

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING REPORTS

BIFHSGO Annual General Meeting

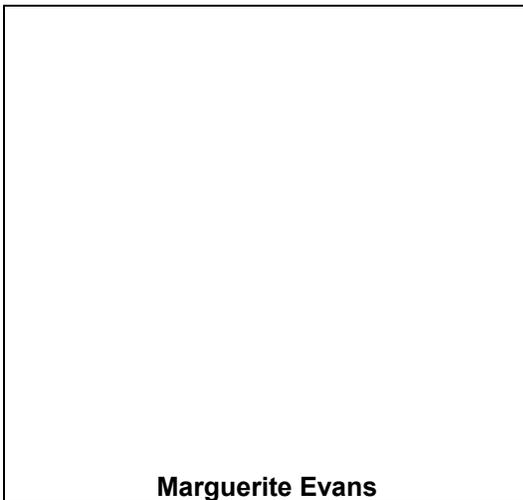
The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) held its Annual General Meeting on September 13, 2003, at the Montgomery Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion, 330 Kent Street, Ottawa. Approximately 75 members were present. The meeting was chaired by Gerry Glavin, President of the Society.

Re-election of Directors

Three current Directors, Doug Hoddinott, Willis Burwell and Christine Jackson, were re-elected to the Board. Doug has been responsible for Membership Services and Willis has been the Recording Secretary since their initial election to the Board in September 2001. Christine has been a Director since January 2003, when she was appointed to fill a vacancy, and has been responsible for Society Publicity since then.

Members Recognized

Ruth Kirk, Director of Communications, announced that three members of the Society were being given special recognition.

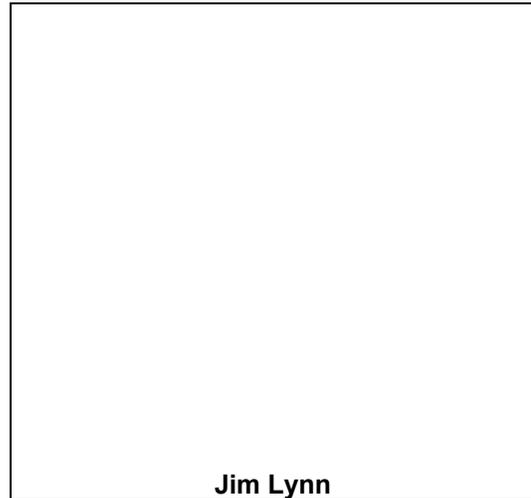


Marguerite Evans

Marguerite Evans received the award for the best Saturday morning talk by a member, for her presentation "Ethics and Genealogy: Can They Co-exist?" and Jim Lynn received the award for the best article in *Anglo-Celtic Roots* written by a member, for "The Scots-Irish."

Bob Grainger, the retiring Editor of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, was presented with a certificate from the

National Genealogical Society, recognizing that he had been judged a runner-up in their 2002 Newsletter Competition.



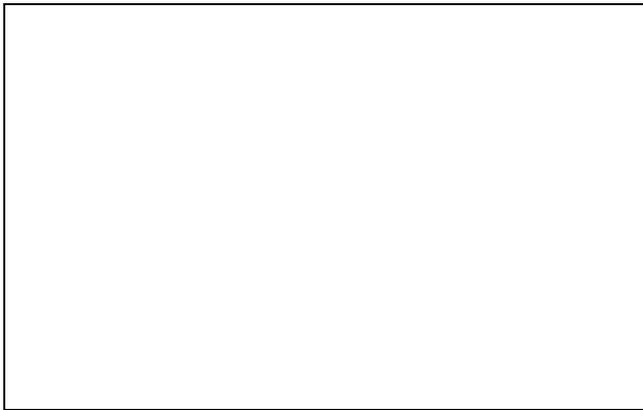
Jim Lynn

Two Members Named to BIFHSGO Hall of Fame

Gordon Taylor and John Townsend were named to the BIFHSGO Hall of Fame, in recognition of their longtime work and dedication to the Society and its objectives: to preserve, research and disseminate Canadian and British Isles family and social history for the benefit of current and future generations.

Gordon Taylor was honoured for his leadership in the Society through his service as a Director, President and Past-President and his research and writing about genealogical subjects. Gordon continues his active support, as witnessed by his editorial role in preparing John Townsend's recent book, *Publishing Your Family History*, for publication, and his contribution to *500 Brickwall Solutions* published by *Family Chronicles Magazine* in June 2003. He has also been active in the campaign for public access to the 1906 and later Canada census records.

John Townsend was honoured for setting and achieving high standards for BIFHSGO publications while a member of the Society Board of Directors from 1996 to 2002. The excellence of these standards has been recognized through three international awards received by the Society journal, *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, during the years of his leadership. In addition to



writing columns and articles for Anglo-Celtic Roots, John has been an untiring mentor to BIFHSGO members in their Society and personal publishing endeavours.

