

Saturday Meeting 14 June 2003

Help in Solving Your Family History Research Problems

Gerry Glavin opened this last meeting before the summer break. The main purpose of the meeting was to allow consultation with BIFHSGO members who were willing to share their expertise in particular aspects of family history research. It was also the occasion for a silent auction of items contributed by society members. But before the consultations with the various experts could begin, there were a number of special announcements:

1) A Celtic Cross to Honour the Builders of the Rideau Canal

Anne Kitchen came to the Saturday BIFHSGO Meeting to speak to members about the plans of her organization to erect a Celtic Cross on the banks of the Rideau Canal to honour the memory of the thousands of immigrants from Ireland who laboured (and often died) in the process of building the canal. Anne was representing The Celtic Cross Committee which is comprised of members of the Irish-Canadian community and the Ottawa and District Labour Council.

Anne Kitchen

The Rideau Canal is a great resource for Ottawa. The canal attracts thousands of visitors a year. It was built

between 1826 and 1832 to provide a safe transportation route between Lake Ontario and Montreal by-passing the American border along the St. Lawrence River. Few of the visiting tourists are aware of the human cost of building the Canal. Although no records were kept at the time, it is believed that at least 500 died and thousands of workers were injured in the building of the canal. Most of these workers were recent Irish immigrants who had been recruited to work on this project. The Irish arrived by ship with only the clothes on their backs. They were unprepared for the Ottawa climate. They lived in hovels along the canal. Many lost their lives or were injured by mud slides, and falling trees. There were drownings and many died of diseases such as malaria. Most were buried in unmarked graves along the waterway.

Today, the Celtic Cross Committee is raising money to build a Celtic Cross in the Ottawa area to honour and remember the workers who lost their lives building the canal. The Cross will be placed on an appropriate site along the canal. The Celtic Cross Committee is currently negotiating with the City of Ottawa, the NCC and Parks Canada for a suitable location.

Anne's purpose in contacting BIFHSGO was to ask for any information that society members might have on the descendents of these workers. Their stories would be of interest when the Cross is unveiled by the Irish Ambassador in the spring of 2004.

As an immigrant from Ireland who arrived by jet and had a comfortable place to live with relatives, Anne has a special interest in ensuring that the workers are finally honoured and remembered. Historical (or financial) contributions can be made by contacting Anne Kitchen at pkitchen@magma.ca, or at 733-5267.

2) The Saga of the 1911 Census Continues:

There are several important dates with regard to the 1911 Census:

June 1, 1911 – the official date of the 1911 Census of Canada;

June 1, 2003 – the 92nd anniversary of the taking of the 1911 census, the date that the census traditionally and rightfully would have been made available for public

access. The expected release of the Census from Statistics Canada to the National Library and Archives did not take place.

Three significant events have occurred during the late spring and early summer. These events are:

- a) Parliament closed up shop for the summer; hence Bill S-13, with all its flaws, has been stalled until parliamentary sittings resume in September.
- b) The passage of Bill C-205 gives a committee of MPs and Senators the power to review and change regulations. Until the passage of this bill, this power was vested in the cabinet. Any regulations that would be proposed under the terms of Bill S-13 if and when it passes through the legislative process would be subject to this type of review.
- c) The resignation of the privacy commissioner has removed one of the key players in the move to restrict access to historic census information.

The committee that is working very hard on the release of all Census information and particularly on the 1911 Census has suggested two major activities for the summer months:

- a) First of all, the Committee encourages all genealogists and family historians to submit an Access to Information Request (ATI) to Statistics Canada. The request must be accompanied by a cheque for \$5.00. The requests that have been submitted to date have been refused. On receipt of notification of refusal from Statistics Canada, the family historian should then write to the Information Commissioner and register a complaint regarding the denial by Statistics Canada of the request for access. The Census Committee has been advised that an ATI should also be sent to the National Library and Archives. This request also requires a payment of \$5.00. On receipt of an unfavourable response, a complaint should be made to the Information Commissioner.

For copies of the Access to Information Request Form and up-to-date information on the census saga, go to <http://globalgenealogy.com/Census/>. This site provides very useful advice on completing the Access to Information Request and in writing to the Information Commissioner. Information is also available on the BIFHSGO Website.

The tactics outlined above, (with the addition of the ATI to the National Library and Archives), are the ones that successfully led to the release of the 1906 census.

- b) In addition, the committee suggested that any interested person who met an MP or Senator over the summer use the opportunity to press the case for release of historic census information 92 years after the date of the census.

The writing of letters and the submission of petitions should be held in abeyance until parliament resumes sittings in September.

As a side note, campaigns are underway in the United Kingdom to ensure:

- a) that the 1911 U.K. census is released on time in 2011; and
- b) that the 2006 Australian Census material be saved. Prior to 2001, census records were not preserved in Australia.

Prepared by Gordon Taylor

3) Announcements Concerning Technology and Genealogy

- a) There will be a second presentation of the seminar entitled "Creating a Family History Calendar" this fall, likely in October. The exact date has not yet been established.
- b) There was overwhelming enthusiasm for a seminar to be given on digital photography as it relates to genealogy. This seminar will be given sometime in the spring of 2004.
- c) Bell Canada has introduced a new service called WebMinutes. The concept is that you can dial a local number from most major centres in Canada to access the Internet. Once connected, you can browse the Web and access your e-mail. If you are in an area which is not serviced by a local number, you can then use a 1-800 number, but this uses a portion of your account balance. This is an ideal solution when travelling. A thousand such minutes can be purchased for \$19.95.

Prepared by David Walker

4) BIFGHSO Journal Receives International Recognition:

For the second consecutive year, *Anglo-Celtic Roots* has been awarded runner-up status in the National Genealogical Society (US) Newsletter Competition. *Anglo-Celtic Roots* received 284 points of a possible 300. Favourable comments from the judges included "good feature articles--strong genealogical focus", "easy to read", and "well organized with varying topics of information". We received full marks in the areas of content, necessary information, writing, editing and proofreading, and organization.

Congratulations to *Anglo-Celtic Roots* Editor Bob Grainger and his Publishing Team on this well deserved recognition of their dedication and talents. We are proud of their excellent achievement.

In the past five years, *Anglo-Celtic Roots* has received four international awards from the National Genealogical Society and the Federation of Family History Societies (UK). In light of this most recent award, it is fitting to note the efforts and achievements in past years of John Townesend and Percy Bateson in setting and attaining high publication standards.

Prepared by Ruth Kirk

1. England – Gordon Taylor, Laurie Cox and Tom Rimmer (with vouchers)
2. Ireland – Jim Lynn
3. Scotland – Hugh Reekie and John Hay
4. Home Children – Patricia Roberts-Pichette and John Sayers
5. The BIFHSGO Library – Betty Warburton
6. Genealogy Software – David Walker
7. Web Sites – John Reid and Willis Burwell
8. Military – Terry Findley
9. Publishing – John Townesend
10. LDS/Family History Centre – Wayne Walker
11. Research Resources and Techniques – Bernice Severson

With the end of the announcements, the main part of the meeting could begin, and members moved quickly to take advantage of the following tables and experts:

There was also great interest on the part of the members in the items of the Silent Auction. The proceeds of the Silent Auction went towards the BIFHSGO capital fund, specifically towards the purchase of a digital projector for use at the Saturday meetings and at the annual conference. ◼

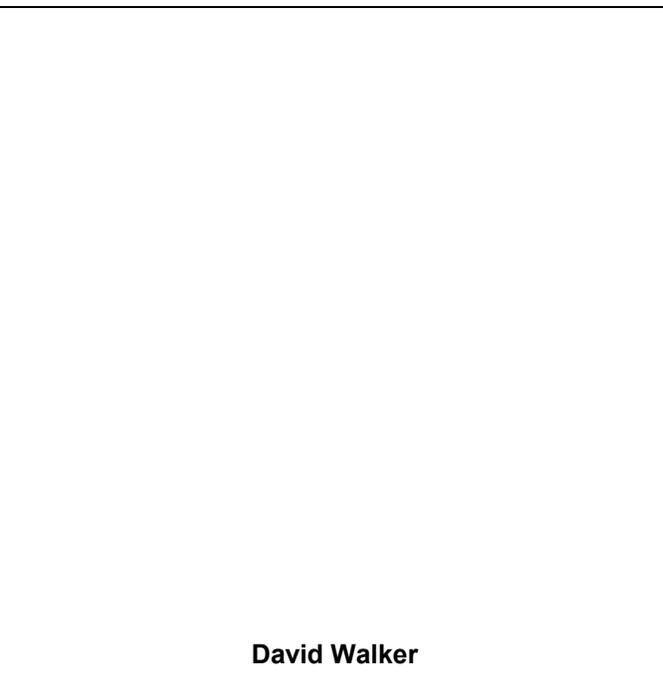
Technology for Genealogists: Tools, not Toys

A PRESENTATION BY DAVID WALKER

In his presentation on March 8, David showed the members in attendance the collection of high-tech tools that he has collected over the years and that he uses regularly in his genealogical research. Not only did he cover a table with the various gadgets that he brought, his presentation was also made using state-of-the-art computer graphics.

First among his tools was his laptop computer, which is used to store, manipulate, and present information. The next tool was a flatbed scanner that can be used for copying and even faxing documents. David shared with us some tips for using a scanner. For example, a scanner should be thin, light, and take its power from a USB cable. When scanning something thin such as newspaper, use a black card to prevent anything written on the other side from “bleeding through.” Finally, if you are at a library or other public location, ask the staff before using a scanner.

Another useful tool is a text scanner. The advantage of this is that they are more compact and portable. However, a text scanner cannot scan very quickly because the user must go over each line of text. Also, the cheaper brands must be connected to a computer. Related to scanners, and just as useful, are portable printers. They can print out scanned documents for



David Walker

instant copies. They can also be used as a photocopier with a scanner.

David explained the importance of properly backing up valuable genealogical and other data files. Just storing information on a single computer hard drive is unsafe

because a computer could crash, permanently losing all the information it contained. Using 3.5 inch floppy disks as backups is not recommended as they are the least reliable storage medium. David suggested using either a second internal hard drive, or an external hard drive. External hard drives are fast, portable, and can hold a lot of data, including large files such as pictures. Another option is an internal or external CD writer, which is portable and useful for backing up information onto CD-ROMs, which can hold up to 700 MB. DVD writers are now available, and can store up to 4 times the capacity of conventional CDs. Click! Drives are another fast and easy way to protect information. The removable cartridges used with the drive can hold up to 40 MB. A Smart Drive data transfer system can also be useful as it is inexpensive and very portable. It can transfer data and store from 32 MB to 1 GB, depending on the model.

