

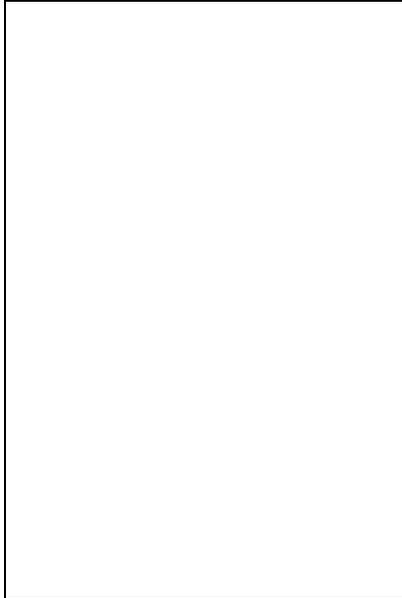
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**BIFHSGO SATURDAY MEETING REPORTS**

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## **The Bradley's: Thrice Hacking Through the Wilderness to Build a Country**

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**Doug Bradley**

Doug's starting point was a chart of his ancestors going back several generations, which had been in his family for years. The family also had a will dated 1768 and pictures of some of the ancestors. Two of these caught his interest in particular, and are among the three featured in his talk. His goal was to go beyond names and dates, to fill in the human side of his ancestors - what motivated them to do what they did, what their emotions, trials and tribulations were and why they came here. So he looked at the historical backdrop and used such sources as war records, diaries, journals, historical books and, as always, contacts with other relatives.

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**William Bradley of Savannah (~1695-1777)**

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William Bradley's participation in the colonization of Savannah, Georgia, enabled Doug to collect a great deal of information about one phase of William's life. The colony was started by a Charter issued by the King in 1732 to the Earl of Egmont, General Sir James Oglethorpe and Associates, who were to be "Trustees for establishing the colony of Georgian America." Because they had a Trust and Trustees, they had to keep a lot of records - diaries, letters, and articles of agreement. These told what William did and why he went to the New World. Doug obtained access to the Articles of Agreement between the Trustees and William Bradley, dated October 1735, concerning his appointment as the Overseer of Trust Servants in Georgia, and also dug into the diaries and letters from the Earl of Egmont and others.

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## Captain William Brown Bradley of March (1771–1850)

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Doug skipped William of Savannah's son Richard - Mr. "hard luck" Bradley, a Loyalist, who had been killed in the Revolutionary War in 1780 - and selected Richard's son, Captain William Bradley, as his second subject.



**Capt. W.B. Bradley**

After the Revolution, Captain Bradley's mother had left America with her children and second husband

Lt. John Jenkins - a redcoat. They landed in St. John, New Brunswick in 1784, when William was 12 years old.

Doug knew that Captain Bradley had been in the militia and the 104<sup>th</sup> New Brunswick Fencibles. So looked for books on the New Brunswick militia in this period.<sup>i</sup> A great deal had been written about the protection of the colony against American attacks in the Napoleonic era. His uncle had a book on the Families of Merigold's Point in Ontario, which contained a lot of stories about the land and marriages in New Brunswick at the time.<sup>ii</sup> He obtained a history of central New Brunswick, which talks a lot about the Loyalists' arrival and Fredericton in general.<sup>iii</sup> A history of the 104<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot also gives a really good account of what it was like to be an officer in the regiment during the war of 1812 and the preceding years.<sup>iv</sup>

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In his book, Le Couteur describes the famous winter of 1813 and the march by the regiment to Upper Canada. The Americans had sacked York in 1812 and the British thought that they were preparing to mount an attack against Kingston in 1813. The only troops available to defend Kingston were those of the 104<sup>th</sup> New Brunswick. It took them two months to walk there in the winter of 1813. In spite of the cold, they arrived and attacked the Americans at Sackett's Harbour, preventing them from attacking Kingston. Since War of 1812 battles are regularly re-enacted, Doug has been able to illustrate the books that he has written with photos of the mock battle.

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- iii L.B.M. Maxwell, *The History of Central New Brunswick* (Fredericton: Centennial Print and Litho Ltd), 1984.
- iv. Austin W. Squires, *104<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot* (Fredericton: Brunswick Press), 1962.
- v. Donald E. Graves, *Merry Hearts Make Light Days - War of 1812 Journal of Lt. J. Le Couteur, 104<sup>th</sup> Foot.* (Ottawa: Carleton University Press), 1994.
- vi. Pierre Burton, *Vimy* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart), 1986. Daniel G. Dancocks, *Welcome to Flanders Fields* (Toronto: McClelland Stewart), 1988. Nicholson, *History of the Canadian Field Artillery 18\_\_-1939*

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- iii. L.B.M. Maxwell, *The History of Central New Brunswick* (Fredericton: Centennial Print and Litho Ltd), 1984.
- iv. Austin W. Squires, *104th Regiment of Foot* (Fredericton: Brunswick Press), 1962.
- v. Donald E. Graves, *Merry Hearts Make Light Days - War of 1812 Journal of Lt. J. Le Couteur, 104th Foot* (Ottawa: Carleton University Press), 1994.
- vi. Pierre Burton, *Vimy* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart), 1986. Daniel G. Dancocks, *Welcome to Flanders Fields* (Toronto: McClelland Stewart), 1988. Nicholson, *History of the Canadian Field Artillery 18\_\_-1939*

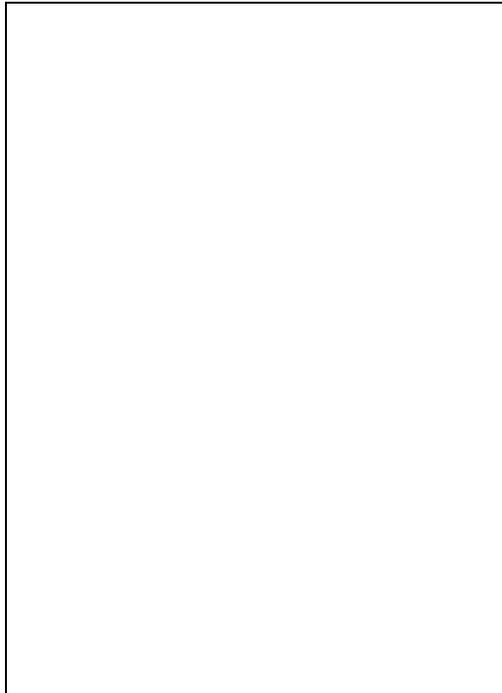
**Reported by Irene Kellow Ip**

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## Researching the Ottawa Sharpshooters

By Caroline Herbert and John D. Reid

The Ottawa Sharpshooters were a company of 53 militia soldiers, under the leadership of Captain Alfred Hamlyn Todd of the Governor General's Foot Guards (GGFG), who served during the 1885 North West Rebellion. The story of the Company appeared in two parts in the September and December 2003 issues of A-CR. A presentation was made at last February's Saturday meeting to let members know about the sources and techniques being used in researching the individual soldiers' life stories. As most of the men were of British origin, the techniques used may be helpful for members' own research.



**John Reid and Jamie Rimmer**

### **Basic Data**

How do we know who served in the Sharpshooters? Caroline Herbert showed examples of the basic military documents available from the National Archives. Two versions of the Service or Nominal role exist, taken at the beginning and end of the campaign. They give rank, name, age and address and, in the later one, notes on injuries suffered. The company complement is slightly different between the two lists, and some of the information is inconsistent.

A Private earned 50 cents a day, with payments being made more or less monthly. In most cases, pay lists include a signature, which provides a check on the spelling of the name.

Medal roles give only the name, rank and whether the person saw action at the Battle of Cut Knife Hill, for

which a clasp to the North West Medal was awarded. There is also a record of when the medal was received.

Using this information as a starting point, John Reid described research sources, while emphasizing that the ones that will be successful depend very much on the life path the individual followed.

### **Indexed or Alphabetized Sources**

Ottawa City directories, available in hardcopy at Library and Archives Canada and on microfilm at the Ottawa Public Library (OPL) and the City Archives, are one of the most useful sources. If a household is listed - not all were - one can trace people through a series of residences. They will often be found as renters in the early years but, after a while, they become more settled, signaling a marriage and children. Later the household may no longer appear, implying a move from the City, or perhaps there will be a listing of a widow at the same address. Directories are also useful as surrogate indexes to a census, particularly the 1901 Census.

The fully indexed 1881 Canadian Census, found online through [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org), is a good information source, being close in time to 1885 - the year of the Rebellion. The average age of a Sharpshooter in 1881 was 18; so they can often be found with parents and siblings. Some are found in the U.K. Census, either because they had not yet migrated to Canada or because they had gone overseas. **Charles Francis Winter**, the Sharpshooters' Quebec-born Colour Sergeant, is found in the U.K. in 1881 serving with the British Army. The other databases at the FamilySearch Web site, including the International Genealogical Index (IGI), are also worth exploring, particularly for British ancestors.

Another useful online source is the Ontario Cemetery Finding Aid (OCFA) at [www.islandnet.com/cgi-bin/ms2/jveinot/search](http://www.islandnet.com/cgi-bin/ms2/jveinot/search). It is convenient that many of the Sharpshooters are buried in Ottawa's Beechwood Cemetery, which is included in the OCFA. Reference to the more detailed listings of Beechwood interments, published by the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society, gives the date of death. This information makes it practicable to search for a death notice or obituary in the *Ottawa Journal* or *Ottawa Citizen* archives on microfilm, available on a self-serve basis at Library and Archives Canada, the main branch of the OPL and the City Archives. Visiting the gravesite may show additional information, an example being the date and place of birth for Staff

Sergeant **Frank Newby**. A more extensive index to Ottawa area cemeteries went online in January 2004 at [www.ogsottawa.on.ca](http://www.ogsottawa.on.ca), with over 90 cemeteries and 172 000 names.

A less well-known source is the index to birth, marriage and death announcements in the *Ottawa Journal* (to 1922), available as a card file at the main branch of the OPL. This contains notices of several Sharpshooter marriages, births of their children, and deaths of a few Sharpshooters, parents, wives and children.

The majority of the Sharpshooters were Anglican. Their baptisms, marriages and burials are to be found in the records of the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa Archives, at Christchurch Cathedral. A convenient computer database may be consulted, for a fee, and original records will be produced for an additional fee.

It is always worth checking the various National Archives Archivianet databases at [http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/0201\\_e.html](http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/0201_e.html), an easy task. The General Inventory includes reference to four fonds, found by simply searching for "sharpshooters" - those of Alfred Hamlyn Todd, Charles Francis Winter, Samuel Maynard Rogers, and the family of Herbert Jarvis.<sup>1</sup>

#### GOOGLE AND BEYOND

Good use can be made of general Internet search engines and secondary sources. John showed an example of locating a posting in a Rootsweb mailing list, by a person in New Zealand, for Sharpshooter **William Henry Pardey**, using Google [www.google.com](http://www.google.com). He also recommended [www.gigablast.com](http://www.gigablast.com) as it gives access to older versions of Web pages through the Internet Archive, also known as the Wayback Machine. The search engine at [www.mirago.co.uk](http://www.mirago.co.uk) includes only U.K. Web sites and may be useful if you want to avoid hits on names in other locations, such as Birmingham in Alabama when you want the one in England.