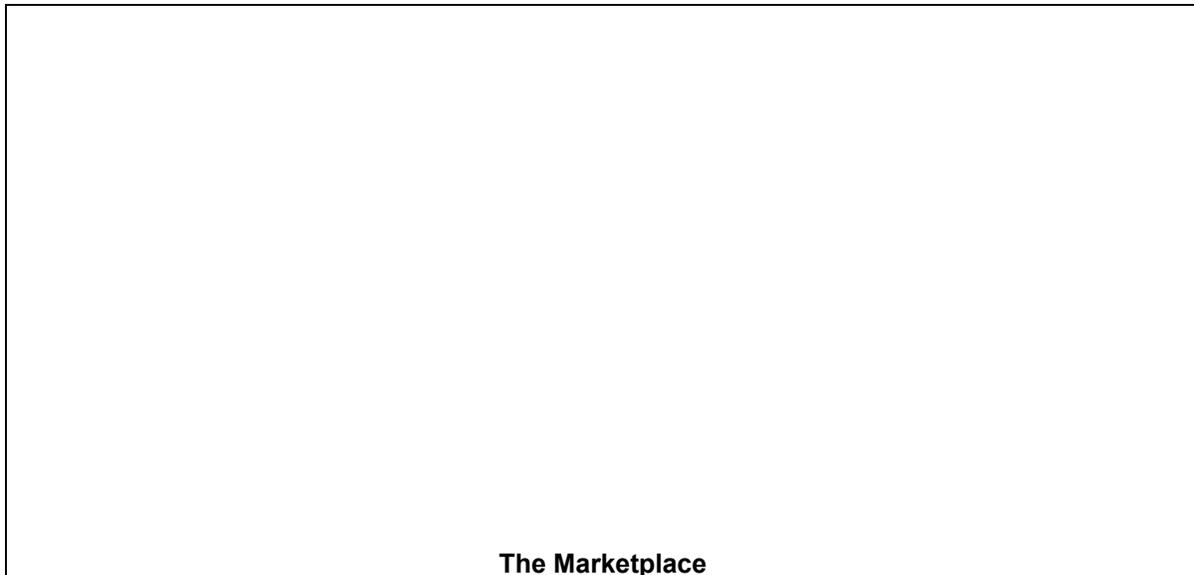
Reported by Willis Burwell and Ruth Kirk ◻

← (Left to right) Ruth Kirk, Gordon Taylor, John Townesend, Bob Grainger and Gerry Glavin

BIFHSGO CONFERENCE REPORTS

BIFHSGO CONFERENCE 2003 The Basics and Beyond!

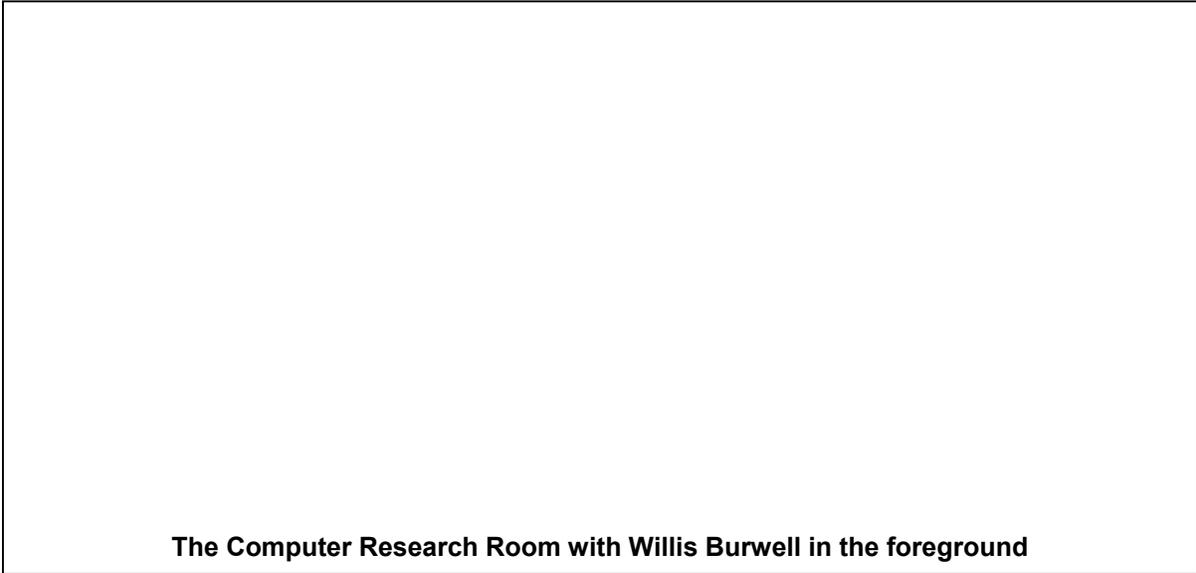
TERRY FINDLEY



The Marketplace

In today's world of computers and the Internet, is the genealogy/family history conference still relevant and useful? Can these conferences still capture people's interest? You bet! The BIFHSGO Conference 2003, held from September 26 to 28 and co-sponsored by The Library and Archives of Canada, was a real success in every sense of the word. Why? Because the Conference's organizing committee designed and built a first-rate speakers' programme, tailored to meet the Conference attendees' interests and needs and even generated a modest contribution to the operation of the Society.

