Pays de Naissance. Vaterland.
1	<i>M. Lapidaria</i>	<i>koopman</i>	<i>Groningen</i>
✓	<i>Frey Daniel</i>	<i>Garner</i>	<i>Stuttgarten</i>
✓	<i>S. F. Breslou</i>	<i>Diamant</i>	<i>Amsterdam</i>
✓	<i>Hene Breslou</i>	<i>De</i>	<i>Amsterdam</i>
✓	<i>Lene Lipmany</i>	<i>Sequencer</i>	<i>Amsterdam</i>
		<i>G. Bateman</i>	

Figure 4: List of Aliens arriving from Rotterdam on the steamer *Ceres* at the Port of London, 19 October 1856.
Source: Ancestry.

have been about to set up home in London—or else they were in transit to another country: perhaps France?

I raise the possibility of another country because the next detail I have for Salomon Jacob is the birth in August 1858 of his first son, Jacob Salomon, later to be known as Jacques Solomon.¹¹ It occurred in the French commune of Montrouge, now in the southern suburbs of Paris. The little family was apparently living in Paris for a while, and I can only guess that Salomon might have been working there in the diamond business or looking for work.

An aside—the European diamond business

As for the diamond industry in the late 15th century, Paris, Bruges and Antwerp had become the main diamond working centres in Europe. The diamond-cutting communities there were very small and, as Jews were excluded from the guild system, it was possible for them to participate in the trade and fashioning of diamonds.

The Northern European states had seen an influx of Jewish people from Portugal, Spain and later France (Sephardic Jews) due to the extremist Christian environment in those countries, and it was within these new communities that the diamond trade and cutting techniques had developed.

By the 19th century the growing popularity of diamond jewellery amongst the western European middle classes meant that the diamond-cutting centres of the time—London, Antwerp and, by then, Amsterdam—were flourishing, at least until mid-century, when the supply of rough diamonds from Brazil began to run out. Luckily, the discovery of the Eureka diamond in South Africa around New Year 1866–67 and the country's development of mines rescued the Dutch and Belgian diamond-cutting industries.¹² (Today, Antwerp is the world capital of diamond-cutting.)

Several of my Amsterdam-born ancestors—both Breslou and Goudsmit—were diamond cutters. While it was a very low status job, at least they were able to get work, although on arrival in London my Goudsmits turned to other occupations—tobacco-related.

Salomon Jacob Breslou—Continued

After Paris, I next found Salomon in April 1859, arriving in the English port of Dover from Calais, France, on the cross-Channel packet boat *Ondine*. He was one of seven aliens on the list of foreign arrivals, all of whom were titled “Mr.” and described in the “profession” column as “gent.”—for “gentleman,” possibly meaning they were self-employed or of independent means.

This time the list was prepared and signed by the ship's English-speaking commander, who unfortunately does not seem to have asked for and

recorded his foreign passengers' occupations and nationalities; five of the seven were described in the "country" column as "France" and two as "Spain." I am assuming that the "Mr. Breslow" listed as "France" was my "Solomon John" Breslou¹³—it certainly fits his pattern of movements around that time.

No accompanying family members were listed; I expect the authorities once again thought it sufficient to record only the arriving heads of any families travelling together. My conclusion is therefore that Duifje, Rebecca and the now eight-month-old Jacob were travelling with Salomon and that they would all be either continuing to London by train from Dover and, possibly, travelling on to the Netherlands.

The *Dover Historian* website describes the history of the 19th-century packet boats that plied the English Channel, so we know that the *Ondine*, on which the family crossed to England, was a small iron paddle steamer, tonnage 100, built in 1847 by Miller, Ravenhill and Co. of Blackwall in the

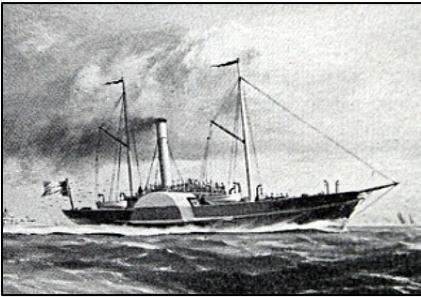


Figure 5: Belgian steam packet *Chemin de fer*, 1846, by Gordon Ellis, 1949.

Source: doverhistorian.com.

"Solomon's" wife "Debe" gave birth to their third child and second son, Hartog (or Henry in England), at 22 Fashion Street, on the edge of Spitalfields' Tenterground. Solomon described himself as a grocer when he registered the birth, and a few months later he was once more off travelling—this time a return trip home to Amsterdam via the port of Rotterdam.

Again, because only *his* name was entered on the list of aliens on his return to London, it's impossible to know whether his wife and three children accompanied him, although it seems highly likely that they did, given Hartog's recent birth. His return to London on the Dutch ship *Leon* from Rotterdam on 26 December 1860 indicates that Solomon and his family had

the London Docklands, and was the second steamer of that name.¹⁴ It would have looked much like the Belgian steam packet *Chemin de fer* (1846) (Fig. 5), but only about one third the size in tonnage—rather a strange-looking hybrid of paddle steamer and sailing ship, which was commonly in use well into the late 1800s, even on Atlantic crossings.

So, exactly one year after arriving in England from France, the now

probably taken the opportunity to celebrate Hanukkah with their families (in 1860 it fell from December 8 to 16.)

This time the foreigners wrote their own details on the aliens list and Solomon described himself as a *koopman*, Dutch for merchant;¹⁵ perhaps he had been in the Netherlands arranging to import Dutch comestibles for his import grocery business as well as visiting family.

The 1861 UK Census was taken only three months later, on April 7, by which time Solomon was 24 years old and was once again described in the census as a merchant. Solomon and Debe and their two sons were living in what were undoubtedly overcrowded quarters—at 11 Shepherd Street in the Dutch Jewish enclave, where four families totalling 25 people were occupying one small five-room house.⁴ However, their daughter Rebecca, aged 6, was not with them and I can't find her at any other address on that day in 1861. So unless it was a census error, I suspect they may have left her behind with family in Amsterdam, perhaps to have her attend school in Dutch.

When the 1871 Census was taken, however, and she was 15, Rebecca was back living with her parents and siblings in Spitalfields, together with two other households, one comprising Debe's brother Isaac Goudsmit and his wife Katie from Amsterdam. (These families certainly stuck together.)

Following what became a pattern in the family and in many other Dutch Jewish families, which was to return to their roots to find a suitable spouse, Rebecca soon returned to Amsterdam, where in 1874, aged 18, she married Isaac de Groot. Her parents went over for the wedding and signed the marriage register, along with Debe's oldest brother Elias and his wife and other local witnesses.¹⁶ Rebecca and Isaac de Groot subsequently stayed in the Netherlands and had at least five children.

While Solomon was running a business or two in London, he had also set the wheels in motion for business operations back in Amsterdam. A newspaper report in 1873 revealed the value of the lowest bid for a contract to construct three *heerenhuizen* [gentlemen's houses] in the Sarphatistraat, Amsterdam for developers E. H. Goudsmit in the Netherlands and S. J. Breslou in London.¹⁷ E. H. Goudsmit was of course Solomon's brother-in-law, Elias Hartog Goudsmit, his wife Debe's eldest brother. The two men were obviously in business as property developers in Amsterdam.

The Sarphatistraat, or Sarphati straat [street], is on the site of the former outer city ramparts on the inner-city side of the semi-circular Singelgracht [canal], which encloses the heart of Amsterdam (Fig. 6). By 1840 the

ramparts had been demolished, thus opening up an area for residential development on the edge of, but within, the city. This is the area where Solomon and Elias had presumably bought land and were soliciting tenders from construction companies. It is also the street on which Solomon and



Figure 6: Location of Sarphatistraat inside the Singelgracht waterway.

Source: Under Dutch Sky, aromaxmeisje.pixnet.net/blog.

members of his family lived when they eventually returned to Amsterdam.

Sarphatistraat was named after Samuel Sarphati (1813–1866), a Dutch physician, significant Amsterdam city planner, and Sephardic Jew whose ancestors had arrived in the Netherlands in the 17th century. A compassionate doctor concerned about the

poor health of his patients and their unsanitary living conditions, he became involved in politics, particularly as a project developer in city planning.

While initiating improvements in public health, education and industrialization, Sarphati also wanted to enhance Amsterdam's dignity and standing by constructing impressive and beautiful buildings. His vision led to the founding, in 1867, of a grand hotel on the banks of the River Amstel—now the magnificently restored InterContinental Amstel Amsterdam.

Back in London, by 1875 Solomon was doing well enough that he had taken space on Mincing Lane, to the west of the iconic Tower of London and just a short walk from the docks at the Pool of London. This was where the ships of the Nederlandsche Stoomboot Maats [Dutch Steamboat Co.] from Rotterdam docked. Solomon appeared in the London city directory that year, listed as a merchant, sharing the address with eight other merchants, dealers and brokers, including a wharfinger [wharf owner] and lighterman.¹⁸

I can find no indication yet as to what sort of goods he was trading in, although his location next to the docks can surely only mean he was in the import and/or export business.

Solomon was also participating in and making a name for himself in London's Jewish community, as indicated by an 1876 item in the *Jewish Chronicle*, reporting on the Annual General Meeting of the subscribers to the Jewish Home, at which Solomon was elected as a member of the Home's committee.¹⁹

In the 1870s, the poor law system of workhouses did not embrace the social, religious and dietary needs of poor members of the Jewish community. Thus a major aim of the Jewish charities was to save aged Jews from starvation and exposure on the streets and to find more suitable places for them than the workhouses run by the poor law unions. The Jewish Home at this time was known as the Jewish Workhouse, founded in 1871, which in 1894 amalgamated with other Jewish charities to form The Home for Aged Jews. This is where Rachel Baske Breslou—my widowed great-great-grandmother and Solomon's aunt—lived and died in 1905, aged 82.²⁰

The years 1876 and 1877 were busy years for Solomon Breslou—and litigious ones: they reveal the nature of his import business and the legal steps he took to call in monies owed to him. I wondered: did he need the money to help finance his housing developments in Amsterdam? Or was he perhaps thinking of wrapping up operations in London and was simply tying up loose ends?