Another useful tool is a Personal Digital Assistant, or PDA. These hand-held computers can be used to enter and store data, including various kinds of genealogy software. The big advantage is that they fit in your pocket. Despite the size, they can hold a lot of information. As an example, David said that his PDA, which has 8 MB of memory, stores his entire genealogy data file of 73,500+ people, a book inventory of 1,500 titles, a music collection of 2,000 titles and a video collection of 1,200 titles, plus a database of names, addresses and phone numbers. After all of this information has been stored, there is still about a third of the available memory remaining. David also demonstrated a folding keyboard for his PDA. It folds out four times, going from roughly the size of the PDA to a keyboard large enough to be easy to use.

David also recommended the use of a digital camera. The clear advantages of digital cameras are that they require no film, you can look at the results right away, and the stored images can be instantly transferred to a computer for storage, printing, or to be e-mailed to others. David explained that when you are shopping for a digital camera, look for one that has a minimum 3.2 megapixels, a LCD display, a removable memory card, an internal flash, and a minimum of 16 MB of internal memory. Important accessories for digital cameras include an external battery pack and stand-alone drive storage.

David also brought and discussed the use of a digital voice recorder, a global positioning system (GPS), two-way radios, and compact field binoculars. In addition to the hardware, he talked about various kinds of genealogy-related software that were very useful and compatible with his laptop, PDA, or even his GPS.

On his PDA, David uses GedStar, an inexpensive shareware program that lets you browse genealogical information downloaded from another computer. Features include name lists, name searches, and family information as well as individual, ancestor, and descendent views. Another program for the PDA is BirthCalc. It helps you determine someone's birth date using death and age information. This is ideal for use in a cemetery. A third PDA-compatible program is pSoundex, a program for calculating soundex codes from surnames.

As for the GPS, David explained map-related software such as Microsoft Streets & Trips (for North America), Microsoft AutoRoute (for the British Isles and other parts of Europe), National Geographic Trip Planner (for the USA only), Rand McNally Tripmaker Deluxe, Delorme & AAA Map 'n' Go, and MapArt. These programs can help you plan and budget a trip, locate specific buildings such as archives, find remote cemeteries, or help you document the exact location of a geographic location.

Finally, with regard to software for your average computer, David spoke about programs such as WinHTTrack, GENViewer, Parish Locator, ACDSee, and Mr. Mirror to name just a few. WinHTTrack allows you to save downloaded websites to be viewed later. GENViewer is a free GEDCOM viewer. Parish Locator can help you find over 15,000 UK parishes, dating from around 1550 to 1837. ACDSee is a very good image viewer, editor, and organizer. Lastly, David *highly* recommended Mr. Mirror; an inexpensive, simple, and fast way to back up your files.

For more information, David Walker's website, which he also discussed at the meeting, is located at <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~walkerpalmer>. And finally, those who unfortunately missed the presentation may ask why he entitled his presentation "Tools not Toys?" Simply because it's easier to justify spending all that money on *tools* than it is on *toys*.

Reported by John Crookshanks



Ethics and Genealogy: Can They Co-exist? Part II

BY MARGUERITE EVANS, R.N., Ph.D.

Editor's Note: Part I of this article, (in ACR Volume 9, Number 2), began by situating genealogy within our search for identity, explored definitions of ethics, and surveyed various research guidelines with regard to the privacy of personal information. It also examined Canadian values with regard to personal privacy and security, and examined identity theft and cyber-stalking. In Part II, the author poses some ethical questions to genealogists, examines the role of ethics within genealogical pursuits, and finishes by discussing the link between genealogy and medical research, with particular reference to DNA testing.

Is there a lesson here for genealogists?

The fact that cyber-stalking has become a serious, complex, challenging, and growing problem and that identity theft has become one of the fastest growing crimes in both the United States and Canada raises some interesting questions for genealogists as follows:

- Law enforcement agencies recommend protecting your privacy by safeguarding your private information. Are genealogists contributing to the problems of identity theft and cyber-stalking by publishing genealogical databases both on and off the net? Many genealogical web sites provide personal information and even photographs, including those of living infants and children. "For a fee, other websites promise to provide social security numbers, financial data, and other personal information.... Given the enormous amount of personal information available through the Internet, a cyber-stalker can easily locate private information about a potential victim with a few mouse clicks or key strokes."¹
- Genealogy has appropriated the "Publish or Perish" concept. The phrase originally pertained to the context of academia, i.e., publish or lose your academic position. To what extent do such slogans subtly pressure individuals to publish their family history and/or establish a genealogical web site?
- What are our underlying motives for seeking other individuals' personal information?

Marguerite Evans

- What is driving our genealogical research? Is it an intense desire to obtain as much personal information on as many individuals as possible and to transmit that information to others? Is it an ego trip to attain a database of many thousand names?
- How invasive are we when we question family members about personal information? Do we consider whether or not the individuals we are questioning are cognitively impaired and incapable of making an informed choice? Do they fully understand the implications of their being forthcoming with personal information about themselves or others? Do we bribe people to provide us with their personal information or that of others thus engaging in a form of coercion? There needs to be sensitivity to the possibility of coercion regarding the participation of family members—some potential family research subjects

1. U.S. August 1999 Report on Cyberstalking: A New Challenge for Law Enforcement and Industry, 9. See: <http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/cybercrime/cyberstalking.htm>.

might feel pressured into participating and regret their compliance later.

- What do we do about the skeletons in our own or someone else's closets, e.g., historical instances of non-paternity or incest, marital affairs, criminal activity, incarceration, etc.? What about our knowledge of current skeletons?
- Is there any risk attached to including childrens' names, dates of birth, etc. on a web site or transmitting the information to others? As already mentioned, pedophiles and child molesters groom their victims. They obtain personal information about their victims and use this information to establish a relationship with the child.
- Does anyone have a commercial interest in the genealogical research? If so, have you informed all of your research subjects of this commercial interest? Can family members withdraw their personal data?
- What about our use of photographs of other people? "The Copyright Act provides that the author of the photograph (and therefore the first owner of the copyright) is 'the person who was the owner of the initial negative or other plate at the time the negative or other plate was made, or the owner of the initial photograph at the time when the photograph was made, where there was no negative or other plate'."² Even when we do hold copyright to the photos and want to include them in a family history project, how much consideration do we give to whether or not the photo of the other person is flattering or may reveal the other person in a compromising pose or situation?

Requests to withdraw personal data:

How do we respond to someone who requests withdrawal of their personal information from our genealogical database or web site? Do we ignore their request? Do we engage in a concerted effort to demonize protestors and diminish them by referring to them as a "nut case" or "nut bar?" Or do we have the attitude: don't blame me, this is how the world of genealogy works? Or do you send them an e-mail in which you state: "You are being such a pain in the ass

about all of this, I really just don't want to acknowledge that you even exist." (Gary Ian Roberts, "Re: Infringement of copyright," 19 March 2001)

How Do We Put It Right?

The more immediate issue is one of accountability. Accordingly, it's important to acknowledge the problem, propose a plan of action to remedy the situation, and follow through on the plan.

Molecular Genealogy:

In July/August 2002, the Leeds & Grenville Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society included in its *News & Views* an article on molecular genealogy entitled: "Genealogy Goes High Tech DNA TESTING."³ The article described how Scott Woodward, a microbiology professor at Brigham Young University is directing a project which involves persons donating a blood specimen for DNA analysis in order to map about 250 genetic markers and eventually to create a matrix of genes and historical data from donated family trees. In addition, the Family Tree DNA website (<http://www.familytreedna.com/>) promotes genealogy by DNA (i.e., anthrogenealogy).

Secondary Use of Genealogical Data:

Biomedical Research and DNA Testing:

Genealogy is being linked with health care and medical research. In July 2002, *The Ottawa Citizen* detailed how "by cross-referencing DNA samples, Derek, a Newfoundland resident, was diagnosed with Lynch Syndrome II, an illness that predisposes its victims to cancer."⁴ The reporter noted that Derek (who was photographed for the article) did not "want his last name used for fear it might affect his disability insurance, or insurance for relatives." A decade earlier, Dr. Jane Green, a geneticist from Memorial University in St. John's, Newfoundland, phoned him to ask if Derek would participate in a research project. Derek donated a blood sample but also provided the geneticist with a copy of his family genealogy. Handing over his family genealogy means that family members also become research subjects without their knowledge or informed consent. If you have given your family history to someone else or put it on a web site, do you have any assurance that the recipient will not provide a

2. Jean Dryden, *Demystifying Copyright: A Researcher's Guide to Copyright in Canadian Libraries and Archives* (Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 2001), 9.

3. Leeds & Grenville Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society, "Genealogy Goes High Tech DNA TESTING," *News & Views* (July/August 2002), 02-91.

4. Sarah Staples, "Biopiracy or bio-cure?" *The Ottawa Citizen* (Thursday 4 July 2002) F2.

researcher with your genealogy or suggest that a researcher access your web site?

Similarly, you or a loved one may be invited to participate in a drug trial, e.g., to reduce the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's disease. Many drug trials involve genetic testing and storage of genetic information in a database. A genetic database is "a structured or non-structured collection of human specimens (DNA, cells, and tissues) or personal information of a genetic or proteomic nature from a variety of sources—including medical and other health files, and genealogical, socioeconomic, and environmental information—which is stored electronically as a single entity or as part of a larger database."⁵

If the study involves taking a blood specimen from you for long term storage and DNA testing, what do you need to do before you make a decision whether to participate? Ask a lot of questions. For example:

- Find out if the research project is regulated research and if the data is anonymized.
- Ask if the research project has been reviewed and approved by a research ethics board (REB) and if the genetic database is regulated or monitored. While standards of good medical practice necessitate a physician inquiring into your family history, research is a very different entity.
- Inquire whether you will be precluded as a research subject if you refuse to disclose to the researcher whether a parent, sibling, or offspring has the disease and whether or not you can withdraw your genetic information after you have agreed to participate.
- Question the researcher regarding ethical, social, and legal issues regarding genetic testing.
- Develop a critical attitude and become informed about these issues so that you can contribute to public debate about genetic testing, storage, and use. Keep in mind that storage conditions vary. Samples are often exchanged as gifts amongst researchers. Then there is the question: What

5. Commission de l'éthique de la science et de la technologie Québec, "The Ethical Issues of Genetic Databases: Towards Democratic and Responsible Regulation," 13 February 2003), 1. See: www.ethique.gouv.qc.ca/eng/press/press02eng.html

happens to orphaned databases (e.g., researcher leaves, retires, or dies)?

Genetic information and the technological applications of genetics hold great promise. Nevertheless, given the potential impact on individuals, families, and entire populations, there is cause for concern. In his 1992 *Genetic Testing and Privacy* report, Canada's Privacy Commissioner states, "No surveillance technology is more threatening to privacy than that designed to unlock the information contained in human genes."⁶ Our Privacy Commissioner argues that genetic information reflects knowledge about "a person's entire being." Thus individuals "must have meaningful control over the communication of genetic information in the private sector and especially in governments. Individuals must also be allowed to control when, and if, they will learn their own genetic potential. Genetic privacy therefore has two dimensions - protection from the intrusions of others and protection from one's own, hitherto unknown, secrets."⁷ "Today...personal information can be easily assembled, then transmitted around the world in an instant. And with the globalization of economic activity, flows of information across borders are increasing."⁸ Among the report's 22 recommendations is, for example, a recommendation that whenever possible researchers should rely on genetic samples that cannot be linked to a known individual.