John illustrated the value, and also some limitations, of the Rootsweb [www.rootsweb.com](http://www.rootsweb.com) WorldConnect database, showing how it found a current e-mail address for a person looking for William Henry Pardey, when the one found in the mailing list mentioned above proved dated.

Digitized books, such as the Canadian local histories at [www.ourroots.ca](http://www.ourroots.ca), [www.canadiana.org](http://www.canadiana.org) and [www.ourfutureourpast.ca](http://www.ourfutureourpast.ca), are also worthwhile

searching. It may be parents, siblings or in-laws who will be found in such sources. But these may provide a lead back to a lost Sharpshooter, or add the spice of fame, or notoriety, to the Sharpshooter's story. Less useful, because of the limited capabilities of the technology at present, are digital newspaper archives, such as that of the *Globe and Mail*, available free to OPL patrons in the Electronic Info section of their Web sit [www.library.ottawa.on.ca](http://www.library.ottawa.on.ca).

#### Government Civil Records

Individual Sharpshooters were in a variety of places. They have been found ending their days in Australia, Chicago, Halifax, Guildford (Surrey), Kamloops, New York, Saint Louis, Westbury-on-Trym (near Bristol), Vera (Saskatchewan), and several places in Ontario, involving a variety of government record keeping systems for birth marriage and death (BMD) information. For Ontario, which accounts for many of these men, the City of Ottawa Archives collection of BMD indexes and full certificates for Carleton County events, on microfilm, has been invaluable. It avoids the delay and cost of ordering microfilms through the OPL.

#### Military Records

Many Sharpshooters continued their involvement with the militia after the Rebellion. The project researchers have not yet been able to access their records at the GGFG Museum - they may well be missing - but some information is available at Library and Archives Canada in the Annual Reports of the Militia Department on promotions. Sharpshooter **Charles M. Wiggins** is found in the annual report, as he was, for a time, financially accountable for ammunition supplies to the Guards.

Although pensions were not generally awarded for service during the Rebellion, some were granted to the parents of those killed and to those who suffered permanent disability. Records of these are in the documentation of Cabinet decisions at Library and Archives Canada.

On application, soldiers in the Rebellion were entitled to receive a land grant, or a cash grant of \$80, called scrip, in lieu of the land. Records of men applying for their scrip can be found by searching for the name in the General Inventory category of Archivianet.

Several Sharpshooters served in South Africa and a few in the First World War. Service records for both,

with partial records available online, can be accessed through the Library and Archives Canada Web site.

### **Civil Service Records**

Many Sharpshooters were also public servants and can be found listed in the Civil Service Record, a publication series found at Library and Archives Canada. The record starts prior to Confederation and continues to 1920. The content varies. One can often find the date of birth.

Also, up to about 1920, you can find government superannuation payments listed in the Auditor General's Annual Reports to Parliament, available at Library and Archives Canada. The amount of a partial payment for a year can be used to infer an approximate date of death. However, most Sharpshooters were too young to receive superannuation during this period.

### **Case Studies**

Caroline Herbert discussed some examples of Sharpshooter research.

Ongoing, is a search for **Daniel Anderson**, a private who gave Captain Todd's address as his place of abode. Was it an address of convenience? There is no evidence of his living in Ottawa at other times. His only other record is a letter, dated 15 June 1886, written from Prince Albert, in which he acknowledges receiving his medal. Unfortunately, the name is quite

common, as witnessed by the 18 land grants to various people named Daniel Anderson in the Library and Archives Canada database. Caroline resorted to a letter written to the Prince Albert newspaper, seeking relatives or descendants. A single response sought information about a man who was not with the Sharpshooters! The search continues.

**Arthur Phillips** is also a common name, but he made his home in Ottawa and could be traced through the City directories. There was some initial confusion - his middle initial was first read as J when it was in fact T - easy to do if one is not careful about the handwriting of the era. He was located in the 1881 U.K. Census, transcription as Athur L. Phillips! The 1901 Canada Census gives his birth date as 29 November 1864. His marriage and wife's early death, along with the baptismal dates of a son and a daughter, were all in the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa Archives database.

Caroline found that Arthur Tristram Phillips was born in India. He was educated in England, a contemporary of Rudyard Kipling, at the United Services College in Westward Ho!, Devon, and came to Canada in 1883. He is the longest serving Superintendent Engineer of the Rideau Canal - from 1894 until his death in 1934. Both the *Ottawa Citizen* and *Ottawa Journal* carried notices of his sudden death on Friday, May 11, but no obituary has been located.

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## **Researching Sharpshooter William Keys Humfrey**

BY JAMIE RIMMER

The first time I heard about the Ottawa Sharpshooters and their participation in the 1885 Rebellion was during the December meeting of BIFHSGO. My ears pricked up with Mr. Reid's presentation about the three Sharpshooters and their lives in Ottawa. After the meeting I offered to help research one of the men in this group. After a few phone calls and e-mails, I received my Sharpshooter - "W. K. Humfrey, 18 years of age. Lived at 195 Augusta Ave Ottawa, and M Humfrey had signed for the acceptance of his medal." That simple line was all the information I was given about the Sharpshooter I would be investigating, to bring his story from the deep, dark depths of Library and Archives Canada.

Over the Christmas holidays, I found time to visit Library and Archives Canada on Wellington Street. I

was keen to learn my Sharpshooter's full name. I started my detective work with the RG files of the Archives, seeking any information I might find on this man.<sup>ii</sup> I was not successful but not discouraged. I requested special fonds on pay lists for the men who fought in the 1885 Rebellion. It took some time for these boxes to be delivered for me to research.<sup>iii</sup>

Being 13 years old, my mind jumps to many different conclusions. It occurred to me that my Sharpshooter might have taken part in the Boer War, although that conflict took place many thousands of miles away. W.K. Humfrey would have been in his early 30s at that time and it was easy to assume that he would still want to seek adventure. Bingo! I got my first (but not last) hit, which gave me the code (T-2074) for the microfilm reel. I was off on an adventure. It wasn't

too hard to learn how to manage the reels, though I recommend that when you mount a reel, you make sure that it is facing in the right direction.

On this reel, I found many key points in the life and times of W. K. Humfrey. According to his enlistment papers, he was William Keys Humfrey (during my research I found Humfrey was spelt three ways) and he served with the Lord Strathcona Horse between 1900 and 1901. Furthermore, his records stated that he was involved in the campaigns in Belfast, Orange Free State, Natal. I obtained the following information from his medical records: he was 5' 9½" tall, 32 years old, of muscular build, with light brown hair and blue eyes; he had a tattoo on his left forearm; he had worked as a mail runner.

Now that I knew who he was, I wanted to know how he became involved with the Sharpshooters and how long he lived in Ottawa. To answer the last question, I researched city directories at Library and Archives Canada, discovering that Humfrey lived in Ottawa from 1885 to 1886.

My next source of information was the Census on the Internet. I found that in 1881 he was living in England - Devon to be exact. William K. Humfrey, 14, was living with a Maria Humfrey, and an Ida Miles, listed as a sister of Maria. Could this be the M. Humfrey who signed for his medal? I decided to research her as well (though for only a bit). The paperwork about the medal told me that M. Humfrey was living in Pincher Creek, Alberta, that she had remarried and her last name was Clarkson. From that information I

researched the 1891 and 1901 Censuses. In 1891, Maria and her husband were in Pincher Creek, whereas in 1901 they were living in Cowley and had a son. The Census also told me that she had moved to Canada in 1888. She seems to change from Nellie to Maria from one census to the next. As well she seems to get younger with each of the three Censuses.

In my opinion, William Keys Humfrey is a fascinating man. Here is a man who, around the age of 17, left everything he knew and went to a strange, new land. Then, only a few years later, he again left the security of his job and signed up to fight for his new country. William Keys Humfrey didn't do this once, but twice. Researching this man was a great pleasure and I hope it will be a useful contribution to BIFHSGO's Sharpshooter project.

#### Footnotes:

- i. Fonds is a term in the replacement system referring to "the body of records that come from a single creator (a "creator" meaning an individual (such as an author), one or more families, or an administrative body (such as a literary press)."
- ii. RG stands for Record Group. In the old National Archives system there were RGs and MGs (Manuscript Group). That system is still in place and still the best way to find much of the material, but is slowly being replaced.
- iii. Note: Other researchers should be sure to fill in this sheet properly. I made a mistake and if we hadn't caught it I would have received thirteen boxes to review

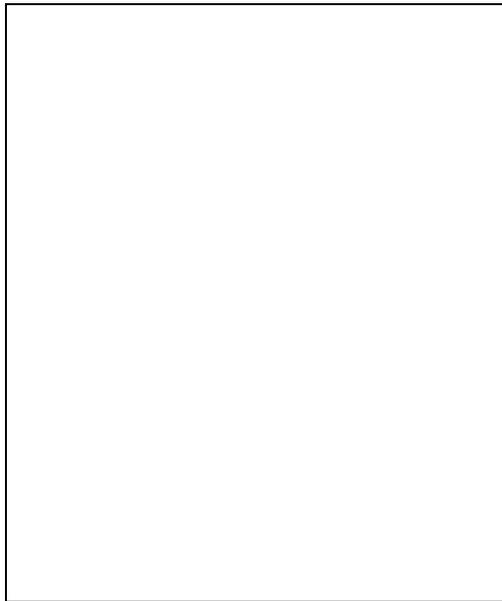
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## An Irish Fling: Delightful Discoveries! Part I

BY TERRY FINDLEY

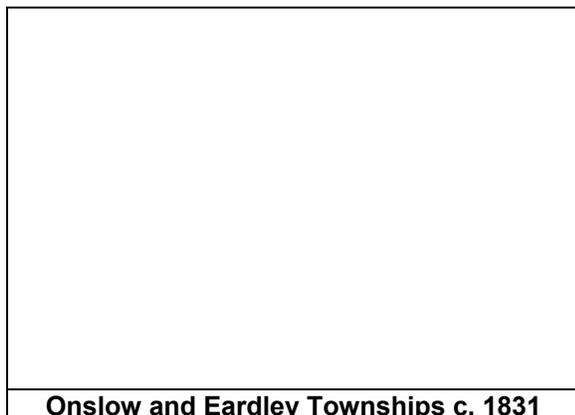
There is an old family saying, "If you are lucky enough to be Irish, you are lucky enough!" But when it comes to researching family ancestors from Ireland, particularly those who came to Canada from Ireland in the early to mid 1800s, I quickly found out that you can wait a long time for that luck to kick in. In fact, as I began my quest for where my Irish ancestors originated, many local experts dampened my enthusiasm by telling me that my prospects were bleak. Never one to give up when confronted by a daunting challenge, I set about methodically looking for the keys to unlock the doors to my Irish ancestors' "townland of origin." Let me tell you about how I was able to pinpoint where some of them came from and

what happened when I "walked the ground" in Northern Ireland.