On 27 January 1876, he took a case to the Queen's Bench Division in the High Court of Justice—*Breslou v. Quin Company Ltd.*²¹ Described now as “a dealer in colonial goods,” Solomon was suing James Quin over payment for “about 10 tons of para negro.” The Quin Company was listed in the 1875 London city directory as “manufacturers of vulcanized india rubber hose, sheets, valves and steam packing, waterproof cloths and garments, airproofs, etc. and of the seamless flax hose.”

“Para negrohead” and “gutta percha” were the raw products from which India rubber was produced—para negrohead coming from the state of Para in northern Brazil, and gutta percha, a sort of latex obtained from trees in Borneo, Malacca and Singapore. By 1845, telegraph wires and electrical cables insulated with gutta percha were being manufactured in the UK, including the first transatlantic undersea telegraph cable. By this time India rubber would have been very much in demand by UK manufacturers.

Solomon was a middleman, importing the goods and selling them on to English manufacturers in what must have been a very profitable market. These products were the “colonial goods” referred to in several descriptions of Solomon's occupation.

A record of court pleadings and judgment (the latter are rarely still available) from the UK National Archives²² reveals that later in 1876 Solomon Breslou claimed payment plus interest in respect of a bill of exchange drawn by James Barnard (the defendant) on Messrs Frakes & Co., accepted by Solomon Breslou (the plaintiff), extended by one month, but not honoured. Both Frakes and Barnard operated gutta percha warehouses. In the event, the defendant didn't turn up for the trial; the jury therefore found in favour of the plaintiff, with the court ruling on the case being made in June 1877.

In a third case, presented to the same court only five days later, Solomon claimed payment of £51 5s from Solomon Abraham Green, who ran the Freemasons' Arms, Goulston Street in Spitalfields—and was also a wholesale and retail fish merchant. The goods in this case were anchovies and pickled cucumbers; both favourite Dutch Jewish foods. In addition, a counterclaim also raised an argument over some Dutch national lottery tickets.²³

So Solomon was still dabbling in the grocery business, as well as importing para negro and gutta percha. No doubt he was supplying his recently widowed aunt, Rachel Baske Breslou, through the wholesale fish merchant-cum-publican, Solomon Green. I know that she was selling pickles around 1875,²⁴ possibly from her late husband's shop or from a barrow in the streets.

In February 1876, just one month after all this litigation started up in London, Solomon's wife Debe died from peritonitis following an ovarian abscess, at the age of only 48. She had given birth to five children, of whom four had survived beyond infancy. From London, Solomon placed a heartfelt notice of her death in the influential Amsterdam-based daily newspaper *Algemeen Handelsblad*²⁵ (Fig 7).

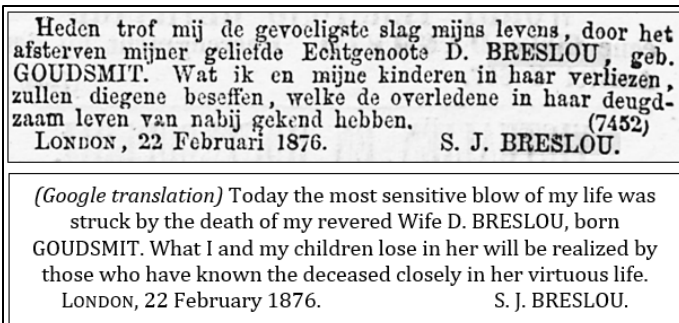


Figure 7: Notice of the death of Salomon's wife, Duifje/Debe, February 1876.

Source: *Algemeen Handelsblad*, at Delpher.nl.

In spite of, or perhaps because of, losing his wife of 22 years, Solomon continued running his businesses in both London and Amsterdam—and travelling between the two cities. (One of the court cases refers to him having been absent in Holland for some of the time in 1876–77.) In a notice from early 1877 in *Algemeen Handelsblad*, headed “Aanbesteding” [Tender], Solomon invited anyone interested in bidding on the construction of five residences with upstairs apartments to come to the Hotel de Oude Graaf at midday on 3 February 1877, to view and obtain the building plans.²⁶ The newspaper *De Standaard* reported two days later that a contract for this project in the amount of f 65,000 (guilders) had been awarded to someone from Utrecht.²⁷

Despite his busy life at this time and the still recent loss of his wife, on 11 April 1877 Solomon made sure that his children sent greetings from London to their aunt and uncle in Amsterdam—his brother-in-law and business partner, Elias Hartog Goudsmit and his wife Grietje Andries van Dam, on the occasion of their 25th wedding anniversary.²⁸ A sure sign that families were very tight in those days.

The year 1877 was notable for another personal event. On 14 October 1877 in London, 19 months after Debe’s death, Solomon married his second wife—Helen Morgan, who had been a resident schoolmistress in the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum for Girls located on London’s Wandsworth Common. This large institution had been built in 1859 by popular subscription to accommodate 300 girls orphaned following their fathers’ deaths in the Crimean War.²⁹

Solomon was aged 42 and a merchant, and Helen was 31, a spinster. Named as Leah on their marriage certificate, Helen had been baptised in the Church of England—in September 1845 in Pimlico, in the city of Westminster (London)—so she was apparently not Jewish by birth. However, their marriage certificate (Fig 8) indicates that she and Solomon were married

1877. Marriage solemnized at 46 Grove Road in the Parish of St. Paul in the County of Middlesex								
No.	When Married	Name and surname	Age	Condition	Rank or Profession	Residence at the time of Marriage	Father's Name and Surname	Rank or Profession of Father
65	October	Solomon Breslou full widower	Merchant	46 Grove Road	Leah Morgan full spinster	46 Grove Road	Leah Morgan full spinster	Leah Morgan full spinster
1877. Leah Morgan full spinster								
Married in the Parish of St. Paul in the County of Middlesex according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Jewish Religion by the officiating Minister, Isaac Cohen								
This Marriage was solemnized between us			In the Presence of us			Signed by the officiating Minister, Isaac Cohen		

Figure 8: Marriage certificate of Solomon Breslou and Leah Morgan, 1877.
Source: General Register Office (UK).

according to the rights and ceremonies of the Jewish religion at their mutual residential address in South Hackney.³⁰ She may therefore have converted to Judaism before they married. Once settled in Amsterdam, she went by the name of Helena.

Solomon makes another move

Solomon uprooted his family and moved them to his own home city of Amsterdam, where he registered their place of residence as Linnaeusstraat 7, just south of the Singelgracht [canal] and near the developing Sarphatistraat area.

At this point the family included Solomon, his new wife Leah—recorded as “Helena Morgan” in the Amsterdam Population Register—and four of Solomon’s surviving children with his late wife: Jacob/Jacques, aged 20, and his younger sisters Esther, Kate and Amelia. Solomon’s only sibling, his own sister Rebecca, 16 years his junior, had married in 1875 in London but was widowed only two years later, after which she moved in with her brother and his family.

Presumably Helena did not know the Dutch language, so it must have been quite a disruption for her to move to a new country—as indeed it probably was for the children who also moved, as with one exception they had all been both born and raised in London. I imagine it was Solomon’s decision to move to Amsterdam and that it was for business and financial reasons.

According to the Amsterdam Population Register, Solomon and Helena were married once again, in March 1879, this time in Amsterdam. It seems they had a second wedding ceremony, perhaps for the benefit of the rest of Solomon’s family, or to allow Helena to properly convert to Judaism, as her religion was listed in the Population Register as being the same as Solomon’s.³¹

After the marriage, Solomon’s family grew somewhat. In June 1880 the couple sadly lost a stillborn daughter, but two sons followed—Alexander in 1881, and in 1884, Victor, who lived for only one month.³²



**Figure 9: 99 and 101
Sarphatistraat, Amsterdam, as
they are today.**

Source: Google Street View (filmed
March 2021).

From the 1880s on, Solomon and his family—that is, whoever in his family needed a home—lived together on Sarphatistraat at several different addresses—nos. 52, 97, 99 and 101. Whether these were the houses/apartments that Solomon had had constructed, I don't know. The accompanying photo (Fig. 9) shows what nos. 99 and 101 look like today—typically the upper floors of these impressive row houses comprised apartments.

Although he was by then living back in Amsterdam, Solomon still had reason to return to London. He gave testimony there on 7 January 1884 as a witness in a bankruptcy case against Alexander Marcus Reens and his brother Joseph Reens of Haarlem. The brothers operated in London as importers of Dutch bulbs, oysters and cut flowers. The online *Proceedings of the Old Bailey 1674–1913* records Solomon's testimony and, assuming it is unedited, gives us a sense of his fluent use of the English language.³³

The Reens brothers were reportedly unable to read or write, except to sign their names, and their business practices sounded chaotic, judging from the evidence given by accountants in the case. The brothers had premises in the Tenterground and a warehouse and nursery elsewhere in London. In spite of the guilty verdict handed down, it didn't help Solomon recover the money he was owed, as the sentence was “respired”—that is, put off for an unrecorded reason.

However, I doubt that Solomon had any great need of the money he lost to the Reens brothers, at least in later years. Back in Amsterdam, 10 years later, his name appeared in a newspaper list of the 550 or so most highly taxed individuals in the province of Noord-Holland!³⁴ (Imagine having our names and financial situations made public today in this way!)

In 1895 Amsterdam was in the midst of its initial bicycle boom—a little later than the US and UK—but in fact the Dutch were thinking ahead and were already building dedicated paths for cyclists! I don't know Solomon's relationship to the local municipal council or whether he was ever a council member himself, but in October he did something suggesting that he considered the city needed to spend more on street maintenance.

Algemeen Handelsblad reported that S. J. Breslou and others had submitted a petition supporting the motion of another resident, J. P. Cornelissen, to replace the “street tax” with a “tax on bicycles” [Rijwielenbelasting].³⁵ They could no doubt see the burgeoning number of bicycles on the streets as a potential means for raising more money for the municipality. The item was to be discussed under the budget but, unfortunately, I can find no newspaper reports on the outcome.