Whether registrants were just starting out in the quest for their roots or simply trying to put all their family history information together into a coherent story, the Conference had something for everyone. By popular demand, Global Genealogy again ran a daylong pre-Conference seminar on Family Tree Maker™ for a modest fee. We reintroduced a Computer Research Room, where experienced BIFHSGO members were available to answer questions and demonstrate how computers can assist family history research. Regrettably, because of timing conflicts, we could not team up with Carleton University's Shannon Lectures in History this year; nevertheless, we had a stalwart



The Computer Research Room with Willis Burwell in the foreground

opening speaker, Ottawa University's Professor Chad Gaffield, and an exceptional featured lecturer, Fawne Stratford-Devai. Just as important, the Conference organizers created the opportunity for like-minded people to share their research experiences and family histories in pleasant surroundings and social settings, including a great opening reception.

Rick Roberts, from Global Genealogy & Family History Shoppe, ran the well-attended and highly informative pre-Conference seminar on Family Tree Maker™. As usual, Global anchored the marketplace in the Sunken Lobby and adjacent Exhibit Room A. Louise St. Denis, also an enthusiastic professional

genealogy researcher. Our mainstays included the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogy Society, Quebec Family History Society, Gloucester Historical Society, Osgoode Township Historical Society and Museum and Upper Ottawa Valley Genealogy Group. All of our marketplace exhibitors graciously donated door prizes.

Professor Gaffield opened the Friday evening session with a talk titled "Who are we? The Changing Questions of Identity in Canadian Census Enumerations." Saturday and Sunday followed the proven formula of providing three streams of presentations, i.e. giving attendees a three-choice menu



Sher Leetooze talks with Conference participants

session speaker, brought an impressive array of books from Heritage Productions. Our new exhibitors included Natural Heritage Books, Genealogical Research Directory and Sher Leetooze, a professional

for each lecture session. Conference-goers could select a total of seven talks from the 20 available. (One of those talks was a joint or combined presentation.) Sixteen different speakers, all experts in their fields,

enthusiastically shared their knowledge. Their subject matter was broad-ranging: historical talks (so important for placing family histories in context); latest developments in online sources and database availability; “how-to” sessions on story telling; creative writing; bringing old photographs alive. The themes of the presentations (some had more than one) can be categorized as follows: how-to (80%); research (65%); computers and the Internet (45%); social history (35%); case studies (35%). PowerPoint was used in 60 percent of the presentations and several speakers used live or simulated Internet connections to demonstrate research online. When it came time to decide what sessions to attend, many Conference registrants remarked that it was difficult to choose from such an exceptional array of speakers and subjects!

What made the BIFHSGO Conference 2003 so successful and relevant? Hard-working volunteers, solid organization and the determination to stay connected to our membership’s desires and needs.

This year’s Conference had something for everyone; next year’s, our Tenth Anniversary, will too! Mark it on your calendar now:

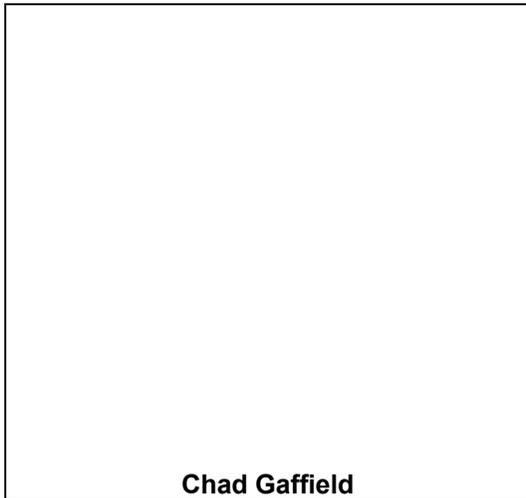
17, 18 & 19 September 2004
at the Library and Archives of Canada

While you are at it, note that Conference 2005’s dates are: 23, 24 and 25 September.

See you there! ■

Who Are We? The Changing Questions of Identity in Canadian Census Enumerations

The Don Whiteside Memorial Lecture—BY PROFESSOR CHAD GAFFIELD



Chad Gaffield

The BIFHSGO Fall Conference opened on September 26, 2003 with the presentation of the annual Don Whiteside Memorial Lecture. Don Whiteside promoted the importance of sharing ideas and efforts in family history. Although he died before the forming of BIFHSGO, he was instrumental in starting the Society.

Chad Gaffield is Professor of History and founding Director of the Institute of Canadian Studies of the University of Ottawa. His research focuses on the social history of nineteenth and twentieth century Canada. Throughout his academic career, he has been at the cutting edge of systematic social science history in Canada.

origin” questions of the censuses. These questions relate to the fact that the language of expression has become a key dynamic in the construction of identity in Canada.