Law professor Bartha Maria Knoppers (Université de Montréal) contends that protecting individuals' human dignity and integrity requires the protection of their privacy, confidentiality, and genetic information. This is especially true when this genetic information is stored in computerized registers or databases.⁹ Knoppers illustrates how genetic testing introduces ethical, legal and social issues. The ethical issues include, for example, valuing human research subjects merely as sources of raw material subject to harvesting,

6. The Privacy Commissioner of Canada, *Genetic Testing and Privacy* (Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Service Canada, 1992), 2.

7. The Privacy Commissioner of Canada, *Genetic Testing and Privacy* (Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Service Canada, 1992), 4.

8. The Privacy Commissioner of Canada, *Genetic Testing and Privacy* (Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Service Canada, 1992), 80.

9. Knoppers, Bartha Maria, *Human Dignity and Genetic Heritage: A Study Paper* (Ottawa: The Law Reform Commission of Canada, 1991), chapter 3.

patenting, commodification and commercial usage; false hopes, dignity, freedom, parental obligations to have their children tested for treatable diseases or embryos tested for carrier status of genetic disease; control of the dispersing of genetic knowledge; possible confidentiality/privacy abuses; consent forms that may be tainted by lack of knowledge and vulnerability on the part of the subjects, cultural differences, etc. Social implications of genetic testing touch on family relationships; evidence of non-paternity; insurability of patients; future unavailable, unaffordable, and inaccessible diagnostics and medications because of genetic patenting, and the possibility of a new eugenics based on cost-saving rather than undesirable characteristics, etc. Legal issues consist of patenting, rights to profit, increased 'wrongful life' lawsuits, evidence of incest, etc.) implications of genetic testing.

Regarding the banking of genetic material, the Tri-Council Policy document explains (p.8.7) that "consensus has not been reached." Further, "though no international consensus currently exists regarding long-term banking of genetic material for the purposes of genetic research, the storage of samples should be for a defined term....The research should outline, in the protocol, future uses of genetic material or research data."¹⁰ Other sources point out that in October, 2000, Great Britain began to allow life insurers to ask prospective clients for genetic testing results. There exists concern that people may be turned down for health insurance as well as employment because of their genetic "flaws." Genetic testing in some countries has already negatively impacted the right to marry and procreate. There are concerns about "genetic labelling" and social stigmatization of a particular patient population or cultural group as well as how this might impact, for example, on immigration policies.

Dalhousie University professor Françoise Baylis is concerned that if a commercial product is developed as the result of genetic testing, the sponsor will own the commercial product and reap the profits while the donor will not profit financially from such a product. Her concern suggests that nothing will be contributed to the donor of the raw material nor to this community of very vulnerable patients. Developed products may be very costly and it is unjust that some of the donors (and their family) of the raw material may not even be

able to afford these products at a future time. This could negatively impact our right to equality, i.e., diagnosis, treatment and care. Such research is fundamentally economically driven. Since the pharmaceutical industry will benefit from this research, one ethical approach would be for a research ethics board to require that the researching company make any future drug product accessible to the DNA donors and their family members and that the company turn back a portion of the profits to or share the benefits with the vulnerable group at stake. Such benefit sharing is being promoted by Andrew Latus and Daryl Pullman at Memorial University in Newfoundland.

Since there are quite a number of corporations and organizations involved in DNA research and many of these are trans-national, there are many loopholes to the abuse of research subject privacy and confidentiality. (Many countries do not adhere to the high standard of Canada's privacy guidelines.) Moreover, companies that store the genetic samples and data may be sold. In this event, who will have future jurisdiction over DNA information?

Conclusion:

Ethics has taken shape over millennia. As one can see, there is a link between genealogy and ethics. The argument is that genealogy is good. Increasingly, several currents of thought are contesting its marketing approach, the process of doing genealogical research, and the harmful uses to which it could be put. The genealogical venture raises ethical questions that require a fresh look at the role of ethics. Is ethics simply a hurdle we need to get over in order to get on with genealogical research? Or is ethics something that we can develop so that our pursuit of family history will be increasingly respectful of persons? The process of doing genealogy requires trust. It seems to me that trust is difficult to build but easy to destroy. We need to remember: genealogical research is not a right, it's a privilege. ■

10. The Tri-Council Policy Statement entitled "Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans" can be downloaded from <http://www.nserc.ca/programs/ethics/english/policy.htm>

Finding Your Ancestors On The Internet: One Approach To A One-Name Study

BY BILL ARTHURS

Introduction

When I started my investigation into the Titus name many years ago, the Internet had not yet become much of a factor in genealogical research, and I was not able to find very much guidance in the genealogical literature of the time on how to proceed with a one-name study. My attempts at research into the Arthurs paternal line had come to a standstill because, although I knew that the family came from Ireland to New Brunswick around 1835, I had no county, parish or townland in Ireland upon which to base my research. I therefore turned my attention to my maternal Titus side of the picture.

I had already started to compile family sheets on my mother's Titus line in Nova Scotia when she wrote to me that John Alva Titus, a genealogist in Maine, was writing a book on the line in New England. He had contacted her seeking information, and she was therefore referring the query to me. I gave the information that I had at that time to John and he included it in his book, "*Saga of Two North American Families: Andrews – Titus*," which was published by Gateway Press in Baltimore in 1987.

After reading his book it became apparent that although much of the early work had been done on the descendants of my ancestor, Robert Titus, the English immigrant to Massachusetts in 1635, no integrated study on the descendants of all his children had yet been done. I thus decided (rather naively, in retrospect) that I would commence a one-name study of the Titus surname in North America. Little did I know then how extensive, or how enjoyable, the project would become.

Scope

One of the first things that I learned after commencing my project was that, in addition to the English line, I would have to include almost three hundred years worth of Dutch Tituses from New York, and a German line that had settled in Pennsylvania in the mid-1700s.

Bill Arthurs

The pioneer ancestor of the Dutch Titus family in North America was Titus Syrachs de Vries, who emigrated from Vries, a village of Drenthe, Holland about 1650, and settled on Long Island, New York, very close to where the English Titus families were then living. They then proceeded to change their surname to Titus. There has been some conjecture as to why Titus Syrachs De Vries changed his surname. One possibility was explained rather undelicately and somewhat resentfully by Frank H. Titus, author of *The Genealogy of the Dutch Family Titus*, when he said: "Probably the change of name was the first nature of protective imitation as practised by various forms of animated creatures lower than the humans: Dutch blood was probably not as highly esteemed just after the land had passed from Dutch to English control as it is in our day, and the Britons have never been specially noted for tender consideration of the susceptibilities of those unwise enough to have been born under others' skies."

As for the German Titus line, a John Titus and four sons emigrated from Germany and settled on Staten Island, New York around 1750 before moving to

Carlyle, Cumberland Co., Pennsylvania. Titusville, Pennsylvania was named for one of their descendants.

It is obvious that each one-name project will vary in innumerable ways, not the least of which will be the choice of the name for study. If you are of Welsh descent with the name of Jones or Evans to research, or are English with the surname of Smith, all I can do is wish you the best of luck. What I can say is that I initially thought that Titus would be relatively easy. One thing is certain: whatever the name you are following, your research will uncover many previously unknown aspects of history, geography, religion, politics, economics and ways of life connected with your family that will more than repay you for the hours you spend in discovering them. During your "field trips" of discovery well off the normal tourist routes, you will also have many opportunities to meet and talk with previously unknown distant cousins. These are rewarding experiences that, in my opinion, are far more enjoyable than lying on a beach somewhere during one's holidays converting sunlight into carcinoma.

Format

I am in the process of producing what I call a "genealogical guide" rather than a typical "family history" where artifacts such as photographs, maps and documents would normally be included to breathe life into the project. In the case of this one-name study, the number of names (now approaching 100,000) and the primary purpose, which is to guide future researchers and cousins to their particular place in the Titus clan, precludes the addition of such material. That will be left to the members of the individual families once they have found their place in the bigger picture, hopefully through the use of a guide such as this. The end result is that little more than vital statistics are included in my data. Where the information is available, I include data on professions, religion and military service: in other words, the information that would normally appear in the average obituary.

I use Microsoft Word as the basis for presentation of my material. I have found that it allows me the flexibility and simplicity of adding new information and the ability to search the database, while avoiding the repetition of names. This is flexibility that I could not achieve with any of the commercially available genealogy programs, most, if not all, of which are based upon a "family sheet" method of presentation.

Resources On The Internet

Before getting into the process of accessing the Internet, one should first analyse one's objectives and have a clear idea of just what one wishes to accomplish. In my case, my research involves the acquisition of data for a one-name study in a North American context, focused mostly in the United States, but with a Canadian aspect commencing with the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists. Because much work had already been done on the earlier generations of the family dating back to the early 1600s, I found that the greatest proportion of my research has been concentrated on the bringing together of families that had lost touch with their Eastern roots (and hence with their English origins) during the great westward migration of the 19th century. The ten Internet sites that I will outline below have therefore been chosen with that objective in mind. They are not listed in order of importance, but in the order of priority used in the process.

One should also be cognizant of the fact that the Internet is not the entire answer to genealogical research. It should not become a substitute for good investigative work "on the ground" in the county offices, local genealogical and historical societies, libraries, cemeteries, etc. in the local areas where these ancestors of ours lived, toiled and created our history. It is, however, a wonderful asset, if used in conjunction with other time-proven methods of research.

Useful Internet sites can be organized according to the type of information that they provide:

A. Previous Research:

It obviously makes sense that before one goes to a lot of time and effort to research a family, one should do one's best to find out what, if any, previous research has been done by others. One should also be aware that the quality or accuracy of the data on these sites is only as good as the abilities of the people who contributed them. As in all research, it is wise to follow up with an analysis of the primary sources, if any, that are listed as references.

These first two online genealogy sites should provide a good overview of the research that has already been done on the name that you are investigating, and just who has done the work.

1. **RootsWeb.com**
<http://www.rootsweb.com> When you raise the web page, click on "Search Family Trees." Type

in the surname that you are researching, then click on "search." In order to narrow the field, it will also help if you type in given name, spouse's name, etc. and experiment with various combinations if the number of "hits" is too high to handle. Of course, it will also help if the name you are looking for is not Smith or Jones.

2. **Ancestry.com World Tree**

<http://www.com/share/awt/main.htm> The type of data on this site will complement the information to be found on the RootsWeb site above. This web page is plagued with pop-up advertisements which can be very irritating. The procedure for accessing the information is essentially the same as RootsWeb: just type in the relevant names and click on "search."

It would also be a good idea to revisit these sites from time to time to check if new material has been posted.