The next reference I could find to Solomon after that contained more bad news—the death of his second wife Helena on 29 December 1900 in Amsterdam; she was only 54 and I don’t know from what she died. Solomon didn’t waste much time—only six months—before he was married again, in June 1901, to Elisabeth Hompesch Bachra, spinster.³⁶

“Salomon Breslau” [*sic*] was described as being aged 65 without occupation (presumably self-supporting) and Elisabeth, aged 46, was also without occupation. I don’t recognize the names of any of the four witnesses—certainly not any of his children or other Bachras. As I have seen elsewhere that Elisabeth had previously been employed as a maid, presumably a housemaid, it’s easy to speculate about Solomon’s motives for marrying her.

After what seems to have been a full and successful life, though quite sad on the personal side, a newspaper notice records the sudden death on 10 April 1909 in Amsterdam of Salomon Jacob Breslau [*sic*], aged 73.³⁷ His third wife Elisabeth outlived him by 19 years.

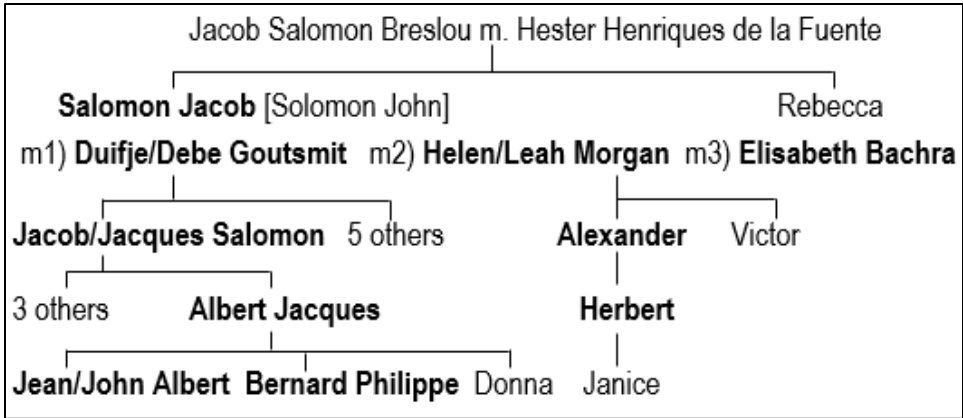


Figure 10: Family tree of Salomon Jacob Breslou

Solomon’s Children

Jacob/Jacques Solomon Breslou: The second child of Solomon and Duifje, Jacob Salomon Breslou—or Jacques Solomon Breslou as he preferred to call himself—was probably the most successful businessman of this line of Breslous. As a child, Jacques lived with his parents and siblings in London; the 1861 and 1871 UK censuses place him with his family in or near London’s Dutch Jewish enclave, the Tenter-ground.^{4,7} However, when he was 16, he left London and moved to his parents’ ancestral home of Amsterdam. It seems that young Jacques had ambitions, because the next we hear of him is contained in two notices five years later in the Amsterdam newspapers of

April 1879.³⁸ He became a licensed diamond merchant and had gone into a business partnership just a few months short of his 21st birthday—not bad for the grandson of a street pedlar.

Two years later, the 1881 UK Census tells us that Jacques returned to London³⁹ apparently to claim his bride—the stepdaughter of a wealthy Jewish India rubber manufacturer and gutta percha dealer David Lang, from Alsace, France, who had an eligible Jewish stepdaughter, Sarah Julia Phillips, age 20. Julia, as she was known, and Jacques Breslou may have been introduced to each other at some point before 1881, perhaps by their respective fathers whose paths must have crossed through the India rubber business—or this could have been a case of an arranged marriage and this visit in 1881 was perhaps to allow the couple to meet. If so, it worked!

Less than a year later, the marriage of Jacques Breslau [*sic*] and Julia Lang (née Phillips) took place in London and was announced on page one of the *Jewish Chronicle* in January 1882.⁴⁰ They immediately moved to Amsterdam to live, where they had three daughters. Jacques was probably doing well in the diamond business, as in 1888 the family moved to Baarn,⁴¹ the home of the Dutch royal family—seemingly a prestigious address where their son Albert Jacques was born in 1896. Jacques and Julia moved to Brussels, probably after the First World War, and Jacques died on 1 February 1920, aged just 61.⁴² His residence at the time was in Brussels, but he actually died in Nice, France—probably on a winter holiday.

Jacques Solomon Breslou was surely a true European citizen and I imagine would have been an enthusiastic supporter of the European Union today, or at least very comfortable with it. He was born and died in France, and had lived in England, the Netherlands and Belgium, and his will was probated in London!

Jacques and Julia's only son, Albert Jacques Breslau [*sic*] became a naturalized Belgian citizen and married in 1934. It seems as though the couple remained in Brussels during WW II, as their three children were born there just before and after the war. I can only assume that Albert was able to hide his Jewish ancestry from the wartime Nazi military administration. In March 1957 they emigrated to the USA, living in Florida and California, where in 1963 they became naturalized American citizens. Albert Jacques' children all followed their parents to the USA and to California, where at least two of them became naturalized American citizens.

Solomon's son with his second wife, Alexander Morgan Breslau, left the Netherlands for the USA at the age of 19, one year after his mother Helena Morgan died in 1900. He married young in the Netherlands, was widowed,

and married for a second time in 1908 in Cleveland, Ohio, moving frequently between the USA and the Netherlands.

Alexander seemed to want to shake off his Dutch roots; this he did in part by referring to himself in the States as “A. Morgan Breslaw” and claiming to have been born in London (not true) and that his father’s name was Jacques (not true—that was the name of his older half-brother). He died in Cleveland in 1938, leaving one Dutch-born son, Herbert Edward, who seemed as equally uninformed as his father about his paternal family origins.⁴³ He became a naturalized US citizen, had a wife and one child, and died in 1998 in Florida.

Solomon’s Descendants: the Holocaust⁴⁴

Sadly, during the Second World War the Holocaust claimed the lives of some of the direct descendants of Solomon Breslou and his first wife Duifje. Second daughter Kate or “Kittie,” born in 1867 in London, who married and had moved just over the Dutch border into western Germany to live, was murdered in 1943 aged 76, at Auschwitz.

London-born Amelia or “Milly Amalia,” their third daughter, who married and divorced Salomon Van Biene in Amsterdam, was transported from her home in Paris to Auschwitz in 1942, where she too was killed, aged 72; and Amelia’s son Pierre Reginald, born in 1896 in Genoa, Italy, who also lived in Paris, was killed in 1942 aged 46 in Auschwitz II-Birkenau.

Many other members of the extended Breslou family in the Netherlands and the families into which they had married also lost their lives under intolerable circumstances in Nazi extermination camps.

Concluding Remarks

Several things struck me as I undertook this research. I was surprised that, in the mid-19th century, in spite of the expense and difficulties of travel, contact was maintained to the degree that it was between the often-poor London-based Dutch and their families overseas by means of personal visits. “Visitors” from the Netherlands can be found in the Spitalfields censuses, and it is clear that trips back to the Netherlands were likewise taken from London.¹

Some of these journeys were made for business reasons, but it’s evident that others were personal, to maintain family ties and, I suspect, their Dutch identity and culture, in spite of the acculturation they were experiencing in London.

I found that some of the London-based children in my ancestors' families were even recorded in the Amsterdam Population Register when accompanying their Dutch-born grandmother back to the Netherlands for a stay, even though they all subsequently returned to London. Such a significant visit could have signalled a special event like a wedding or birth, or perhaps the end of a sick relative's life back home.

Furthermore, these were very "close" families—they were used to cramped living quarters but, even when they left the confines of the Jewish quarters in London and Amsterdam and moved into somewhat more spacious living spaces, they continued the habit of taking in widowed and divorced family members, and even whole families.

My original two Dutch families can both be labelled as economic migrants. The Goudsmits put down new roots in London and stayed there (as Goldsmiths); however, the Breslous, typified by Cousin Solomon John Breslou and his descendants, were notably more entrepreneurial and seemed more willing to keep moving until they found their pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. Having tried life in France, London, the Netherlands and Belgium, apparently this family of Breslous eventually found it in the United States and the Golden State itself—California.

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Reference Notes

- ¹ Aubrey Jacobus, "Research and information on the immigrant Dutch Ashkenazi community in mid nineteenth century London," *London Jewish Genealogy Pages* (www.jacobus.org.uk: last accessed 4 June 2021).
- ² Karina Sonnenberg-Stern, *Emancipation and Poverty: The Ashkenazi Jews of Amsterdam 1796–1850* (Basingstoke: Macmillan Press Ltd, & New York: St. Martin's Press Inc., 2000).
- ³ The Tenterground was an estate of six streets in Spitalfields, the main access to which was through an archway called Shepherd's Place over the north end of Tenter Street, thus forming an enclave. The small cheap houses built there in the 1820s gradually became a home for immigrant Jews, mostly Dutch, some 80 per cent of whom by mid-century were cigar makers employed in mostly Jewish-owned factories. The Shepherd's Place Arch was destroyed by enemy bombing during WW II.
- ⁴ "1861 England, Wales and Scotland Census," *Findmypast* (<https://www.findmypast.com>: accessed 4 June 2021). London, Spitalfields, Whitechapel RD, enum. dist. 16, RG09/266/147, p. 6, entry for Solomon Breslau & family, at 11 Shepperd [*sic*] Street. The Tenterground's Georgian houses were built between 1819 and 1824 by speculative builders for leasing. A report in *The Builder* publication of 20 November 1858 (p. 778) described the houses as

“small, with a frontage of 15 feet, and probably not particularly well built, as within 40 years at least one has fallen down.”