In discussing how census enumeration can help us to understand the history of Canada, Professor Chad Gaffield went beneath the layer of data that the censuses contain to expose the underlying sociological and political environment in which they were planned. He made his audience aware of the importance of understanding the meaning behind many of the questions about language and racial/ethnic origins and how the bare information may actually give misleading information about our ancestors.

According to Professor Gaffield, the ways in which identity is defined are illustrated by the “language and

The changing role of language in the construction of identity in Canada first came to Professor Garfield’s attention while researching the controversy surrounding the language of instruction in late nineteenth century Ontario. At that time, legislation moved toward an English-only policy in provincial schools. More recently, the question of language has arisen in the context of the Canadian Families Project, which is using the individual-level responses to the 1901 Canadian Census as a way of probing key features of the making of modern Canada.

In the 1871 and 1881 Censuses, individuals were asked to identify their “origin.” In the 1891 Census, the origin question was dropped in favour of a “birthplace-of-parents” question and a special “French-Canadian” column.

In 1901, the government introduced a column for “nationality,” which allowed citizens to proclaim that they were “Canadians.” This change was an effort to side-step the criticism that the attempt to divide the population into categories was undermining Canadian society. Language questions were also introduced in 1901. The Census schedule on population included three columns for reporting the language attributes of all those over the age of five: “mother tongue (if still spoken);” “French spoken;” “English spoken.”

There is more than one explanation for the importance that politicians attached to the categorization, by means of the census, of the Canadian population according to identity. One argument was that this division reflected the natural pride in heritage that everyone felt along with their Canadian identity. Another common argument was that, since the census was important for measuring progress, it was necessary to keep track of how different population groups were increasing or decreasing. The key argument for defining and counting different groups, however, was the belief that these groups would in time be assimilated into one people or nation.

While the central focus of the language questions was English and French, the census officials were well aware that Canada included a wide variety of other languages, and these other languages were recognized as a challenge to enumerators, especially in cities.

In 1911, census officials asked only one language question—whether the language spoken was English, French or other. In 1921, the Census inquired about “Language other than English or French spoken as mother tongue,” thus admitting that mother tongue reflected individual experience of membership in an “ethnic group” or “race” or “racial group.” The political results of World War I made the analysis of population patterns more difficult, as it was not possible to make an accurate classification of mother tongue according to birthplace.

In 1931, the term “mother tongue” was defined as the language used in the home, whether or not a person was able to speak it. Thus, mother tongue was linked to

the home environment and was treated as a legitimate and noteworthy reflection of an individual’s home experience and, therefore, of his or her identity. In 1941, however, mother tongue was described as “the first language learned in childhood if still understood by the person.”

The 1951 instructions to enumerators stated that language was the most important factor in determining a person’s origin, whereas, at the turn of the century, it was viewed as a “cross-check,” and in the 1930s as being second in importance to religion. In 1951, census officials were preoccupied with official-language bilingualism. The tabulations indicated that there were very few residents in Canada who spoke both official languages, other than those who were, characteristically, living in such cities as Montreal and Toronto and listed as being of French origin. Before the 1950s, the evidence that those of French origin were disproportionately learning English would have been greeted with approval. By the 1950s, however, this pattern was viewed with some concern. In the 1951 Census, more attention was paid to the fact that there appeared to be two distinct patterns—one in Quebec and one in the rest of Canada.

Taken together, the official documents of the Canadian census and contextual evidence suggest some of the ways that the stage was set, by the early 1960s, for the royal commissions, legislative changes and new policies on language that were to characterize the following years, both federally and provincially. The expressions “Anglophone” and “Francophone” were created, and the expression “French-Canadian” generally disappeared in the 1960s and 1970s in favour of provincially specific expressions such as “Franco-Ontarian” and “Franco-Manitoban.”

Thus, Professor Gaffield gave us a thought-provoking lecture on the considerable challenges that we face in terms of how we use census evidence to learn about the past. By taking us on a journey of the censuses of Canada from 1871 to 1951, he helped us to see the development of the views of Canadians about themselves and also of how others have seen them. His lecture should help genealogists to interpret each census in terms of the times in which it was conducted, remembering that each is unique in the way it reflects the political and social concerns and biases of the time.

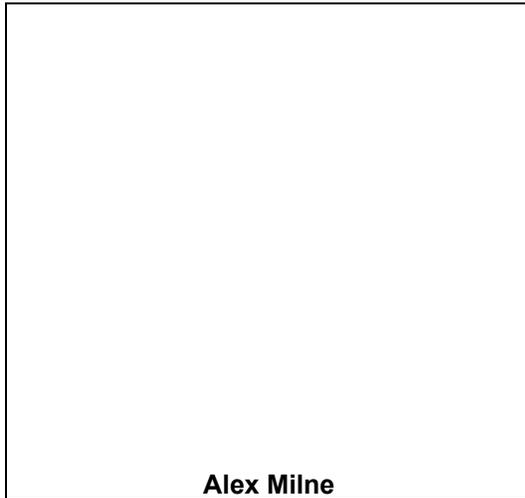
Reported by Ruth Kirk



BIFHSGO SATURDAY MEETING REPORTS

The Development of the Calendar and Its Significance for Genealogists

ALEX MILNE



The Need for the Understanding of Calendars

Anyone researching their ancestry in the British Isles needs to be familiar with the changes that to-day's calendar has undergone over the centuries. For various periods in the British Isles, there were sometimes two and sometimes three variations of the same calendar in use at the same time, depending on the religion and the location of one's forebears. This article will assist you in understanding the calendar and its variations. An understanding of these variations should help to solve some of the puzzles of recorded dates.