B. Internet Dialogue:

Once you have accumulated and evaluated all of the research that other people have posted on the Internet and have assured yourself that you are not "re-inventing the wheel" in your search, you may find it useful to visit one or two of the genealogy forums on the Internet. These are the sites where you may post questions and receive answers relating to the family you are researching, and also retrieve archived questions and answers that have been posted by others interested in your family name. The following two sites are the ones that I check daily and use almost exclusively to trade information. I have found that by answering the questions of others, I have been provided with valuable clues that have helped to fill many gaps in my own genealogy.

3. **Genealogy.com Genealogy Forum**

<http://genforum.genealogy.com> When the web page comes up you will find that it has a forum finder. Just type the surname you are researching inside the box and click on "find."

4. **Ancestry.com Genealogy Forum**

<http://boards.ancestry.com/> This forum complements the site above. The web page has two options: "Search All Message Boards" and "Find a Message Board." Type in the name you are researching and click "go." As in the Ancestry World Tree site, you will have to contend with those pop-up ads.

C. Geographical Locations:

One of the problems that tends to surface early in a genealogical study, particularly in a one-name study, is just where all these scattered cousins were living at various times in history. In my case, as I have mentioned, in the early years of the 17th century and on into the 19th century, most of them lived on the eastern seaboard of the United States and Canada and their whereabouts were well documented. However, when the migration westward began to increase in earnest during and after the American Civil War with the building of the railways, these ancestral cousins became more difficult to find. One method that can be used as a first step in solving this problem is to search online census records. The next two of these sites should give you a good start in locating your families.

5. **The US GenWeb Census Project**

<http://www.us-census.org/usgwccens/> Just click on "Online Census Inventory." This project is far from complete, but more and more census inventories appear every week. Some have actual page images and others have listed inventories.

6. **L.D.S Family Search**

<http://www.familysearch.org> This site contains the 1880 US, 1881 British Isles and 1881 Canadian census. When the site comes up, simply click on "Search," then on "Census."

I have also found the following site to be invaluable in pinpointing the locations of the families of many of these lost cousins. It is the United States Social Security Death Index. This index has been online for a number of years and is kept up to date to within a few months of an individual's death, currently up to Jan. 31, 2003. It lists the deaths of all those enrolled in the US. Social Security system commencing in the middle 1950s, with names, the state where they were registered, their dates of birth, dates of death, their town, county and state of residence at the time of death, and, occasionally, the place where the last benefit was paid.

7. **Social Security Death Index**

<http://ssdi.genealogy.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/ssdi.cgi> One can search the entire index for a particular surname; or by first name, state, date of birth or date of death if one wants to narrow the search.

In my opinion, the next site, the US GenWebProject, is one of the greatest assets to genealogists on the net.

The objective of the project was to create a web site for every county in every state. The result has been impressive. Although some counties have been slow out of the starting gate, the majority have amassed tremendous volumes of information, such as census data, county histories, cemetery inventories, church records and vital statistics.

8. **The US GenWeb Project**

<http://www.usgenweb.com> When the web page appears, click on "The Project's State Pages," then click on "Table of States." From there you will find a list of counties for that particular state.

I have also found the next site to be a very good reference in keeping my geography in good working order. For instance, when I found that a family came from Germantown, Pennsylvania, I visited the Geographic Namesaver site and found that there are actually seven Germantowns in Pennsylvania: one each in Adams, Cambria, Columbia, Franklin, Perry, Philadelphia and Pike Counties. In this case, the help provided was minimal but at least I knew enough not to try to pinpoint that particular family without further research. In a recent case, I read from an Ancestry.com file that a person came from a place called "Fallen Church, Hill County, Nevada." This was such an intriguing name that I checked with the Geographic Namesaver. I found that there was no such place listed. Neither was there a Hill County in Nevada. With a little experimentation with various attempts using the words "church" "fall" and "hill" I discovered that the town was really Fallon, Churchill Co., Nevada, named after Mike Fallon, a pioneer rancher in the area.

9. **Geographic Namesaver**

<http://www.mit.edu:8001/geo> Simply type in the place name and state, and one gets the name of the county, latitude and longitude, elevation, population and postal code. This service is for United States locations only.

D. More Current Data

Once the location of the family has been found, and if the death listed in the Social Security Index has occurred within the past few years, one can occasionally find the actual obituary on the web site of a local newspaper. There are some 1200 newspapers online in

the United States and many of them have excellent archives dating back ten to fifteen years. In any case, with the death date in one's pocket, one can also visit a public library in the area to have a look at local newspaper microfilm which is commonly available, or have a researcher do it for you.

Some death notices can be remarkably brief. For instance, one that I recall reading about (and I swear that the subject was not one of my relatives) stated that the deceased "was attending a public function when the platform upon which he was standing suddenly collapsed." Of course, the public function was a public hanging – and he had been the guest of honour standing on the trap door. Tombstone inscriptions can also be brief and to the point. One I remember from the American west in the 1860s simply read: "Here lies Lesley Moore. Three shots from a fourty-four. No Les. No Moore.

10. **Newspapers**

<http://www.newsdirectory.com> On this site one can find newspapers from anywhere in the world. Some are limited to daily content. Most have archives, some of which have subscription or pay-per-view requirements.

Conclusion

That is my list. This has been probably the only top-ten genealogical Internet list ever created that has not included "Cyndi's List." For those just starting out in this great detective business, that site is most assuredly in the "must visit" category. (**<http://www.cyndislist.com/>**). However, for my purposes, the ten that I have listed above have been the most help to me. Perhaps they will also provide some assistance to you.

I must not conclude without re-emphasizing the importance of the good primary source research, good referencing and proper indexing. These are just as essential for a genealogical guide such as this as they are for the traditional "family history" approach.

So good luck on your search. If you derive only half as much enjoyment from it as I have done, you will be amply rewarded. ☐

FROM THE CONFERENCE

LDS Databases – Or “Whatever Am I Going to Talk About?” Part 2

THE CONFERENCE LECTURE BY WAYNE WALKER

Editor's Note: In the first part of his presentation, (published in Anglo-Celtic Roots, Volume 9, Number 1 – Spring, 2003), Wayne Walker introduced the Pedigree Resource File, the Mormon Immigration Index, and Freedman's Bank Records. He described each of these record sets and explained their value to family historians. This article concludes Wayne's presentation.

The Family History Library Catalogue:

We have consistently overlooked perhaps the most important and useful of all the LDS databases and it was actually the first one developed by the Family History Department. This resource is the Family History Library Catalogue. A new version of the Catalogue was released in August, 2002. It contains entries for records acquired through April 2002. It is available from the Distribution Center and is recommended as a tool which should be available for use by every family history researcher, regardless of fields of interest. This latest edition describes the Family History Library's holdings of over 2.5 million microforms and 300,000 books. This is a massive database of source materials, not records of individuals.

The new CD version has entries up to April 2002 and two additional search options: keyword search and title search. Although the Library Catalogue may be used at the Family History Centre, having one at home is a whole new experience. There is a tremendous help section available. Select the “Help” button, then the “Introduction”, click on “What catalogue search should I do?”, and you go to a page which provides links to all sorts of search strategies. There are instructions on truncating search terms to widen your search to areas that you might not have considered. There is an instruction sheet on how to use wild cards in search terms. There is an instruction sheet on how to copy and paste information from the catalogue to other programs such as a word processor or to a genealogy program. In other words, take a few minutes to read the instructions so you can make the most of this great tool.

Author Search: This is used to search for works by an individual but you can also do searches for works created by a government, church, or other institution. If

Wayne Walker

you know of one book of interest to you by an author, they may have published others which may also be of interest.

Film / Fiche Search: This may seem like an odd way to search for items of interest. Wayne gave as an example his search for the film number for the Lady of Mount Carmel, Prospect, Nova Scotia Roman Catholic Church. It gave him a listing of all the items contained on that film (available through your Family History Centre (FHC)) and not just what he was interested in. These are freebie items which may be of value when you request the film. Next, working on the premise that when a microfilming team goes to a location they don't just do one reel and leave, he decreased his film number by one to see what else they may have filmed from the repository where they filmed the Lady of

Mount Carmel records. He found that there are records from Herring Cove, Nova Scotia which was part of the Prospect Parish when it was first established. Also there are records from Saint Joseph in Bridgewater. By going up one digit he found more Roman Catholic records for other areas of Nova Scotia such as Windsor. If you don't know the place names that the records were filed under, then this is a useful approach to finding other microfilms from the same geographical area.

Keyword Search: This feature is not available in the www.familysearch.org on-line Library Catalogue, probably due to the extra time it takes to do complex searches. Here you can type a word or phrase or combination of words in the CD-ROM version to do a search. The individual keywords can be found any place in the individual records – in the titles, places, authors, notes and subject lists. If you type a surname plus the name of the province then your search results will be reduced to a much more manageable number of matches.

However, a word of caution is in order. If you get too specific in your search, the number of matches is reduced and several items of interest may be lost from the wider search using the province. So you have to be selective when using this tool and give it several options. The keyword search may be actually better than just the surname search which is limited to a search of surnames and not the other fields. You will have to probably use both as you test the waters.

Place Search: Wayne Walker covered the place search in more detail with a number of examples. Experience shows that family history researchers tend to narrow their searches to a specific location and miss the bigger picture. He recommended that the audience go to the "Place Search" screen and just type in a word such as "ONTARIO" as a search target instead of a specific town or village locality. A topic listing will appear. For ONTARIO there are 152 main topics. Now you have to use your imagination as you scroll down to ONTARIO-GENEALOGY – INDEXES and select that topic. "Click". An extensive list of "Titles" recorded under that "Topic" will then be presented. On the first screen several interesting items appear. "Pioneers" – two items by Noel Elliot, but the first item – "Biographical and Genealogical Card Index, 1780 – 1869" by the Archives of Ontario looks interesting. "Click".

A "Title Details" screen pops up with a description of the collection or data base. "Contains a card index of

personal names extracted from the following types of records....." "Microfilmed on 13 reels of microfilm." This collection just happens to be available at the Family History Centre. This is a potentially very useful source for Ontario researchers.

Wayne went back to the TOPICS listing for ONTARIO using the Search History button found beside the printer button on the tool bar. "Click". Scrolling down again we come across another potentially interesting topic "ONTARIO – EMIGRATION and IMMIGRATION"; "Click" and we find a listing of titles for this topic. Again some interesting titles. "Immigration Records, 1862 – 1897" created by the Ontario Department of Immigration. Of course, before Confederation, Ontario would have been responsible for its own immigration. "Click" and up comes the Title Details which doesn't tell us much beyond the fact that the collection is RG11 at the Archives of Ontario and that there are 27 reels of microfilm. So we have to dig deeper. "Click" on the Film Notes.

