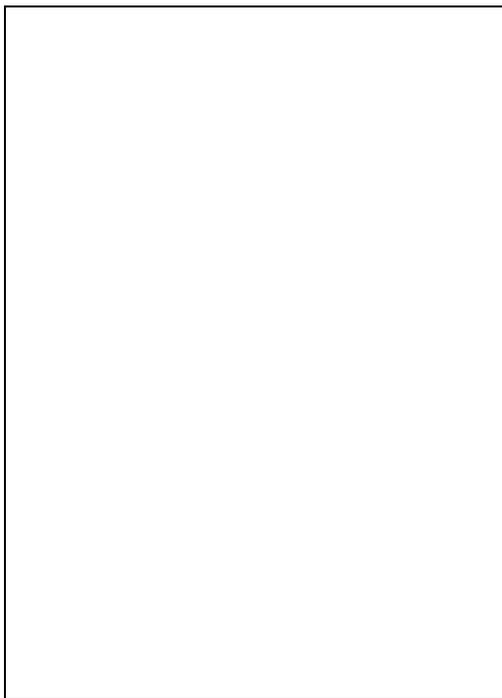


BIFHSGO SATURDAY MEETING REPORTS

Great Moments in Genealogy—13 December 2003: Part 2

Lost at Sea, Almost Found

TOM RIMMER



Tom Rimmer

Tom's story relates to his search for the details surrounding an event that happened to his uncle, Alan Rimmer, according to this family legend:

During the Second World War, Alan Rimmer was a merchant marine radio officer. His oil tanker, the "*San something*" was torpedoed and sunk, leaving Alan and some seven other crew members to survive in an open boat for twelve days. They were rescued by a U.S. flying boat. It was believed that the pilot was decorated for his bravery.

Could Tom fill in the details such as which ship, where sunk? Tom mentioned that he often stayed with his grandparents while his Uncle Alan was still living at home. However, only after Alan had died in 1958 did Tom take an interest in this episode and begin his research.

The search got underway several years ago, when Tom came across some issues of *Lloyds Register of Shipping* in the Liverpool Library and found that there

were about fifteen tankers with names beginning with "San," all owned by the same London company. Tom failed to note the company's name and subsequently made only a few half-hearted attempts to find out the details of the story, until a recent visit to London on another research task. At the Guildhall Library, he came across the *Lloyds Captains Lists* that detail each captain, his ships, his voyages and, in many cases, his date of death.

A few days after this event, Tom attended a family gathering in Liverpool and mentioned his research activity to his last surviving uncle, Harold. On his return to Canada, he found a letter from his uncle enclosing a copy of a news item from the wartime *Liverpool Echo*. It reported that certain Merchant Navy sailors, including second wireless officer, Alan Rimmer, had been decorated after surviving twelve days in an open boat. The name of the ship's captain had been Finn and the survivors had been rescued by a flying boat. Bingo! But where, when and which ship?

Nancy Rimmer was not going to be too thrilled at the idea of husband Tom sashaying back across the Atlantic so soon, but Tom thought that a previously employed researcher could help. Armed with the latest information, the researcher soon reported back that the only Captain Finn found could not be the one in question. However, she had also searched *Lloyds War Losses List* and provided a list of ships' names beginning with "San," with the cause, date, position of sinking and details of the voyage.

Using the known facts, Tom was able to reduce the list to five ships, four of which had been sunk within 100 miles of the U.S. coast between December 1941 and May 1942. The five were the *San Arcadio*, *San Delfino*, *San Demetrio*, *San Florentino* and the *San Geraldo*. A phone call back to Uncle Harold in England confirmed that the captain's name was Finn, while the *San Arcadio* 'rang a bell.' Harold also remembered that Alan's ship was headed north to Halifax to join a convoy. That was no help as, at the time of their sinking, they had all been headed that way.

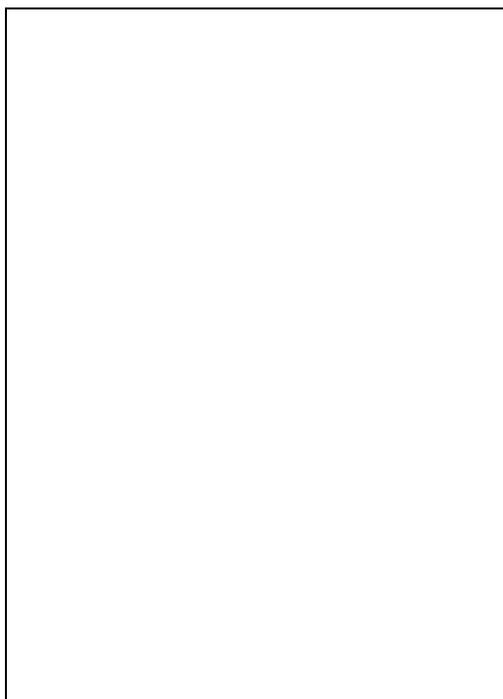
Finally, Tom turned to that universal fount of knowledge, the Web. He found the U.K. site for the

Merchant Navy Association, handed over £25, and was advised to use their free message service to locate an expert—Billy McGee. Billy McGee responded that the ship was the *San Arcadio*, the captain's name was Fynn (not Finn!) and the sub was the U-107. It gets better. Tom also found on the Internet a report on the rescue, the name of the flying boat pilot and the fact that he received the DFC. He now has a photograph showing the rescued seamen in Bermuda and hopes to identify Uncle Alan very soon.

Tom will keep us apprised of this great moment in genealogy.

Scottish Ancestral Trail of the Borders

ELEANOR LILICO



Eleanor Lillico

Having spent many years researching her Scottish ancestors, Eleanor wished to see the territory and farms in the Borders area, where they had lived before emigrating to Canada from 1837 to 1845. Happily, she discovered Scottish Ancestral Trail (SAT), a business that organizes itineraries for tourists, particularly those who are interested in genealogical discoveries. In addition to planning itineraries, SAT offers to book accommodation, provide transportation and obtain the services of people with local knowledge, archivists and librarians to assist with their guests' research. Eleanor,

her sister and brother-in-law chose to use the full services of the company.

The primary link between Eleanor's Canadian ancestors and their Scottish origins was a William Lillico, a shepherd who died about 1832 in Bedrule. It was his widow Margaret and children who had come to Canada. So, in preparation for her tour, Eleanor sent a first generation chart of William Lillico, along with a list of some of the sites that she would like to visit. This careful preparation paid off as, even though the tour was to be only three days, she managed to visit all the hoped-for sites and more.

A two-hour visit to the Borders Family History Society Library was planned for the first day of the tour. Here, Eleanor met with the Society's archivist, who had prepared a file of Lillico families for her. On the following days, she was shown the old farm buildings and cottages where the family might have lived and the churches where two of William and Margaret's children had been married. She also visited the town, Newcastleton, where their first two children were born. Researching Castleton Parish Registers was the first time that she had seen their names written.

At the end of the tour SAT presented a souvenir album to Eleanor. It included a map, which SAT had obtained from the National Map Library in Edinburgh, of the area where William had done his shepherding—an indication of the kind of help that SAT provides its guests. Eleanor was very happy that she had discovered this interesting enterprise, which had enabled her to become acquainted with the land where her ancestors had lived and worked, as agricultural labourers, before coming to Canada.

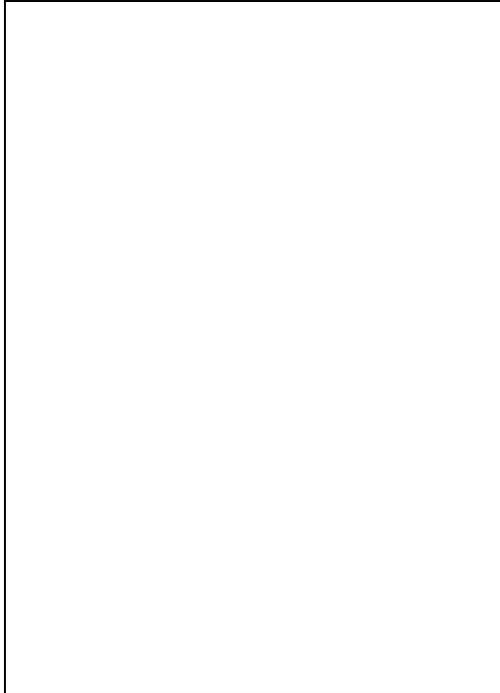
Who Was John Pullman and Where Did He Come From?

PATTY MCGREGOR

Patty McGregor gave an excellent presentation on how to go from the known to the unknown and, in the process, to get a little bit further with the family tree, with the help of other genealogists around the world and by being cooperative with research.

Her problem was to find out more about her great-grandfather, John Pullman—who he was and where he came from. She started by outlining what she already knew, facts that were relatively solid and others that were hearsay or conjecture. The research was initially

confined to Ontario, the death registration, marriage registration and two census records, 30 years apart. She found John Pullman in all these sources but birth dates appeared to vary by as much as five years, depending on the record consulted.



Patty McGregor

So far her research indicated that John Pullman was born somewhere in Devonshire, in a certain year range. She found when he came to Canada and that he lived in Toronto in 1871 and that his future wife also lived there.

She reasoned that, if she went back a little in time, she would find him still living with his family. She, therefore, joined a relevant mailing list and posted a query for anyone with access to the 1851 Census for Devonshire. This yielded many John Pullmans and it was difficult to determine which was the right one until the parents of John could be identified.

Her strategy was to refocus on Ontario records, such as census records, newspaper obituaries and city directories. Unfortunately, no new relevant information was uncovered. There was no additional information in the 1881 and 1891 census records and no newspaper obituary. There was a burial record but no headstone.

By working backwards from known facts, she again checked the Toronto city directories for various years between 1867 and 1896, which yielded some results.

And then a Eureka moment struck as a result of her decision to look for the occupation of blacksmith under which a John Pullman was listed in 1867-68.

Often occupations are passed down from father to son. She, therefore, returned to the Devon 1851 Census to look for blacksmiths by the name of Pullman. There was a John Pullman, blacksmith, with a wife named Ann and a son John of about the right age. By trading one set of research for another, she received son John's birth registration and copies of the 1841 Census records. New information emerged about John's parents, where they were from and who their parents were.

Does she have the right John Pullman? She probably does but it cannot be proven beyond a doubt, as with most genealogical quests. An excellent list of references was appended.

He's Been Found!

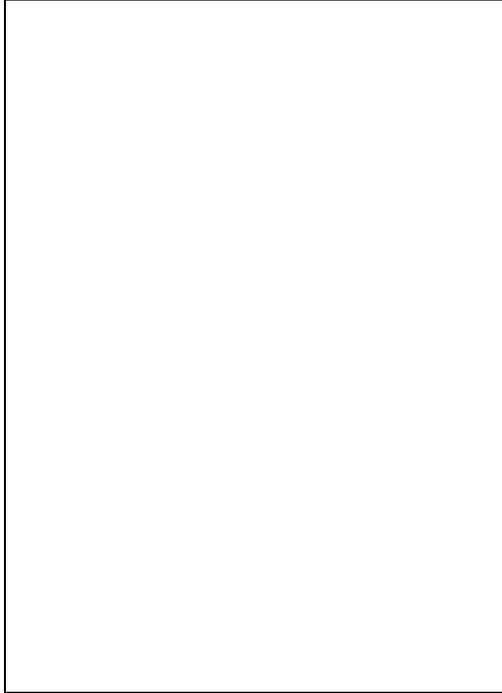
C. FRED (TED) SMALE

For many years, Ted Smale and his wife had been unable to locate her great-grandfather, who was supposed to have lived in Renfrew County after coming from Germany possibly in 1868. The little information that they had came from family lore and handed-down, written histories, which was not necessarily accurate. He and his wife may have come from Germany or Prussia. His name, Charles Julius Hoffman, may have been anglicized. He and his wife may have had a family of five sons and one daughter and they had possibly lived in Admaston Township in the County of Renfrew.