**Terry Findley**

Many of my Ottawa Valley Irish ancestors lived in Eardley and Onslow Townships, Lower Canada, but I want to focus first on John B. Finley and his wife, Susannah Pursel, daughter of Robert Pursel (1795–1876). When I began my research, I quickly found that John Finley, then living in Eardley Township, married Susannah Pursel on 30 December 1851 at Knox Presbyterian Church in Bytown, Upper Canada.<sup>i</sup> Let’s hear it for the luck of the Irish because this marriage took place just before the 1851 Census was taken on 12 January 1852! That census record could perhaps contain clues to where they came from in Ireland. The bad news? The 1851 Census records for Eardley and Onslow are missing. Moreover, the Great Hull-Ottawa Fire of 26 April 1900 consumed key parish registers as well as vital notary and land records. To make the research problem more difficult, Dublin’s Four Courts fire of 1922 destroyed important Irish records. So, what did I do?

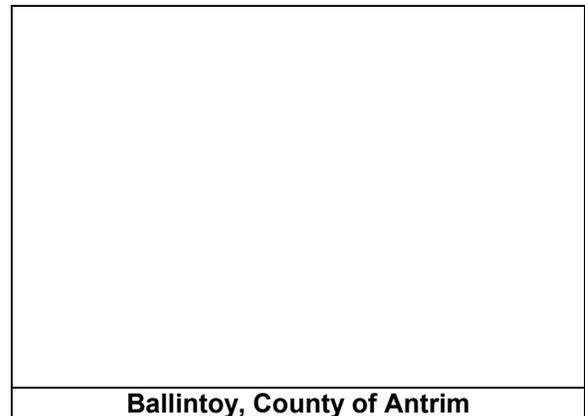


**Onslow and Eardley Townships c. 1831**

I visited the local family history centre, libraries and archives and soon came across Anson Gard’s 1906 book, *Pioneers of the Upper Ottawa*. Low and behold, I found an entry for my g g g grandfather Robert Pursel (his spelling), wherein Gard wrote, “Purcell [sic], Robert came to Hull from County Carey, Ireland, in about 1825.”<sup>ii</sup> Truly excited by this revelation, I spoke to a valley historian, who told me that “County Carey must surely have been County Kerry.” Right away, I went and checked every County Kerry record that I could get my hands on but I could not find any Pursels. Then I asked myself, “I wonder if Robert applied for a land grant when he came to Canada?” Sure enough, he had. But what was even more amazing was the character reference attached to his land petition.

I do hereby certify that I have been acquainted with Robert Purcel from his Infancy. He was born in the Parish of Ballintoy in the County of Antrim & constantly resided in it & I can venture to say that he uniformly supported a fair & irreproachable character. He is now going to America in the hope of bettering his situation.  
21 May 1825 Robert Trail Rector <sup>iii</sup>.

So now I knew that Robert Pursel came from the Parish of Ballintoy in County Antrim, but I did not yet know his townland of origin. And I had a new mystery: what was the genesis for Gard’s statement about County Carey? That riddle was easily solved: the Parish of Ballintoy is in the “Barony of Carey.”

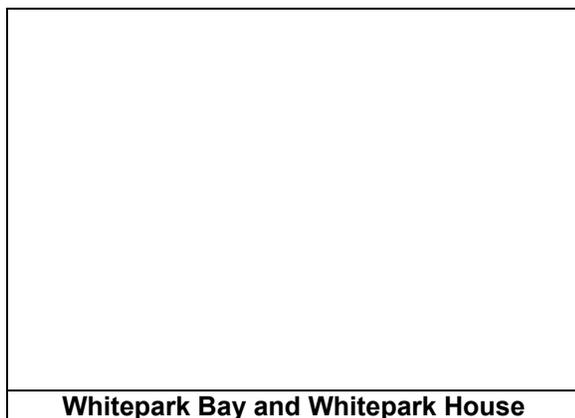


**Ballintoy, County of Antrim**

I quickly consulted *Grenham’s Irish Surnames* on CD and sadly, but not unexpectedly, found that the relevant Church of Ireland records for Ballintoy were destroyed in 1922.<sup>iv</sup> I then turned my attention to the 1824 Tithe Applotment Book for the Parish of Ballintoy and discovered that there was an “R. Purcel” on Lemnaghmore Townland.<sup>v</sup> Was this my Robert

Pursel? Possibly. A check of the 1803 Agricultural Census for County Antrim revealed a “Robert Purcel” living on Lemnaghmore Townland.<sup>vi</sup> But this could not possibly be my Robert Pursel because he would have been only about eight years old in 1803, and only able-bodied men 16 years and over were listed. Could this be his father? Further research of the 1766 Householder’s Religious Census yielded a “John Purcell” on the same townland.<sup>vii</sup> Finally, *History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County (1876)* reported William Pursel, Robert’s oldest son, as being born in White Park, Ireland.<sup>viii</sup> William would have been alive when this book was written and so, probably, provided the information to the author. A quick check of the Ordnance Survey map for County Antrim revealed that White Park Bay is in the Parish of Ballintoy and White Park Townland is adjacent to Lemnaghmore Townland. How better to learn about Whitepark (today’s spelling) Bay than to go there in person? So, it’s off to Ballintoy!

Because I had read the section on the Parish of Ballintoy in the *Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland, Parishes of County Antrim IX*,<sup>ix</sup> I had a good idea of what Ballintoy was like in the 1830s and that “White Park House,” a prominent mansion house built in 1734, was located in Lemnaghmore Townland. When I went online looking for suitable bed-and-breakfast accommodation in Ballintoy, I discovered that the “Whitepark House” was still standing and that today it is a B&B. I did not have to think twice. This was going to be my base camp for exploring Ballintoy and other parts of Northern Ireland. I could hardly wait.



**Whitepark Bay and Whitepark House**

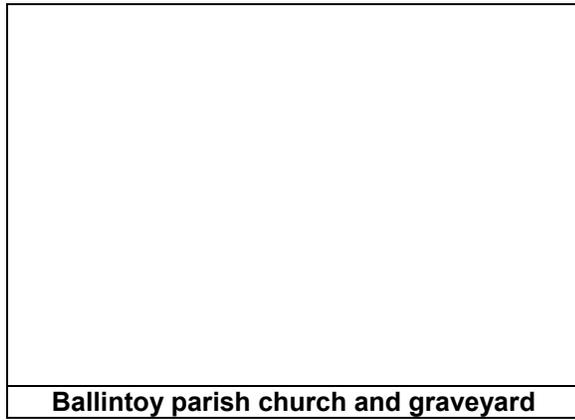
Soon after arriving at the eclectic Whitepark House, and while enjoying afternoon tea and home-baked cookies in front of a cozy fire, I told the owners, Bob and Siobahn Isles, why I had selected their B&B. Their immediate reaction was to recommend that I talk to the Parish historian, Bertie McKay, and to the Trail

family, descendants of Rector Robert Trail’s brother. When I asked Bob if he would telephone them and introduce my wife and me, he said that we did not need an introduction or an appointment to talk to them. All we had to do was go and pay them a visit. I was skeptical and felt somewhat uncomfortable with this procedure; but to my surprise, we were welcomed like long-lost kin.



**Whitepark House Bed and Breakfast**

Bertie lived at “The Moorings,” Portbradden, Whitepark Bay and had a wealth of information and insight. While enjoying the mandatory tea, he told me that Rector Robert Trail had conducted a personal census of the inhabitants of the parish in April 1803 and that he (Bertie) had a copy. When he asked me if I would like to see it, I could not curb my excitement. What he then showed me was an old newspaper clipping with a verbatim transcription. Under “Limeneagh-More” was this entry: “Robert Purcel married Hanna Brown. Three sons: James, John, Robert. Five daughters: Cath., Christian, Peggy, Mary, Betty.” Under the next heading, “Rockheads in the Townland of Limeneagh-More,” was this entry: “Chas. Ramsay married Cath. Darragh. Two sons: Alexander, Charles. Two daughters: Fanny, Mary.” In one great moment, I had the names of my Robert Pursel’s parents (including his mother’s maiden name), his siblings and his first wife’s parents and her siblings. Bertie did not know the source for the newspaper article but I suspected that the answer lay in the Public Record Office Northern Ireland (PRONI), Belfast. Sure enough, I later found the record in the “Vestry Minutes.”<sup>x</sup> Meanwhile, I was puzzled as to why Rector Robert Trail had produced such a detailed census, which also included the religion of each family. The answer to that question was soon to become clear.



**Ballintoy parish church and graveyard**

When we visited John and June Traill [today's spelling], we were treated to old-fashioned Irish hospitality, given a tour of their "Ballylough House" and offered incredible insights into what kind of person the Rector Robert Trail was. When they asked me if I would like to see his portrait, I naturally said "Yes," and they took me into the large parlour. There, on the right side of the mantle, hung a large oil painting of Captain Robert Trail, resplendent in his red tunic. So much for the separation of church and state! Now I knew why he had kept such a detailed census. In 1803, Napoleon was a threat to Britain and military planners feared that his attack might come from Ireland. To prepare for this possibility, British planners wanted to know the number of able-bodied men and the amount of horse fodder in County Antrim. Captain Robert Trail, Antrim Regiment of Militia, clearly had a vested interest in having a detailed personnel record for the Parish of Ballintoy. Having learned this and other little gems, it was off to Bushmills, Port Stewart, Enniskillen and Lisburn to trace more ancestors. The results were just as exciting and I'll tell you all about them in Part II of "An Irish Fling."

**Footnotes:**

- i. Findlay-Purcel marriage, 30 December 1851, Marriage Register 1845-1857: p. 153, Knox

- ii. Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, Ottawa City Archives Reference Services microfilm 26.
- iii. Anson Gard, *Pioneers of the Upper Ottawa* (1906; reprinted Milton, ON: Global, 1999), p. 339.
- iv. Petition of Robert Purcel, Eardley 7 August 1827, Lower Canada Land Papers, RG 1 L3L, Vol. 161, p. 78858, NAC microfilm C-2557.
- v. R. Purcel entry, Leminagmore Townland, Ballintoy Parish 1824, Tithe Applotment Books (Ballinderry-Ballyaghan), p. 6, FHL microfilm 258445.
- vi. John Grenham, *Grenham's Irish Surnames*, CD-ROM (Dublin: Eneclann, 2003).
- vii. 1803 Agricultural Census of Antrim Database, Ulster Genealogical Historical Guild, online <<http://www.ancestryireland.co.uk/guild.php>>, Robert Purcell data downloaded 3 December 2003.
- viii. John Purcell entry, Householders in Ballintoy Parish in 1766 with their religion, Ulster Province, Antrim County, Cary Barony: p. 5, no. 335, FHL microfilm 258517.
- ix. John Carroll Powell, *History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County*, (Springfield, Illinois: Edwin A. Wilson, 1876), p. 589, online <[http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/\\_glc\\_/3458/3458\\_860.html](http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/_glc_/3458/3458_860.html)>, printout dated 30 September 2003.
- x. Angélique Day, Patrick McWilliams and Noírin Dobson, eds., *Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland (Volume Twenty-four): Parishes of County Antrim IX, North Antrim Coast and Rathlin*, (Belfast: Queen's University, 1994), p. 10-35.
- x. Robert Purcel and Hanna Brown entry, A complete list of the inhabitants of the parish of Ballintoy, April 1803, in Vestry Minutes c.1791-1843: p. 22, Ballintoy Parish, Church of Ireland, Antrim, Ireland, PRONI microfilm MIC/583/7.

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## Is There a Federal Civil Servant in Your Family Tree?