- ⁵ Solomon John Breslou was later referred to as an “importer of *colonial* goods” in the pleadings from Queen’s Bench in the High Court of Justice, case no: B1241, 1876 (*Breslou v Barnard*). See the National Archives (UK), ref. J55/7/295.
- ⁶ “1871 England, Wales and Scotland Census,” *Findmypast* (<https://www.findmypast.com>: accessed 5 June 2021), London, Christ Church, Whitechapel RD, RG10/508/61, p. 21, entries for the households of Morris and Myer Goldsmeid [*sic*] at 11 Shepherd Street; and RG10/509/58, p. 16, entry for household of Emmanuel Breslau [*sic*] at 78 White’s Row.
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- ⁸ *WieWasWie* (<https://www.wiewaswie.nl/en/>: accessed 5 June 2021), marriage registration of Salomon Breslau and Duifje Hartog Goutsmit, 4 October 1854, at Amsterdam. Noord-Hollands Archief, Haarlem, Noord-Hollands Collection, Reg. 8 fol. 55v, at a free database collected from many archives across the Netherlands.
- ⁹ *OpenArchives* (<https://www.openarch.nl/>: accessed 5 June 2021), Amsterdam City Archives, Population Register 1853–1863, Part: 286, 1851–1863, Amsterdam, 5000/286, (Bevolkingsregister 1853-1863), registration in Amsterdam of Salomon Breslou and family, from Groningen. Note: From 1850 until the present day The Netherlands has maintained a continuous population register in which municipalities keep track of who is living within their municipal boundaries.
- ¹⁰ “England, Alien Arrivals, 1810–1811, 1826–1869,” Ancestry (www.ancestry.com: accessed 5 June 2021). Arrival of S. J. Breslou and companion in London, from the National Archives (UK), HO 3/84. The North Sea Canal linking Amsterdam to the North Sea opened only in 1876, so in 1867 sea travellers from Amsterdam would have made their way first to Rotterdam, 37 miles/59 km away, likely by train (railway opened in 1839), and embarked there.
- ¹¹ Jacob/Jacques Salomon Breslou was born on 31 Aug. 1858 in Paris. I have no birth certificate, but the population register for Amsterdam, where he lived in the 1970s and 80s repeatedly records his date and place of birth in this way. The commune of Montrouge as his birthplace is taken from a private family tree posted at *MyHeritage*. Note the Dutch Ashkenazi Jewish naming tradition of giving the first son the first name of his paternal grandfather as his first name (Jacob), and the first name of his father as his second name (Solomon).
- ¹² “A History of Diamond Cutting,” *Antique Jewelry University* (<https://www.langantiques.com/university/a-history-of-diamond-cutting/>: accessed 4 June 2021), Lang Antiques, San Francisco, CA.

- 13 "England, Alien Arrivals, 1810–1811, 1826–1869," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.com: accessed 5 June 2021), arrival of "Mr. Breslow" in Dover, from the National Archives (UK), HO 3/102.
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- 19 "Jewish Home," *Jewish Chronicle* (<https://www.thejc.com/archive>: accessed 7 June 2021), 14 January 1876, p. 670. S. J. Breslau [*sic*] was elected to the Jewish Home Committee at the AGM of the Jewish Home subscribers held in January 1876.
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- 21 Case no. B402 (*Solomon Breslou v James Quin Company Ltd*), presented to the Queen's Bench Division in the High Court of Justice on 27th January 1876. The plaintiff was Solomon John Breslou, "a dealer in colonial goods", trading at 10 Mincing Lane, City of London, and the shipment concerned was "about 10 tons" of para negrohead. The National Archives (UK), ref. no. J 55/6/116.
- 22 Case no. B1241 (*Solomon John Breslou v James Barnard*), in the pleadings from the Queen's Bench Division, High Court of Justice, 1876, Solomon was referred to as an "importer of colonial goods." James Barnard had a gutta percha warehouse at 18 Tottenham Court Road, Central London. The court ruling made on 26 June 1877 was for one pound more than the value of the bill of exchange, the pound

being, presumably, to cover the stamp duty paid on the day of the ruling. The National Archives (UK), ref. J 55/7/295.

- ²³ Case no. B1259 (*Solomon John Breslou v Solomon Abraham Green*) was presented to the same court (as note 22) on 9 August 1876. The National Archives (UK), ref. no. J 55/6/328.
- ²⁴ *General Register Office* (<https://www.gov.uk/>), death certificate for Leah Breslaw [sic], Spitalfields, Whitechapel [London], Middlesex, died 8 April 1875. The widowed Rachel Baske Breslou was described as a pickle merchant in the death certificate of her teenage daughter Leah who died from “cerebral effusion” (water on the brain/hydrocephalus).
- ²⁵ *MyHeritage* (<https://www.myheritage.com/>: accessed 21 June 2021), death notice for Duifje Breslou in *Algemeen Handelsblad*, 27 February 1876, from *Delpher* (www.delpher.nl) (see note 17).
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- ³¹ *MyHeritage* (<https://www.myheritage.com/>), Amsterdam City Archives, Population Register 1874–1893, Amsterdam, archive 5000/1997 (Bevolkingsregister 1874–1893), entries for Solomon Breslou and children and wife Helena Morgan, residing at Linnaeusstraat 7, Amsterdam, with marriage date recorded as 12 March 1879.
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- ³⁶ “Netherlands, Civil Marriages, 1811–1940,” *MyHeritage* (<https://www.myheritage.com/>: accessed 6 July 2021), marriage registration of Salomon Breslau [*sic*] and Elizabeth Bachra, 27 June 1901, Amsterdam. Source: Noord-Hollands Archief, Amsterdam, Noord-Hollands Collection, Reg. 21 fol. 36.
- ³⁷ “Aankondigingen” [Notices], *Delpher* (www.delpher.nl: accessed 8 July 2021), death of Salomon Jacob Breslau [*sic*], 10 April 1909, Amsterdam, in *Algemeen Handelsblad*, 13 April 1879, p. 3.
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- ³⁹ “1881 England, Wales & Scotland Census, London,” *Findmypast* (<https://www.findmypast.com>: accessed 9 June 2021), Stoke Newington, Hackney RD, RG11/282/39, p. 43, entry for Jacques Breslaw [*sic*], lodger, 162 Church Street, at *findmypast*: accessed 9 July 2021.
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- ⁴⁴ The *Holocaust Survivors and Victims Database* at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum contains millions of names of individuals persecuted under the Nazi regime. Around 60 per cent of the name data and resources included in the database are available online. Search for names at https://www.ushmm.org/online/hsv/person_advance_search.php.
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The Perils of Online Pedigrees

BY HEATHER ASHE



Heather has researched her Irish and Canadian Boucher family since 1970. Before retiring, she was a research chemist for a major petroleum company. An avid gardener, she maintains the Sarnia Horticultural Society garden and wrote their 2020 centennial book.

I wrote the first draft of my Irish Carleton County Boucher family history as a millennial project. Having done some updating since then, I started a serious revision when the pandemic was announced in 2020. I had the time and few distractions, so decided it had to be finished now or never.

A lot has changed in those 21 years. There were no *Ancestry* or *FamilySearch* records online in 2000, and only a few census years were accessible. I had to search out primary sources and go through multiple reels of microfilm. I recall driving to Lansing, Michigan to view microfilm Soundex census records in search of missing Boucher cousins who I thought must have gone to the USA. The various online databases available now are powerful and so easy to use that I am updating the information in my history.

In addition to primary sources, online sites permit the posting of public family trees, often not providing source references. There's a problem. If a particular ancestor presents a “brick wall” and a public tree offers a quick solution, that information can easily be copied into multiple other trees and accepted as correct—whether or not that information is true.

I am presenting here three instances of incorrect, unsubstantiated information being included in my own family tree—as presented online by others. These cases involve Thomas, Edward and James Bouchier.

Thomas the Trooper

My great-grandfather John Boucher was born in 1795 in Mountshannon, Inniscaltra Parish, County Galway (now County Clare), on the border with County Tipperary. Based on information contained in Irish registered deeds,¹ the Tithe Applotments of the Village and Townland of Mountshannon and of Clonemerrin Townland,² and the McCabe List,³ John's twice great-grandfather was likely Thomas Bouchier who settled in Cragg Townland, County Tipperary about 1690. Cragg is located about 20 kilometres from Mountshannon.

It is difficult to verify connections between English families and settlers in Ireland in the 1600s, but Thomas was possibly a son of Verney Bouchier of Hanging Grimston, Yorkshire, England.⁴ Many different pedigrees for the Tipperary/Clare Bouchier family have been published on *Ancestry* and *FamilySearch* and today, 64 family trees on *Ancestry* claim that Thomas of Cragg was a trooper from King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, England. I believe this is incorrect.

The original pedigree that traced my Bouchier line back to Thomas of Cragg was published in the 1912 edition of Burke's *Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry of Ireland*.⁵ It was submitted by Herbert Francis Bouchier of County Tipperary, who was born in 1868. Presumably, Herbert Francis was a genealogist who constructed his pedigree from the available records and submitted it to Burke's for publication around 1900. That was some 200 years after his ancestor, his fourth great-grandfather Thomas Bouchier lived at Cragg.

The Burke's entry states:

"This branch of the Bouchier family went to Ireland in 1690. Thomas Bouchier of King's Sutton, Northants, an officer in King William's Dragoons, settled at Craig [sic] co. Tipperary; m. Elizabeth dau. of Lieut. James Maxwell ..."

Herbert Francis probably used the following two records to construct his summary:

First, the 1709 will of Thomas Bouchier:⁶

This was probated in 1714⁷ and established him as living in Cragg Townland. It mentions a second family (my line, descending from son George) that is not included in the Burke's pedigree.

Before 1922, when they were destroyed during the Irish Civil War, wills were stored at the Public Records Office in Dublin. Fortunately for posterity, Sir William Betham had created abstracts of many of those wills. The

accompanying image (and transcription) is Betham's abstract of Thomas' 1709 will, which lists his children by two wives.

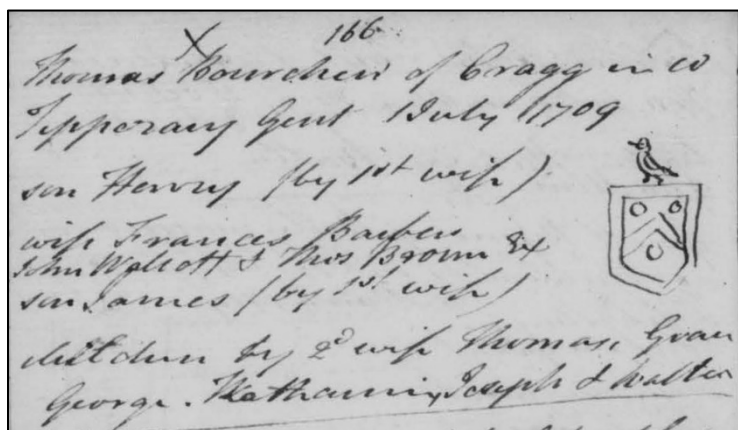


Figure 1: Abstract of Thomas Bouchier's 1709 will from page 166 of Betham's notebook.