Over the years they have stumbled around, trying to verify the various bits of information that they have, having recourse to various libraries, including the one at BIFHSGO, the Ottawa Archives, the University of Toronto, McGill University and so on. Through the censuses they were finally able to narrow down where he had lived. But they could not go back further than 1881.

They relied very heavily on other people to give them direction and guidance. The result was that, in 2003, they were directed to the Perth campus of Algonquin College, where they inquired about records for Renfrew County. The librarian took them to a back room, which was stacked with all kinds of records, and

suggested that they start looking at Copy Book One for Admaston Township. After a very brief search, they found that in 1871 Hoffman and his wife had purchased Lot 17 on the north side of Bonnechere (sic) River for \$500 (equivalent to \$5 000 in 1914) in Admaston Township in the District of Bathurst. His name, according to this record, was Karl Hoffman.



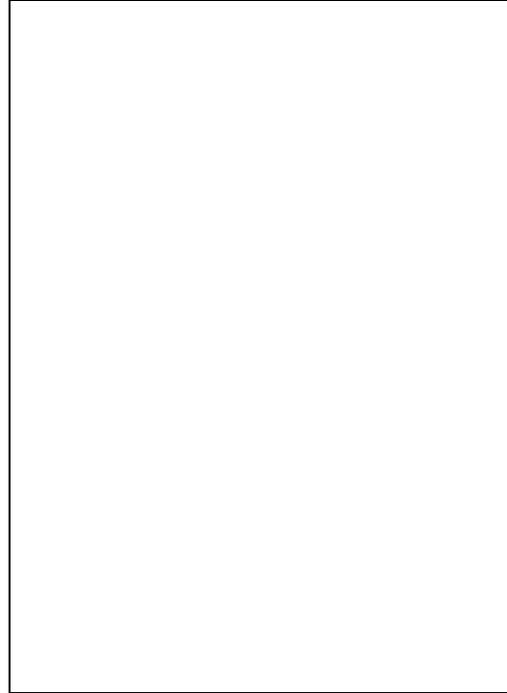
Ted Smale

So his wife's great-grandfather had been found—or at least partly. The conclusion that the search is over is premature, since they now have information from different sources, not all of which is consistent. There remained many questions. Where were he and his wife born? What were their actual birth names? When did they actually come to Canada? They think it was 1868 but they don't know for certain. How did he come? Where did he come from and why?

Through the Internet, Ted contacted someone from the western United States who had information about three other children, who had died on the crossing from Germany, but nothing about Karl Hoffman. They still do not know where they embarked but they now know that the year was 1871. There is much more that they would like to know and they would especially like to find the records of the children's births. The fact that the search is never over is, however, the joy of genealogy.

Making Strides With Strouts: How a Random Search on the Internet Made My Day

GLENN WRIGHT



Glenn Wright

Having no diaries, letters or family stories, Glenn began the search for details of the emigration of his Wright ancestors from Suffolk, England to Upper Canada with faint hope of success. Local histories and a county atlas suggested that the Wrights had arrived in 1832, a date that was confirmed by a 1902 newspaper interview with a surviving passenger of that voyage, who happened to be related to his family. The article also revealed that the name of the ship was the *Caroline*. A search of the *Québec Gazette* yielded the ship's arrival date, its port of departure, the name of the captain and the number of passengers.

While in Ipswich, Suffolk, a friend searched local newspapers from 1832 and found several references to the departure of the *Caroline*, including a partial list of the passengers, their occupations and places of origin, provided by the emigration agent. Glenn then searched British newspapers in North America and he found in *The Québec Mercury* a story about a party that the passengers had thrown for the captain of the *Caroline* upon their safe arrival at Québec. The account listed those who had signed the testimonial to the captain. More names emerged from correspondence between

the emigration agent and government officials—found in Colonial Office records, CO384.

Not satisfied with publishing only this partial passenger list, Glenn expanded his research to include the background of some of those passengers. He consulted the obvious, available sources, including the records of The Canada Company, which had underwritten the immigration of many of these people. This confirmed many of the names and added some unexpected details but, with so many common surnames, it was sometimes impossible to confirm that he had found the correct family.

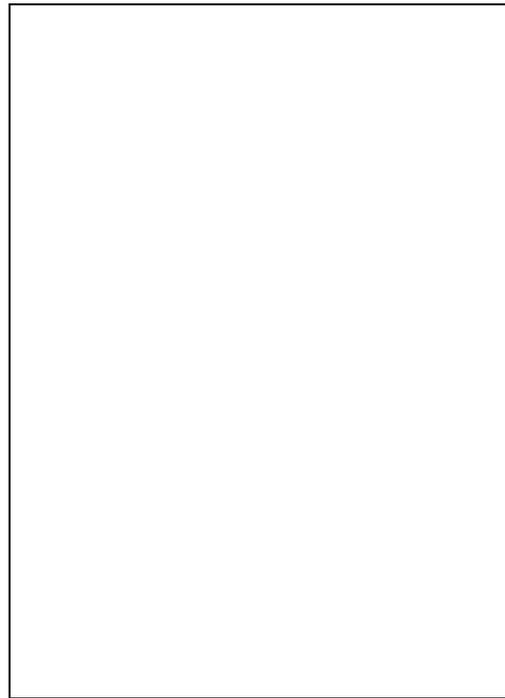
So he took another approach, selecting the more unusual names on the list. He met with encouraging results from his Internet search for information about his first choice—a Fowle couple. A descendant in Vancouver provided a family history in exchange for Glenn's findings. He then zeroed-in on the name "Strouts." There were two on the *Caroline*—E. and P. Strouts—but there was no indication of their relationship. A search of 1833 assessment records for Guelph Township suggested that P. Strouts was Plumley. Such an unusual name was a prime candidate for an Internet search, which initially produced only a handful of references. The first one that he checked was a cemetery listing for "Plumley Strouts," in Genesee county, New York, with a link to a partial census return for the county. Not only was this Plumley Strouts English born, but his age also fitted the criteria for the *Caroline* passenger. A second hit led to a Strouts family history Web site in England, where he found Plumley, his parents and siblings, including an older brother Edward—possibly the E. Strouts on the passenger list. One of the contacts made from this site surprisingly offered to send him a copy of a diary kept by Edward Strouts during the voyage to Canada in 1832. Although Glenn's family was not mentioned, he realized that Edward Strouts's story was his ancestors' story—six long weeks on the North Atlantic made hazardous by icebergs and storms off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.

The diary has never been published, nor is it in an archives or a library but Glenn says that his book on the *Caroline* would have been nothing without it. Given that 1832 was the year with the second largest influx of immigrants from the British Isles to British North America from 1815 to 1865, it is remarkable that Glenn had found a diary of the one vessel and the one voyage that meant something to him. With a few keystrokes Glenn found a few key Strouts and that made his day.

(Glenn Wright's book on the *Caroline* is available from the Wellington County Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society.)

A Death in the Time of Cholera

ALISON HARE



Alison Hare

Alison Hare's "great moment" concerned the discovery, in the early 1990s, of the connection between her four-times great-grandmother's death and the pivotal epidemic of cholera in mid-nineteenth century London. Alison had already done much to fill in the details of the life of Harriet Iddiols—her birth in 1820, her marriage in 1841, the birth of five children. Tradition had it that she had died of the plague in 1856 in London. These details proved to be close although not entirely accurate. Harriet's death certificate showed that she had died of cholera (three days) in 1854, in an infirmary at Gravesend. The certificate also noted "childbirth secondary" and "fever 7 days certified."

Knowing the cause of death led Alison's mother to do some research on cholera and, thus, she found an article in *National Geographic* on the outbreak of cholera in London in the summer of 1854. There had been previous outbreaks in 1831 and 1848 but the one in 1854 was the worst by far. Most of the victims had

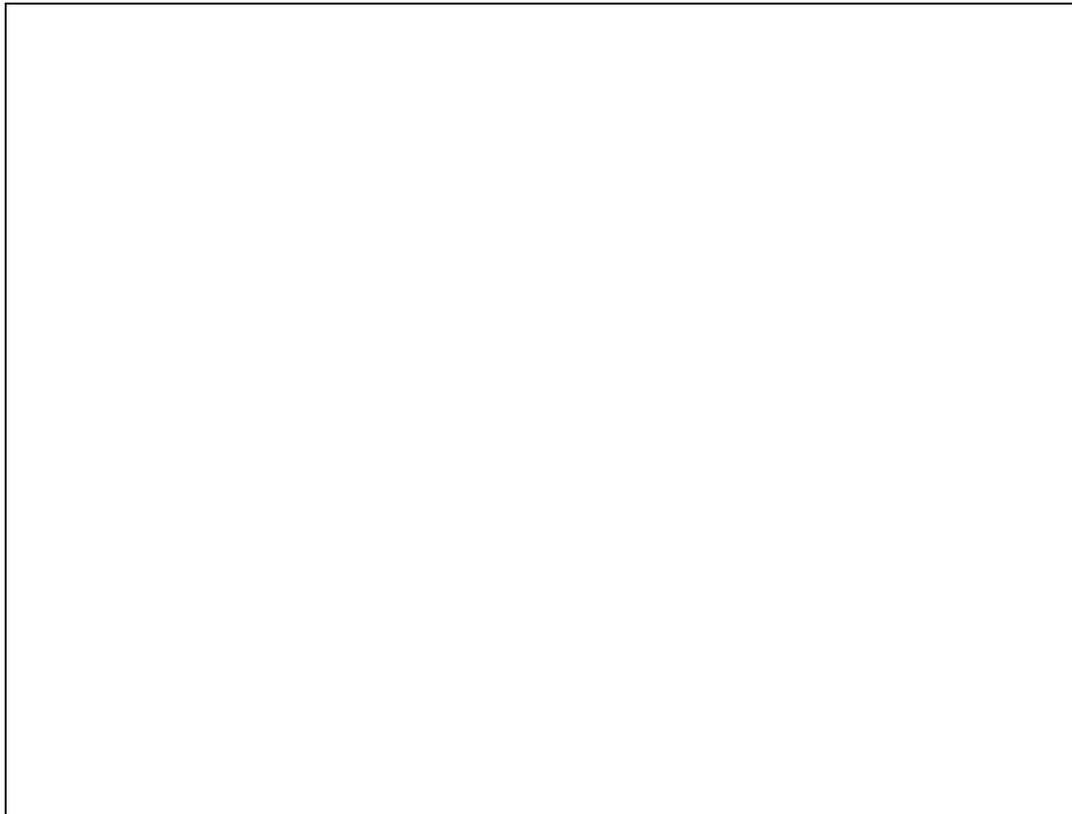
lived in the Broad Street, Soho area (see map). John Snow, a leading authority on cholera at the time, hypothesized that the disease was spread by water and not by air, as was believed. He, therefore, collected records of the deaths and, after mapping them, concluded that the Broad Street pump was the link with the deaths. Once he had had the handle of the pump removed, the outbreak ended.

This historical background helped to bring Harriet's story alive but genealogists crave details about their own specific ancestor. Alison's mother continued her search and found a paper at the University of Victoria that had been written by John Snow. Among the deaths discussed was that of a 28-year-old woman of 13 Bentinck Street, who was in the eighth month of pregnancy. She went to the Broad Street pump for water on Sunday, the third of September. The paper goes on, "The family removed to Gravesend on the following day. She was attacked with cholera on Tuesday morning at seven o'clock, and died of

consecutive fever on September 15, having been delivered. Two of her children also drank of the water and were attacked on the same day as the mother but recovered." Although the age was inaccurate, the address matched the family's last known place of residence. The woman was clearly Harriet. By persistently searching for information about the epidemic, Alison and her mother found out precisely where Harriet had taken the drink of water that eventually caused her death. Today, the John Snow Pub marks the spot where the pump was.