By Glenn Wright

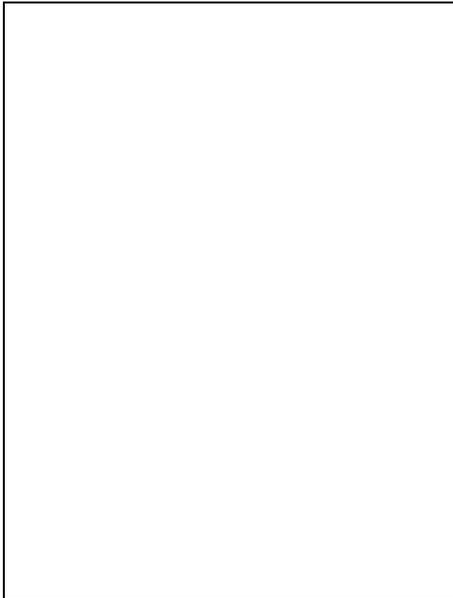
**H**undreds of thousands of Canadians have been employed by the federal government since Confederation in 1867. While we might think of Ottawa as the hub and centre of government, civil servants are found wherever the federal government has a presence; various departments and agencies have headquarters located outside Ottawa and many have

regional offices and operations. This was also true for the period from 1867 to the 1920s, the obvious examples being Post Office workers, Customs officials and canal workers.

### **Introduction**

Civil servants are a fact of life. They are both

important and necessary, allowing government to function and to deliver its services to the Canadian population at large. In the years following Confederation, the civil service expanded rapidly and the relationship between the government and its employees changed. Keeping a record of its employees was essential for the hiring, firing and retiring of civil servants. The very fact that a good proportion of this information has survived is a bonus for anyone researching a family member who was, at one time or another, employed by the federal government, especially in the 60 or 70 years following Confederation.



**Glenn Wright**

I am going to describe these resources, by sharing some of my own research on one member of my family. I will describe the most important published sources and how I used them to my advantage, and I will conclude with a brief overview of archival records in the custody of Library and Archives Canada that also include personal information on the life and careers of federal civil servants.

#### **Sources of Information About Civil Servants**

Prominent civil servants can often be found in the more common published sources such as the *Canadian Parliamentary Companion*, the *Canadian Who's Who*, in the 1886 and 1888 editions of George M. Rose, *A Cyclopaedia of Canadian Biography*, the *Canadian Who's Who and Why* or in Henry Morgan's splendid biographical dictionary, *Canadian Men and Women of the Time* (1898 and 1912). But thousands of federal civil servants, such as the ordinary clerks who dutifully did their jobs day in and day out, would never

have been considered for reference books of this nature. To identify and document their careers, we can consult three published, easily accessible sources.

#### ***Civil Service List***

Looking for information about a former civil servant might be as easy as consulting the *Civil Service List of Canada*, a compilation of personal information on all federal government employees. This handy compendium actually pre-dates Confederation and was produced on an annual basis until the end of the First World War. Until the mid-1880s, the *Civil Service List* was especially rich in personal details, including full name, age, date of first appointment, promotions and dates, present rank and date of appointment, religion, nationality, province of origin and salary of employees of the government, listed by department. There is a certain transparency in all this - civil service jobs, especially permanent appointments, were much sought after, and these annual lists were designed to show, in part, that the civil service was representative of the population - a balance of French and English, Catholic and non-Catholic, Scots and Irish and some assurance that every province had its share of civil servants.

Unfortunately, later lists economized on space and reduced the amount and nature of personal information. In 1912, for example, the *Civil Service List* records full name, title or position, date of present appointment, salary, date of birth and date of first permanent appointment. Nevertheless, it is a useful starting point because, in most years, the *List* includes a nominal index. A complete set of the *Civil Service List* is available in the Library Reference Room (Library and Archives Canada), and in larger public libraries, while a selection of pre-1900 editions can be found online at Early Canadiana Online ([www.canadian.org](http://www.canadian.org)).

#### **Report of the Auditor General**

Most of us are aware of the work of the Auditor General but if sponsorship scandals and loose spending are depressing, one should look at the older reports produced by her predecessors. While not fancied as bed-time reading, the published reports of the Auditor General from the early 1880s to the First World War record, in mind-numbing detail, every expense incurred by the government and its employees. The reports are organized according to department, and here one can find the names and salaries of employees, their titles or classification, travelling allowances and so on. It is possible to follow the career of a civil servant, even a temporary and

casual one, from year to year. If the person died during the year, this fact is often noted. For fiscal years 1886–87 to 1915–16, the *Auditor General's Report* also includes a list of civil servants in receipt of a superannuation allowance, including name, place of residence, date of birth, appointment and retirement, and amount of allowance. More detailed information about retired civil servants is found in the *Public Accounts*, as explained below.

What began as a modest-sized report in the 1880s had, by the early 1900s, become a multi-volume report with details on every expenditure made by government. The *Report of the Auditor General* is not indexed by name; the *Civil Service List*, however, can be used to identify an individual and the department where he or she was employed, and with this information in hand one can consult the Auditor General's detailed reports more effectively.

### Public Accounts

A third government publication and one that is closely allied to the *Report of the Auditor General* is the *Public Accounts*. This uninspiring title immediately brings to mind dollars, cents and balance sheets. The public accounts were prepared by officials in the Finance Department and a close study of the contents reveals much more than dry, and often unintelligible, financial statistics.

Beginning with fiscal year 1870–71, the *Public Accounts* lists all superannuated persons - authority for the payment; name; position at the time of retirement; date of retirement; amount of annual allowance. The following year, the information was laid out in a large chart format; a "remarks" column noted those who died during the year. In 1875–76 deceased pensioners were listed together on the last page of the chart. The type of information about individuals changed little from the 1870s to the late 1920s. The superannuation lists in the *Public Accounts* provide the following information: full name of the pensioner and the nature of his or her service at retirement; year when superannuated; age and number of years of service; total annual allowance; cause of retirement; salary and average salary. The reasons or causes of retirement are interesting in themselves and range from age, ill-health, abolition of the position, physical disability to, even more exotic, mental derangement, to promote efficiency and economy, nervous debility, and an ominous sounding phrase that could have a dozen definitions - "in the interests of the public service." The names of those who died during the year are

usually indicated with an asterisk and, if there is any doubt, separate lists of those who died or who were superannuated during the fiscal year are included.

From fiscal year 1870–71 to at least 1929, the superannuation list was published in an appendix in the *Public Accounts*. By the early 1920s, some interesting changes had been introduced. In the *Public Accounts* for 1925–26, for example, civil service pensioners are divided into one of five superannuation lists, depending upon the legislation authorizing the allowance. These included: Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act, 1870; same act, 1893; Printing Bureau Fund; Public Service Retirement Act, 1920; and the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924. The names of these funds are not important but the information is - deceased employees, for example, are listed by name with the following: position and department at time of death; age; years of service; annual salary; amount of allowance granted to dependent; dependent's relationship to the deceased. New retirees were also listed separately with full details, i.e. name, occupation, cause of retirement, age and so on. For those already in receipt of a pension, only the name of the individual, year retired and amount is recorded. In 1927, the government introduced the Civil Service Widows Annuities Act and, beginning in fiscal year 1927–28, recipients are listed - full name of the widow, name of contributor, his department and the amount of annual allowance. Unfortunately, none of these lists was published after 1929–30, a victim no doubt of a government bent on tightening its belt as Canada slid into economic depression. Total amounts paid out were still reported, but the listing of civil service pensioners by name was discontinued.

Both the *Public Accounts* and the *Auditor General's Report* are available on the open shelf (the fat orange volumes) in the Library Reading Room, Library and Archives Canada. They are imposing and, perhaps, intimidating because of their size and complexity, but for the patient researcher they contain a wealth of information on those who, at one time or another, laboured as civil servants. Some pre-1900 *Sessional Papers* are also available online in French (*Documents de la Session*) at Early Canadiana Online ([www.canadiana.org](http://www.canadiana.org)) - allowing a search by name. In a random sample, I discovered that the page numbers in the French edition of the *Auditor General's Report* were the same as in the English-language version on the open shelf.

But these published reports, especially that of the Auditor General, were not restricted to spending activities normally associated with the government. When the federal government took over operations of the Intercolonial and Cape Breton railways, for example, expenditures, including personnel, were accounted for in the same way that expenditures were detailed for traditional departments and agencies of the government. In the *Auditor General's Report* for 1891–92, for example, over 150 pages are devoted to the Intercolonial and Cape Breton railways, including the names, place of employment and salaries of hundreds of engineers, firemen, brakemen, parlour and sleeping car porters, conductors, baggage handlers, car cleaners and labourers. The information is organized by Division and, within Division, by railway station. It is an extraordinary compilation of personal information.

### **Joshua Garrard Wright, 1836–1904**

To illustrate the usefulness of these records, I will have to tell you something of my research on my own family. Several years ago, when research on my direct line reached a temporary dead-end, I decided to pursue a closely connected line that I knew little about. Joshua Wright was born in 1801 in Suffolk, England and immigrated to Upper Canada in 1832. He settled at Guelph and later moved to the Dundas area, where he died in September 1855, following a fall from his horse. From his will, I learned that he had two sons, George and Joshua. A distant relation who shared my passion for all this suggested that the family moved to “New York” after Joshua’s death and, in some mysterious way, was connected to architecture; in fact, another family member (who also knew this story) went so far as to suggest that Joshua’s branch of the family produced none other than Frank Lloyd Wright! This very quickly proved to be untrue.

In the course of proving to myself that Frank Lloyd Wright was not mine, I pulled down from the shelf William Cutlers’ *Genealogical and Family History of Central New York*, volume II, published in 1912. I was surprised and delighted to find a history of the Wright family that I was looking for, complete with inaccuracies.<sup>1</sup> The compiler was primarily interested in George Wright, and why not? He was a contractor, builder and architect. For many years, he operated the “Cave of the Winds” tourist attraction at the American

falls, and he was the first mayor of Niagara Falls, New York. All of this was very interesting, but what about his brother Joshua? Cutler reported that he was with “the Canadian government as a railway mail clerk.”

With this information in hand, I checked the *Civil Service List* and there he was - full name, age, date of first appointment (he was in fact one of the first railway mail clerks in the Post Office, being appointed in 1857), present rank, religion, nationality and salary. I followed him through subsequent editions of the *List* until 1898, when I noted that Joshua Wright was no longer listed. He was no longer in the civil service - did he retire or die? I then turned to the *Auditor General's Report* and checked several years - no trouble finding Joshua and his salary as a railway mail clerk. In 1882, for example, he earned \$960; I might add that railway mail clerks also received ½ cent per mile travel allowance. Suspecting that a change in his status had occurred in 1898, I focused attention on the report for the fiscal year 1898–99. As indicated, it shows that he was paid to the end of July and had received \$80, or one month’s salary. If he had retired from the Post Office, perhaps his name would appear in the superannuation lists published as part of the Auditor General’s report. There he was. As this example from 1898–99 demonstrates, Joshua received 11 months superannuation, I also learned where he lived - in London, Ontario - and the information confirmed his date of birth, the dates of his appointment and retirement as a railway mail clerk.