Source: Irish National Library, Dublin

Transcription:

Thomas Bouchier of Cragg in co
Tipperary Gent 1 July 1709
son Henry (by 1st wife)
wife Frances Barber
John Walcott & Thos Broom Ex (Executors)
son James (by 1st wife)
children by 2nd wife Thomas, Grace,
George, Katharine, Joseph & Walter

Secondly, a 1735 Irish registered deed:⁸

This involved the Maxwell family and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Boucher who leased out a property on Fleet Street, Dublin for 126 pounds and registered the deed. The original deed copy books, which are still located at the Registry of Deeds, Henrietta Street, Dublin, contain no other Bouchier (or Boucher) deed mentioning the Maxwell family. The first section of the deed states:

"A memorial of a deed of assignment dated 13 Sept. 1735 made between Henry Maxwell of the Honble. Coll. Henry Consonby's Regiment of Foot in Capt. Pickering's Company and Margaret Maxwell his wife, Executrix of the last Will and testament of her mother Elizabeth Maxwell, who was widow and administratrix of Lieut. James Maxwell deceased, James Maxwell of the Honble. Coll. Thomas Howard's Regiment of Foot in Capt. Berkeley's Company, Primrose Maxwell of the Right Honble., the Lord Viscount Molesworth's Regiment of Dragoons in Capt. Hugh Montgomery's Troop and Thomas Boucher [sic] of King's Sutton of Northamptonshire in the Kingdom of Great Britain, Trooper and Elizabeth Boucher alias Maxwell his wife [author's emphasis], which said

Elizabeth Boucher, Margaret Maxwell, Primrose Maxwell and James Maxwell are children of the said Lieut. James Maxwell by the said Elizabeth his wife of the one part ...”⁹ (Fig. 2)

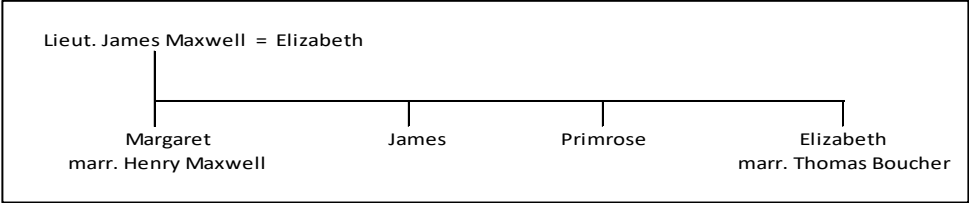


Figure 2: The Maxwell Family as described in their 1735 land deed.

Source: Author

What is not mentioned in Burke’s is that Thomas Bouchier of Tipperary had been dead and his will probated more than 20 years before the deed was drawn up; he had lived in County Tipperary, not Dublin or England; and that in 1709 he had a second wife, so presumably his first wife was deceased. One difference between the deed and Burke’s is that Thomas Boucher was described as a trooper (a soldier), not an officer as stated in Burke’s.

So it is evident that Herbert Francis blended the information of the will and the deed and interpreted the result to his own needs. Thomas Bouchier of Cragg, Tipperary and Thomas Boucher, trooper were two different men.

Edward Bouchier

Several Bouchier family trees on *Ancestry* state that an **Edward Bouchier** was a son, or brother, or both, of Thomas Bouchier of Cragg. Or, that Edward was the father of the young Bouchier children mentioned in Thomas’ will. The accompanying will abstract is a cropped scan of Betham’s notebook and clearly shows that Thomas’ second family consisted of six young children, but no Edward.

No source for Edward could be found, but his origin can be traced to the card catalogue at the National Archives of Ireland existing in the 1990s and probably earlier. I visited the Archives in 1997 and copied their transcription of Betham’s will abstract from an index card in their file cabinet. It stated that Thomas had one child, Edward, by his second wife.

That information led only to confusion. I had already transcribed the Mountshannon and Clonemerrin deeds cited above but there was no mention of an Edward. I knew of Bouchier families in County Limerick as well as County Tipperary, but neither had a son Edward. So where did the Inniscaltra Bouchiers come from?

In 2017, I visited the Archives again and wanted to check the reference. An archivist downloaded pages 166 and 167 of Betham's notes from Findmypast.com for me. An Edward was mentioned on page 167. However, these pages show quite clearly that Edward was in fact part of the Barwick family. Perhaps the transcriber of page 166 moved their eyes to the right and accidentally noted down the name Edward on the opposite page. The two-page scan below outlines Thomas' children by his first wife, and also includes Edward Barwick—who is actually on the next page.

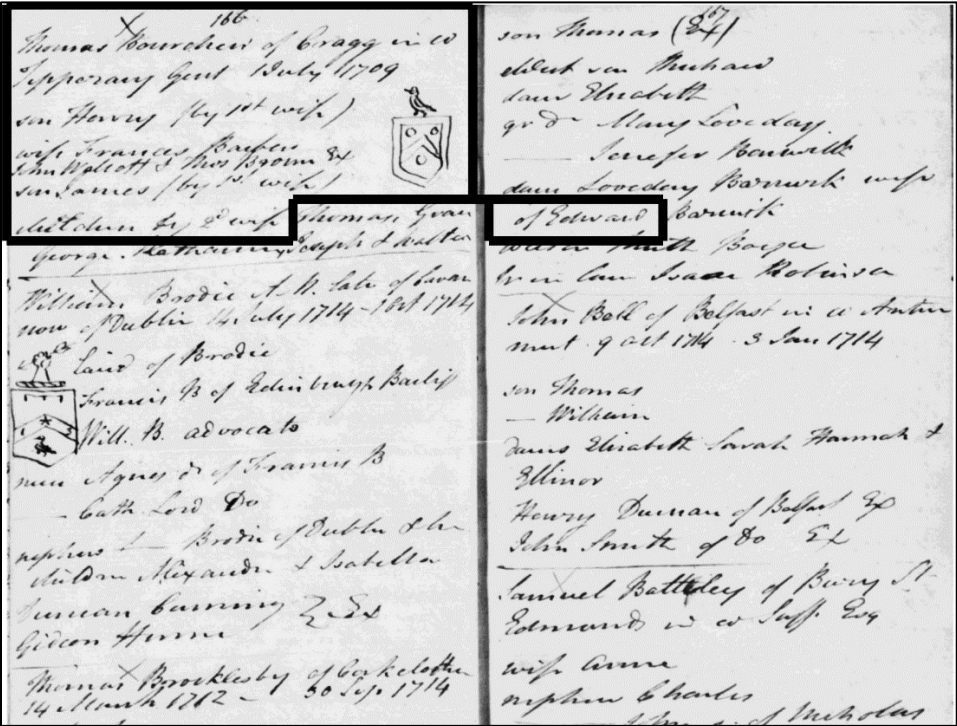


Figure 3: Pages 166 and 167 of Betham's notebook of will abstracts, with Thomas' first family and also Edward Barwick on page 167 highlighted.
Source: Irish National Library, Dublin.

Presumably some genealogists, like myself, copied the information on Edward from the index card at the Archives, then introduced it into their own Ancestry family trees. That information was subsequently shared between different pedigrees, even though it was uncertain just how Edward fit into the family, if at all.

James Bouchier

The younger son of Thomas, mentioned in the will, was James who married an Elizabeth Strongman of Killaloe, County Clare in 1725.¹⁰ James' nephew Watson Bouchier witnessed the marriage. James and Elizabeth had two sons, James and Francis, as documented in a 1763 deed. James junior and Francis were stated to be the sons of James Bouchier, gent. The deed¹¹ says that Francis Bouchier, his brother James and their mother Elizabeth (Bouchier) O'Brien sold Francis' inheritance. James, son of Thomas of Cragg, died in 1734, aged about 65 years.

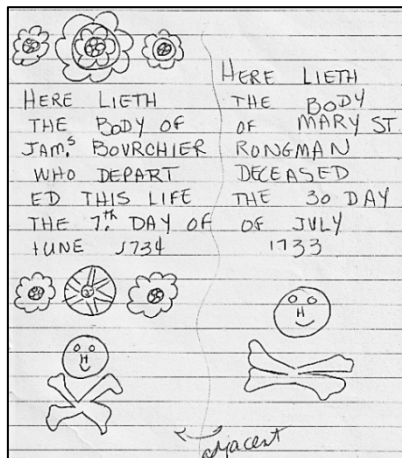


Figure 4: Transcription of two gravestones at Castlough Cemetery.

Source: Author.

In 1993, two flat cemetery stones were unearthed side-by-side beside the old church in the old Castlough Cemetery. It is close to the shore of Lough Derg, and Mountshannon is clearly visible across the water. The local historian took me to see them. As indicated in the accompanying sketch, the gravestones were for James Bouchier (died 1734) and Mary Strongman (died 1733). Perhaps Mary Strongman was James' mother-in-law?

An online website, www.bouchier.net, states that this James was a son of Henry Bouchier and *grandson* of Thomas of Cragg. However, there is no evidence for that extra generation; perhaps it was suggested because James was an older man when he sired his sons. Certainly, it is

possible for men "of an age" to father children. A good example was John Boucher who immigrated to Canada. He fathered children between 1821 and 1865, a span of 44 years, the last being born when John was 70 years old.

In conclusion: it's important to remember that the family histories in Burke's publications were submitted by descendants who wanted to establish a family history. They are not primary sources and cannot therefore be used to establish an accurate pedigree—unless the claims in them can be substantiated. So avoid accepting what others have included in their online pedigrees, especially if they do not cite any sources or the owners do not reply to requests for information on sources. In order not to perpetuate misinformation, we must all be extremely careful to check our facts, especially if we decide to publish our own pedigree on the Internet.