Alison noted that if they were doing the same research today, it would have taken far less time because of the resources on the Internet. UCLA has a whole Web site on cholera and John Snow.

Reported by Michael Balchin, Irene Kellow Ip and Mary Nash ■



Soho: The locations of the Broad Street pump and Harriet Iddiols' residence (X).

Researching the Middlemore Home Children

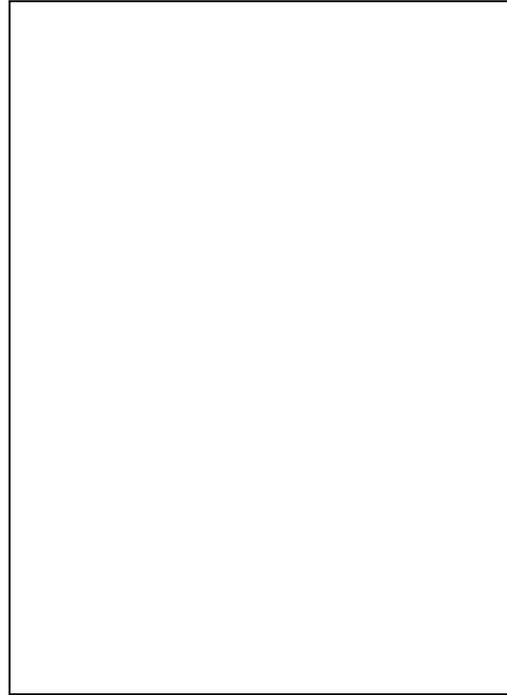
BY ANNE L. RIMMER

In the summer of 2003, I was given the chance to work on BIFHSGO's Middlemore Home Children project. It was a great opportunity to learn more about my country's history and to gain valuable research skills. It was particularly interesting for me because, like many of the Home Children, I am a teenager. It was fascinating to read all the reports and to experience a connection with all these different people.

As with any genealogical project, there were people who just became blended into the larger picture, blurring together into one enormous standard Home Child. But there were also people with whom one couldn't help but feel an individual connection. Of the approximately 150 children I indexed during my month with BIFHSGO, two really stood out.

The first was Edward Bellany. Edward has only three papers in his folder and his one settlement report has only one line. It reads, "Edward has run away to the circus." And sure enough, on the next two pages is a letter written on official Norris and Rowe Circus letterhead from Edward to Middlemore Home. It is a very sweet letter, asking for his mother's address. The point of this story, however, is that I can now say that I actually found a child who really did run away to the circus!

The next child with whom I really felt a connection was Samuel L. Hargritt. In sharp contrast with the average length of nine pages of most Home Children's files, Samuel's file extended to around 23 pages. Samuel came to Canada in 1907 with his sister Alice. It seems that his younger brother was to come over in 1908 but never did. The file gives Samuel's age as 14, but other information contradicts this. The first farmer he settled with was not a good match and he was, therefore, moved to another family. He wrote several letters, some of them very persuasive, to Middlemore Homes. Although his letters are very formal, his personality manages to shine through. When he found out that his Anglican brother had been moved to a Catholic missionary, he demanded that Middlemore Homes go and fetch his brother immediately. He also tried to stay in contact with his mother, asking that her address be forwarded to him. Even as a teenager, Samuel was bound and determined to stay in contact with his family, and he was able to do so.



Anne Rimmer

Samuel eventually moved to Houlton, Maine with the second farmer. In 1917, he joined the American army and prepared to go to war. He wrote yet another letter to Middlemore, asking for information about his brother and mother:

I am now in the army doing my bit with the boys but no news ever comes to me from a mother or brother who I would like to hear something about. Just picture one out on the battlefield fighting for the liberty and freedom of a countries [*sic*] love of peace ...

This letter goes on to say that he thinks he is going to die. He was, however, one of the lucky ones and survived the war. The next four pages in his file contain replies by the American army to letters from Middlemore Homes concerning Samuel. It seems that after the war Samuel only wrote to his mother when under pressure, and even went a seven-year period without contacting her. Eventually, in 1929, he left the army and the letters from Middlemore stopped.

Now, I am the daughter and granddaughter of genealogists and, as such, I realized that I had hit the

genealogy jackpot. I knew the service number and every single posting of this person. I didn't care that I was not related him; his story had to be researched! After some considerable wrangling with the United States Archives and with the Maine State Archives, a nice, thick envelope came to my door in October. Inside was Samuel's Roster listing, his Honourable Discharge and his Re-enlistment papers. Samuel L. Hagritt was 5 feet 1 inch tall. He had brown hair, brown eyes, a ruddy complexion and an excellent character. The papers also gave detailed information about where he had served during the war—even the specific days he fought offensively and days he fought defensively.

Now that I knew where he had gone, I just needed to find out where he had come from. With the help of Dr. Roberts-Pichette, I was able to find the Middlemore application book entries for Samuel, Alice (his sister)

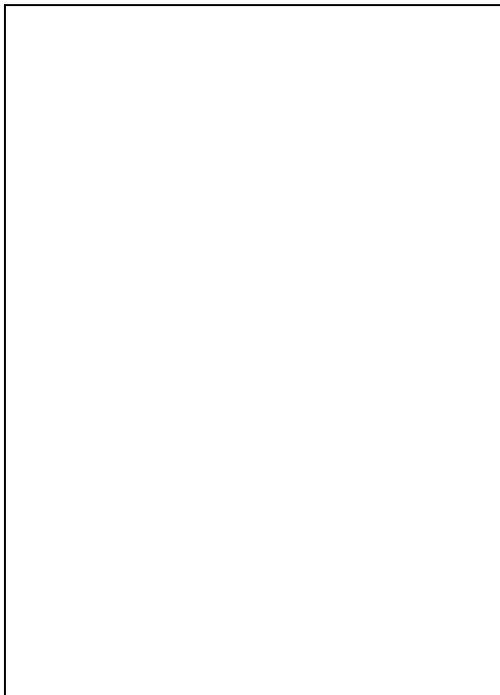
and Stanbury (the younger brother). According to the information, their births had been legitimate but their father had been put into an asylum and their mother prosecuted for neglecting the children while working as a wood-seller. They were admitted to Middlemore in 1906, when Samuel was 13, Alice nine and Stanbury three. I stumbled upon the final piece of information by accident, while doing some Internet research. Samuel, apparently, applied for his American citizenship in 1918.

I plan on devoting more time to this project. For example, I would like to contact Houlton, Maine to see if I can track down his census information and to go to Washington, where I could visit the American Archives and perhaps find out what happened to Samuel after he left the army. ■

The Canadian Naval Heritage

BY ALEC DOUGLAS

Professor Douglas made a presentation to the BIFHSGO Saturday meeting on 8 November 2003, elaborating his view that Canada has had a persistent role in naval affairs in spite of the chronic disregard of the navy by most Canadians. He covered Canada's naval history from pre-colonial times to the present day. In the process he detailed the role that naval personnel had played in the settlement of the country. It is this part of his presentation that is reproduced here.



Professor Alec Douglas

Although Canada has a maritime heritage that reaches back before recorded history—Vikings sailing to the east coast in the tenth and eleventh centuries and Basques fishing in east coast waters five hundred years or so later—it is Canada's naval heritage, reaching back at least into the seventeenth century, that is of particular interest to genealogists.

When the French, British and Dutch voyages to this part of the world took place in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the result was gradually more permanent settlement and, consequently, colonial rivalry. Maritime activity led to naval conflict, principally between France and Great Britain, and it was this conflict that brought Europe ineluctably into North America.

Canada's naval heritage derives from that colonial rivalry. It has British, French and American (primarily New England) components. Pierre le Moyne d'Iberville (1661-1706) is as much a Canadian icon as any mariner involved in the opening up of what

became British North America. It was the beginning of an indigent naval tradition in New France, one that depended on French support but was an expression of Canadian interests.

A naval tradition had rooted itself in New France by the early eighteenth century. In 1739, by orders of the *Ministre de la Marine* in Paris, the authorities in Quebec had a shipyard built where nine very fine warships were constructed and another partially completed before the Seven Years War of 1756-63. During the wars of 1739-48 and 1757-63, privateers from New France and Acadia were active and successful, particularly against the vessels of New England. The people of New England had their own equally vital maritime tradition. At the same time that privateers from Louisbourg and Annapolis were preying on British and New England vessels, New England privateers were playing havoc with vessels from France, New France and Acadia, and with the French fisheries in North America.

The British colonies in North America had their own indigenous naval tradition. The Canadian naval heritage has its origin, therefore, in a combination of French and British metropolitan influence. One of the first expressions of this, in what is now Canada, was the "Sea Militia" of Nova Scotia (a term coined by the British naval historian Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond). In 1748, after the return of Louisbourg to France, the crews in some of the New England vessels and crews, who had participated in the capture of the fortress, together with a nucleus of regular British naval forces, formed the naval defence force for Nova Scotia. Their principal commander was in fact a New Englander, the former privateer John Rous, who had earned a post captain's commission in the Royal Navy for his successful capture of a French ship during the 1745 siege. John Rous is one of the unknown icons of the Canadian naval tradition. It was he who convoyed the original settlers to Halifax in 1749, and he played a major part in every naval activity of the region until his death in 1762. Rous faced down the French in Nova Scotia, when they threatened to upset the colonisation of that colony, and he was prominent in the second siege of Louisbourg in 1758. In 1759, it was Rous who was elected by Admiral Saunders to lead the ships upstream in the St. Lawrence under the guns of the Citadel, enabling Wolfe to land at the Anse au Foulon for the capture of Quebec.

During the Seven Years War, the American Revolutionary War and continuing until after the War of 1812 there were considerable naval armaments on

the lakes and rivers of Canada, at arms length to the Admiralty most of the time until 1812, and then under direct control of the Admiralty. The New England and *Canadien* elements were both prominent in all these endeavours.

British naval officers who had served on the lakes, and eventually, any who had served in the Royal Navy, received land grants or equivalent compensation. They fared much better than their francophone comrades and formed a significant part of the elite in British North America.

I have identified 153 naval officers who took up land grants in Upper Canada between 1815 and 1843, 30 of the rank of commander or higher, 54 lieutenants, 13 midshipmen, 13 pursers, 10 masters, seven surgeons and 26 other officers, including 12 from the Royal Marines. Between 1815 and 1819, 26 of them had arrived. Almost half the total, 70, arrived in Upper Canada between 1832 and 1835, 44 between 1820 and 1831, 13 between 1836 and 1843. Who were they, why did they come, and what impact did they have on Upper Canada, or on British North America as a whole?

In general terms, they were officers on half pay whose prospects of future employment in the navy had become unlikely. In specific terms, they were what lieutenant governors of Upper Canada such as Sir John Colborne (Lord Seaton) called "respectable" emigrants. Like half pay officers of the army, they provided, in the view of local authorities, a measure of stability in a fairly unruly society. Many of them won positions such as collectors of customs, or were given permits for gristmills. They were made justices of the peace, and were "subject to your call in the event of an armament." This happened on two occasions, the Mackenzie and Papineau Rebellions of 1837-9 and the Fenian Raids after the U.S. Civil War.