I consulted subsequent volumes until I discovered that in the volume for 1903–04 he had died but then, as now, his pension was paid to the end of the month in which he died, i.e. March 1904. A quick look at the *London Advertiser* confirmed that he died on March 4. From there I went to London city directories, found his address and the fact that, after retiring from government service, he worked as a clerk in the county Crown Attorney’s Office. Joshua and his family had lived in London since the mid-1880s; prior to this, he resided at Clifton, Ontario (now Niagara Falls), not far from his better-known brother in Niagara Falls, New York.

### **The Graburn Family Story**

In the course of my research, I also discovered that the federal government had heart. This is best illustrated with a short note on the experience of the Graburn family of Ottawa in the 1880s. Marmaduke and Florence Graburn had seven children; Marmaduke was a civil servant - a second-class clerk, in the parlance

<sup>1</sup> William Cutler, *Genealogical and Family History of Central New York*, vol. II (1912), pp. 750-751.

of the day. In reality, he was the captain of a government vessel that plied the waters of the lower St. Lawrence, re-supplying lighthouses. During the winter, Captain Graburn was at the helm of a desk in the Department of Marine in Ottawa. In 1879, their eldest son, also named Marmaduke, engaged with the North West Mounted Police but, in November of the same year, he was shot and killed - the first Mounted Policeman to be murdered in the line of duty. His friends in Ottawa erected a monument in Beechwood Cemetery that bears the inscription, "*Primus Moriri*," the first to die.

From the very beginning of Mounted Police history, there has been a tradition of looking after one's own. Not long after Marmaduke's murder, his younger brother William applied to the Mounted Police and was accepted, although he was barely eighteen. Before he left Ottawa for the North West, he contracted small pox and died in March 1880. If the Graburns were shocked by the sudden and unexpected loss of two sons, one can only imagine Florence Graburn's heartbreak when her husband died suddenly in June 1881, while on patrol at Anticosti Island in the St. Lawrence. She was now left to care for four children, ranging in age from 17 to 11 years and needed financial assistance. For the death of her husband, she received a one-time gratuity of two months' salary or \$183.34. But it wasn't enough and, in July 1882, more than two years after the murder of her son in the North West, the government awarded her compensation of \$200 and, six months later, granted her an additional \$300. More importantly, Florence Graburn was given employment in the civil service and, in 1883, her youngest son Robert became a page in the Senate.

While Florence now had an income to support her family, the Graburns continued to live in the shadow of tragedy. In 1887, her sons Nelson and Robert applied to the North West Mounted Police - Nelson was accepted immediately and Robert, who now worked in the Post Office, was asked to wait for six months. No sooner had Nelson arrived in western Canada than Robert was killed in a hunting accident at Templeton, Quebec. It is, by any measure, a sad tale. Florence Graburn continued to work in the civil service until 1890, but her experience and that of her family suggests that the federal government had an interest in and compassion for those in need. This story of the Graburns is documented in the published reports of the Auditor General and in the Public Accounts.

## **Archival Sources for Civil Servants**

In addition to the various published sources that contain information on civil servants, there are archival records that one should be familiar with. I will describe these sources briefly.

### **1. Orders in Council (Record Group (RG) 2)**

An order in council is a decision of Cabinet. These records are voluminous, and are numbered from 1 in each calendar year. Decisions on appointments, pay increases, dismissals and superannuation may have been done by order in council. They are indexed.

### **2. Treasury Board Minutes (RG 55)**

The minutes date from the formation of the Board in 1868. The Treasury Board (TB), a committee of cabinet, dealt almost exclusively with the management of government employees, and its decisions on hiring, firing and retiring civil servants were often confirmed by order in council. The TB minutes are not indexed.

### **3. Public Service Commission (RG 32)**

A very small percentage of civil servant service files have been retained. Over the years, various criteria for inclusion have been used and, generally speaking, only those who reached a certain high rank are represented. Surnames can be searched at "ArchiviaNet" in the "Government of Canada Files" database on the Library and Archives Canada Web site ([www.collectionscanada.ca](http://www.collectionscanada.ca)) - search surname as a keyword against RG 32. Files contain correspondence and information re appointments and superannuation and may contain personal documents such as marriage information, birth certificates of children, clippings.

### **4. Post Offices and postmasters online database**

This database is available at the Library and Archives Canada Web site ([www.collectionscanada.ca](http://www.collectionscanada.ca)) in "ArchiviaNet" and provides the name of the post office and location, the postmaster's name, his or her date of appointment, date of vacancy and reason.

In conclusion, I might say that researching a civil servant, or indeed anyone paid by the government in the years from Confederation to the early 1920s, can be done using the published sources that I have described in this paper. An hour or two spent in the

pages of the *Auditor General's Report* or the *Public Accounts* will leave you marvelling at the level of

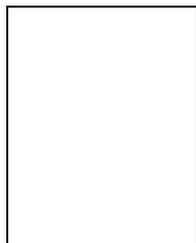
detail, but it may also provide you with answers, if you are researching a civil servant in your family tree.

## Saturday Meeting 12 June 2004

### Help in Solving Your Family History Research Problems

A number of the Society's specialists or experts were asked to describe what they considered to be the year's most useful or innovative development in genealogy before making themselves available for problem solving.

#### GORDON TAYLOR



1. The establishment online of the "Digital Library of Historical Directories" at the University of Leicester is a great step forward from the current situation of consulting directories one by one.

My report on page 42 of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, Summer 2004, provides more details on this valuable, searchable database.

2. All name indexes to the Censuses of England and the U.S.A. give added value to the provision of census data online. **Ancestry.com** is completing the indexing of the 1871, 1891 and 1901 Censuses of England. Linkage to the census image is a key feature of this database. The 1881 Census was indexed as part of a three-country project by the LDS. The index for the U.K. is available on their Web site at **familysearch.org**. The ability to search for a name in several censuses is a great step forward.

3. A press release from BBC News dated 12 June 2004, describes a project that will place 100 years of British newspapers in a searchable database. The papers will be digitized in such a way as to provide a direct link from a name found in the index to the relative news item. This project, which is just getting underway, is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2005.

The development of databases such as these greatly enhances our ability to carry on our research and analysis and to gain a deeper understanding of the life and times of our 19th century British ancestors.

#### JIM LYNN

The Ulster Historical Foundation has made available on its Web site <http://www.ancestryireland.co.uk/> six sample research reports that it has prepared for clients.

Click on "Research Services" at the top. Then click on "Sample Report" on the left hand side. The reports cover different time periods and utilize different types of source material based on the information made available by each client. The full reports are reached by clicking on the icons on the right. These are excellent examples of the information sources and research procedures used by professional genealogists in searching for ancestors in Ulster. However, the sources and techniques are essentially applicable to all Irish counties. I recommend that anyone interested in family history research in Ireland read these sample research reports.

#### HUGH REEKIE

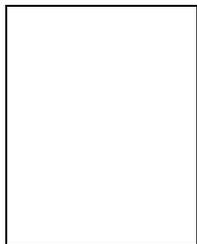
A fast and useful location search tool is provided by GENUKI and appeared in February 2004: <http://www.genuki.org/big/Gazetteers.html>. It tells you where all the local churches are, with associated parish names. (John Hay also thinks this is very useful.) When researching, one should know, almost automatically, the names of parishes that are adjacent to the one in which you are interested.

#### JOHN HAY

We all need to find good maps for the area we are researching and there are some early maps available on the National Library of Scotland (NLS) Web site, <http://www.nls.uk/>.

Timothy Pont surveyed the whole of Scotland in the late sixteenth Century and his maps show all the farms, villages, mills, castles etc. The 77 maps can be seen and copied on [www.nls.uk](http://www.nls.uk). Redrawn maps from Pont's survey were printed in Holland in various atlases. The Scottish maps printed by Johan Blaeu in *Atlas Novus*, 1654 are also available at the NLS Web site.

If you are in Edinburgh, take a visit to the National Library of Scotland map division at the Causewayside Building location. Here you can view and get copies of the William Roy 1747 mapping of Scotland plus many variations of the Ordinance Survey maps and many local and military maps.

**BETTY WARBURTON**

Through these monthly Library reports, I thought I had almost exhausted new and exciting things to tell you about the Library. Then the long-awaited third edition of *The Local Historian's Encyclopedia*, by John Richardson arrived in the mail. My reading has assured me that any library dealing with British genealogy or history must have this reference book. In your search for information about your ancestors, you may have come across some unusual words or terms which are not found in the standard one-volume dictionary available in most homes. *This* is the reference work you need. Besides defining terms like "scavelman" or "scaleraker," the book also gives a brief synopsis of legislation that affected the lives of everyone. The book is divided into subjects such as Land and Agriculture, The Local Community, Transport and Social Welfare. Such an arrangement encourages browsing. The book includes unexpected items such as a perpetual calendar. At the end of each section there is a bibliography and an excellent index for the whole book.

**DAVID WALKER**

1. The Master Genealogist™ - the full public release of version 5 was announced last fall. TMG continues to be an exceptional and professional genealogy database program. ([www.whollygenes.com](http://www.whollygenes.com))

2. Second Site - For users of The Master Genealogist™, Second Site is a recommended companion program that creates professional-looking Web sites from your TMG data. It can also be used to distribute your TMG data on CD. ([www.johncardinal.com](http://www.johncardinal.com))

3. GedStar Pro - View some or all of your genealogy data on any PDA running the Palm operating system. This is very handy when travelling. ([www.whollygenes.com](http://www.whollygenes.com))

4. GenViewer - Directly reads GEDCOM, PAF 3- 5, TMG 4.x and 5.x (The Master Genealogist™), Family Tree Maker, and Legacy 3-5 files. Use GENViewer to search your computer for individuals and the Internet. With GENViewer, you can view dozens of files in minutes. A free version is available that runs only on a CD and is ideal for sending to friends and relatives. ([www.mudcreek.ca](http://www.mudcreek.ca))

5. ACDSee - A superb image viewer & editor. In addition, the genealogist will make full use of its image database capabilities ([www.acdsystems.com](http://www.acdsystems.com))

**JOHN REID**

1. [Ancestry.co.uk](http://Ancestry.co.uk) or [ancestry.com](http://ancestry.com) for its increasing number of English and Welsh census records online - presently all of 1891 and parts of 1901 and 1871 are at their commercial site. I recommend that members write to the Ottawa Public Library, suggesting that they purchase general public access at the Main and Centrepointe branches.

2. [www.godfrey.org](http://www.godfrey.org) for the Godfrey Memorial Library is another commercial site. A subscription costs \$50 per year. There is access to The PERiodical Source Index; Newspaper ARCHIVE Elite, a collection of 400+ digital historic newspapers, mainly U.S. but with some Canadian and UK; digitized and searchable collections of the New York Times (1851-2001), Los Angeles Times (1881-1984), Washington Post (1877-1988); and a collection of Griffith's Valuation of Ireland on the Otherdays Web site with references and page images for thousands of resources searchable by first name, last name, and any combination of county, barony, parish and townland.

3. [Automatedgenealogy.com](http://Automatedgenealogy.com) is a volunteer project, indexing the Canadian 1901 and 1905 Census records. It was about 65% completed for 1901 as of mid-June 2004, with all of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Ottawa's Victoria and St. George wards completed.