The Need for Calendars

There was a time when the understanding and tracking of time was a mystery—a time without calendars or timepieces, such as sundials, clocks, and watches. Humans, however, have a craving as well as a need for knowing the time and dates for religious observances and such activities as farming, trading and commerce.

While early peoples kept track of time through such natural phenomena as the phases of the moon, sun and seasons, various cultures developed their own methods of time reckoning. A number of these cultures have played a prominent role in the establishment of our present calendar and method of time keeping. Their methods, based on the earlier findings of other

cultures, provided the foundation of our present calendar.

Development of Days, Months, and Years

Most cultures developed the concept of days and the number of days in a moon phase as well as how many moon phases there were before the seasonal cycle recurred. More advanced cultures observed the equinoxes, the solstices, and the repeated cycle of the position of certain stars. These developments gave us three important divisions for our calendar: the day, based on the revolution of the earth around its axis; the month, based on the movement of the moon around the earth; the year, based on the orbit of the earth around the sun. But nature does not understand mathematics and the human need for precise values. There are 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2.8 seconds, or 29.53059 days in a moon cycle, measured from full moon to full moon, and 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 48 seconds, plus a fraction of a second, or 365.24219 days, in an earth cycle around the sun, measured from vernal equinox to vernal equinox. Thus, there is not an exact number of days in a moon cycle or month and there is not an exact number of moon cycles in a sun cycle or year. Such spans of time did not make a calendar designer's job easy, especially the early ones who could not calculate these periods with the accuracy of to-day.

Because the number of days in a moon cycle does not divide evenly into a year, some early societies divided the year into 12 months, which was short of a year, and some divided the year into 13 months, which was too long. Our present calendar uses 12 months, with all months except February being longer than a moon cycle.

The Babylonians calculated the length of a year as 360 days. Their number system was based on this measure and its subdivisions of groups of 60. The Babylonian calculations may have been based on the reckoning of the Sumerians, who occupied a very small part of what became Babylon during the period of roughly 3300 to 1800 B.C. Given the time when this estimate was

made, the year could have been roughly 360 days, when possible hits or near misses between the Earth and other bodies, such as comets and asteroids, are considered.

Development of the Week

The concept of a week may have come from the number of days between market days, a time span that varied between groups of primitive peoples from four to ten days. Our present week is based on the seven-day week of the Israelites, while the names of the days of the week derive from the bodies in the solar system, the sun, the moon, and the then known five planets.

Development of the Roman Calendar

Our present calendar, with its peculiar arrangement of months and no apparent reason for the number of days in each, is based on the Roman calendar and the variations it went through over the centuries.

The first Roman calendar was introduced by Romulus sometime prior to 700 B.C. (Roman year 53). It consisted of 10 months with the start of the year being based on the vernal equinox, which was considered to occur on the 25 *Martius* (March). The names of the months and the number of days in each month are shown in Table 1. The first four months were named after Roman gods and the last six months were named for their numerical position, five through ten. The remaining days between December and the following March were unnamed.

Table 1: Romulus and Numa Pompilius Calendars

Month	No. of Days	
	Romulus	Numa Pompilius
Martius	31	31
Aprilis	30	29
Maius	31	31
Iunius	30	29
Quintilis	31	31
Sextilis	30	29
September	30	29
October	31	31
November	30	29
December	30	29
Ianuarius		29
Februarius		28
TOTAL	304	355

Sometime during the reign of the second king of Rome, Numa Pompilius (715 to 673 B.C. or Roman years 38 to 80), two more months, named after gods, were added after December (Table 1). Some of the

months had fewer days than in the Romulus calendar in order to provide enough days to incorporate two more months. This calendar year was short of a full year by 10.25 days, which became obvious as time went by because the equinoxes and solstices were moving relative to the calendar.

The fifth king of Rome, Torquinius Priscus (616 to 579 B.C. or Roman years 137 to 174), corrected this apparent movement of the seasons with his version of the calendar (Table 2).