Why did they come? Land was definitely the attraction. Between 1815 and 1832 grants to naval officers were exceptionally generous. Post captains and above received 1 200 acres, commanders 1 000 acres, lieutenants, masters, pursers and surgeons 800 acres and midshipmen 500 acres. These officers were permitted to remain as long as they obtained formal leave from the Admiralty every 24 months. Once this was obtained, they had an enormous advantage over the ordinary emigrant, who received no more than 200 acres, and these advantages survived until the Admiralty, following the army's example, issued

regulations in December 1842 that brought special advantages for naval officers to an end.

When one sees who these people were, it is clear that they had an influence on Canadian life out of all proportion to their numbers. As they tended to settle in enclaves, their influence was evident in certain regions of the colony.

A.T.E. Vidal, the great hydrographer, who along with Henry Bayfield had surveyed the Great Lakes after the War of 1812, was one of several officers who bought choice waterfront lots in Sarnia and, even when he left to survey the west coast of Africa, he was allowed a special exemption from the requirement to remain in residence on his property. (Bayfield settled in New Brunswick and later surveyed the Bay of Fundy.) Vidal kept in touch with his old friend John Harris, a Master who had assisted in the survey and married Amelia Ryerse of Long Point, or Port Dover, Ontario. Harris became treasurer of Canada West and his house in London, Ontario—Eldon House—is now a historic site. One of Vidal's brothers also settled in the Sarnia area—their descendants included Colonel Henry Beaufort Vidal, adjutant of the Canadian Militia 1904-1908, and Senator Alexander Vidal, a pillar of prohibition in the late nineteenth century. Another Vidal was one of Canada's outstanding surgeons.

The Harris family has brought us E.W. Harris, a founding director of the London Life Assurance Company and, later, Robin Harris, former principal of New College, University of Toronto and the university historian. Tony Griffin, a distinguished RCNVR officer in the Second World War and father of the Griffin who donates the Griffin prize for poetry, is another descendant.

Sir Sam Steele of the North-West Mounted Police, and a hero of the South African war who held high command in the Great War of 1914-18, is descended from Captain Elmes Steele, whose descendants have also been foremost parishioners of St. James Cathedral in Toronto.

Major J.H. Elmsley, who commanded a brigade on the Western Front and was General officer commanding the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Siberia in 1918, was descended from John Elmsley, the naval officer son of a chief justice of Upper Canada and a highly controversial figure in the history of old Toronto.

It was a group of naval officers, in what is now southwestern Ontario, led by Andrew Drew of Woodstock, who cut out the *Caroline* during the Mackenzie Rebellion.

It is clear from their letters to each other that these men thought of themselves as "True Britons" and wanted nothing so much as a good war with the United States. In the end, although they had provided us with much of our naval heritage, they had all swallowed the anchor and were enjoying, in the words of the naval prayer, "the blessings of the land with the fruits of their labours." All except Drew, who was targeted by erstwhile supporters of Mackenzie and gave up his land near Woodstock to immigrate to South Africa, where he received more or less the same compensation that he had received in Upper Canada.

In a very indirect manner, one of the provincial marine officers did contribute to the naval heritage, however—Captain Alexander Grant of the provincial marine, who commanded on Lake Erie before the War of 1812 and married Thérèse Barthe. Neither understood each other's language, but they had twelve children. Vice-Admiral Dan Mainguy, so he tells me, is a descendant of Grant.

In this odd mixture of naval activity and preoccupation with land we can see why settlers in the Canadas did not develop a feel for the sea. Perhaps the most important thing about the naval side of nineteenth century Canadian history is that the immigrants, who had depended on the sea-lanes that reached far into the North American hinterland to reach their destination, were turning away from the sea. The thrust of development in British North America was continental.



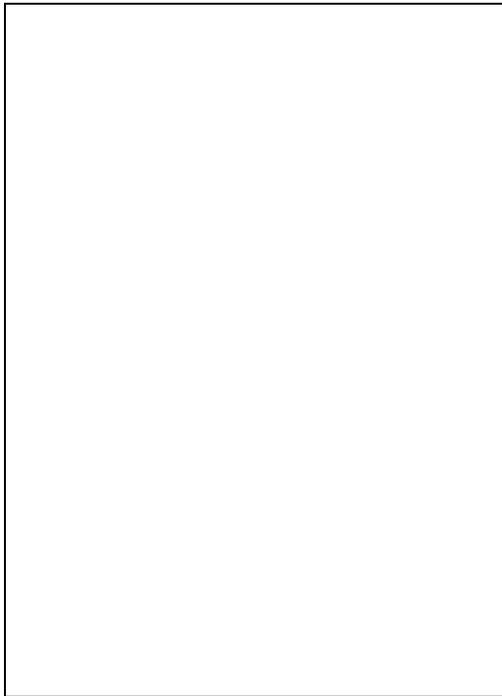
To forget one's ancestors is to be a brook without a source, a tree without a root.

Ancient Chinese Proverb

FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

Tracking a Loyalist: A Personal Experience

BY SUSAN BURGESS SHENSTONE



Susan Shenstone

Most people with Loyalist ancestors—and there are many of us descended from the nearly sixty thousand refugee Loyalists who fled to Canada—know the name of their original progenitor. What they often do not know is the rest of his or her story. Here I would like to focus on how I found the material to write the biography of a Loyalist, well known in his time, but now fallen into obscurity, in the hope that some of my experience may be helpful to others in tracking down their Loyalist antecedents.¹

As members who were at the BIFHSGO meeting on 13 September 2003 will remember, James Moody was a New Jersey Loyalist hero who fought on the British side during the American Revolution, and later settled in Weymouth, Nova Scotia. At first, all I had about him was his *Narrative of his Exertions and Sufferings in the Cause of Government, Since the Year 1776*, and his claim for his losses during the Revolutionary War.² I had stumbled upon his enthralling little book in the depths of the Library of Congress stacks. Told with laconic self-deprecation in the third person, it is a

compelling ‘Scarlet Pimpernel’ narrative of bold events lived through the American Revolution—the freeing of Loyalist prisoners, the capturing of rebel mails, the outsmarting of the enemy and repeated near-brushes with death. It also presents the ugly side of guerrilla warfare—imprisonment, the heartache of losing a brother to the Revolutionary gallows, a father demented from grief. Moody’s account was corroborated by the testimony of prestigious witnesses before the British Claims Commission for the Loyalists.

In his *Narrative*, Moody explains the thinking that had made him a Loyalist. He states, “However real or great the grievances of the Americans *might* be, rebellion was not the way to redress them. It required but little skill to know, that rebellion is the foulest of all crimes; and that what was begun in wickedness must end in ruin.” He then declares:

With this conviction strong upon his mind, he resolved, that there was no difficulty, danger, nor distress, which as an honest man, he ought not to undergo rather than see his country thus disgraced and undone. In spite therefore of incapacity, in spite of disinclination—nay, in spite even of concern for his family—with the most ardent love for his country, and the warmest attachment to his countrymen, he resolved to do any thing, and to be any thing, not inconsistent with integrity—to fight, to bleed, to die—rather than live to see the venerable Constitution of his country totally lost, and his countrymen enslaved.³

When considering my own Loyalist ancestors, I had always wondered why they, or anyone, would blindly follow the British government of that time, least of all an obdurate, opinionated and unstable king such as George III. Here Moody was giving me the answer. I wanted to know more about him. But where to begin?

Three things are necessary for any research, luck, knowledge and perseverance—perseverance to the point of obsession. All I had to begin with was the obsession. I knew very little about the American Revolution or Loyalists or where to start learning about

them. But luck did favour me at my moment of deepest despair and continued to stay with me throughout the whole project.

The first step in my search was to read everything that I could find in Ottawa about James Moody but it all repeated his *Narrative* and the information in his claim, and then trailed off. I did learn that in Nova Scotia he had settled near our family cottage, had been a member of the Nova Scotia Assembly and that he had built a ship called the *Loyalist* but this was not enough to write the biography I had in mind. So, I went to New Jersey, the state he had come from. My first stop was the Princeton University Library. There, thanks to the librarian, I met a kind scholar and biographer outside the Rare Books Room, who gave me invaluable Loyalist background guidance in terms of books to read and original sources to explore.

Still, this was not about Moody. So I went into northern New Jersey where Moody had actually lived and there I hit pay dirt. In the county library, I asked if they had any material on their local “notorious Tory.” To my amazement, they had. A local historian had written a four-part article about him and ended it with “a great big thank you” to a “Jack Moody of Ottawa, Canada,” for his contribution.⁴ My car suddenly had wings and the next day I was back in Ottawa, searching through the telephone book. Jack Moody turned out to be a direct descendant of James Moody. He is well known to BIFHSGO members as a founding member of the Society, and as a past chair of the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society. Jack had a large, fascinating collection of papers, especially connected with James Moody—letters, rough drafts of petitions, a photo of his portrait, memorabilia and more. I will never forget how helpful and generous he was in sharing his material and time with me, nor the welcome hospitality of his wife Betty, while I copied documents. His collection is now in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia.

James Moody is not in my own family tree. Many of us with Loyalist antecedents will, however, find that our ancestors had similar, if not quite as dramatic, experiences during that first American civil war and, afterwards, in resettling in what was left of British North America. By luck, I now had two ingredients for family research: a serious historical guide to the period and a treasure trove of personal papers to place James Moody in his world. The two work hand in hand. As the researcher’s historical knowledge increases, he or she becomes very adept at figuring out where the personal information is likely to be. The American Revolutionary period is particularly rewarding because

the British and the Americans have preserved their excellent government and military records.

However, the gathering of material for the story of an American Loyalist presents special problems. There is, to begin with, the scholarly border of 1783. What happened to the Loyalists before the close of the revolutionary war is considered “American” history. What happened to them afterwards is “Canadian” history. The two groups of historians live in distinct academic worlds. In American archives and county histories the “egregious” Loyalist is likely, after the war, to have “removed” to Nova Scotia, or wherever, to die ignominiously and often obscurely, whereas the same individual in Canada is said to have come from New York (his point of embarkation, not necessarily his place of origin), lived a worthy life in his new land before dying regretted by all who knew him. The two sides of one life have become separated, and must be uncovered in quite different locations.

For the Americans, as soon as the War is over the Loyalist has become a non-person. His land has been confiscated and sold by public auction, frequently with all trace of its previous ownership expunged. Court records and committee of safety proceedings are more likely places to find him where his “disaffected” stance on the War is condemned. In Canada, information about a Loyalist’s American life and his activities during the War can be found in his or her claims for losses, or in petitions for a land grant, as this previous history is the basis for financial help. These documents are usually terse and impersonal. If the researcher wishes to find out about the Loyalist’s life before the Revolution, he should really go to the Loyalist’s place of origin, where he can get the feel of the place and ferret out local evidence. This approach, in turn, will lead to more specific material, such as wills and church records.

The second difficulty is that much of the Loyalists’ material is held in bits and pieces in scattered and little-known collections. A great deal of help, determination and imagination is required. The fact that the Loyalists were refugees, dislocated and forced to abandon most of their effects, including personal papers (often changing their location), makes the task of reconstructing their lives both more arduous and more fun. It is not simply an issue of finding needles in a haystack; one must first discover which haystacks in which fields contain the needles.

For the American section of James Moody’s life, the sources were both English and American, and this is

true of most Loyalists. The Loyalist claims comprise the greatest single repository of material for Loyalist studies; the originals are held in the Public Record Office in England with microfilm copies in the Library and Archives Canada and British Columbia's Simon Fraser University and in a few major American libraries. In addition, the papers of British commanders-in-chief contain valuable information. So, also, do the letters of Anglican clergymen reporting back to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. These men give full descriptions of the parish and often cite prominent parishioners. There is, of course, other contemporary material in the form of diaries, letters, petitions, military and court records, newspaper accounts, baptismal and other church records. Much of this is in national records in the three countries as well as in American state and Canadian provincial archives, and in historical societies in the United States. Nineteenth century county histories provide some clues, although these are not always reliable (in the same way that oral history always has to be rechecked).