One of these reels (#1405913) is in the Family History Centre, and covers the arrival/destination records, 1862 – 1881. This series consists of a variety of records pertaining to the arrival and final destination of immigrants from the British Isles, Ireland and Europe. For the most part, the arrival/destination records are arranged alphabetically by the name of the immigration/emigration agency. It consists of Statements of Immigrants Forwarded to Ontario, Registers of Emigrants and Immigrants landed, arrival and destination registers, Immigrant Aid Fund Register, Register of Assisted Immigrants, etc.

The "Applications for Refund Bonuses, 1872 – 1876" are of special interest. These applications were completed by immigrants who had resided in Ontario for three calendar months and therefore, were eligible to receive the Refund Bonus of six dollars per adult. These immigrants had not received the Refund Bonus Certificates at the point of embarkation and many of them came to Ontario via Portland, Maine and the Port of New York. The applications for Refund Bonuses are arranged alphabetically. The applications may include correspondence, certificates of passage and disembarkation, plus certificates of character and residency.

The "Registers of Applications for Passage Warrants, 1872 – 1888" are very exciting. This collection consists of registers and indexes pertaining to the issuing of approved applications for Emigrant Passage

Warrants and Certificates of Ontario Government Refunds.

“Ontario Naturalization Returns, 1828 – 1850” are found under “ONTARIO-Naturalization and Citizenship”. Naturalization of new arrivals is something usually thought to be a relatively new Federal government activity. However, there are two reels of microfilm available at the Public Archives (C15692-93) or from the Family History Library (1631550-51), consisting of Ontario naturalization returns for the period 1828 – 1850. These records give name, occupation, residence and date of naturalization. Sometimes the date of arrival in the province is given. Returns were made annually by County Registrars, the first reel covering 1828 – 1841 and the second from 1842 – 1850.

Just for demonstration purposes, Wayne chose “Probate Registers, 1793 – 1858” and “Estate Files 1793 – 1859, Upper Canada Court of Probate”. The “Title details” show a unique collection called “Upper Canada, Court of Probate” containing 41 microfilm reels. Unfortunately only the letters A – N are included in the indexes and registers; perhaps the other records were lost. Then there are 35 reels of Estate Files covering the period 1793 – 1859 arranged alphabetically by the deceased's surname but covering A – Z not just A – N.

You can take the same search approach by looking at the next lower jurisdiction, the individual counties in Ontario. Wayne gave one example from up the river, Renfrew County to be exact. He did the topic search again but this time specifying Renfrew as part of Ontario. Under Topics he picked what he thought was a safe line entry—“Land and Property”. How much material could there be? “Click”

Just the start of the Titles listing shows several items of interest: Abstract books, General Register of deeds, Land records, Return of lands patented in Renfrew County.

The “Abstract Index Books – Title Details” shows that the abstract index books are arranged chronologically by lot and concession with file numbers for each land record. This collection consists of 47 microfilm reels and a click on Film Notes will provide a detailed breakdown of the books arranged by township within the county. These cover the period from 1830 – 1959 for Renfrew County.

Land Records of Renfrew County include 127 reels of microfilm containing memorials and other instruments involving land transactions. Big warning here! The township abstract books have been microfilmed up to 1959; however the various records for each township have only been microfilmed up to around 1904 for some townships due to the volume of files. There are also two reels available called “Return of Lands Patented in Renfrew County, 1800 – 1955” These provide a lot by lot listing of who received what and where and when. These are very useful tools.

Samples of available Ontario Land Records:

Title	No. of Reels	Time Period
Upper Canada Executive Council Petitions for Land Grants and Leases	257	1791 to 1867
Ontario Crown Lands Department land records	289	1792 to 1876
Ontario Crown Lands Department Township papers collection	541	1783 to 1870

A general topic search on United States produced 881 topics. After scrolling down to “Emigration and Immigration”, we are down to only 827 titles. Now imagine that we are scrolling down through this lists of titles until we get to the “s’s” and seeing the word Canada our interest is piqued and we click on this item.

“St. Albans District Manifest Records of Aliens arriving from foreign contiguous territory: arrivals at Canadian border ports”. This is a potentially very useful, but virtually unknown collection that is available from the Family History Library. It consists of the records of aliens arriving from foreign contiguous territory, in particular arrivals at Canadian border ports from Jan. 1895 to June 1954. A Soundex Index exists for the period 1895 – 1924. There are 937 microfilm reels in this collection.

The Soundex Index is the more important part of the collection. The Soundex Index is composed of the individual card manifests arranged according to the Soundex Code. Each card represents an abstract of the information found on the original passenger manifest or in the case of Canadian residents what would have appeared on a manifest. The collection includes the names of people who crossed the border in Washington, Montana, Michigan, New York, North Dakota and Minnesota, in fact all along the U.S./Canadian border. This 937 reel collection can be

used to track lost family members as they went to the United States.

Wayne Walker concluded his introduction to the Pedigree Resource File, the Mormon Immigration Index, the Freedman's Bank Records and the Library Catalogue by impressing upon the audience the importance of the Library Catalogue as an essential data base for family history source material. It is by far

the most comprehensive listing of its type in the world. Like any tool, it is only as valuable as your ability to use it. He recommended it to everyone regardless of their family history research interests. He cautioned people not to be deterred by its trivial cost as its actual value is inestimable.

Reported by Norma O'Toole ▣

Putting Flesh on the Bones of Your Devon and Cornwall Ancestors

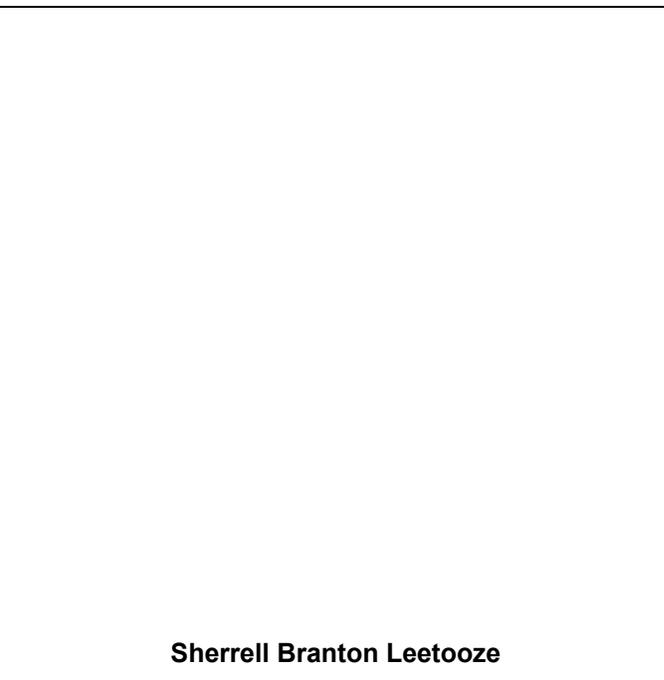
THE CONFERENCE LECTURE BY SHERRELL BRANTON LEETOOZE

When family research begins, we all head for the nearest BMD (Birth, Marriage, and Death) records, to prove our lineage. Once that is accomplished, we are completely hooked on family research, and want more and more information. Where did our ancestors live? Where did they work? What was their daily life like? Vital Records and Parish Records tell us only a part of these things. We still have many gaps to fill in our research. How are we to do it? This is a question that we all ponder. So let's take things one step at a time.

Where did they live?

Parish records and vital records give us the registration districts and the parishes, but these cover wide areas. A parish, if it was in the countryside, could cover 25 square miles, and hold the records of hundreds of families.

Go back and take another look at those records. In just about every family there will be a little extra information on at least one of those baptismal, marriage or burial records. One little word that we perhaps overlooked at the time. Most times it will be the name of the village or hamlet, and just sometimes, believe it or not, it will be the name of the farm or cottage! It is now time to get excited, because most of these old buildings are still in existence! And what's more, they will still carry the same or a similar name as they did 200 years ago!! For instance, there is a farm in the parish where my husband's ancestors lived called Yellowmead. When his ancestors lived in the parish, it was called Yellamead. It was easy to find! The house where his ancestors lived for many hundreds of years was a little tenement cottage attached to a large farm.



Sherrell Branton Leetooze

Old records list it as *Twyste*, and today it is called *Twist*. Unfortunately, though it is still standing, it is rapidly returning to the moor upon which it was built, having been abandoned now for about 60 years.

So you see how one little word added to the rest can direct you to that place that you are looking for. But how to find that place when it is located many thousands of miles away? Ordnance survey maps are your answer. These maps are available in many scales. The smaller the scale, the more detailed the information on the map. There are many map websites that can locate a particular place for you so you know which *grid* map to purchase. Then all it takes is a few minutes to find the farm or cottage you are looking for.

If there is no sign of that little word in any of the BMDs that you have, well, let's go to the census. The 1841 census is the earliest that will give you a place or address. If you have to, find a brother or cousin on the census if you can't find a direct line ancestor. Usually, families lived pretty close together (except for that wayward son who just *had* to go off to seek his fortune in the next parish, or heaven forbid, in the next county!) But right now, let's try for next door. Once you have the parish, it is not that difficult to find the exact location, using old lease agreements. Many times, if a fellow was a permanent hand on the farm, there is a good chance he will be listed on the lease. Sometimes he will be the fellow who actually leased the land from the landowner. You will find that the landowner usually owned the whole of the parish, or a goodly part of it and perhaps part of the next as well! Many old lease documents are housed in the county records offices, some are held by local historical or genealogical societies. And if the property was part of a manor, the whereabouts of the documents will be filed with the Historic Manuscripts Commission.

So don't give up hope. They left a paper trail – everyone did. We just have to use our imaginations to find it all.

Where did they work?

If your ancestors are like mine, they were primarily agricultural workers. Few rose above that to be tenants on farms, or yeomen, or even lords of the manor. So how do we find out where they made their living?

Each cottage in the country belonged to someone, usually the fellow who owned the farm, or the parish, or the mine cottages that were built by the mines to house their workers. Records of this sort are found at the county records offices. In fact, if you can get to the parish on a holiday, ask around the village for information. People don't realize how much knowledge they possess until someone like us asks some questions; then everybody seems to become an instant historian.

We can't all get to Devon or Cornwall to ask the locals, so the next best thing is to get a good parish history book, or church history book, or get on the Internet and search, search, search for the answers. Pigot's Directory, and White's Directory each have short descriptive paragraphs of each parish or area or town and it will usually tell you who owned the land (sometimes the whole history of who owned it!!) Then go for the documentation that still exists for that

property, and you are sure to find some interesting "stuff".

Now, let's look at the modern equivalent of the "grape vine". One of the best resources open to family researchers is one that is completely overlooked by everyone. It is available everywhere in Britain, and you will just have to put out some feelers and get a copy – *the yellow pages!!!* I kid you not, as Jack Parr used to say. All the farms for both Devon and Cornwall are listed in the phone book yellow pages. There you have the address for the farm, and the name of the owners today. Still don't see how this can help? I have to tell you that the folks in Devon and Cornwall are some of the nicest people you will ever hope to meet. Write to them and ask for their help, and you know what? They will give it! Tell them they live in the house where your ancestors once lived and tell them what you want. Just remember, you are going to get a friendship going here, so ask only one question at a time. Never fill your letter with hundreds of questions asking for answers to *everything you ever wanted to know about your ancestors* in one fell swoop! One thing at a time.