Table 2: Torquinius Priscus Calendar

Month	1 st and 3 rd Years	2 nd Year	4 th Year
	No. of Days		
Martius	31	31	31
Aprilis	29	29	29
Maius	31	31	31
Iunius	29	29	29
Quintilis	31	31	31
Sextilis	29	29	29
September	29	29	29
October	31	31	31
November	29	29	29
December	29	29	29
Ianuarius	29	29	29
Februarius	28	23	23
Intercalens		27	28
TOTAL	355	377	378

This calendar made some attempt at averaging the number of days over a four year period to be 366.25 days, one day too many. It was done by adding an extra month every second and fourth year, starting on the sixth day before the month of Martius or, by our calendar, on 24 February. The balance of February in those years was left out. The number of days in the other months remained unchanged and the extra months had the unofficial name of *Intercalens*, which means “between months.”

Torquinius Priscus also tried, unsuccessfully, to introduce the idea of January as the first month of the year because January contained the festival of the god of gates or beginnings. It was not until 153 B.C. that his idea was incorporated with the Roman Republican calendar and 1 January became New Year’s Day instead of 25 March (Table 3).

**Table 3: Roman Republican Calendar
153 – 47 B.C or Roman years 600 – 706**

Month	1st and 3rd Years	2nd Year	4th Year
	No. of Days		
Ianuarus	29	29	29
Februarius	28	23	23
Intercalens		27	28
Martius	31	31	31
Aprilis	29	29	29
Maius	31	31	31
Iunius	29	29	29
Quintilis	31	31	31
Sextilis	29	29	29
September	29	29	29
October	31	31	31
November	29	29	29
December	29	29	29
TOTAL	355	377	378

This version did not change the number of days in any given month or the four-year average of 366.25 days in a year. This calendar was accepted in most, but not all, of the Roman Empire. England and Scotland were two exceptions. New Year’s Day continued to be on 25 March until 1600 in Scotland and 1752 in England.

Leading up to 46 B.C., Julius Caesar called on the Egyptian scholar, Sosigenes, to help straighten out the Roman Calendar, which had once again drifted to the point where the equinoxes and solstices were not where they were supposed to be. Following Sosigenes' calculations, Julius Caesar decreed that three Intercalens were to be added to 46 B.C. (Roman year 707), making it 425 days long, to bring the equinoxes and solstices back into line (Table 4).

Table 4: Julian Calendar of 46 B.C.

Month	No. of Days
Ianuarus	29
Februarius	23
Intercalens	28
Martius	31
Aprilis	29
Maius	31
Iunius	29
Quintilis	31
Sextilis	29
September	29
October	31
Intercalens	23
Intercalens	24
November	29
December	29
TOTAL	425

Sosigenes reckoned, fairly accurately for his time, that the year was 365.25 days long. He added the concept that every fourth year should have an extra day, to ensure that, on average, the calendar would be accurate forever. Unknown to him, the year is actually 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 48 seconds, plus a fraction of a second or 365.2422 days long. Sosigenes also suggested that the days of the months alternate 31 and 30, which gives a total of 366 days as shown in the leap year column of Table 5.

Table 5: Julian Calendar for 45 to 9 B.C.

Month	No. of Days		Length of	
	Regular Year	Leap Year	Half Year	Quarter Year
Ianuarus	31	31	181 or 182	90
Februarius	29	30		or 91
Martius	31	31		91
Aprilis	30	30		
Maius	31	31		182
Iunius	30	30		
Iulius	31	31	91	
Sextilis	30	30		
September	31	31		
October	30	30		
November	31	31		91
December	30	30		
TOTAL	365	366		

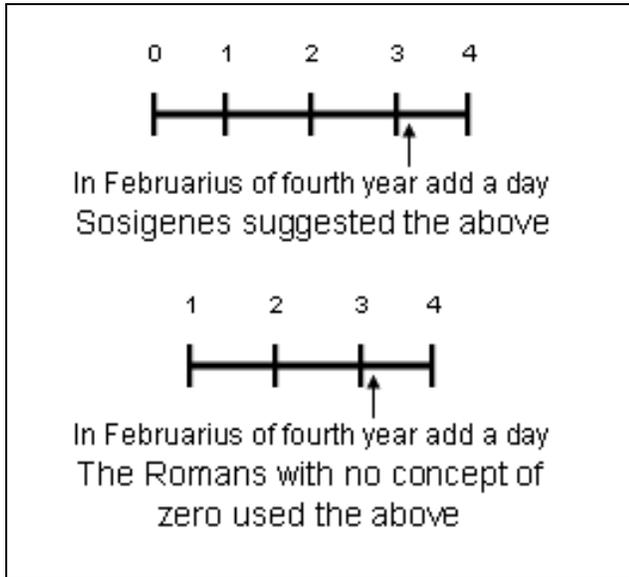
A total of 366 days was fine for a leap year. So an extra day in regular years was dropped from *Februarius*, as it was the month most unfavourable to the Romans. (It was known as the month of the dead, when those who had died during the winter were buried.) The result was a well-balanced calendar. When introduced, the old fifth month of *Quintilis* was renamed *Iulius* in honour of Julius Caesar, who had initiated the calendar reform.

Prior to the Julian calendar, the extra day in Februarius in the leap year was added by doubling up the *VI Ante Kalendis Martius* (sixth day before 1 March), resulting in the terms “bissextile month” and “bissextile year” when referring to a leap year.