With the advance of computer technology, it is becoming increasingly easy to develop appealing, multimedia presentations on your family history.

**WILLIS BURWELL**

[www.progenealogists.com](http://www.progenealogists.com) is the commercial Web site of a group of professional genealogists in Salt Lake City, Utah. Kyle Betit, the featured speaker at the BIFHSGO Fall Conference, is one of the genealogists. In addition to the commercial side of the Web site, there are free resources and links to many other genealogical sites.

**GLENN WRIGHT**

1. Adding to the news out of Britain (mentioned by Gordon Taylor), the Joint Information Systems Committee, in collaboration with British Library, intends to digitize a selection of nineteenth century newspapers and make them available online. Evidently, some 2 million pounds is being invested in

this project. The link <http://www.bl.uk/cgi-bin/press.cgi/story=1431> explains this development in more detail.

2. The Web site for the Canadian Genealogy Centre ([www.cgc-ccg.gc.ca](http://www.cgc-ccg.gc.ca)) has been completely revamped, as of 1 June 2004, with new features added etc. It is still a young child among Web sites, but it continues to grow and will become an important port of call for family history researchers and genealogists. Many people may have already visited the site since the June meeting, but such changes underline the need to constantly revisit Web sites because, by their very nature, they are constantly evolving.

3. The person who runs the Web site [researchbuzz.com](http://researchbuzz.com) offers a free weekly newsletter, in which she draws attention to new search engines, Web sites, directories etc. She asks the question: "Would a reference librarian find this useful?" If the answer is "yes," she includes the site in her newsletter. Not all of the content deals with genealogy or family history, although the person who prepares the newsletter is clearly interested in the multitude of Web sites that are created for, and by, people afflicted with the genealogy bug. It is a fun newsletter and I have found a number of obscure, and not so obscure, sources during the time that I have been a subscriber.

### JOHN TOWNSEND

Book writers often have a number of files in play at one time, which can be a real challenge when faced with the need to find where they have previously referred to various names, places or other keywords. For those working with Windows, the solution is a versatile and fast utility that searches text within specified files. The site is [examine32.com](http://examine32.com), which describes the shareware.

### JOHN SAYERS

Free BMD can be found at <http://www.freebmd.org.uk/>, or by going to Google and typing in "Free BMD." It contains the transcription of the General Registry Birth, Marriage and Death Indexes for England and Wales. The plan is to make available on the Net all of the registrations from July 1837 to 1990, and there are over 6,000 volunteers making this happen. It is hoped that the project will be completed by 2007. Already there are over 81 million names on the site. At the present time, the transcription effort is concentrated on the period 1837–1904 and the site is becoming very useful for that period. It is much easier to search for ancestors

this way than by laboriously working through the films and fiches that was the norm until Free BMD came along.

I use it a great deal when answering Home Children queries. There are very colourful charts that show the progress by year of the transcriptions. It is, therefore, very easy to determine if the years that are of interest to the visitor are complete, almost complete or hardly started. A particularly useful aspect of Free BMD is the finding of that elusive spouse in a marriage. If one partner is known, it is now very likely that the other partner can be determined by clicking on the page number of the marriage registration. For most of the registrations, four names will appear - two male and two female - and it is then much easier to match the partners. If the whereabouts of the Registration District are unknown, just click on the district name, on the registration, and an excellent description and history of the area will show, including the parish names within the district. The site can only get better as more registrations are added. For the statistically minded this site is a delight.

### DAVID AGAR

British residents looking for Canadian relatives should first go to [Obits.rootsweb.com](http://Obits.rootsweb.com) and type in a surname, given name or any unique word and the name of the place. You can get the full name, age, and place of birth and death, the title and issue date of the newspaper with the obituary. This search is good after 1996. Since May 2002, most newspapers have searchable obits. The next step is to match this information with a name in a telephone or city directory in Library and Archives Canada.

### HELP TABLES

After these presentations, Society members took advantage of the opportunity to get personalized help from various experts at the following tables:

1. England: Gordon Taylor and Tom Rimmer
2. Ireland: Jim Lynn
3. Scotland: John Hay and Hugh Reekie
4. Home children: Patricia Roberts-Pichette
5. The BIGHSGO Library: Betty Warburton
6. Genealogical software (featuring Master Genealogist™ version 5): David Walker
7. Web sites: Willis Burwell and John Reid
8. Publishing: John Townsend
9. Military: Glenn Wright
10. LDS/Family History Centre: John Sayers
11. Genealogy Research: David Agar

## 12. Members' interests: Ernest Wiltshire

John Sayers, at the Family History Centre (FHC) table, found that most questions revolved around what is available at the FHC and how to read Batch Numbers on the International Genealogical Index (IGI).

The Family History Centre (FHC) is located at 1017 Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa. The phone number to make appointments is 224-2231. It has a Web site, <http://ottawafhc.ncf.ca/>, and it is recommended that this site be scanned prior to making an appointment. The Permanent Collection is a record of approximately 50 000 records held permanently at the FHC. It is divided into two databases, one primarily for census and associated records, and the other for the main, more diverse collection. By searching this database it is possible to find if the record required is held at the FHC and exactly where within the collection it is held. When new films come in to the FHC they are posted on the Web site, as are new items added to the permanent collection - usually microfiche that, once received at the FHC, are kept there permanently. Any film or microfiche, whether permanent or temporary, can be read by any patron, provided the patron who ordered the item is not using it. Patrons are therefore encouraged to look regularly at the Web site to see what interesting items have been ordered and held at the FHC. Remember, a film on temporary loan is only held at the FHC for 30 days before being returned to Salt Lake City.

Jim Lynn, who fielded questions at the Irish Discovery Desk, found that the most common problem posed is how to determine the location in Ireland of someone's ancestors who immigrated to Canada in the 1820s or 1830s. Often the two surnames of the immigrant couple will be known, but only the county in Ireland will be known - or suspected. His advice is to search in the Tithe Applotment Books, which were compiled roughly during the 1830s, to see if the two surnames can be found in one parish or, hopefully, in one townland. The chances of some success are better if the surnames are uncommon names. If a searcher is successful, then the relevant church or churches can be identified and the location and extent of surviving records can be determined, and eventually examined.

Betty Warburton expected that members would be asking her questions about the content of the BIFHSGO Library or would consult *The Local*

*Historian's Encyclopedia*. The two questions she was asked took her completely by surprise and she found herself calling on experiences in her own family research.

The first questioner told her that she had collected a lot of data about her family and wondered what she should do now. After some discussion, they determined that perhaps she should review the data and determine how it could be enhanced; also she should set goals for herself and organize her research. The second question dealt with a child born about 1831 but not baptized until 1837 while her younger siblings had been baptized much earlier. Since the family had moved from one parish to another when this child was young, baptism could have been overlooked. Betty observed that, in one parish in which she had done some research, there appeared to be more baptisms of older children in 1837, as though there was an effort by the clergy of that parish to baptize children before the start of civil registration. The questioner also wondered why the child was not recorded with the rest of the family in the 1841 Census record. She had found no record of her death. The obvious answer would be that the enumerator omitted her by mistake. The questioner noted that the mother was six months pregnant with another child at the time of the Census. Betty really had to think about that further. When she returned home she mulled it over and spent some time consulting *The Local Historian's Encyclopedia* and her own copy of *The Family Tree Detective* by Colin Rogers. Eventually she telephoned her questioner with three possible explanations:

1. The child had been sent to live with relatives, while the mother was pregnant, to relieve the mother of the burden of caring for so many children. But why send away the eldest child, who would likely be the most helpful?
2. If the family were poor, the child had been apprenticed, as Betty's ten-year-old g g grandmother was in 1830, and was living with her master.
3. She had found employment as a servant and was living in her employer's home. At that time legislation, which set the minimum age of employment as nine, applied only to textile mills; subsequent acts raised the minimum age to 12 by 1901.

***Reported by Irene Kellow Ip***

## Learning Opportunities

BY JOHN D. REID

### ***Make Your Own Family History Calendar***

Need a gift idea? Why not make it personal? David Walker will be offering a repeat of his Family History Calendar seminar in October, in good time to allow you to put his advice into practice for Christmas and the New Year. With software, such as Calendar Creator, your family photos and information, and common computer equipment, it can take only a few hours to make a personal family calendar that will be a valued gift for the whole year.

### ***Writing Personal and Family Histories***

Several members have already taken this course offered by Saxon Harding through Algonquin College. In six weeks you explore how to write your family's memoirs and create a history that truly reflects the people you want to remember. You learn all the steps involved in production; how to choose a structure and format that suits your material; and how to have your finished product printed.

The next course starts 14 October 2004, (Tuesdays) from 6–9 p.m. Further information is available from 727-4723 ext. 5700.

### ***Salt Lake City Research Academy***

The National Institute of Genealogical Studies has organized a field trip to Salt Lake City and the Family History Library, October 24–30, 2004. The electronic brochure quotes some guy named Reid saying, "This is quite a package! It provides attractive research, educational and social opportunities..." I suspect he's right! More details under Information, then Field Trips, at: [www.genealogicalstudies.com](http://www.genealogicalstudies.com).

### ***Family Tree Maker***

The new Family Tree Maker 2005, not just an update, a complete redesign, is scheduled for release on 7 September. Rick Roberts, of Global Genealogy and History Shoppe, always has copies of the latest version at our conference.

Rick has scheduled a seminar on 4 November 2004 in Ottawa. The location and other details are to be announced. Topics covered normally include: getting started, entering information, citing sources, navigation, adding photos, adding videos and sound clips, tips and shortcuts, backing up, comparing family files; creating reports and charts, splitting and merging files, sharing information on paper, via email, on disk, CD and online; creating a book using the book feature in Family Tree Maker, and demonstration of a simple use of the book feature, then a more advanced book example. Further details will be posted at:

<http://globalgenealogy.com/workshops>.

### ***English and Welsh Family History***

I will offer the four-session course "Exploring English and Welsh Family History from Ottawa" again this fall. The main topics covered are civil registration, census, parish records and probate, with many other things added for good measure. The dates are tentatively Saturday mornings, November 6, 20, 26, December 4. The location is the Legion, where we hold the monthly meetings. At least 12 people are needed to make the arrangements worthwhile. Let us know by e-mail to [education@bifhsgo.ca](mailto:education@bifhsgo.ca) if you want to register. The cost is \$60 for members, \$75 for non-members.

### ***Maps and Money***

Interest in family history and maps seem to go together. A new Web site worth browsing has 28 maps, 65 plans and a Panorama scanned from *Baedeker's Great Britain, Handbook for Travelers*, the seventh edition published in 1910.

<http://contueor.com/Baedeker>.

A useful Web site gives tables on how earnings changed over time in Britain. In particular, check out the table for Daily Money Wage Rates of Building Craftsmen and Labourers in Southern England 1264 - 1954.