Much material about Loyalists may also be found in the papers of Patriots, material that is often omitted, perhaps for lack of interest, when these papers have been published under the direction of American scholars. It is, therefore, advisable to go back to the original manuscripts—in Moody's case even for the hallowed Washington papers, where Moody was the subject of correspondence on several occasions. Special collections in American university libraries can be particularly helpful. The researcher must follow through on every person who is found to have any connection with the subject, whether humble or important.

For the Nova Scotia end of the story, the material was scattered between England and our Canadian and American eastern seaboard. Rich sources included: shipping registries; vestry records; journals of the House of Assembly; letter books; the long confidential correspondence from 1793 to 1806 between the governor and the undersecretary of state for colonial affairs in England, which reads like a modern telephone conversation.

Some of the American historical societies contain interesting material about Loyalists in Canada. I had the thrill of finding the letter book of one of Moody's Nova Scotia shipping associates in the New York Historical Society and then, later, the account book that went with it in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia. Perhaps a family collection had been divided. Though

most of the correspondence in the Moody family collection consisted of letters to, rather than from, Moody, it was still possible to glean from them valuable information about him. The people mentioned in the letters could be followed up in other sources, giving an idea of what Moody was doing and with whom. Often obscure but very rewarding sources would be mentioned in the notes of biographies of people whom Moody had known, or accounts of incidents that he had taken part in, although the books themselves failed to mention Moody. Even the tiniest lead usually proved worth following.

Not only is this kind of research exciting in itself but also the rewards in knowledge of the person and the period are untold. I had found not just a man with great composure and a flair for the dramatic that had got him out of seemingly deathly situations, but also a man with an impressive war record, who could tell a good story. I had also found a man of immense generosity to his neighbours, of integrity in his dealings in war and in peace, and one who had a lifelong commitment to the British constitution as he saw it. He showed himself determined, like so many of his colleagues and friends, to learn from the political mistakes made before the Revolution and to help to refashion, in what was left of British North America, a society that would be American in its tolerance and opportunity for all, but with British judicial and political institutions. These Loyalists, melded together through their war experience, pushed through institutional reforms in their new land, established a sound commercial base, and implanted the British Parliamentary system in British North America in such a way that it could grow and keep pace in its evolution toward wider British democracy. We owe them a great debt.

Endnotes:

¹ Shenstone, Susan Burgess, *So Obstinate Loyalty: James Moody 1744-1806*, (Montréal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2002)

² James Moody, *Lieut. James Moody's Narrative of his Exertions and Sufferings in the Cause of Government, Since the Year 1776* (London: 1783; rept. New York Times and Arno Press, 1968), p. 3. A printed copy is available in the Carleton University Library, and microfiche copies are in the Library and Archives Canada and the University of Ottawa Library.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

⁴ Theodore Brush, "James Moody 'The Most Distinguished Partizan,'" draft version of a four-part article published in *The North Jersey Highlander*, XIV, 3 and 4, XV, 1 and 2 (Fall, Winter 1978; Spring, Summer 1979)—a publication of the North Jersey Highlands Society, Newfoundland, New Jersey. 

FAMILY HISTORY TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES

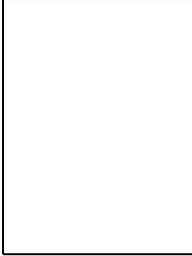
Digital Library of Historical Directories

BY GORDON D. TAYLOR

City, town and county directories are important sources of local information. They are especially useful when they can be viewed over time and they serve as additional sources of information to help round out the results of national censuses. The University of Leicester in England is creating a digitized library of 18th, 19th and early 20th century local and trade directories for England and Wales. The library is available on the Internet at www.historicaldirectories.org.

Two search engines, basic and advanced, allow a variety of searches to be made. One that I have found very useful is a name search at the basic level. Once you enter a name in the search engine, you are very quickly informed if that name appears in the file and in what directories it was found and how many hits were found. You can then go directly to the directory to locate and examine the hits.

You can find out where family members lived, what they did for a living and a description of the parish or town in which they lived. My searches on one family name, Pretyman in Suffolk primarily, have produced sufficient data to give me a good idea of how the people in that family lived and of their position in the local community. I have also been made aware of an extended family that was not revealed in other sources.



The objective of the search capability is to “locate in their exact places on pages within the text names, occupation, addresses, and other key words.” The advanced search allows more detailed searches and is currently being improved.

A search for “High Street, Chelmsford” produced many hits related to businesses located on the High Street. One of these hits was for my maternal grandfather, Percy Brown, who was doing business as an insurance agent. This entry confirmed the 1901 Census result for Percy Brown. In 1891 he was operating a grocery store in Ongar. Why he switched to another line of business in another town is a good research question. I had not known prior to the release of the 1901 Census that he had moved from Ongar to Chelmsford. I knew that he had left the grocery business but I had thought that move occurred when he immigrated to Canada in May 1903. On the passenger list for the voyage to Canada he listed himself as a mechanic.

Any one with a family history interest in England and Wales will find this digitized library a valuable and readily accessible source of information. The directory entries help round out the census and birth, marriage and death records. It has become one of my favourite stopping places along the Internet. ■

The BIFHSGO Board wants YOU!

Are you enjoying the Saturday meetings? Getting a lot from your BIFHSGO membership? Want to contribute your time and talents to help your Society?

Our president and three of our current board members will not be standing for re-election in September. We need volunteers for these positions. No special skills are required and lots of help is available from current and past directors. For further information, contact Gerry Glavin, Terry Findley, John Reid, Ruth Kirk or any other board member. (See the inside front cover for telephone numbers.)

BIFHSGO NEWS

Learning Opportunities

BY JOHN D. REID

Pre-Conference Seminars

Last issue I mentioned one of three seminars being held on Friday, September 17, just prior to the Society Annual Conference—a half-day session on “The 3 Cs of writing your family history.” Another half-day session, “Introduction to family history,” is being held in cooperation with the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS). The same basic program, but with some different speakers, was held in April and attracted almost 30 participants, and attendees commented on how much they learned. As the room available this time is smaller, early registration for this morning session is advised. In the afternoon, participants in this session will be able to go on a conducted tour of the Library and Archives Canada.

Running simultaneously with these half-day seminars is “Tracing your Irish roots: An introduction to successful Irish research,” given by the conference’s featured speaker, Kyle Betit. Irish research presents a greater challenge than it does in the rest of the British Isles, owing to the loss of many of the records in the Four Courts Fire of 1922. If you want to understand how to go about exploiting the records, both in Ireland and North America, and the ever-changing access to online resources, this is an opportunity not to be missed.

New British WW1 Database

Learning much about British soldiers in the First World War has always been a challenge, as many of the records were burnt.* The Public Records Office is starting a project to put the Medal Rolls Index, which is fairly complete, on their Web site at www.documentsonline.pro.gov.uk. The project covers more than 5.5 million cards and the Index will be released in alphabetical batches according to the surname of the individuals. By the time you read this, surnames up to the letter H should be available, and the online file should be complete by the end of the year.

The Army Medal Office (AMO) created the Medal Rolls Index, also known as the Medal Index Cards (MIC), towards the end of the First World War. The

index was created to enable the AMO to place on a single card all of the details about an individual’s medal entitlement, the unit or units and the first operational theatre in which they served and, most importantly, the original AMO medal roll references. These medal rolls (held in WO 329—the document reference at the National Archives) show the entitlement to the medals and also provide all of the accounting references for the issuing of the medal or medals.

The index to the images contains data transcribed from the cards. The fields on which you can search are Last Name, First Name (or Initial) and Corps, and you can search on Rank and Regimental Number in the Other Keywords field. (There is no Medal keyword.) Occasionally there may be no regimental number recorded on the card, which may be the case if the person was an officer.

The Web site allows you to purchase an image of the medal card, but the information that is available free may be all you need. Be warned that, if the name is fairly common, you may have difficulty deciding which one is the person you seek.

Online Courses

As you advance in your research, you may find yourself getting into increasingly obscure records. Members and others have asked about manorial, military, Poor Law and various occupational records. My recommendation is to try one of the online courses offered by the National Institute of Genealogical Studies. Not everyone likes online courses—they miss the direct interaction and the coughing of the other students. Others value the flexibility of working on the course material when they want, even during a sleepless night. The Institute has courses starting every month. Check them out on their Web site at www.genealogicalstudies.com.

Genealogical Field Trips

At least one member of BIFHSGO has signed up for the National Institute of Genealogical Studies Research Academy, a field trip to the amazing Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. American, Canadian, English, German, Irish and Scottish streams are

offered. The program is a balance of lectures, research, consultation and social opportunities, with expert leaders.

The English stream is led by Ryan Taylor, son of a “home child,” and includes: 15 hours of in-classroom instruction; 15 hours of methodology lectures—analyzing, organizing, recording, documenting, proving, etc.; one-on-one consultation with an instructor to help him/her understand individual needs and concerns; 15 hours of research time at the Family History Library, with an instructor available to advise and assist students; tours of the FHL collection and other sites in SLC; a pre-trip online course, from the popular program Certificate in Genealogical Studies, to help prepare for the trip; two live, group pre-trip chat sessions with instructors and classmates. Participants are virtually certain to come back with new information on their family research and much better prepared to move forward. For more information and to register, visit the Web address above.

National Burial Index for England and Wales – second edition

The National Burial Index does for burials what the IGI does for baptisms and marriages. Many members found entries of interest amongst the 5.4 million entries in the first edition. The Federation of Family History Societies has announced that the second edition, with a further 7.7 million records, bringing the total to over 13 million records covering more counties, parishes and dates, will be launched at the end of August. Betty Warburton is ordering a copy for the Society library, and we hope to demonstrate it at the conference in September. There’s more information at www.ffhs.org.uk.

Archive CD Books Canada

It’s not often that a new genealogy-related business opens in the Ottawa area with a strong British

connection. Malcolm and Chris Moody now have Archive CD Books Canada Inc. in operation from Manotick.

The Archive CD Books Project makes reproductions of old books, documents and maps available on CD to genealogists and historians, and cooperates with local libraries, museums and record offices in providing money to renovate old books in their collections. One recent production is *Thrilling Experiences in the War in South Africa – 1900*, described as “more like a Tabloid account of the war, relying as much on captioned pictures as it does on the written story” and paying “particular attention to the contribution made by the Canadian forces.” They are featuring a special bonus CD offer, *Hand Book for the Dominion of Canada, 1884* or another featured item, for first time customers.

Order these or any other titles from the full range of more than 1,000 Archive CD books at www.archivedbooks.ca.

OGS Seminar 2007

It may be too early to put it in your diary as a learning opportunity, but the Ottawa Branch of the OGS has successfully bid to host the 2007 edition of the OGS Annual Seminar. As Ottawa celebrates the 150th anniversary of becoming the National Capital in 2007, the choice of the city to host the seminar is timely. Congratulations to the Ottawa Branch. Offers of help will surely be appreciated.

Editor’s note:

* The Family History Library has microfilm copies of the “Unburnt Records.” They became available in Salt Lake City about a year ago but had to be ordered from the vault.



What is a genealogist?

A full-time detective
A thorough historian
An inveterate snoop
A confirmed diplomat
A keen observer
A hardened sceptic
An apt biographer

A qualified linguist
A part-time lawyer
A studious sociologist
An accurate reporter
A hieroglyphics expert
and
A complete nut!

Source: Kent Genealogical Society

Northern Dancer, Rich Little and the senator who fell out of a train

PRESS RELEASE
Ottawa, 12 May 2004

Who says Canadian history is dull? “That’s a myth easily dispelled by making connections to the unusual and the current,” says John D. Reid, leader of a project to research the Ottawa Sharpshooters, which just received a City of Ottawa Heritage Grant.