Immediately following the introduction of the Julian calendar, things went wrong. The Romans had no concept of zero and thus counted inclusively. That is, they counted “one” at the beginning of 45 B.C. (Roman year 708) and “two” at the end of that year. After two years, when they counted “three,” they then considered themselves in the fourth year and inserted a leap year, one year ahead of the time recommended by

Sosigenes. Figure 1 demonstrates the difference in thinking between the Romans and Sosigenes.

Figure 1: Misinterpretation of Sosigenes' Rule for Leap Years



In 8 B.C. (Roman year 745), it was brought to the attention of Caesar Augustus that once again the equinoxes and solstices had moved. He corrected this by decreeing that there would be no leap years until 4 A.D. (Roman year 756) to eliminate the three extra days that had accrued due to the improper application of the leap year rule. In honour of Caesar Augustus, the old sixth month of *Sextilis* was renamed *Augustus*. The Romans were superstitious about even numbers, which were thought to bring bad luck. So the month of Augustus was given 31 days instead of 30. This change created three months in a row with 31 days. The Romans, therefore, changed the remaining months after the month of Augustus to alternate 30 and 31. The result was a total of 366 days in a regular year and 367 days in a leap year. To correct this, the month of Februarius once again lost a day, one in a regular year and one in a leap year. In this way, to-day's calendar came to have its peculiar arrangement of lengths of the months (Table 6).

The well-balanced calendar of Sosigenes is now lost in antiquity and we are left with a calendar that has two sets of consecutive months with 31 days (July and August and December and January) and a month of February that is obviously out of line with the others. The calendar of to-day makes it difficult to divide the year into halves and quarters, whereas the calendar of Sosigenes made it quite simple. We can see this when we compare Tables 5 and 6.

Table 6: Julian Calendar for 8 B.C. to To-day

Month	No. of Days		Length of	
	Regular year	Leap year	Half Year	Quarter Year
Januarius	31	31	181 or 182	90
Februarius	28	29		or 91
Martius	31	31		91
Aprilis	30	30		
Maius	31	31	184	92
Iunius	30	30		
Iulius	31	31		
Augustus	31	31		92
September	30	30		
October	31	31		
November	30	30		
December	31	31	92	
TOTAL	365	366		

Development of the Gregorian Calendar

Because the length of the year is 365.2422 days, the Julian calendar would develop an error of one whole day every 128 years, even with leap years included. This error grew and in 730 A.D. the Reverend Bede, of the English monastery of Jarrow, noted that it was three days. In the thirteenth century, Johannes de Sacrobosco and Roger Bacon noted that the error totaled seven days.

It was not until the sixteenth century that a further correction to the calendar was made. Luigi Lilio, a lecturer in medical science at the University of Perugia, Italy, developed a set of rules for a new calendar. Sometime after Luigi's death, his brother, Antonio Lilio, presented the ideas for this calendar to Pope Gregory XIII. In March 1582, Pope Gregory approached the governments of the principal states of the Holy Roman Empire to get their agreement to correct the calendar. To prevent the calendar and the equinoxes and solstices getting too far out of alignment, the following rules were adopted:

- Every year evenly divisible by four shall have one extra day – a leap year
- Every year evenly divisible by 100 shall not have that one extra day – not a leap year
- Every year evenly divisible by 400 shall have one extra day – a leap year
- Every year evenly divisible by 4000 shall not have that one extra day – not a leap year.

These rules will keep the calendar accurate until 16,000 A.D., providing nothing catastrophic occurs to change our rotation around the sun. With these new

rules the old Julian calendar became known as the Gregorian calendar. Following the above rules with the Gregorian calendar, the years 1600 and 2000 were leap years, whereas the years 1700, 1800, and 1900 were not. It was important to the Roman Catholic Church to keep the vernal equinox and the calendar aligned because the date of Easter is linked to the date of the vernal equinox; but this is another topic, too lengthy to discuss here.

To correct the calendar that was now out by ten days, Pope Gregory directed that the day following the feast of Saint Francis, 5 October 1582, was to be 15 October and that New Year's Day was to be 1 January, commencing in the year 1583. Not only did 1582 lose 10 days but it was also shortened by an additional 83 days because it started on 25 March and ended on 31 December. The majority of Roman Catholic countries followed the decree of Pope Gregory but the Protestant countries held onto the old Julian calendar. During the 1700s, the various Protestant countries gradually began to accept the Gregorian calendar but by then the error had grown to 11 days.