Reference Notes

- ¹ Irish Registry of Deeds, Dublin: Alexander Woods to George Boulshier or Bousher, half the lands of Cloonamirren Townland, Deed Book 274, p 336, number 178774 (dated 31 Jan. 1745, registered 15 Dec. 1769); James Salmon to William Bouchier and John Bouchier of townland of Mountshannon, the house & garden in Mountshannon, for the lives of Patrick Boucher and Henry Boucher, sons of the said William Boucher and Chs Boucher, 3rd son of Patrick Boucher of the town of Mountshannon, Witnessed by Patrick Bouchier of Mountshannon, and George, Gent., of Clonemerrin near Mountshannon. Deed Book 629, p 276, number 431964 (registered 19 April 1810); Philip Reade and Rev. Philip Smith and wife Isabella, Rev. Richard George and wife Frances, and Elizabeth and Mary Anne Tandy Tandy to John Bouchier of Cloonamerren, with reference to 1745 deed, for natural lives of Robert and Anthony Bouchier, children of John Bouchier, book 10, p 270 (1838); and indented deed of mortgage between John Bouchier and Rev. Charles Robinson and Francis Lynch of 80 pounds, during the lives of Robert and Anthony Bouchier, book 20, p 173 (1847).
- ² Tithe Applotments: Diocese of Killaloe, Inniscaltra Parish, Counties of Clare and Galway: Clonemerin p 12 and 13, Mountshannon p 15 and 16, 004587450/004587450_00195.pdf (nationalarchives.ie). These records were incorrectly indexed as being in County Cork.
- ³ *Families*, "The McCabe List": Early Irish in the Ottawa Valley (II), Vol. 29, no. 4, November 1990, Bruce S. Elliott.
- ⁴ Verney Bouchier of Hanging Grimston, Yorkshire, England, Ancestry.com. *England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014.
- ⁵ *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry of Ireland*, by Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., LL.D, Ulster King of Arms, 1912, p 62.
- ⁶ *Betham's Abstracts of Prerogative 'B' Wills*, Irish National Library, Dublin. Genealogical abstracts of records of the Prerogative Court of Armagh, entry for Thomas Bouchier of Cragg, County Tipperary, will dated 1 July 1709.
- ⁷ Sir Arthur Vicars, *Index to the Prerogative Wills of Ireland, 1536-1810*, p 45.
- ⁸ Irish Registry of Deeds, Dublin, Deed Book 78, p 397, number 56783 (dated 13 Sept. 1735, registered 1 Oct. 1735).
- ⁹ The use of Primrose as a male name is very rare but is occasionally found in Scottish records. The male use predates the female use of Primrose, which was introduced by the Victorians along with many other flower names. From *The Oxford Names Companion* (Oxford University Press, 2002) and cited at www.whatsinaname.net, accessed 24 July 2021.
- ¹⁰ Irish Registry of Deeds, Deed Book 174, p 510, number 117270 (dated 8 Feb. 1725).
- ¹¹ Irish Registry of Deeds, Deed Book 225, p 311, number 146263 (dated 21 April 1763).

We Shall Remember Them

BY SHEILA DOHOO FAURE

No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station did not receive only Canadian and British soldiers. Like any medical facility during war, it treated all combatants. In the case of No. 1 CCCS, this included at least French, German and Serbian soldiers. Sadly, for many of these soldiers the documentation to honour their lives sufficiently is difficult to find. However, here are three stories.

Sheila Dohoo Faure coordinates the volunteer team writing biographies of World War I soldiers who died at No. 1 CCCS and are listed in the BIFHSGO database. She wrote these biographies of French, German and Serbian soldiers.

Private Wilhelm Theodor Klinge®

Regimental number: 284

4th Company, Reserve Infantry No. 209, German Army

born: 13 February 1889–died: 1 October 1918

Private Wilhelm Theodor Klinge was a German prisoner of war when he was admitted to No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station on 30 September 1918. He died the next day of shrapnel wounds to, and a fracture of, his right leg. He was buried the same day in Duisans British Cemetery (Plot 3, Row O, Grave 29) with the Canadian chaplain A. D. Reid presiding.¹

Wilhelm was born on 13 February 1889² in Bremen, Germany, the son of Valentin Klinge and Hermine Friederike Anna Mahlmann. He probably served in the German Imperial Army before the Great War—there are records for him in 1909, 1910 and 1911. In 1911, he was about 1.6 metres (5' 3") tall and a painter. His father had

possibly died before this period, but his mother was still alive.³

Wilhelm enlisted to serve in World War I at the age of 22⁴ and was serving with the 4th Company of the Reserve Infantry No. 209 when he died.⁵

He probably had five siblings—one sister and four brothers:

- Hermann
(born on 22 Apr 1871),⁶
- Auguste Dorothee Elise
(born on 6 Jan 1873),⁷
- Valentin Carl Hermann
(born on 15 Nov 1875),⁸
- Franz Ignatz Martin
(born on 9 March 1884),⁹
- August Ernst
(born on 30 Oct 1885).¹⁰

Hermine Dorothee (born on 17 June 1874)¹¹ may also have been a sister

to Wilhelm, but this is not certain.

Three of his four brothers—
Valentin,¹² Franz¹³ and August¹⁴—
all enlisted in the Germany army at
the age of 20. No evidence was
found that any of them died in the
war.

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Reference Notes

- ¹ "No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station," *British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa* (www.bifhsgo.ca: accessed 24 February 2020), entry for Klinge.
- ² "Hamburg, Germany, Deaths, 1874-1950," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.co.uk: accessed 27 April 2020), entry for Wilhelm Theodor Klinge, Reference number: 332-5_823.
- ³ "Bremen, Germany, Military Lists, 1712-1914," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.co.uk: accessed 27 April 2020), entry for Wilhelm Theodor Klinge.
- ⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵ "No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station," entry for Klinge.
- ⁶ "Germany, Select Births and Baptisms," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.co.uk: accessed 27 April 2020), entry for Hermann Klinge, FHL film number: 1344179.
- ⁷ "Germany, Select Births and Baptisms," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.co.uk: accessed 27 April 2020), entry for Auguste Dorothee Elise Klinge, FHL film number: 1344181.
- ⁸ "Bremen, Germany, Military Lists, 1712-1914," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.co.uk: accessed 27 April 2020), entry for Valentin Carl Hermann Klinge.
- ⁹ "Bremen, Germany, Military Lists, 1712-1914," *Ancestry*, entry for Franz Ignatz Martin Klinge.
- ¹⁰ "Bremen, Germany, Military Lists, 1712-1914," *Ancestry*, entry for August Ernst Klinge.
- ¹¹ "Bremen, Germany, Military Lists, 1712-1914," *Ancestry*, entry for August Ernst Klinge; "Germany, Select Births and Baptisms," *Ancestry* (www.ancestry.co.uk: accessed 27 April 2020), entry for Hermine Dorothee Klinge, FHL film number: 1344183. Hermine's father was Valentin Klinge, but her mother was listed as Anna Hermine Elise Mahlmann. Is this the same person as Hermine Friederike Anna Mahlmann?
- ¹² "Bremen, Germany, Military Lists, 1712-1914," *Ancestry*, entry for Valentin Carl Hermann Klinge.
- ¹³ "Bremen, Germany, Military Lists, 1712-1914," *Ancestry*, entry for Franz Ignatz Martin Klinge.
- ¹⁴ "Bremen, Germany, Military Lists, 1712-1914," *Ancestry*, entry for August Ernst Klinge.

Join us Saturday, September 11 at 9:30 a.m. for the launch of our modern, new, streamlined website. BIFHSGO web manager, Sheila Dohoo Faure, will give us a tour and provide some important information regarding the organization of BIFHSGO databases and members' access.

Don't miss this introduction!

Albert Charles Joseph Seloſſe[©]

Grade: 2ième classe

Regimental Number: 3972

66ième Régiment d'Infanterie territoriale

born: 26 January 1875–died: 27 November 1918

Albert Charles Joseph Seloſſe was born on 26 January 1875 in Roubaix, in the department of Nord.¹ He enlisted in Lille, France, with the recruitment number 3972.

He was a returning prisoner of war when he was admitted to No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station on 25 November 1918 and he died there two days later² of war wounds.³ He was buried three days later in the Cimetière Communale in Gosselies (Grave 244) with a French priest presiding. He has the distinction of “Mort pour la France.”

When Albert arrived at No. 1 CCCS, it “. . . was now the foremost on the advance to Germany and close to the outpost line. Large number of patients were received mostly R.P.O.W . . .” These returning prisoners were in very poor condition. As noted the following day, “Continuing receiving patients—large numbers of R.P.O.W.s arriving in shocking condition, starved, emaciated, very scantily clad, very lousy and dirty with wounds and sores showing gross lack of care or treatment. Very busy.”⁴

The 66ième Régiment d'Infanterie territoriale was created in August

1914 in Le Blanc. According to some records, the Regiment was dissolved in June 1918.⁵ Others suggest it was dissolved at the end of the war.⁶

In 1921, Albert's body was exhumed and reburied in the Military Cemetery in La Grande Motte (Grave 682) in Aiseau, Belgium.⁷ This cemetery, which is about fifteen kilometres from Charleroi, includes the graves of many French and North African soldiers. It is one of the biggest French cemeteries of the First World War, even though it is located in Belgium.⁸

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Reference Notes

- ¹ “Morts pour la France de la Première Guerre mondiale,” *Mémoire des hommes*, Ministère de la défense (<http://www.memoiredeshommes.sga.defense.gouv.fr/fr/article.php%3Flabel%3D24%26titre%3Dmorts-pour-la-france-de-la-premiere-guerre-mondiale>; accessed 14 April 2015), entry for Seloſſe, Albert.
- ² “Record of Deaths, 17 February 1916–10 February 1919, a record maintained at No. 1 CCCS,” Library and Archives Canada, (records accessed 2013 & 2015), Record Group 9, series IIC10, volume 4556, Record number 725.