<http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~alan/family/N-Money.html>

## **Archive CD Books Canada**

Malcolm Moody of Archive CD Books Canada now produces a newsletter, roughly monthly, to let people know about their initiatives. It covers their new publications and others from the Archive CD Books family, as well as including other items of interest to those with British and Canadian genealogical interests. Subscribe to the newsletter through:

**www.british-genealogy.com/mailman/listinfo/cdbooks-news-canada.**

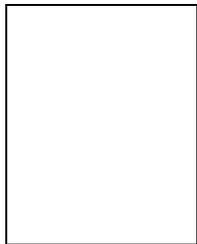
## **Final Words**

This is my final Learning Opportunities column as I move on to other challenges. Perhaps Editor Irene Ip will want to continue the column - if she can find a volunteer to research and write it. I know I've learned a lot by researching the material - offering you the chance to take up this pen may just be the best tip I've given for a learning opportunity.

## **Volunteer Profiles**

BY SAXON HARDING

### **BERT HAYWARD**



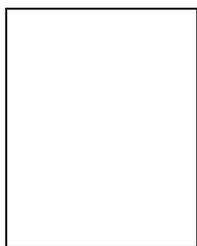
Bert Hayward is everybody's idea of the perfect volunteer. Not only does he contribute his photographic skills to the Society by taking pictures of speakers and events, but he also makes it his business to help before and after meetings, setting up and taking down the equipment, throwing out coffee cups and generally making himself useful. To his mind, the idea is not just to use the Society but also to participate. In the four years since he joined, he has photographed many speakers at the yearly conferences and supplied photos for the Society's Web site. At the June meeting, it was announced that Bert has agreed to be the official BIFHSGO photographer.

Bert was born in England, at Leigh-on-Sea - a coastal town in Essex - the son of a merchant seaman who

immigrated to Canada shortly after the war. Bert and his sister joined their dad in Halifax, where they were educated. At 17, Bert joined the military and specialized in airborne electronics, moving to Ottawa in 1972.

His family history interests centre on the Haywards, whom he has traced back to Stoke Goldington, Buckingham in 1752. Other surnames of interest are Pinnion and Morley - his mother's maiden name. So far, the star of his research is one Uncle Jack Trevor, a marrying man, whose romantic exploits and numerous offspring leave Bert wondering how much he can decently include in a narrative account. He says BIFHSGO provided him with the disciplined approach he needed to research his origins. He particularly appreciates the help and support that makes membership in BIFHSGO such a pleasure.

### **MARY HOLDER**



Mary Holder is well-known to any BIFHSGO member who has visited the Society's library - located in the same place as the City of Ottawa Archives. She is there, rain or shine, every Friday helping out and deepening her knowledge of the extensive resources available to Society members. Tracking down Great Uncle Herbert Arthur Morgan, who immigrated to Canada

from South Wales in the early 1900s, was the reason Mary joined BIFHSGO. In four years, she says, she has gone from not knowing what she didn't know to knowing what she didn't know to knowing what she needs to know.

Born and raised in Newport, Monmouthshire (now Gwent), Mary immigrated to Canada in 1986. She worked as an administrator at St. John Ambulance National Headquarters in Ottawa before she retired in

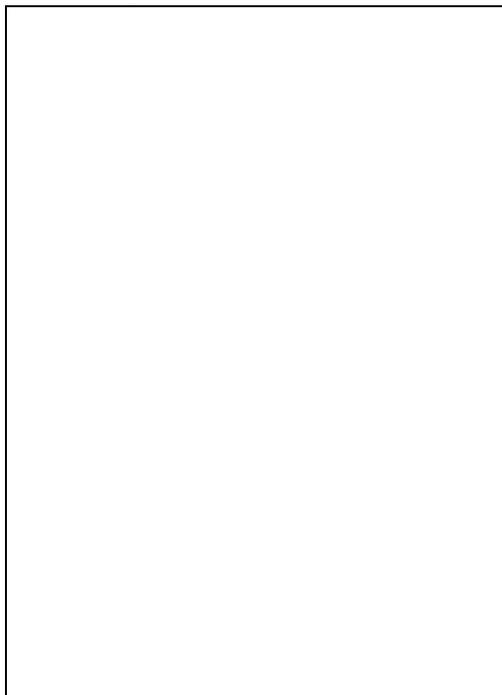
2001. Now, she divides her volunteering between BIFHSGO and Kids on the Block, a program which uses puppets to sensitize schoolchildren about disabilities. BIFHSGO and Mary are mutually glad they've connected. Mary is invaluable in the library

and BIFHSGO provides Mary with a vibrant group of knowledgeable and enthusiastic people, motivating meetings and a chance to develop research skills.

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## The Prehistory of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa

BY ALAN RAYBURN



Alan Rayburn

### BIFHSGO's Greatest Day

14 January 1995 was BIFHSGO's greatest day. Its first monthly meeting was scheduled for 10:00 that morning, in the large hall adjacent to the Ottawa-Ontario Family History Centre (LDS) at 1017 Prince of Wales Drive. The Society's founders had predicted that about 50 persons would heed the call to participate in a meeting devoted to British Isles genealogical resources. By 9:40, there were more than 60 people in the hall, as we hastily hauled out chairs to accommodate both long-time practising family historians and genealogical novices. When President Brian O'Regan called the meeting to order at 10:00, there were at least 150 in the hall, and people continued to arrive after the meeting had begun. It was a time for great celebration.

Brian, in his second role as Editor, had already produced the first quarterly number of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* (Winter 1995), and a copy was given to each person as they signed up. He introduced the Board of

Directors: Jack Moody, Bob Campbell, Jim Heal, Gerry Neville, Gary Bagley, Ken Collins, Fern Small and myself. He announced that the first annual conference would be held at the old Ottawa City Hall in September, with an emphasis on Irish resources. By the end of the meeting, the Society had 104 members. The first speaker was Wayne Walker, who was then the director of the Family History Centre and a strong behind-the-scenes supporter of the Society. His presentation was titled "Probing the Mountain of Names," in reference to the vast records of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Utah.

### BIFHSGO's Roots

The roots of BIFHSGO may be traced back to 1988, when the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS) decided that branch-only members had to become associate members of the society and contribute fees to the society as well as to one or more of the branches. In 1989, the OGS Board instructed its Bylaws Committee to incorporate associate membership into the Society's bylaws. From 1985 to 1994, Marjorie Simmons of Kingston led the committee, with care, concern and courtesy.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the Ottawa branch had two members on the seven-member OGS's Bylaws Committee: Jimmy Cox (d. 1992), a brilliant engineer and family historian, and Don Whiteside (d. 1993), an equally brilliant social scientist and family historian. Don Whiteside had lived some four houses around the corner from me, since 1971. (His widow Alvina still lives there.) He had served one year (1987-88) as the Ottawa branch chair. From 1985 to 1995, his daughter Natasha lived two doors up the street from my home, and adjacent to Jim Heal's home. Don often took a walk to visit his daughter or Jim Heal, and sometimes he would drop in to discuss the issues relating to branch-only members and the OGS board's decision to convert them into OGS associate members. In the spring of 1988, he persuaded me to succeed him as the branch's chair and, subsequently, to join with him and Jimmy Cox as an observer at the OGS's Bylaws Committee

meetings. In 1989, the committee, then chaired by the capable Marjorie Simmons of Kingston, was instructed by the OGS Board to incorporate associate membership into the society's bylaws. After Jimmy and Don died, I continued to serve on the committee until 2001, which was very active up to 2001; no meetings have been convened in the last three years.

From 1989 through 1993, several active members of the Ottawa branch were incensed with the whole matter surrounding the creation of associate membership; some even quit the OGS but continued to serve at the branch level. They wondered what alternatives they had. The idea of a separate organization occurred to me in November 1989; I called it "Friends of Family Research in the National Capital." When, the following June, Brian O'Regan was elected chair of the Ottawa branch, he suggested the creation of a Senior Searchers Group within the branch.

Don Whiteside became the Region VIII director in the fall of 1992, in order to ensure that the views of the Ottawa branch would be clearly explained at OGS board meetings and to monitor the Board's interconnections with its branches. I was elected secretary of the region and, more than once, substituted for Don at OGS Board meetings in Toronto.

On 23 June 1993, Don Whiteside wrote letters to the chairs of the 27 OGS branches outside Ottawa on behalf of the "Terrible Ten" (Brian O'Regan, George Neville, Ken Collins, Fern Small, Jack Moody, Gary Bagley, Jim Heal, Don Pounder, himself and me), in which he sought their endorsement of freestanding branches within the OGS. Most of the chairs who responded did not support the resolution. Don was not deterred. He convened another meeting of the Terrible Ten on 12 November 1993, to seek the views of the entire OGS membership on creating freestanding branches and setting the fee for an associate member at 15% of the fee of an individual member of OGS. Ottawa branch chair Jack Moody submitted the two resolutions to the chair of the OGS's Resolutions Committee. On November 30, the chair of that committee recommended to the OGS board non-concurrence with the resolutions and, a week later, the Board agreed with that recommendation.

Meanwhile, Don Whiteside had died on November 22, having spent several hours that day working on Irish census and pension records. On December 9, Jack Moody called a meeting at his home to discuss what

further steps should be taken. Brian O'Regan proposed submitting the idea of freestanding branches directly to the OGS branches. He compiled a pamphlet titled "Share Our Vision: A Strong OGS and Strong Local Groups." It was inserted into the March/April 1994 issue of the *Ottawa Branch Newsletter* and mailed to the chairs of the other OGS branches. Perhaps we should not have been surprised by the lukewarm and negative responses received.

On 15 June 1994, Jack Moody convened another meeting of the remaining Terrible Nine, and proposed the creation of a family history group within the Historical Society of Ottawa. The following September 21, another meeting took place at Fern Small's home. Realizing that there was a great deal of interest in British research and sources not being served by the OGS, Brian O'Regan proposed establishing the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (the first time that title was used) within the Canadian Federation of Genealogical and Family History Societies. The title was modelled on the British Isles Family History Society of Los Angeles, which had been founded in 1988.

Fern hosted another meeting on October 19 to set up the structure of the Society and to choose its officers. Brian was the obvious choice for president; Jack Moody accepted the position of vice-president, education and queries; Bob Campbell became vice-president, membership; Jim Heal was appointed vice-president, programs and conferences; Gary Bagley took on finance and funding; I was the obvious candidate for executive secretary, responsible for records, reports and communications. Fern Small and Ken Collins were appointed as advisors. Norm Crowder declined the position of vice-president, publishing, observing that his interests were much broader than the narrow focus of BIFHSGO.

The next meeting of the board was at the Family History Centre on November 9. Gerry Neville, who produced publications at the National Research Council, was appointed to the position of vice-president, publishing. (George Neville, one of the original founders of the Society, decided not to contribute to the programs of the Society - Gerry and George are not related.) The membership numbers were drawn from a hat: Fern Small drew 1; Gary Bagley 2; Ken Collins 3; myself 4; Bob Campbell 5; Brian O'Regan 6; Gerry Neville 7; Jack Moody 8; Jim Heal 9. We reviewed a number of possible titles for the society's quarterly chronicle and its annual report.

My proposals of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* and *Anglo-Celtic Annals* were endorsed.

The last meeting of 1994 was held at the Family History Centre on December 12. Brian had applied for federal incorporation on November 23, and it was quickly granted. He had worked feverishly to draft the Society's bylaws, which were approved by the Board. Brian distributed a draft copy of the first issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*.