Now, let's get back to knowing the exact place. Still haven't found it? Yellow pages are no good to you yet. Then write to the parish clerk. He/she knows everyone in the parish. Even though parish records are no longer housed at the parish church, the clerk will be able to direct your enquiry to people whom they think will be able to help you. I wrote to the parish clerk one time and my letter was passed to a fellow who, even though he has the same surname as my ancestors, says he is not related, but knew all about my own branch of the family and readily replied with some answers that filled in a lot of gaps for me. He even had a visit from a relative of mine from New Zealand and he forwarded her address to me! Wow! A lot more than I expected to ever receive! So try it. It **will** work! Before you know it, you will know where your ancestor lived and who he worked for.

What was their daily life like?

Ah, so glad you asked! In the year 2000 there were many books published for the millennium, but one of the best, as far as I am concerned was, **The Year 1000, What Life Was Like At The Turn Of The First Millennium**. The authors, Robert Lacey and Danny Danziger, say that things didn't change much between the year 1000 and the year 1500, and then change happened very, very slowly until about 1700 or so. The further out into the countryside people lived, the less change they saw. So, for a general overview of life in general, it's a great book!

Once you get a general knowledge of the times, you will no doubt want to get a little closer to your own ancestors. The parish church in nearly all parishes publishes a little history book about the church. It doesn't mention names, well not a lot of them, anyway, but if your ancestor was a church warden then he might be in there. But what these books do is tell you who the church is dedicated to, and the feast day of that particular saint. So now you know what days your ancestor had as a holiday. It was usually Christmas Day and the local Saint's feast day, and most often, Easter Sunday. How did they spend their days off?

The National Trust and English Heritage publish some great books about the past, and it is worth a visit to their web sites to see a list of books and pamphlets about this very subject. Many local publishers, (or regional publishers as they are called over here), have a substantial list of local histories that they publish. A scan of what is available on web sites such as *Alibris* will give you a pretty good idea of the wide range of publishing houses in your part of Britain, and they all have web sites with their booklist on it. It is a good investment in both time and money.

One of the books I picked up at the Truro Museum shop (they are on the web too!) was a book about the Holy Wells of Cornwall. Written by Quiller-Couch, it is a must-read for Cornish descendants. Not only does

it describe Feast/Saints Days and the associated activities, but it tells where the old holy wells are located, some being in the field belonging to For all you know this person will be your ancestor. He's someone's ancestor, why not yours??

A one-hour presentation or a few short pages like this cannot fully explore the searches that one can undertake today, mostly from your own computer terminal. But these are few suggestions that I give to every researcher, whether you are in Devon and Cornwall, or in some other place with your head buried in dusty old manuscripts. Every place has much the same sort of records, transcribed documents, books on the subjects, and maps of the areas. We just have to use our imaginations to find them.

My book, of the same name as this article, is a source book. In other words, it contains loads of postal addresses where you can write for information; hundreds of web sites you can visit to read on-line catalogues as well as get hard factual information; phone numbers and fax numbers for those of you who *just have to know this minute!!*, and some other very interesting sources that may not have readily come to mind as you pondered the many questions you have about your ancestors.

Good luck in all your searches! ◼

FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

The Ottawa Sharpshooters: Part 1 – “To Action”

BY JOHN D. REID

Fifty-three volunteers of the Governor General's Foot Guards, Company of Sharpshooters, left their jobs in Ottawa in March 1885 to help suppress the North West (2nd Riel) Rebellion. Many had British roots. As a contribution to local history, BIFHSGO will, over the next year, research the lives of the men who played a role in this often-overlooked part of Ottawa's history.

During the early months of 1885, Canadian newspapers were full of reports of restlessness on the Prairies, especially among the Métis. Ancestors of today's political media spinners were busy down-playing warnings of imminent trouble from sources such as Edward Dewdney, Lieutenant Governor of the

North West Territories, so as not to discourage investment and immigration.

In the previous summer, the construction of the new Canadian Pacific Railway had started across the Prairies from the east. If funding held out, rapid progress over the open terrain meant the prospect of reaching the Rockies the following year. Development along the line would inevitably follow. Everyone saw the threat to traditional hunting grounds; the buffalo, the mainstay of the native livelihood, was already virtually wiped out. The Métis had continuing grievances against a government that demonstrated little interest in their problems.

During the winter of 1884 – 1885, political agitators urged the Métis and young men of the native tribes to rouse themselves and strike before it was too late. Louis Riel, a Métis and leader of an abortive rising in 1870 – 71, returned from exile in Montana and took advantage of government inaction to build support for concerted action on the all-too-real grievances. Although rebellion seemed the solution to Riel, there were other opinions. Pitikwahanapiwiyyin, known as Poundmaker, Chief of the Cree, opposed violent action.

Rebellion was signalled on 18 – 19 March when Riel seized hostages and proclaimed a provisional government. In Ottawa the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, prepared for military action by dispatching Major General Frederick Dobson Middleton to Winnipeg by way of the US rail system.

The rebellion became violent. In Ottawa, in the early evening of Friday, 27 March, Macdonald rose in the House of Commons to read a telegram from Prince Albert announcing an attack the previous day on the North West Mounted Police (NWMP) and volunteers at Duck Lake. The NWMP had been forced to withdraw to Prince Albert with 12 killed and 11 wounded. Forced into action, the government authorized the Militia Department to organize an Expeditionary Force to put down the rebellion. This was the young Dominion's first major military action conducted largely by Dominion soldiers. They were almost all volunteers; the only permanent troops were staff of military colleges.

News of the mobilization flashed across the country. In Ottawa, intense excitement was reflected in the strength of the parades at the Drill Hall that evening. The Governor General's Foot Guards (GGFG), noted for their marksmanship and skill in handling their weapons, had just begun springtime drills.

Capt. Alfred Hamlyn Todd, officer commanding No. 1 Company of the GGFG, pursued an offer to raise a company to be sent out west. The understaffed Militia Department was a busy place with telegrams arriving from units in communities all across the country volunteering to serve and with MPs and agents for suppliers vying for attention to their interests.

Communications and transportation were complicated by a snowstorm raging in the city. Todd was ordered to report to the Militia Department at 3 p.m. on Sunday,

John D. Reid

29 March for orders. When the Minister of Militia, the Hon. Adolphe Caron, asked what Todd proposed, he replied, "Raise a company of rifle shots". Todd volunteered that the Company would be ready to leave by noon the following day. The Minister gave written orders to "raise a Company of Sharpshooters, to leave tomorrow at noon, and to report to General Middleton at Winnipeg."

There was no time to lose. Todd notified the members of his company and asked those who could join up to parade at the Drill Hall. No one was compelled to join. To ensure sufficient numbers, he also sent out posters in the city and placed a notice in the morning paper calling for volunteers.

The next morning Todd found eighty men waiting; he selected fifty, and chose his officers – Lieutenant Harry Gray and 2nd Lieutenant Walter Todd, his cousin. The men were primarily from the Guards, but some of those chosen did come from other regiments such as the 43rd Battalion of Rifles. The new men were left to be kitted out in the uniform of the Guards, and Todd reported his company ready for departure.

Who were these men? Alfred and Walter Todd were second generation Canadians; their fathers had been born in London, England. Men born in Devon, Leicestershire and Yorkshire were part of the company, and others had fathers born in Liverpool, Birmingham, Suffolk, Guernsey and county Tyrone. Judging by the names, most of the others were of British stock. The oldest was 45, the youngest claimed to be 19, but following military tradition, he was likely

younger. More than half were under 23. Only five were married. Two men, Colour Sergeant Charles F. Winter and Lance Corporal Thomas Davis, had served overseas. Winters was with the British Army in Egypt, Davis with the Canadian Nile Voyageurs.

This was far from a seasoned force. Membership in the militia often involved as little as 12 days of drill each year. Todd had concerns about their staying power because many of the men, including himself, were employed with the government, with banks or in office jobs. For some, this opportunity to serve their country was also their chance to escape the humdrum.

“Hurry up and wait” is a well-known maxim in the military. Todd was at least chagrined, but probably not totally surprised, when he was told that it would be some days before the Company could leave. The CPR train service was short of carriages. Having received written orders to “leave tomorrow”, he took the precaution of getting information on the delay in writing. When he returned to the drill hall, he received word that the Prime Minister wanted to see him.

Todd spoke briefly with Macdonald and then to Caron who, on seeing the written notice, became annoyed that the Company was being held back. His instruction that the Guards were to be sent off at once was soon answered by word that the Company would be able to depart the next day around noon.

On Monday evening, the Drill Hall was awash with family, friends and admiring spectators who crowded around “the boys” assembled at the south end of the Hall. Small squads moved to one of the armouries to receive their equipment which at that time as well as later was in short supply. It was nearly midnight, under a full moon, by the time they were dismissed.

At a quarter to nine the next morning, Tuesday 31 March,

the Company paraded for kit inspection. The GGFG Sharpshooters were sent West in their scarlet tunics, with white twill lace on the sleeves and ‘buttons two by two’, Glengarry head-dress, their ordinary civilian shoes, ‘blacking box’ knapsacks, with pipe-clayed belts, heavy pouch as used in the Crimea, canvas haversack, the Snider-Enfield .57 calibre rifle with bayonet, and heavy greatcoat. They heard a brief address, received a blessing, then marched off to Union Station to face their first challenge, that of boarding the train through the crowd which had turned out to see them off.

The nine-day passage to Winnipeg was on the new but still incomplete CPR. Using this route, rather than the faster and logistically easier line south of the Great Lakes, was a politically motivated decision. It was designed to build support for the CPR, but, for many men, it made the journey the most arduous aspect of the deployment.

The trip started innocuously, with comparatively comfortable coaches, with time spent playing cards, stops for meals, cheering from the locals, and the singing of popular and patriotic songs like “The Maple Leaf Forever”. On 1 April, the men also celebrated the 34th birthday of Leicestershire-born Staff Sergeant Frank Newby.

Between Sudbury and Port Arthur, progress was slow. Newly laid track restricted the train’s speed, and there were four gaps, approaching 100 miles in total, that

The Sharpshooters had to move over part of the incomplete CPR line on open flat cars.

had to be covered on foot or with horse and sleigh. Marches were made across ice-covered bays of Lake Superior around which the line was incomplete. Simple meals, morning and evening, were provided in shifts at the various contractors' camps, while temporary sleeping accommodation was arranged as possible under local circumstances and conditions. The weather was mixed, near or just above freezing during the day but well below that at night.