The Ottawa Sharpshooters were a Company of 53 men who served during the 1885 North-West Rebellion. “Our project to find out about these men has made some remarkable connections,” says Reid. Northern Dancer, Canada’s best-remembered racehorse, was owned by tycoon E.P. Taylor, predecessor of Conrad Black and son of Sharpshooter Sergeant Plunkett Bouchier Taylor. Impressionist Rich Little is the great nephew of Sharpshooter Sergeant Henry LeBreton Ross, also related to Captain John LeBreton who gave his name to LeBreton Flats. Sharpshooter Private James Davis Taylor, an *Ottawa Citizen* reporter, became an MP and Senator, and died by falling out of a locked railway sleeper car while travelling through Saskatchewan. “We’re still trying to get to details on that one,” says Reid.

Funding of \$4,000 received from the City of Ottawa will assist the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) complete the research, especially for the Sharpshooters who left the Ottawa area. BIFHSGO President Gerry Glavin says Ottawa’s military history, so often overlooked, is being brought to life by the project, which will result in a lasting contribution when a file on the Sharpshooters is placed in the City of Ottawa Archives later in the year, and a

book is published in 2005, the 120th anniversary of the Sharpshooters.

The Ottawa Company of Sharpshooters was a volunteer militia specially formed in March 1885, and led by Captain Alfred Hamlyn Todd of the Governor General’s Foot Guards, who served in suppressing the North-West (second Riel) Rebellion. Two Sharpshooters, William Osgood and John Rogers, were killed during the Battle of Cut Knife Hill on 2 May 1885 and are commemorated by a memorial in Confederation Park. The Sharpshooters served until July 1885, by which time the Rebellion had collapsed.

BIFHSGO would be interested in contacting people descended from, or related to, one of the original Ottawa Sharpshooters. A complete roll of the Sharpshooters is on the BIFHSGO Web site at www.bifhsgo.ca. Contact BIFHSGO by e-mail at sharpshooters@bifhsgo.ca, or voice-mail at 613-234-2520.

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa exists to encourage and facilitate research and its publication by people with ancestry in the British Isles. BIFHSGO is a federally registered not-for-profit society celebrating its 10th anniversary in 2004. Further information at www.bifhsgo.ca

The City of Ottawa Heritage Funding Program sparks and promotes activity in all heritage disciplines related to the history and heritage of Ottawa and its communities. For further information contact Catherine Caron, Cultural Planner – Funding, at: catherine.caron@ottawa.ca or 613-580-2424 ext. 27411. 

Answers to Cryptic Crossword

Across:

1 CELTIC ROOTS; 9 EIRE; 10 ELLIS ISLAND; 11 BEER; 14 NEEDLES; 16 CLOYING; 18 YIELD; 19 MOAT; 20 COLA; 21 HABIT; 23 RED STAR; 24 MARTINI; 25 TART; 30 AFFECTATION; 31 OPEN; 32 EXPLORATION

Down:

2 ELLA; 3 TRIP; 4 CHIMNEY; 5 OSLO; 6 TENFOLD; 7 BIDE; 8 GERRY GLAVIN; 12 ENUMERATION; 13 HERALD; 15 SITAR; 16 CLAIM; 17 IRONIC; 21 HALIFAX; 22 TAPSTER; 26 NEED; 27 REEL; 28 STAT; 29 YOYO

Notice of 2004 BIFHSGO Annual General Meeting 9:30 A.M., Saturday, 11 September 2004

Take notice that the Annual General Meeting of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) will take place at 9:30 a.m. on Saturday, 11 September 2004 at the Montgomery Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion, 330 Kent Street, Ottawa, to receive and conduct business in accordance with Article 37 of the Bylaws.

The agenda for the meeting is as follows:

1. Call to order and opening remarks
2. Approval of the minutes of the 2003 Annual General Meeting
3. Report of the directors
4. Presentation of the financial statement for 2003
5. Report of the auditor
6. Appointment of an auditor for next year
7. Awards and presentations
8. Report of the nominating committee
9. Election of a president
10. Election of directors
11. Any other business
12. Adjournment

The normal monthly meeting and presentation will follow immediately.

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

Minutes of the 2003 BIFHSGO Annual General Meeting September 2003

The Annual General Meeting of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) began at 9:30 a.m., 13 September 2003 in the Montgomery Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion, Ottawa.

The President welcomed everyone to the meeting and made some opening remarks regarding the very successful year that had been enjoyed by the Society. The Secretary confirmed the presence of at least 25 voting members to constitute a quorum and declared the meeting open.

The minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 14 September 2002 and a Special General Meeting held on 12 October 2002 were published in the Summer 2003 issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* along with the Notice of this meeting. There being no discussion, Willis Burwell moved and Patricia Roberts-Pichette seconded

that the minutes be approved as published. MOTION CARRIED.

Reports of the President and Directors were distributed in the Fall 2003 issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. There being no discussion, Gordon Taylor moved and Bernice Severson seconded that the reports be accepted as printed. MOTION CARRIED.

The Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Statement of the Society for the fiscal year from 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2002 were also distributed in the Fall 2003 issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. There being no discussion, Mary Nash moved and John Reid seconded that these statements be accepted as printed. MOTION CARRIED.

Report of the Auditor:

The auditor, Gary Bagley, read his report, indicating that he had found the financial records of the Society to

be in good order. He also expressed his appreciation for the efforts and dedication of the Treasurer to supply detailed explanations and supplemental documentation in response to suggestions by the auditor. Moved by Bob Campbell and seconded by Bert Hayward that the Auditor's report be accepted. MOTION CARRIED.

Appointment of an Auditor for Next Fiscal Year:

Moved by Willis Burwell and seconded by Patricia Roberts-Pichette that Gary Bagley be re-appointed as Auditor for the next fiscal year. MOTION CARRIED.

Hall of Fame Appointments:

The President, Gerry Glavin, reminded members of the criteria and procedures for nominations to the Society Hall of Fame. He announced that two nominations had been received and approved, one for Gordon Taylor and the other for John Townesend for their long and dedicated service to the Society. Gerry presented certificates to the new members of the Hall of Fame.

Presentations:

Ruth Kirk presented a certificate from the National Genealogical Society to Bob Grainger, Editor of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, recognizing that the journal was judged as a runner-up in their annual publication competition.

Ruth Kirk announced that Marguerite Evans had been selected as the member who had made the best

Saturday morning presentation. Her topic was "Ethics and Genealogy, Can the two Co-exist?" As Marguerite was not present, the certificate was to be presented later.

Ruth Kirk announced that Jim Lynn had been selected as the member who had written the best article in *Anglo-Celtic Roots*—"The Scots-Irish." As Jim was not present, the certificate was to be presented later.

Nominations for the Board:

The Past-President, Jim Shearon, as Chairman of the Nominating Committee presented his report. Three vacancies on the Board of Directors were required to be filled. Willis Burwell and Doug Hoddinott were elected to the Board in September 2001 and have agreed to stand for re-election for another two-year term. Christine Jackson was appointed by the Board in January 2003 to fill a vacancy and has agreed to be nominated for a two-year term. Jim then sought further nominations from the floor. There being no further nominations, Jim declared that the nominees were elected to the Board by acclamation.

There being no further business, it was moved by Gordon Taylor and seconded by Brian Chamberlain that the meeting be adjourned. MOTION CARRIED.

Willis Burwell
Recording Secretary ◻

FROM THE BIFHSGO 2003 CONFERENCE

Building Family Stories

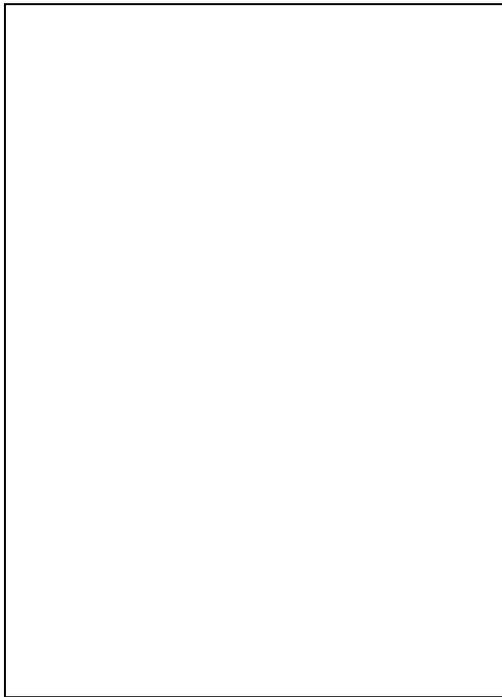
BY SHER LETOOZE

As any family researcher will tell you, uncovering interesting little bits about an ancestor is one of the most interesting things that can happen while researching your family. Often, however, these little bits are just tantalizing one-liners—rather like getting the punch line without the joke. How does one go about getting the whole story?

Building a complete story from an inherited one-line comment is not always easy, but is certainly educational. Sometimes, we just have to rely on our imagination. We have five steps in reconstruction—some of these we know, most we don't. Ask yourself these questions:

Who are the people involved?
Where did the event happen?
When did the event happen?
What happened?
How did it happen?
Why did it happen, or what were the circumstances that caused it to happen?

Write each question on a separate page. (Give yourself lots of room to make notes as you research.) Answer those questions you can. For the rest, the research begins!



Sher Letooze

You will find that much of your finished story will be in your own words, background information probably, leading up to the one-liner that you have inherited. That's all right. It's all part and parcel of being a family storyteller. Remember, it's *your* version of the story—you may tell it any way that pleases *you*.

The story that I used as an example at the 2003 BIFHSGO Conference was about my great-grandfather William Blair. All we knew about him was this anecdote told by my Dad:

....My grandfather used to go down to Sir William's place, down by the CPR tracks, every morning at 10 o'clock to shave him. One day, Sir William said, "Bill, you must be the fastest barber in town," to which Granddad replied, "Heck, I'm probably the fastest barber in the whole Dominion." So, Sir William held a contest and Granddad was declared the fastest barber in Canada.

Not a very big story, is it? And who is Sir William? I was not aware that we had a *knight* in the midst of our family. And what sort of knight would live beside the CPR tracks?

I filled in the parts of the story that I knew and started my investigations. First, I located every book on the history of Oshawa that I could lay my hands on, and

searched the indexes for a Sir William somebody. Finally, I came up trumps. Sir William McPherson was the man who laid the CPR track across that part of Ontario. While the track was being laid through that area, he lived in Oshawa. When the work moved further north, he resided in Lindsay. (McPherson House, where he lived, is now a museum.)

So, Sir William has been taken care of. But it seems that Sir William liked to sit outside in the nice weather, even when he was being shaved. So, in the summer his barber chair (he had his own) was put out onto his long front lawn, where Great-granddad would shave him. It was there on the lawn that Sir William had made his comment.

Now, Sir William had many contacts across the country and he also had money. It was not, therefore, a hardship for him to put an ad in all the major newspapers across Canada, announcing a barbering competition to be held on his front lawn. Barbers came from all across the country to enter the competition. (I still have not found out where all the barber chairs came from that were lined up for them to use.) The men of Oshawa all turned out for their free shave—after all, the barbers in the competition needed someone to shave, did they not? The contest was to last 30 minutes. The barber who shaved the most faces would be declared "The Fastest Barber in the Dominion of Canada." Of course, Great-granddad must have been the winner, or there would be no point in telling the story. When all the faces were counted, he had shaved 27 men in those 30 minutes.