The first meeting of the Board in 1995 took place at the Family History Centre on January 9. Invitations to

attend the first general meeting on January 14th had been widely distributed throughout the Ottawa Valley region. Brian displayed three posters publicizing the Society's focus, upcoming meetings and *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Then we all quietly prayed that the upcoming general meeting would justify our long efforts to establish the British Isles Family History Society. As it has turned out, it was BIFHSGO's greatest day, which led to hundreds of great days during the next ten years.

## FAMILY HISTORY SOURCES

### The Bookworm

BY BETTY WARBURTON

With the emphasis at the BIFHSGO conference this year on Irish family history, it seems to be the right time to bring to the attention of our readers the collection of Irish books available at the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library. Over four hundred items - almost a third of the collection - deal with Ireland. And more than a quarter of them cover some aspect of the history of Ireland - political, social, economic or military. There are biographies, collections of speeches and addresses by politicians, books about Irish culture, art, and folklore and journals of family history societies dealing with many different subjects. All can add background and enhance that family history you are writing.

For those starting their family history there are several guides to research, such as *Ireland: A Genealogical Guide for North Americans* by Kyle J. Betit\* and Dwight Radford. *How to Trace Family History in Northern Ireland* by Katherine Neill, *Guide to Tracing Your Kerry Ancestors* by Michael H. O'Connor and *A Guide to Tracing Your Mayo Ancestors* by Brian Smith deal with specific areas of the country.

If you are having trouble locating your family in Ireland, there are several books about the families or clans of Ireland and where you are most likely to

encounter the surname for which you are looking. Other important aids to research in Ireland are *General Alphabetical Index to the Townlands and Towns, Parishes and Baronies of Ireland: Based on the Census of Ireland for the Year 1851* and (on CD) *Index to Griffith's Valuation of Ireland 1848-1864*. *A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland*, by Brian Mitchell shows the major administrative divisions and their relationship to each other. The library also has a set of fiches which includes *The Post Office Annual Directory for 1832 ... Dublin and Vicinity, Kingstown, etc.* and *Watson's or the Gentleman's and Citizen's Almanack for the Year of our Lord 1832*.

To learn more about the place where your ancestor lived, you should consult *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, by Samuel Lewis, published in 1837. The library also has a small collection of Ordnance Survey maps of Ireland and a few local histories. Unfortunately, the library has only one of the fascinating Ordnance Survey Memoirs for Northern Ireland but the Ottawa Branch library (OGS) has the complete set.

There are a few aids to finding that elusive Irishman who came to Canada in the early nineteenth century. For Irishmen who worked on the Rideau Canal in the 1820s, I would suggest consulting Bruce Elliott's *The McCabe List: Early Irish in the Ottawa Valley*. And for more early settlers in the Ottawa Valley look at *The Kerry Chain: the Limerick Link*, by Carol Bennett McCuaig and other books by the same author (reviewed in this journal earlier in 2004). *Fitzwilliam*

\* The featured speaker at the 2004 BIFHSGO conference

*Tenants Listed in the Coolattin Estate Emigration, Co. Wicklow, Ireland 1847-56* (a CD) lists families who settled in Quebec and New Brunswick

An hour or so spent at the library consulting *Going to Ireland: A genealogical researcher's guide*, by Sherry Irvine and Nora M. Hickey, should make any family research trip more rewarding. Also worth consulting is *Irish Records: Sources for Family and Local History*, by James G. Ryan. This very useful reference book lists the genealogical holdings of Irish county libraries and other resources county by county. *The*

*Armagh County Museum Records: an Interesting and Under-used Source*, compiled by Margaret L. Williams and *Irish History from 1700: A Guide to Sources in the Public Record Office*, by Alice Prochaska, deal with specific archives in Northern Ireland.

Do take the time to browse in the library. I am continually surprised at what I find there and I am sure you will be also. Good luck and good hunting!

## 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.



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

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

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

TABLE A (Names being searched)							
Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.
Anderson	Kilspindie PER SCT	Pre 1793	876	Kearney	IRL, Gloucester ON CDA	1881 +	866
Austen	Westbere, Canterbury KEN ENG	1800s	416	Kenny	ON CDA	Pre 1845	845
Austin	TIP IRL	Late 1700s	073	Lennox	LDY NIR, SCT	Pre 1800	875
Baldock	Herne, KEN ENG	Pre 1826	416	Lewis	Llanboidy CMN WAL	Pre 1901	876
Bignell	Eastbourne SXE ENG	Pre 1791	416	Mahar	IRL	1800 +	829
Bird /Byrde	Goitre WAL & Ft. Detroit	Pre 1800	845	May	Bradworthy DEV ENG	Pre 1712	416
Blackwell	TIP IRL	Early 1800s	073	McCorkell, Robert	DON IRL, SCT	1798-1828	846
Breslau	LND ENG	1860 +	741	McKenzie	INV SCT, ON CDA	1800 +	865
Butler	TIP IRL	1800 +	829	Morrish	Bradworthy or West Putford DEV ENG	Pre 1686	416
Collins	IRL	1800 +	829	Nelligan	IRL, Gloucester? ON CDA	1865 +	866
Convey	FER IRL	1800 +	829	O'Reilly	CAV IRL	Pre 1828	829
Crilly	IRL	1800 +	829	Parkhill	SCT	Late 1700s	073
Down	Broadwoodwidge DEV ENG	Pre 1713	416	Paul	LDY NIR, SCT	Pre 1800	875

Drysdale	FIF, CLK SCT, ON CDA	1700 +	865	Richardson	CON, DEV ENG	Late 1700s	073
Durrant	SXE ENG	1550+	741	Roger / Rodger	Kilspindie, Crieff PER SCT	Pre 1826	876
Durrant	SXW ENG	1600-1900	741	Roger /Rodger	(Eton) Taplow BKM ENG	1859-1870	876
Ellis	Bethnal Green MDX ENG	Pre 1865	876	Rowat	DNB, STI SCT, ON CDA	1700 +	865
Farrell	IRL	1800 +	829	Scott	ANS SCT	Pre 1871	845
Geary	LIM IRL	1800 +	829	Scrimgeour	ANS SCT	Pre 1850	845
Goldsmith	LND ENG	1860-1900	741	Scrimgeour	World wide	1298 +	845
Goldsmith	SXE ENG	1900+	741	Shearer	Glasgow SCT	Mid 1700s	073
Graham	LDY NIR, Eastern ON CDA	1800+	875	Stewart	ON CDA	Pre 1865	845
Grattidge	Stafford STS ENG	Pre 1845	876	Stewart	LDY NIR, ON CDA	1800+	875
Hales	Shoreditch, Friern Barnet MDX ENG	Pre 1898	876	Waller	HRT ENG	Pre 1615	845
Hassenjager	Hanover, Germany	Early 1800s	073	Waller	TIP IRL	1641 +	845
Holmes	LDY NIR, ON CDA	1800+	875	Waller	QC CDA	1817 +	845
Hosken	Dover KEN, or St. Gluvias CON ENG	1600-1800	416	Wilcox	Tavernspite, Lampeter Velfrey PEM WAL	1860 +	876
Janes	Shoreditch, Bethnal Green MDX ENG	Pre 1850	976	Wilcox	Babbicombe DEV ENG	Pre 1830	876
Jewell	Sutcombe DEV ENG	Pre 1838	416	Wright	SXE ENG	1650+	741
Jocelyn	HRT ENG	Pre 1730	845				

**TABLE B (Members referred to in Table A)**

No.	Member's Name and Address	No.	Member's Name and Address
073	Duncan A. Shearer 1182 Gateway Rd. Ottawa ON K2C 2W9 E-mail: duncanshearer@rogers.com	846	Lois Wilson P.O. Box 35033 Westgate R.P.O. Ottawa ON K1Z1A2 E-mail: elwilson@cyberus.ca
416	Jane L. Down 1843 Burfield Ave. Gloucester ON K1J 6S9 E-mail: down.souchen@rogers.com	865	J. David Rowat 5 Bankview Place Ottawa ON K1V 0G3 E-mail: drowat@rogers.com
741	Christine Jackson 209 Cowley Ave. Ottawa ON K1Y 0G8 E-mail: jackson_cf@yahoo.com	866	Ann M. Kearney-Gauvin 1962 Crestdale St. Ottawa ON K1C 7J8 E-mail: jacquesgauvin@sprint.ca
829	Maureen H. Tuthill 1424 McDonald Rd. R.R. #3 Brockville ON K6V 5T3 E-mail: btuthill@sympatico.ca	875	Wilbert Paul 1822 Thomas Argue Rd. Carp ON K0A 1L0 E-mail: wpaul@cyberus.ca
845	John Henry Carron Scrimgeour 12 Pinepoint Dr. Nepean ON K2H 6A9 E-mail: jack.scrimgeour@sympatico.ca	876	Gail Roger 65 Springfield Rd. Ottawa ON K1M 1C8 E-mail: s.gail.roger@sympatico.ca

**New BIFHSGO Members to August 21, 2004**

Mbr #	Name	Address	Mbr #	Name	Address
867	Genealogy Periodicals, Allen County Public Library	Fort Wayne, IN, USA	879	Mr. Barry W. BEALS	St. Jose, CA, USA
868	Mr. & Mrs. Robert Donald & Margaret HYLAND	Verona, ON, Canada	880	Mr. David SPENDLOVE	Ottawa, ON, Canada
869	W.I.S.E. Research Group	Denver, CO, USA	881	Mr. & Mrs. Brian & Rose Mary SARFIELD	Carleton Place, ON, Canada
870	Mrs. Kathleen BOWIE	Ottawa, ON, Canada	882	Mrs. Jeane M. EPPICH	Kanata, ON, Canada
871	Mrs. Wendy CARRIERE	Ottawa, ON, Canada	883	Mrs. Christine McFARLAND	Picton, ON, Canada
872	Miss Susanne GOODINGS	Kanata, ON, Canada 3	884	Mrs. Nina SULLIVAN	Amprior, ON, Canada

873	Mr. & Mrs. John & Nancy HAUSER	Nepean, ON, Canada	885	Ms Jane E. (Pearl) READE	Ottawa, ON, Canada
874	OSGOODE TOWNSHIP HISTORICAL SOCIETY	Vernon, ON, Canada	886	ARCHIVE CD BOOKS CANADA	Manotick, ON, Canada
875	Mr. Wilbert PAUL	Carp, ON, Canada	887	Mrs. Evelyn M-M SCULLION	Ottawa, ON, Canada
876	Ms Susan (Gail) ROGER	Ottawa, ON, Canada	888	Mr. J. Alex MacPHERSON	Nepean, ON, Canada
877	Mr. Wilfred Edward TOMKINSON	Brampton, ON, Canada	889	Mr. Douglas W. FORGIE	Ottawa, ON, Canada
878	Miss Mary O. BOYD	Ottawa, ON, Canada			

BIFSHGO Membership Summary to August 21, 2004		Individual		Family		Institution	Total
Year	Description	Full Yr.	Part Yr.	Full Yr.	Part Yr.		
2003	Total to Aug. 21, 2003	293	8	84	2	8	395
	<b>Total Year End 2003</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>413</b>
2004	Paid Renewals	272	3	57	-	6	338
	Paid First Time	50	-	12	-	4	66
	Complimentary (to speakers)	12	-	2	-	-	14
	<b>Total to Aug. 21, 2004</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>418</b>