The 45-mile sleigh ride over the first and longest gap in bright and warm weather was a pleasure, except for the wait of nearly a day until they could start out. Much more challenging was the marching through the snow and the travel on the flat cars which had been fitted up with rough benches and screens, but which were still open to the wind and snow. This meant considerable suffering. Many of the men suffered from frostbite or sunburn. The Sharpshooters were fortunate that they were spared the effort needed in transporting cannon or caring for horses.

Todd's diary describes the journey over the fourth gap, on Easter Monday, 6 April:

“...started off on foot, on the lake, which was the stiffest experience we had to undergo throughout our tramp; in the pitch dark, raining hard, to reach the train waiting at Nipigon, or Red Rock, by the shore, taking six hours to do. The snow was soft, full of deep holes, not seen till in them. Obligated to go single file, stumbling along, and being the last at the end of the column, had the worst of it. Men became so exhausted, plunging in their tracks, aggravated by seeing the head light of the engine all the while, through the blackness of the night, yet seemingly to get no nearer. As we struggled along I counted some forty men lying on the snow, some face down, played out; each of whom I had to be sure was not one of mine. Fortunately none were, which gave me great satisfaction... On arrival at the train we were lined up, standing in water and snow, ankle deep, till the companies were told off to their cars. When the men entrained they dropped fast asleep, soaking wet... “

Winnipeg greeted them with -10°C cold on the morning of Wednesday, 8 April. They enjoyed breakfast, then moved on to the large Hudson Bay Company depot for more suitable equipment – red tuques, boots, socks, underclothing, and other essential articles of kit, as well as blankets. A group photograph was taken. The GGFG departed that evening, stopping briefly in Brandon for refreshments, before going on to Qu'Appelle, where Middleton, the Commander of the Expeditionary Force, had established his headquarters.

Todd learned that three mobile columns were being formed to counter the three centres of resistance at Batoche, Battleford and Fort Pitt. Batoche, in the neighbourhood of Prince Albert, was of greatest concern because Louis Riel and his lieutenant Gabriel Dumont were in charge there. At Battleford, in the central position where the Battle River runs into the North Saskatchewan, was where Cree Chief Poundmaker had cut off, surrounded and laid siege to several hundred farmers with their families. The settlers had taken shelter in the fort, which was maintained by a small Mounted Police garrison. Fort Pitt, northwest of Battleford, was where the Cree Chief Mistahimaskwa (Big Bear) and his people had attacked the whites. The Cree were terrorizing the area and had forced the small Mounted Police garrison under Inspector Francis Jeffrey (Frank) Dickens (the third son of the famous novelist) to abandon the place.

At Qu'Appelle, the Company received a donation by wire of \$50.00 “from friends” and \$25.00 from “Mr. Thistle”. The money was used to supplement the basic rations. A day later, the Guard's Company of Sharpshooters was dispatched west, to the end of the CPR at Swift Current, arriving on the same train as their commander, Colonel William Dillon Otter, early on the morning of Sunday, 12 April. They were ready for action.

(Part II of this story will appear in the December issue of Anglo-Celtic Roots. Learn more about the Sharpshooters from Major Rob Foster at the October 11th monthly meeting, and join us in visiting the GGFG Museum the following Saturday.) ■

The Bookworm: Some Recent Acquisitions at the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library

REVIEWED BY BETTY WARBURTON

The Family Historian's Pocket Dictionary is one several new publications by the Federation of Family History Societies that the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library has received recently. Its handy size (4 x 6 inches) makes it easy to tuck into a pocket or purse when visiting libraries or archives. The purpose of this book, says compiler Stuart A. Raymond, is to act as a ready reference source in which all genealogists researching in England and Wales will be able to find definitions of terms and pointers to the information they seek. To keep the book to reasonable length, he admits that many subjects are not covered; he has chosen only those which are most relevant to genealogical research. Many sources have been consulted in the preparation this book. Definitions are clear and concise and many are accompanied by a short bibliography of basic books and Web sites.

The other titles, all dealing with Web sites and compiled by that prolific author, Stuart A. Raymond, are:

- *Births, Marriages and Deaths on the Web : Part 1; Southern England, the Marches and Wales.*
- *Births, Marriages and Deaths on the Web : Part 2; the Midlands, Northern England and East Anglia.*
- *Monumental Inscriptions on the Web.*
- *War Memorials on the Web : Part 1; Southern England, the Marches and Wales.*
- *War Memorials on the Web : Part 2; the Midlands, Northern England and East Anglia.*

With all the interest these days about finding ancestors through the Internet, these should be useful references for our members. They join, on the Library shelves,

previous publications by the Federation about Web sites and all compiled by Stuart Raymond, namely:

- *Family History on the Web : an Internet Directory for England and Wales; 2002/3 edition.*
- *Scottish Family History on the Web : a Directory.*
- *Irish Family History on the Web : a Directory.*

Some of you may be wondering about the connection between the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa and the Federation of Family History Societies. The Federation is a non-profit charitable international organization established in the United Kingdom and BIFHSGO is a member of it. The Federation represents, advises and supports over 220 family history societies and other genealogical organizations worldwide. Our main contact with the Federation is through its many publications on genealogy, local history and family history. The BIFHSGO Library has many of the 170 titles which have been published. Each year, BIFHSGO, as a member, receives review copies of every title on publication. Many family history societies resell the FFHS publications to their members as a source of revenue. The FFHS presents three awards to encourage high standards among its members; it also sponsors conferences and national projects such as the *National Burial Index* (available at the BIFHSGO Library). The latest project is the Web site www.familyhistoryonline.net. This service enables family history societies and other organizations to make the contents of their publications available to researchers on the Internet on a pay-for-view basis. ■

Great Canadian Profiles: by Beechwood Cemetery

Robert Hamilton Coats

Born in Clinton, ON, on July 25, 1874, Coats was educated at the University of Toronto and worked for some years as a journalist in Toronto. In 1902, he came to Ottawa as an assistant editor of the *Labour Gazette*, published by the Dept. of Labour. He remained with this department until 1916, when he was transferred to the Department of Trade

and Commerce, with the title of Dominion Statistician. He organized the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1918 and continued as its head until his retirement in 1942. He was joint author with R.E. Gosnell of *Sir James Douglas* (1908) and with R.M. McLean of *The American Born in Canada* (1943). Coats died in Ottawa on February 7, 1960.

Learning Opportunities

BY JOHN D. REID

Family Tree Maker Seminar

Billed as the easiest and most complete resource for building your family tree, Family Tree Maker is a full-featured computer programme designed for beginners and experts. You enter the data once (names, dates, stories, photos, etc.), then let the program organize the data. Learn the options for printing reports, creating family charts and the final history book. Rick Roberts of Global Genealogy, in co-operation with BIFHSGO, is offering a seminar on this best-selling genealogical software, starting at 10:00 am on Friday, 26 September at the Library and Archives of Canada. This is a pre-conference event before the start of the Society's Annual Conference.

Carleton University Shannon Lectures

This year, the theme of the annual Shannon Lecture series is "Representing Nations: Museums, Public Memory, and National Narratives." The Carleton University Humanities Theatre will be the venue and Room 433 in the Paterson Building will be the site of a post-lecture reception. Everyone is welcome. No charge. The following lectures will be held on Fridays at 1:00 p.m. from September 19 through the end of October, except for University Day, October 10:

19 September, Michael Lynch, (Professor of Scottish History, University of Edinburgh) – "The Making of the Museum of Scotland: a museum of national memories or nationalism?"

26 September, Lilly Koltun, (Director, Portrait Gallery of Canada) – "A Portrait Gallery for Canada: Stacking or Unpacking a National Narrative?"

3 October, Roger Sarty (Deputy Director, Historical Research and Exhibit Development, Canadian War Museum) – "The Canada War Museum and National History".

17 October, Paula Hamilton, (University Reader, University of Technology, Sydney) – "New Histories for a new national museum in Australia: The politics of memory".

24 October, Victoria Dickenson, (Executive Director, McCord Museum of Canadian History) – "Representing Canada in Cyberspace" (title to be confirmed).

31 October, Stephen Inglis, (Director General, Research and Collections Branch, Canadian Museum of Civilization. (Title to be announced.)

Writing Personal & Family Histories

If you've always wanted to create a story from your genealogical research, this course is for you! Offered through Algonquin College, this course gives you the fundamentals to create a personal history that reflects the people you want to commemorate. Learn all the steps involved in production including how to create a structure and format that suits your material and what to consider when printing the finished product. The next course starts in October and runs for 6 weeks. For more information, contact The Write Connection at 820-8921. Flyers will also be available at the BIFHSGO conference.

Creating Your Own Genealogy/Family History Calendar Seminar

Just in time for the holiday season, David Walker will again demonstrate the complete process he uses for his annual calendar project. Topics covered include: choosing between word processor and calendar software; scanning and editing of images; the use of digital camera images; scanning and OCR of text from publications; monthly themes; searching for images and information on encyclopaedia CDs and the Internet; creating an illustrated supplement to your calendar; and more.

The seminar is tentatively scheduled for Saturday, 18 October from 1 p.m. – 5 p.m. The fee is \$20 for BIFHSGO members and \$25 for non-members. Reserve a place by e-mail to: courses@bifhsgo.ca.

Exploring Your English and Welsh Family History from Ottawa

Registration for this course is now in double digits, but there's still room for a few more people.

The four two-hour sessions presented by John Reid focus on civil registration, the census, parish records, and probate. There is also the opportunity to share your

research challenges. At the end of the course, you will receive a CD containing all the slides used in the course, as well as some bonus material. To benefit, you should already have a basic knowledge of genealogical research procedures, and some familiarity with the Internet.

The location for the course is the Montgomery Legion, in the room where regular monthly meetings are held, on the four Saturday mornings between the regular monthly meetings for November and December. That's November 15, 22, 29 and December 6. The cost is \$50 for BIFHSGO members, and \$65 for non-members, payable when you register. Reserve by e-mail to: education@bifhsgo.ca.

Global Genealogy Seminars

After a brief hiatus, Global Genealogy is again offering seminars and workshops in Milton, Ontario. One opportunity that caught my eye was on Saturday, 8 November, from 2 – 4:30pm. It's an English & Welsh Family History Day being organized by Fawne Stratford-Devai. For those of us in Eastern Ontario

who can't easily get to Milton, Fawne will be covering much of the same ground during several presentations at the Society conference in September.

For more information on the seminars offered by Global Genealogy at Milton, see www.globalgenealogy.com

Digital Photography Seminar

Preparations are underway to offer a seminar on digital photography for family historians next Spring. Watch this column for further information.