But what about my own thoughts on this? So far the story is just a lot of facts. I picture the competition in my mind's eye. Recall that it was in the days of the straight razor—lather a face, shave a face, strop the razor, and start all over again. And believe me, those old razors were sharp. I certainly wouldn't want a flying blade near my jugular vein or that sensitive area just under the nose, where the nose meets the top lip. No, indeed! I wonder how many cuts and nicks there were that day. So, when I tell the story I include my thoughts. It makes it interesting and people squirm in their chairs just thinking about it, and they smile and nod as I tell my story.

So what did my research do for the story?

1. I found out who the *other* main character was besides my great-grandfather.
2. I found out why he lived by the CPR tracks.

3. I found out when (during what years) Sir William resided in Oshawa, so that I could pinpoint when the story took place.
4. By knowing who Sir William was and where he lived, I was able to go to the local archives and get a photo of the house where this event took place.
5. I still have to read some newspapers on microfilm and get a copy of the write-up about it, which, no doubt, will offer new insights into my tale.

Remember that family stories change as much as history itself. It all depends on who is telling the tale and their perspective on it. (For all I know, someone in the family might be interested enough to go and find out the time the train went through and whether or not the engineer blew the whistle in the middle of the competition.) Today, no one can say for sure exactly how these events came about, exactly what happened, or what was said. But, we know our families and we can, for just a moment, put ourselves in that same position. What would we have said if we were there, doing that thing? People don't change. If you would say one thing, then perhaps Great-granddad would say it too.

So you have to rely on yourself, to a great degree, when rebuilding a family story. You have to take into account the way things were at that time in history. What did people think about this or that? Would they have acted in a certain way? Would it have been acceptable behaviour in those days? Were they Methodists? Or were they strict Bible Christians? Answering these questions would help you to *know* the people you are talking about, making your story more accurate and, therefore, more interesting.

You may even want to explore the *accent/dialect* of your ancestor and try to reconstruct the words he or she would have used. My own ancestors came from Cornwall, Dorset, Ireland and Yorkshire, to name a few regions. Each of these places had a distinct dialect, a strong accent, and some very peculiar words—well, peculiar to us today, here in Canada. It would be interesting to delve into that part of my family history some day and, perhaps, add a few terms and phrases to my family stories.

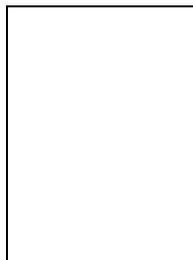
There are dozens of such one-line tales in everyone's family. I have many, including a great one from Newfoundland that took place during the War of 1812–14. Perhaps one day I'll tell you that one. ■

FAMILY HISTORY SOURCES

The Bookworm

BY BETTY WARBURTON

For the many BIFHSGO members looking for ancestors in the metropolis of London, here is a selection of books about the area that is available at the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library.



Useful aids to research in London

Basic facts about ... research in London, Part I: researching London ancestors / Lilian Gibbens. Bury LAN: Federation of Family History Societies, c2001.

A guide to ancestral research in London / Philip A. Dunn. Salt Lake City UT: Philip A. Dunn, c1989.

Lists of Londoners, 3rd ed. / Jeremy S. W. Gibson & Heather Creaton. Bury LAN: Federation of Family History Societies, c1999.

London and Middlesex: a genealogical bibliography. Vol. 1, Genealogical sources / Stuart A. Raymond. Birmingham UK: Federation of Family History Societies, c1997.

London and Middlesex: a genealogical bibliography. Vol. 2, Family histories and pedigrees / Stuart A. Raymond. Birmingham UK: Federation of Family History Societies, c1998.

Londoners' occupations: a genealogical guide; 2nd ed. / Stuart A. Raymond. Bury LAN: Federation of Family History Societies, c2001.

Provisional List of City of London Poor Law Records, 2nd ed. / Cliff Webb. West Surrey Family History Society, c1992.

Maps, atlases, gazetteers, etc.

London A to Z: street atlas and index. Sevenoaks KEN: Geographers' Map, [n.d.]

London and enjoy it (The Milstone pocket guide and planner) / Max Milstone. Toronto ON: New Horizons, 1979.

Ben Johnson's London: a Jacobean placename dictionary / Fran C. Chalfant. Athens GA: Univ. of Georgia Pr., c1978.

Histories

Edwardian and Victorian London / A. R. Hope Moncrieff. London: Brockhampton Pr., c1999.

A history of Heathrow, rev. ed. / Philip T. Sherwood. Uxbridge MDX: Hillingdon Borough Libraries, c1993.

London: rebuilding the city after the Great Fire / T. M. M. Baker. Chichester SSX: Phillimore, c2000.

London labour and London poor, vol. I: the London street folk / Henry Mayhew. New York: Dover Publications, c1968.

London's secret history / Peter Bushell. London: Constable, c1988.

The story of Ickenham / Morris W. Hughes. Uxbridge MDX: Hillingdon Borough Libraries, c1983.

Uxbridge: a concise history / Carolynne Hearmon. Uxbridge MDX: Hillingdon Borough Libraries, c1984.

West Drayton & Yiewsley through the centuries / A. H. Cox. Uxbridge MDX: Hillingdon Borough Libraries, c1983. ◻

Gleanings from the Library and Archives Canada

BY MARY NASH

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

Casey 1-2858. **Emigration to Canada: Narrative of a voyage to Quebec, and a journey from thence to New Lanark, in Upper Canada**, by John M'Donald, 5th ed., Edinburgh: Andrew Jack, 134 High Street, 1823. (36 pages)

John M'Donald's voyage began from Glasgow on 19 May 1821 and ended in Québec City on June 25. He describes the various elements of the voyage, commenting on the slowness of the voyage up the St. Lawrence River. The second stage of his journey, by steamer to Montréal, took 24 hours. After four days, he set out for his ultimate destination, which was within two miles of New Lanark. During this stage he encountered many hazards and hardships, including negotiating rapids and suffering a broken rib from a fall from a wagon. The route was via Lachine, Prescott, Brockville and Perth. He describes these places and the conditions of travel.

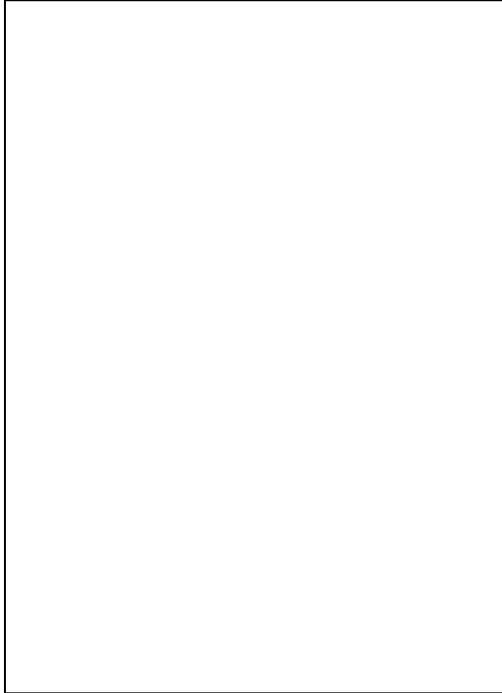
He finds New Lanark to be a feverish place, which he blames on the closeness of the woods, saying that no wind can blow through the trees. He comments on the primitive shelters built by new settlers and the problems associated with the selection of

homesteading lots—viewing various properties can be so fatiguing that some die in the process. He also mentions mosquitoes (sic.) as being a problem. He details the resulting crops but observes the difficulty of getting them to very distant markets. He also notes the scarcity of draught animals and corn mills. Nevertheless, he also draws attention to the advantages of the area. There is an abundance of products available, such as maple products and he provides a description of maple tapping. One can find different kinds of tea such as velvet, sanspareil, and wintergreen. Fruits, such as strawberries and plums, are plentiful and fish, pigeons, geese and ducks are also available.

He describes how to navigate through the woods, how to build a log house, how to fell trees and how to prepare land for sowing and planting and notes that gardening is not widely practiced. He advises prospective settlers to bring good clothes with them and notes the cost of provisions. He comments on the need for churches and a Christian upbringing to counter the vigorous liquor trade going on.

His travels also encompassed a visit to PEI, which he describes, as well as Québec City, where he worships in the Scots church. He is impressed with the tin roofs

that he sees. He describes the native people whom he sees in Montreal in summer and the wares that they sell, such as bags made of leather and bark and leather moccasins. He also describes how they are dressed and notes that they are peaceful except when intoxicated. He concludes with a statement that he feels it is his duty to publish his observations so that prospective settlers know of the suffering and deprivations that await them in the new country.



Mary Nash

Casey 2-758. Successful emigration to Canada, by Prof. Henry Tanner, (Revised ed.) Ottawa: Department of Agriculture, Government of Canada, 1886. (32 pages)

Professor Tanner was the senior examiner on the principles of agriculture under the government Department of Science and director of education under the Institute of Agriculture in South Kensington, London. His observations were made sixty years after the previous ones and start off on an optimistic note, as he describes the prosperity in Québec and Ontario that he finds on his visits to the Hamilton Fearman Works—a hog farm—and the Ontario Canning Company—specializing in vegetable canning. His travels take him to the Bell Farm, in what was then the Northwest Territories. He outlines the harvesting of wheat and haymaking and the use of the telephone to give orders. He presents tables of figures by comparing three farms of various sizes and details expenses for the Bell farm over three years.

Thence he moves on to the Qu'Appelle valley lands and discusses the harvesting operations there, with an emphasis on the granaries. He notes that where there were no residences in 1882, by 1884 there were 200. He visits a mission in the area, where an industrial school is being built. He moves on to Fort Qu'Appelle and then north of the Fort where he saw red fyfe wheat. He comments on the wild fruit available, notes the fish available in the area and inspects a 20 000-acre farm. From here he goes to Qu'Appelle on the Canadian Pacific Railway and describes the Qu'Appelle River.

While on the railway, he talks about the One Mile Railway Belt lands being released by the government on 1 January 1884. This is land of some 1700 sq. miles with a length of 850 miles. In 1883 the survey department surveyed and mapped almost 27 million acres. He notes the downside of free land—it may be far from markets.

From his travels to the area beyond the Rockies, within 25 miles of the Columbia River, he notes that the agricultural value of the land is low but that it has great mineral wealth. He notes the number of grain elevators near the railroad, which leads to the railway stations serving as markets for farm implements and livestock sales. He later visits Portage La Prairie, which has very fertile land, Winnipeg and the Silver Heights Farm.

He includes comments on the various settlements that he visits:

The Selkirk settlement. He describes how the Hudson's Bay Company would not buy very much from this settlement.

The Mennonite settlement. In 1876 it was north of the U.S. border and was a habitation of some 8 000 persons. He gives some history and describes the governing structure and the school system and notes that the Mennonites are honest and always settle their debts.

Lady Gordon Cathcart settlement. In 1883 it was settled on Northwest government land. He outlines the story and presents expenditures of 75 pounds for the first year out of 100 pounds given as a settlement grant. Eight settlers commented and were all satisfied and happier with their present lot than what they had in the old country.

East London settlement. This settlement, south of Moosomin, was also successful, although the settlers had not been farmers back home.

Jewish settlement. This settlement of 29 families was also doing well.

From his visits to the various village settlements, he concludes that 40 acres can be easily handled and that in order to build a good house, which he advocates, about 40 pounds is needed—including the cost of fencing. The cost of bringing the family would be 25 pounds, and the tillage of land and provision of livestock before arrival would amount to 35 pounds, for a total of 100 pounds.

If people do not have or cannot borrow capital, he recommends smaller grants of land and increasing the holdings as capital grows over the years. These settlements should be spread about amongst the farms. They should consist of a village green with churches and schools. Stores would grow up nearby. Even tradesmen could have some land but should help the community mostly by practicing their trade.