³ “Morts pour la France de la Première Guerre mondiale,” *Mémoire des Hommes* (<https://www.memoiredeshommes.sga.defense.gouv.fr/fr/article.php%3Fidrub%3D24%26titre%3Dmorts-pour-la-france-de-la-premiere-guerre-mondiale>), entry for Seloſse, Albert.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ «66e régiment d'infanterie territoriale» Wikipédia (http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/66e_r%C3%A9giment_d'infanterie_territoriale;

accessed 14 April 2015).

⁶ Mémorial GenWeb <http://www.memorial-genweb.org/~memorial2/html/fr/resultregi.php?nunit=66&tunit=R.I.T.>; accessed 14 April 2015).

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ « Cimetièrre Militaire Français de Belle-Motte » (www.horizon14-18.eu; accessed 14 April 2015).

Private Miladin Yekovlevic©

Regimental number: 437

20th Regiment, Serbian Army

born: unknown–died: 19 January 1919

Private Miladin Yekovlevic was a Serbian prisoner of war being repatriated when he was admitted to No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station on 12 January 1919.¹

Austria-Hungary's declaration of war on Serbia at the end of July 1914 marked the beginning of WW 1. By January 1915, all of Serbia was occupied by the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire) and thousands of Serbian soldiers had been taken prisoner. Data from the Red Cross in Austria-Hungary indicates that, in February 1918, there were 127,500 prisoners of war and 79,000 internees in Austro-Hungarian and German camps, with more in Bulgarian camps. After the war, the Serbian government claimed that 81,000 Serbian soldiers and 80,000 internees had

died in camps in Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria and Germany.²

International law regarding treatment of prisoners and internees was largely ignored. Prisoners suffered from food shortages, cold, lack of health care and physical punishment. Conditions in German camps were reportedly worse for prisoners from southeast Europe (Serbia, Montenegro and Hungary) than for French and British prisoners.³

After the armistice, the Serbian prisoners were released and the last left in February 1919, travelling through seaports in Denmark or Netherlands or through Switzerland. The vast majority of prisoners in Germany survived their incarceration and returned home after the war.⁴

This would not be the case for Miladan, who was admitted to No. 1 CCCS on 12 January suffering from influenza. Of all those admitted that day to No.1 CCCS "... 65 were Serbian R.P.O.W. [returning prisoners of war] and all in very poor physical condition and very ill. ... The death rate [for the month of January] was considerably increased by the group of Serbian R.P.O.W. who were not in condition to withstand very much."⁵

Miladan died on 19 January and was buried in Nordfriedhof Communal Cemetery (Grave 37) in Bonn⁶ two days later, with the Canadian chaplain, Captain J. P. Fallon, presiding. A few days later, Captain Fallon also noted in the chaplains' diary that he had notified the cemetery authorities.⁷

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Reference Notes

- ¹ "No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station," *British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa* (www.bifhsgo.ca; accessed 12 December 2016), entry for Yekovlevic, Miladin.
- ² "Prisoners of War and Internees (South East Europe)," *1914-1918 Online International Encyclopaedia of the First World War* (https://encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net/article/prisoners_of_war_and_internees_south_east_europe; accessed 28 November 2016).
- ³ Ibid.
- ⁴ "First World War Central Power Prison Camps," Scholar Works at WMU, *Western Michigan University* (<http://scholarworks.wmich.edu/cgi/>

viewcontent.cgi?article=1000&context=history_pubs; accessed 28 November 2016).

- ⁵ "War Diaries of the First World War: 1st Canadian Casualty Clearing Station 1914/08/13-1919/03/31," *Library and Archives Canada* (<https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/collectionsearch/Pages/record.aspx?app=fonandcol&idNumber=2005082&new=8585804116857646704>; January 1919, p. 4, Item 269 of 281; accessed 20 August 2021).
- ⁶ Initially the Serbian soldiers who died at No. 1 CCCS, when it was stationed in Bonn in January 1919, were buried in Poppelsdorfer Cemetery where the Commonwealth soldiers were buried. However, most of those who died on or after 18 January were buried in Nordfriedhof Cemetery. Commonwealth soldiers continued to be buried in Poppelsdorfer Cemetery.
- ⁷ "No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station," *British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa* (www.bifhsgo.ca; accessed 12 December 2016), entry for Yekovlevic, Miladin. No evidence has been found to indicate if the remains of the Serbian soldiers are still in this cemetery. The remains of other Serbian soldiers who died in the Netherlands during repatriation were removed and are now in a mausoleum that was built near the former Austrian camp Heinrischgrün in Bohemia in 1924. ("Heroes of Serbia - Memory Eternal" (<http://www.heroesofserbia.com/2014/01/they-died-for-serbia-serbian-wwi.html>; accessed 29 November 2016).

Techniques and Resources

Book Review

BY PAM COOPER

Pam is a volunteer with the OGS Ottawa Branch Library, which has incorporated BIFHSGO's former library collection. Her own research interests are focused on Scotland.

Scottish Genealogy: The Basics and Beyond

By David Dobson

Soft cover, ISBN 9780806321134

Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 2021

Index, Surname Index, Appendix, List of Illustrations and Abbreviations, 157 pages

Dr. David Dobson has been an Honorary Research Fellow at the University of Aberdeen, the University of Edinburgh and, most recently, at the University of St. Andrews. His postgraduate research focused on Scottish emigration to and trade with Colonial America. He is well known for his 50 years of work compiling and documenting records from publications and national and regional archives across Scotland and elsewhere, which has produced more than 200 books of his own.

David Dobson's latest book, *Scottish Genealogy: The Basics and Beyond* is a true gem, with something for both beginning and experienced researchers of Scottish family history. It is not only a basic guide for beginners but for more experienced researchers it's a wide-ranging guide of lesser-known

sources in publications and archives, many of which are not online. As such, I think of this book as being a bit like a *Lonely Planet* guide to Scottish family history sources by a very experienced traveller—one who knows all the best places off the beaten track, and is willing to give you detailed directions on reaching them.

The first two chapters are aimed at beginners, with information about the *ScotlandsPeople* website and a list of the national and regional archives and libraries around Scotland. The author provides a clear succinct primer on the basic sources for Scottish family history research: statutory registration of vital events, the census, old parish registers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic parish registers.

The real meat of the book is found in the next three chapters. Starting with church and other religious records, Dobson works through the records of the Church of Scotland (other than the parish records) and the various secessionist Presbyterian churches, to other denominations, including Methodists, the Congregational Church, Baptists, Unitarians, the Scottish Episcopal Church, Roman Catholics, the Society of Friends, and the Jewish community. For each denomination, he offers a short clear account of its history in Scotland, which is particularly useful given the complex history of the Church of Scotland and its secessionist churches. He also identifies the most relevant publications and archival records for each denomination, noting where they are held, the names of the record sets, and the archival codes.

The core of the book is the lengthy chapter on secondary sources. This is where one can really appreciate the writer's range and depth of knowledge and the ease with which he communicates. As with his approach to church records, Dobson proceeds category by category, with a brief introduction of the key facts or historical context for each, followed by essential published materials. The latter are drawn from books and journals, with particular emphasis on resources

from 1550 to 1850. He includes archival sources for each category, and identifies specific archives, key record sets and archival codes. Plus he has included links to digital resources where these exist.

This chapter really is encyclopedic in its scope. Details of sources can be found for each of the following categories:

- Monumental inscriptions
- The Statistical Accounts of Scotland
- Heritors' records, various types of tax records, registers of sasines and other land registers
- Service of heirs records for the inheritance of land, court records of various kinds, and wills and testaments
- Maritime, fishing and whaling records
- Burgh records for market towns and ports, city level and occupational records, with sources for merchants and skilled craftsmen, as well as rural records
- Professions, including accountants, actuaries, architects, lawyers and solicitors, church ministers and doctors
- Military records with links to British Army and Royal Navy records, Highland regiments, militia, general military histories and regimental museums
- The Covenanters and Jacobites
- Institutional records from schools and universities, poor

law records, prisons, including transportation and mental health records.

The final chapter deals with migration from Scotland, starting with destinations in the earliest time periods, which include the Netherlands, Scandinavia, France, Poland and Lithuania, Russia, Germany and Southern Europe, and later turning to Ireland, Australia and New Zealand, Latin America, Africa, Asia, and North America and the West Indies.

An appendix provides a listing of the family history societies in Scotland, followed by a subject index and a surname index drawn from the document extracts included in the book.

While it would be impossible to include all sources relevant to this broad range of topics in a volume of only 150 pages or so, the author gives a master class on going beyond the basics. He succeeds in giving his readers a good appreciation for what exists and where to look for it, including many specific references of sources to consult.

When you read David Dobson's ***Scottish Genealogy: The Basics and Beyond***, sharpen that pencil and be sure to have a notebook handy! You're certain to discover new resources that you will want to explore.

BIFHSGO thanks the Genealogical Publishing Company of Baltimore, Maryland for providing a copy of this book for review.

Other books by David Dobson

The library of the OGS/Ontario Ancestors Ottawa Branch, housed in the City's Central Archives at 100 Tallwood Drive, currently holds ten of David Dobson's other books, while the Ottawa Public Library has a similar number, all in their reference collection. For each of those and his other many books, the author has compiled alphabetical lists of names with identifying information such as occupation, age, family members, origin, destination and others.

The holdings in the OGS/Ontario Ancestors Ottawa Branch Library include:

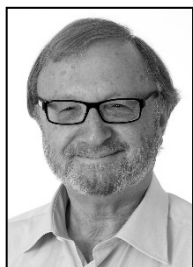
- *Scottish Highlanders on the Eve of the Great Migration 1725-1775*, three volumes, including the people of the Northern Isles, the Grampian Highlands, and Argyll
- *The People of Ireland, 1600-1699* (two volumes)
- *Scotland During the Plantation of Ulster: The People of Lanarkshire 1600-1699*
- *The Original Scots Colonists of Early America, 1612-1783*
- *The Scots Abroad 1650-1900*, Part 1
- *The Scots Overseas: Emigrants and Adventurers from Argyll and the Northern Highlands*, Part 2

- *The Mariners of the Clyde and Western Scotland, 1700-1800*, Part 2.

Before rushing out to view these books, please check opening times and access requirements in view of the latest Covid-19 regulations.