Ottawa Family History Centre

To learn more about the holdings of the Ottawa Family History Centre on Prince of Wales Drive, visit a new Web site, <http://ottawafhc.ncf.ca>. From the home page, which shows the address, telephone number and hours of operation, you can view listing of the contents of the permanent collection, items new to that collection, and items on loan. Check it out. It may be that the Centre already has the record that you need. ■

BIFHSGO LISTINGS

Members' Interests

BY NORMA O'TOOLE

Norma O'Toole

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

Occasionally, due to a lack of space, names published in Anglo-Celtic Roots may be restricted to six per individual. If this should occur, the remaining names of interest will be published in a future edition. If the members have Internet access and they give permission, all of their names of interest are published on the BIFHSGO web site at: <http://www.bifhsgo.ca>

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

TABLE A (Names being searched)											
Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.
Bailes	ESS ENG	any	799	Gallogher	DON IRL	1750+	801	Negus	LND MDX ESS ENG	any	799
Bell	ABD SCT	Pre 1838	714	Galloway	DNB SCT, ANT NIR	1750+	801	Oakley	LND ENG	Pre 1885	794
Bennett	CHS ENG	Pre 1890	714	Gudgeon	LND ENG	1769-1910	797	Prince	WIL ENG	Pre 1840	712
Brown	IRL	Pre 1860	784	Hampton	ESS ENG	any	799	Ralph	KEN ENG	1885	802
Buchanan	PER SCT	Pre 1860	714	Harrison	ANS SCT	Pre 1840	714	Rhys	WGM WAL	1889	802
Canon	LND ENG	Circa 1846	794	Heath	WAR ENG	Pre 1870	712	Ricketts	LND MDX ESS ENG	any	799
Charter	HRT CAM ENG	Pre 1860	784	Henderson	NBL ENG, MB CAN, SCT	1700+	649	Ritson	NBL ENG, MB CAN, AUS	1800+	649
Clark	SCT	Pre 1910	794	Hoye	LND ENG	Pre 1860	794	Siddons	WAL	1800+	712
Cook/e	OXF ENG	Pre 1880	784	Ing	BDF ENG	Pre 1830	714	Spagnoletti	MDX ENG	1800+	649
Craythorn/e	ENG	Pre 1960	784	Johnson	SRV MDX ENG	1816-1864	795	Stephen	GMP SCT	1900	802
Crowther	NRY ENG	Pre 1850	784	Lanceley	CHS ENG	1060+	797	Stewart	DON IRL	1750+	801
Dawson	IRL	1870+	712	Leighton	SRV MDX ENG	1813-1848	795	Stobart	NBL ENG, MB CAN	1800+	649
Docherty	DON IRL	1750+	801	Lewis	SAL ENG	Pre 1881	784	Terrey	STS ENG	1946	802
Donaldson	ANS SCT	Pre 1880	714	Lewis	WGM WAL	1889	802	Thomson	SCT	Circa 1840	794
Fairbrother	SSX ENG	Pre 1800	784	Lister	NRY ENG	Pre 1880	784	Underhill	MDX DEV ENG, MB CAN	1700+	649
Ferris	LND ENG	Circa 1844	794	Lloyd	LAN ENG	Pre 1850	714	Watson	LND ENG	1725-1910	797
Gallagher	ON CAN	1895+	801	Lyon	SCT	Circa 1840	794	Watson	ON CAN	1831+	802
Gallagher	DON IRL	1750+	801	McClinchey	IRL	Pre 1860	784	Woods	LND ENG	1750-1835	797

TABLE B (Members referred to in Table A)			
No.	Member's Name and Address	No.	Member's Name and Address
649	James Rodney Henderson RR #1 Alcove QC J0X 1A0 E-mail: jasonh@gocougs.wsu.edu	795	Robin Leighton Lee 517 O'Connor St. Ottawa ON K1S 3P8 E-mail: N/A
712	Peter Dawson 97 Reid Ave. Ottawa ON K1Y 1T1 E-mail: piper909@magma.ca	797	Robert F. Watson 1102 - 60 McLeod St. Ottawa ON K2P 2G1 E-mail: maria-bob@sympatico.ca
714	Mark Samson Lloyd 811 - 89 Forward Ave. Ottawa ON K1Y 4M2 E-mail: mark.lloyd2@sympatico.ca	799	Esmee R. Negus 315 - 2951 Riverside Dr. Ottawa ON K1V 8W6 E-mail: esnego3@yahoo.ca
784	Penny Fairbrother-Samek RR #2, 814 Conc 5A Lanark ON K0G 1K0 E-mail: pjfairsam@hotmail.com	801	Harry Galloway 705 - 1705 Playfair Drive Ottawa ON K1H 8P6 E-mail: harry.galloway@3web.net
794	Evelyn Anne Oakley Suite 306 235 King St. E., Brockville ON K6V 1C0 E-mail: N/A	802	Brian Keith Watson 341 Marshall Crt. Ottawa ON K1H 6A3 E-mail: brian150@sympatico.ca

New BIFHSGO Members to April 15, 2003					
No.	Name	Address	No.	Name	Address
793	Ms Sue MacLATCHIE	Ottawa, ON	800	Mr. & Mrs. John & Maxine BOVENKAMP	Stittsville, ON
794	Ms Evelyn OAKLEY	Brockville, ON	801	Mr. Harry GALLOWAY	Ottawa, ON
795	Dr. Robin Leighton LEE	Ottawa, ON	802	Mr. Brian K. WATSON	Ottawa, ON
796	Mr. Harry SHAW	Aurora, ON	803	Mrs. Jane Ellen HENDERSON	Almonte, ON
797	Mr. Robert F. WATSON	Ottawa, ON	804	Mr. & Mrs. William BROADHURST	Toronto, ON
798	Mrs. Sharon MOOR	Orleans, ON	805	Ms Dorothy Chapman	Ottawa, ON
799	Ms Esmée R. NEGUS	Ottawa, ON			

BIFHSGO Membership Summary to April 15, 2003	Single		Family		Institution	Total
	Full Yr.	Part Yr.	Full Yr.	Part Yr.		
Total 2002 at year end	274	26	81	2	5	388
Total to July 24, 2002	287		83		7	377
Total to July 24, 2003	293	3	84	1	8	389
Renewals from 2002	240	17	74	1	4	336
Prior to 2002 renewals	4	1	1			7
New memberships	32	3	8	1	3	47
Not renewed 2002	34	9	7	1		51
Advance 2004 to July 24, 2003	21		3			24

The Lighter Side of Genealogy

GENEALOGICAL CRYPTIC CROSSWORD

Anglo-Celtic Roots has commissioned the creation of a cryptic crossword with a genealogical orientation. And a prize is offered for the correct solution. The prize is a one-year membership in BIFHSGO. In the case of multiple correct entries, the winning entry will be drawn randomly from the group of correct entries, the draw to be made at the Society's monthly meeting in December. If there are no totally correct entries, the winner will be the most correct entry as decided by the creator of the cryptic crossword and the current editor of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. The decision of this committee is final. The contest is restricted to BIFHSGO members. Eligible entries must be submitted to the current editor of ACR in hard copy with a postmark of not later than December 1, 2003. Only one entry is allowed per BIFHSGO member. Mail completed entries to R. Grainger, 276 Royal Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K2A 1T5.

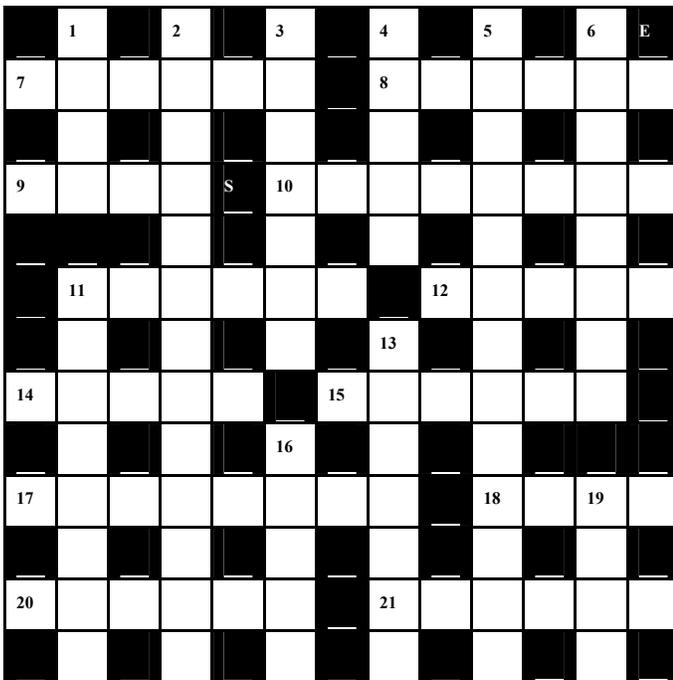
How do cryptic crosswords work?

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

For those of you who have done cryptic crosswords before, you should find that this puzzle employs many of the tools of the trade with which you are already familiar. For those of you who have never done a cryptic before (or who have tried and given up in frustration), you can get some additional information on how they work at www.bifhsgo.ca/crossword. For members of the society without Internet access, paper copies of these instructions will be made available at the monthly meetings in October and November.

Cryptic crossword creators each have their own style or personality. As a result, they place different emphasis on using the various types of clues; also, some creators are better than others in masking the clues. This one has genealogy as its theme. That does **not** mean that each word is related somehow to genealogy; such a puzzle would be virtually impossible to construct. But many of the words are related to genealogy.

Happy solving!



ACROSS

- 7 Senior family members dancing 500 reels (6)
- 8 In Rome, fifty-one forsake religion for a piece of the country (6)
- 9 A flannel gown covers a queen (4)
- 10 Chris & Eva sorted documents (8)
- 11 Anchor shows restricted heartbreak (6)
- 12 Blatantly holds back one's birth (5)
- 14 Force the Spanish to follow mischievous one (5)
- 15 Together in matrimony we had died - but not I! (6)
- 17 Any point in heraldic design to our lives? (8)
- 18 Entrance has a bearing for the audience (4)
- 20 Trusts religions (6)
- 21 Hang about impaired labourer (6)

DOWN

- 1 Group left in prison (4)
- 2 Disturbing letters sent me indicate repeated occupations (13)
- 3 Tea set's new properties (7)
- 4 Outline and possibly react (5)
- 5 An increment and another, repeatedly (5,3,5)
- 6 Hand holds most of rotund man's place of origin (8)
- 11 Isle and city in dispute are basis for our legal code (5,3)
- 13 Born a long time ago, Dr. O. Levy is confused! (4,3)
- 16 Store away what remains (5)
- 19 Pine to be French perhaps (4)



Coming in the Next Issue....

Already it is possible to anticipate some of the content of the next issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, Volume 9, Number 4, which is due for release and distribution on Saturday, December 13, 2003. Some of the highlights of this next issue will be the following:

- a general report on the Annual Conference to be held at the end of September, complete with photos of the venue and participants,
- a written report of the presentation which was made by Alex Milne to the Saturday Meeting of 12 September, 1998. The report is entitled "The Calendar" and examines how the development of the calendar is important to family historians,
- a report by Cliff Quince on his genealogical trip to England,
- Part II of the story on the "Ottawa Sharpshooters" by John Reid,
- and much more!

The Editor