He advocates that people emigrate in groups and describes how to build a log-hut and what its interior would look like. He was not impressed with the domestic arrangements of two bachelor gentlemen whom he visited. He describes another arrangement by a bachelor who engaged a workman to put up a framed house and engaged a married couple to both help him on the land and to keep house for him. Again he recommends the village style of settlement previously discussed. Some people have capital and some have

not and he advocates assistance even for the more affluent settlers.

Professor Tanner's pamphlet also includes comments on various other topics, including:

The Indians. He describes the treaties and reservations and notes the differences between Canada and the U.S. For instance, in Canada, one cannot sell reservation lands.

Labour. Wages were not as high as was often quoted. In Canada, more work was expected for the same wage. Single men were easier to house but as more capital became available it was easier to attract married labourers. They selected only persons who appeared to be industrious and competent. Other trades needed were carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, smiths, wheelwrights and harness-makers.

Home children. Youthful immigrants were often "home children." He had inspected some of the homes of Dr. Bernardo and the Misses Rye and Macpherson.

In conclusion, the document lists Canadian government agencies located in various cities in the U.K. and Canada, including in the old provinces, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and in British Columbia. The publication also includes a map. ■

BIFHSGO LISTINGS

Members' Interests

BY ERNEST M. WILTSHIRE

These charts are provided to enable BIFHSGO members to share in common research. If you locate one or more of the names you are researching in Table A, note the membership number (No.) in column four. Using this Membership Number, contact the member listed in Table B. Please note that each member may be searching several names. So be specific when communicating with them. Good luck.

Occasionally, due to a lack of space, names published in *Anglo-Celtic Roots* may be restricted to six per

individual. If this should occur, the remaining names of interest will be published in a future edition. If the members have Internet access and they give permission, all of their names of interest are published on the BIFHSGO Web site at: www.bifhsgo.ca.

Many BIFHSGO members belong to genealogy societies that cover the areas detailed in this Members' Interests list. If you would like to loan your quarterly journals or other pertinent documents to members with an interest in the same geographical area that you are researching, please contact them directly and arrange to exchange information at the monthly meetings. ■

TABLE A (Names being searched)							
Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.
Adams	SAL ENG, USA, Edwardsburg ON CDA	1635	822	Lyons, Patrick	Unknown	1836-1860	859
Berris	West Indies	Pre 1810	848	Lyons, Peter	Unknown	1836-1860	859
Bowlger, Thomas	WEX NIR	1813	859	Maley	Chester CHS ENG	1860+	215
Brown	West LTN SCT, COR IRL, Gore QC, Edwardsburg ON CDA		822	McConkell, Robert	DON IRL, SCT	1798-1828	846
Bruxer	Waterloo ON CDA	1850+	215	McCulloch	LTN SCT, NC USA	1700+	852
Butcher	SFK, CAM ENG	Pre 1800	848	McGowan	COR IRL, NB CDA	Pre 1818	852
Cassidy, Mary	Belfast NIR	1837+	846	McKnight	DOW NIR, Dundas Co. ON CDA	1811	822
Christie	ANT NIR, Dundas Co. ON CDA	1780s	822	Menzies	CDA, USA	1850+	848
Clack	Southern Africa	1840+	848	Menzies	SCT	Pre 1750	848
Dickson/Dixon	ARM NIR, Southern ON CDA		822	Murdocks	MAY IRL	1785	822
Downey, Andrew	DON IRL	Pre 1828	846	Negus	ESS, MDX, LND ENG	1800+	799
Downey, Elizabeth	DON IRL	Pre 1810	846	Palmer	WAR, STS ENG	1870+	852
Fagan, Terrance	Warrenpoint, DOW NIR	1862	859	Peirce	OFF IRL	1750+	215
Fry	ARM NIR	1800s	822	Ricketts	LND ENG	1800+	799
Grant	Aberdeen SCT, ON CDA	1700s	822	Robinson	IRL, Edwardsburg ON CDA		822
Henderson	LTN SCT, AB NT CDA	1854+	852	Sutherland	SCT		822
Hensby	SFK, CAM ENG	Pre 1800	848	Timon	CAV IRL	1750+	215
Lyons, Anna	Unknown	1836-1860	859	Torrance	Coleraine, LDY NIR, California USA, ON CDA	1823	822
Lyons, John	Unknown	1836-1860	859	Wallace	YKS ENG	1802	822

TABLE B (Members referred to in Table A)			
No.	Member's Name and Address	No.	Member's Name and Address
215	Patricia Conheady 165 Colin St. Rochester New York 14615-2007 USA	848	Garfield Clack 243 Patricia Ave. Ottawa ON K1Y 0C6 E-mail: garclack@hotmail.com
799	Esmee R. Negus 315-2951 Riverside Dr. Ottawa ON K1V 8W6 E-mail: esneg03@yahoo.com	852	Bruce & Gloria Henderson 23 Candlewood Lane, Lr. Sackville, NS B4C 1A6 E-mail: bruce.henderson@ns.sympatico.ca
822	Mary Lou Fry 2886 Old Maple Lane Dunrobin ON K0A 1T0 E-mail: robertfry@eisa.com	859	Peter Vincent Lyons 2449 Heaton Ave. Ottawa ON K1G 1J1 E-mail: peteandnora@yahoo.com
846	E. Lois Wilson P.O. Box 35033 Westgate RPO Ottawa ON K1Z 1A2 E-mail: elwilson@cyberus.ca		

Membership Report

BY DOUG HODDINOTT

New BIFHSGO Members to 3 May 2004

No.	Name	Address	No.	Name	Address
846	Ms E. Lois WILSON	Ottawa, ON, Canada	857	Mrs. Elizabeth Jane THOMAS	Nepean, ON, Canada
847	Mr. David William KENT	Ottawa, ON, Canada	858	Mrs. Annabelle PRICE	Ottawa, ON, Canada
848	Mr. Garfield CLACK	Ottawa, ON, Canada	859	Mr. Peter Vincent LYONS	Ottawa, ON, Canada
849	Joanne & Rick CROOK	Ottawa, ON, Canada	860	Mr. Peter HAYES	Kamloops, BC, Canada
850	Ron & Nancy RICHARDS	Ottawa, ON, Canada	861	Mrs. Felicity L. LEUNG	Ottawa, ON, Canada
851	Mrs. Susan McKELLAR	Kars, ON, Canada	862	Mrs. Virginia THOMSON	Ottawa, ON, Canada
852	Bruce & Gloria HENDERSON	Lower Sackville, NS, Canada	863	Lesley Anderson	Orleans, ON, Canada
853	John & Mary RADCLIFFE	Ottawa, ON, Canada	864	Mr. Reginald J. BOYLES	Ottawa, ON, Canada
854	Mr. Chris F. ALLEN	Orpington, Kent, England, UK	865	Mr. J. David ROWAT	Ottawa, ON, Canada
855	Mrs. Gillian MARK	Deep River, ON, Canada	866	Ann (Mary) & Jacques GAUVIN	Orleans, ON, Canada
856	Anwyl Daphne McCREE	Ottawa, ON, Canada			

BIFHSGO Membership Summary to 1 May 2004

Year	Description	Single		Family		Institution	Total
		Full Yr.	Part Yr.	Full Yr.	Part Yr.		
2003	Total Year 2003	299	18	86	2	8	413
	Total to May 1, 2003	282	–	83	–	7	372
2004	Paid Renewals	271	–	56	–	6	333
	Paid First Time	32	–	9	–	–	41
	Complimentary (to speakers)	11	–	2	–	–	13
	Total to May 1, 2004	314	–	67	–	6	387

Coming in the Next Issue...

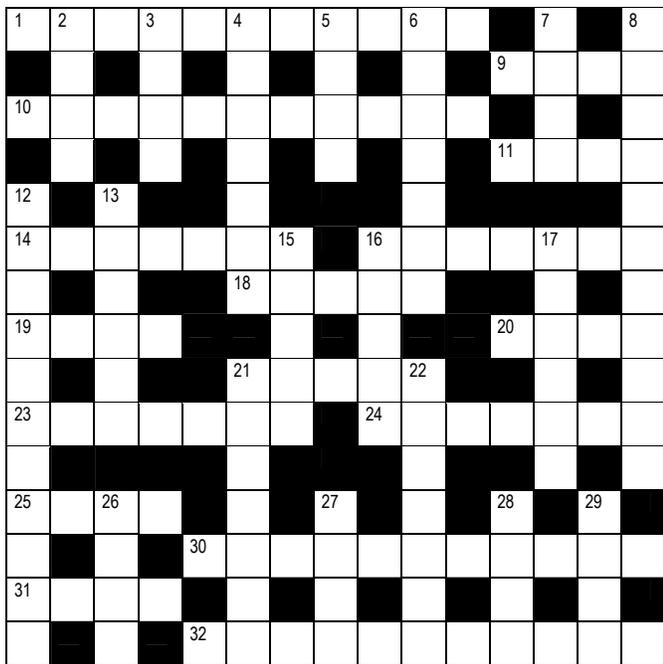
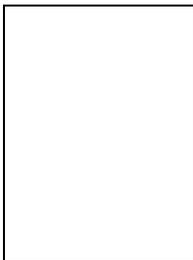
- In recognition of the tenth anniversary of the founding of BIFHSGO, Alan Rayburn has written a history of the society.
- Saxon Harding begins a series of profiles of BIFHSGO volunteers.
- “An Irish Fling”: A report by Terry Findlay on a genealogical trip to Ireland.
- “Is there a Federal Civil Servant in Your Family Tree?” Glenn Wright discusses some lesser-known sources for filling in your family history, if you had a relative in the Canadian civil service.
- A further report on the “Ottawa Sharpshooters” research project.
- “The Bradleys: Thrice Hacking Through the Bush”: A report on Douglas Bradley’s Saturday presentation on his research into some of his colourful ancestors.

The Editor

Genealogical Cryptic Crossword

BY BILL ARTHURS

There are two routes to solving a cryptic clue. One part of the clue is a straightforward definition; the other part is wordplay or word construction. The straightforward definition can come either at the beginning or end of a clue. It is up to you, the solver, to decode just where the definition and the wordplay/construction are located. In a good cryptic clue, there are no totally extraneous words; each word is there for a reason.



ACROSS

- 1 You might find the complete answer here later. (6,5)
- 9 Could your roots be in here: Ireland?
- 10 They arrived here from towns and isles, ill-disposed. (5,6)
- 11 Sounds as if this could carry you to the grave.
- 14 They have eyes but cannot see.
- 16 This has a satisfying answer.
- 18 Give up the sound of your prophet.
- 19 Sounds like a mediaeval particle of dust.
- 20 A drink from Allen Co., LA.
- 21 Do nuns become accustomed to wearing this?
- 23 A Soviet olympian? (3,4)
- 24 It's best with an olive tinge.
- 25 Naughty but sweet; or perhaps biting?
- 30 You can use it if you're just pretending.
- 31 It goes with a shut case.
- 32 It's difficult to find anything without it.

DOWN

- 2 She can be found in the cellar.
- 3 Stumble during the voyage.
- 4 A way to contain one's smoking.
- 5 A capital place to visit.
- 6 10X = 6D
- 7 You'll have to wait for the answer.
- 8 Nothing cryptic about this president! (5,6)
- 12 Everyone counts on this.
- 13 See 21 down
- 15 A stair that Ravi Shankar made music from.
- 16 Perhaps your ancestor had one on his property.
- 17 Some of these answers can be considered so.
- 21,13 An east coast town crier?
- 22 He goes with the flow of 11 across.
- 26 Found in centre Edmonton.
- 27 A good place to keep your microfilm.
- 28 One little statistic.
- 29 It has its ups and downs.

The solution to the genealogical cryptic crossword is on page 51.