The Cream of the Crop

Top items from recent posts on the Canada's Anglo-Celtic-Connections blog at www.anglocelticconnections.ca



BY JOHN D. REID

An abbreviated column this quarter completes a decade of contributions to *Anglo-Celtic Roots*.

Miscellaneous resources

At the end of July, *Findmypast* made available 10.7 million Scottish Old Parish Register transcriptions.

A total of 281,988 records from Hanwell, Mill Hill, St. Marylebone, and Willesden Lane London Cemetery Registers are now available on *Ancestry*.

Find 6,000 British Courts Martial 1851-1901 transcribed on the website of Wilfrid Laurier University History Professor Amy Milne-Smith at www.amymilnesmith.com/court-martial-records.

Canadiana.ca has added more digitized Canadian serial publications as LAC slowly restarts digitizing microfilms.

Learn about the weather events that may have disrupted your ancestor's life, in half-decade periods since 1600, at *Weather in History 11,000 BC to Present* <https://premium.weatherweb.net/weather-in-history-11000bc-to-present/>.

The British Meteorological Office Digital Library and Archive website comprises detailed information in the Daily Weather Report/Daily Weather Summary from 1860 onward <www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/library-and-archive/publications/daily-weather-summary>/.

RootsTech will be online again in 2022.

Looking back

Over the past decade, digitized newspapers stand out as the new resource for family history. The *British Newspaper Archive* started in November 2011 and ten years later the collection has about 45 million fully digitally searchable pages from the UK and Ireland. Likewise, access to The National Library of Wales'

digitized newspapers (1804–1919) is free.

By contrast, the digitization of newspapers in Canada is a messy mix. Some major regional papers, including the *Ottawa Citizen* and *Ottawa Journal*, are available at newspapers.com, but the digitization of local newspapers is happening piecemeal. For now, *The Ancestor Hunt* is the best source of

Canadian newspapers at <https://theancestorhunt.com/newspaper-research-links.html/>.

Ed.: *Thank you, John, for your ten years' worth of valuable contributions to ACR in your "Cream of the Crop" column. We know they have been a great source for new resources and helpful hints over the years—and we hope there'll be many more to come!*

BIFHSGO News

Highlights from the BIFHSGO Annual General Meeting 2021

BY CHRISTINE JACKSON

This year's annual general meeting (AGM) was held on June 12 online using Zoom with 109 members in attendance. A few of the highlights follow; a draft of the official AGM minutes will appear in the Spring 2022 issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*.

President's Report

BIFHSGO President Duncan Monkhouse informed the meeting that Zoom has worked well for our monthly meetings held online during the pandemic and that meetings will continue to be held online at least through the fall.

Due to website hosting issues, a committee headed by web mana-

ger Sheila Dohoo Faure has been working to update and move BIFHSGO's information to a new website. It is expected to be launched in early September. In the meantime, a separate website was created earlier this year for the annual conference, which is being held virtually for the first time between 19 and 26 September. The conference website has been functioning well.

Financial statements

Treasurer Marianne Rasmus reported that 2020 was an unusual year; both revenue and expenses were less than usual because of the pandemic and the

resulting cancellation of the 2020 annual conference. However, the Society was in a positive financial position at the end of the fiscal year with a small net income.

Election of the Board

Several changes were made in Board membership as the AGM approached. Susan Davis had already resigned as Communications Director. John McConkey departed at the end of his term from the role of Director, Research and Projects. Marianne Rasmus moved mid-term from Treasurer to Program Director. Dianne Brydon, whose term as Program Director ended in June, decided to run as a director-at-large.

Past President Barbara Tose presented the report on nominations. Some members had volunteered to join the Board, namely: Jennifer Hill as Treasurer, Ken McKinlay as Research and Projects Director, Sue Dawes and Lynne Baxter as directors-at-large. Barbara called for nominations from the floor with no further volunteers coming forward.

The following slate of candidates for the board was put to the membership for a vote and was passed: Dianne Brydon, Gillian Leitch, Jennifer Hill, Ken McKinlay, Lynne Baxter, and Sue Dawes. (See inside back cover for the complete Board listing and their responsibilities.)

Awards of Certificates of Recognition

The following awards and recognitions were conferred on the following members.



Andrea Harding
Hall of Fame
inductee



Marianne Rasmus
Best BIFHSGO Talk



Bette Smith
Best ACR article

Special Recognition was conferred on the group developing biographies of the 879 wounded men who, during WW I, passed through the No. 1 Canadian Casualty Clearance Station and lost their lives. The **“We Shall Remember Them”** team consists of **Sheila Dohoo Faure** (coordinator), **Heather Carmody, Jean Kitchen, Lynda Gibson, Lynne Willoughby, Marcia Clement, and Nigel Lloyd.** (The soldiers’ names and biographies are posted on the BIFHSGO website.)

Membership Report

BY ANN BURNS

New BIFHSGO Members 17 May 2021–10 Nov 2021		
Member No.	Name	Address
2079	Susan Reid	North York, ON
2080	James Robertson	Ottawa, ON
2081	Jane Carson	Dunrobin, ON

Membership Changes for 2022

BIFHSGO’s membership fee structure is changing for 2022. Due to the rising costs of printing and mailing our journal, *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, rates will rise for those who continue to want a printed version. To simplify the membership structure, family memberships will be phased out and no longer be offered to new members. Current family members can continue their family membership but at an increased rate. Membership fees for 2022, will be:

- ✓ Individual or institutional members, electronic copy of the ACR: \$50
- ✓ Individual or institutional members, printed copy of the ACR: \$60
- ✓ Renewing family members, electronic copy of the ACR: \$75
- ✓ Renewing family members, printed copy of the ACR: \$85

However, if you join or renew your membership during our conference week (19 to 26 September inclusive), you will receive a 10% discount on any membership. You do not need to be registered for the conference to take advantage of this time-limited offer. Visit our new website after September 11 for information and to purchase your membership.

Don’t miss out!



BIFHSGO 2021 Virtual Conference 19–26 September 2021



IRISH LINES AND FEMALE FINDS:

EXPLORING IRISH RECORDS, FEMALE ANCESTORS AND GENETIC GENEALOGY

Fourteen distinguished international speakers

15 presentations over 8 days

PLUS

Conference Connect and Exhibitor Connect

*meet, mingle, ask questions and share information in informal settings
connect personally with other participants*

Conference Connect

Tuesday, 21 September (2–4 p.m. EDT)

Thursday, 23 September (7–9 p.m. EDT)

visit breakout rooms covering conference themes

—Irish records, female ancestors and genetic genealogy—
with experienced researchers sharing their knowledge
and exchanging ideas with registrants

Exhibitor Connect

Wednesday, 22 September (2–3:30 p.m. EDT)

Saturday, 25 September (10–11:30 a.m. EDT)

visit breakout rooms hosted by conference exhibitors

learn more about their products and services

presentations and discussions

The conference fee of C\$45 includes all this plus access to the presentation videos and handouts for two weeks after the conference.

To learn more, visit the Gathering Place and register go to:

bifhsgo2021.ca

Wherever you are in the world, come be inspired at
BIFHSGO's virtual conference.

REGISTER NOW!

BIFHSGO Board of Directors 2021–2022

President	Duncan Monkhouse	president@bifhsgo.ca
Recording Secretary	Gillian Leitch	secretary@bifhsgo.ca
Treasurer	Jennifer Hill	treasurer@bifhsgo.ca
Program	Marianne Rasmus	programs@bifhsgo.ca
Membership	Ann Burns	membership@bifhsgo.ca
Research & Projects	Ken McKinlay	research@bifhsgo.ca
Outreach	Vacant	
Communications	Vacant	
Education	Vacant	
Director-at-large	Dianne Brydon	first_directoratlarge@bifhsgo.ca
Director-at-large	Sue Dawes	second_directoratlarge@bifhsgo.ca
Director-at-large	Lynne Baxter	third_directoratlarge@bifhsgo.ca
Past President	Barbara Tose	pastpresident@bifhsgo.ca

Communications:

<i>Anglo-Celtic Roots</i> Editor	Barbara Tose	acreditor@bifhsgo.ca
<i>Newsletter</i> Editor	Sue Dawes	See list above
Web Manager	Sheila Dohoo Faure	webmanager@bifhsgo.ca
Queries	Sheila Dohoo Faure	queries@bifhsgo.ca
Volunteer Liaison	Tim Mark	volunteers@bifhsgo.ca
Photographer	Dena Palamedes	
Conference 2021	Susan Courage	conference@bifhsgo.ca
Public Accountant	McCay Duff LLP	

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 2022 are \$50 for individuals or institutions (electronic ACR) or \$60 (printed ACR). 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

***On Zoom—Registration Required**

- 11 Sep 2021** **Demo of the new BIFHSGO website. (9:30)**
9:30 a.m.–11:30 a.m. **The Paulin(e) Family Reunion: Taking Family Research to the Family (10:00)—**
Gillian Leitch discusses planning a family reunion.
- 9 Oct 2021** **Picture This! (two sessions)**
9:30 a.m.–12:00 p.m. **1) *Family Photography: Past, Present, and Future* and 2) *Dating Old Photographs*** —Using old photographs to illustrate, British photographer **Steve Gill** reveals the evolution of family photography over 175 years, tells us how to ensure our more recent photos will remain available for future generations, how to tell a story about an old photograph and how to date it.
- 13 Nov 2021** **“At the going down of the sun and in the morning we will remember them”**—Many BIFHSGO members have ancestors who served, suffered, and perhaps died in wars. “We will remember them” by hearing some of the stories behind their service. **If you have stories to share (5 to 15 minutes long)**, please contact the Program Director at programs@bifhsgo.ca **by 15 September 2021.**
- 11 Dec 2021** **Great Moments in Genealogy**—Always a popular event, this time **Dianne Brydon, Jennifer Hill** and **Mary-Lou Simac** are amongst those who will describe highlights in their family history research.

***Check our website at www.bifhsgo.ca** for up-to-date information on the possible return of monthly meetings to Ben Franklin Place; the resumption of Education talks; and details of special interest group meetings.

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 Winter issue is 15 October 2021.