Great Britain adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1751. An act of Parliament decreed that the day following 2 September 1752 be 14 September. The same act stated that New Year's Day should be 1 January instead of 25 March, commencing in the year 1752. This change of New Year's Day had been enacted in Scotland in 1600. To avoid confusion, some people and some institutions used a double dating system, where the date was written using both the Julian and the Gregorian calendar. As an example, let us say that your ancestor was born around the end of January or beginning of February during the period of multiple calendars. If he were Roman Catholic, he would have used the Gregorian calendar. If he were Protestant, he would

have used the Julian calendar but the year of his birth would have depended on whether he was born in England or Scotland. An example of the same date expressed in the three ways identified above would be:

- Gregorian Calendar – 1 February 1750 (11 days later than in the Julian Calendar)
- Julian calendar used in England – 21 January 1749 (New Year's Day was 25 March)
- Julian calendar used in Scotland – 21 January 1750 (New Year's Day was 1 January).

One should also be wary of Julian calendar dates in the years 1599 in Scotland and 1751 in England because those years started on 25 March but ended on 31 December.

Conclusion

Thus, it can be seen why it is important for genealogists to know and understand the calendars in use in the British Isles during the period from 1582 to 1752. Many other countries, cultures, and religions developed their own calendars but the present international standard is the Gregorian calendar of 1582.

References

Encyclopedia Britannica
 Royal Greenwich Observatory Web site:
<http://greenwichmeantime.com/>
World Almanac, various issues
Scientific American, various issues
New Scientist, various issues

Adapted from a presentation at the 12 September 1998 Meeting of BIFHSGO ■

Society of Genealogists' Family History Fair

30 April to 2 May 2004

Westminster, London, England

The focus will be on 'One-Name Studies' in a lecture programme sponsored by the Halsted Trust.

The library will be open in the weeks either side of the Fair (except Friday, 30 April and Monday, 3 May)

www.sog.org.uk/events/fair.html or www.eogn.com/archives/news0318.htm

FAMILY HISTORY TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES

CD: The Ships List™: Passenger Ship Arrivals—Canadian Ports 1865-1899

(for Windows and Macintosh)

REVIEWED BY JOHN SAYERS

This CD, produced by Sue and Gery Swiggum, identifies ships arriving at East Coast ports between 1865 and 1899. It gives their ports of departure and arrival and also describes any special groups on board. Virtually no passengers are named but, for researchers interested in immigration, it is a very useful tool indeed, not only for tracking immigrants destined for Canada but also for the many thousands who came through Canadian ports during this period *en route* to the United States.

Described on the CD are 6,797 ship entries to nineteen ports, including five United States ports and one French, St. Pierre Miquelon, where the *Sarnia* arrived on the 25 April 1896 from Dunkirk. The “port” of Anticosti is mentioned because it was deemed the port of entry when the *Brooklyn* was wrecked off the coast of Anticosti Island on the 8 Nov 1885.

The CD is easy to load. Just insert it into the CD drive and away it goes. The initial screen has five easy to read buttons: Credits; Instructions; Database; Movie; Quit. You will be anxious to get to the data but should read the Instructions first—they are well worth reading. The first screen explains the symbols used and is pretty well self-explanatory, but by clicking “Next” a whole new world of information is revealed. The various fields are explained in detail, with additional nuggets of information about records available from various sources, including the Library and Archives of Canada in Ottawa. Explanations include: letters used to identify special groups; the 30A Immigration Form; the dates for which records are available for each port; the overlap of big sheet records and the 30A card; the St. Albans border crossing lists—a must-read.

The Database gives you two choices, a Basic Search or an Advanced Search. Most users will probably stay with the Basic, as it is easier to use and gives excellent results. The Basic search has eight components: Departure Port; Departure Year; Arrival Port; Arrival

Year; Ship Name; Shipping Line; Special Groups; Remarks. Clicking on any of these reveals a second screen that further directs the search.

The names of the departure and arrival ports are superimposed, in various colours, on a map of the North Atlantic region and, by placing your cursor over any port, its name is pronounced. This is particularly useful for Norway, with an amazing 22 departure ports. Clicking on any port will produce a listing of all ships arriving at a North American port or departing from a European one. This can then be refined to a year and a single ship. Accompanying the name of the ship is the number of the film (if one is available) on which the listing can be seen, the dates of departure and arrival and remarks. If there was an identifiable group on board, it is identified. To me, a very pleasing feature is the List Number in the Remarks column; it leads you directly to the passenger list on the film for any particular year and is a tremendous time and aggravation-saver. By clicking on a ship’s name, its photograph and description appear in a very pleasing format. Not all ships have a photo or description but many do. The option to Print is available for the various screens and most researchers will enjoy printing the picture of the ship on which their ancestor travelled.

The Special Groups search is very useful because of the great variety of searchable terms, including military, race, religion, occupation, children. Maybe your ancestor was one of the cattlemen who went back and forth across the Atlantic, looking after the cattle on board. There are 103 listings for these cattlemen, who were low-paid workers, not the owners or buyers of the cattle.

The Advanced Search allows for typing and searching for text strings including partial words. So far I have not found this very useful, as the Basic Search will find the results in most cases. An Advanced Search example would be searching the Ships Name field for

any ship with “sar” in the name. The results would list the *Sarah*, *Sardinian*, *Sarmatian* and the *Sarnia*.

There is a sound component that not only pronounces the names of the arrival and departure ports, as described above, but also plays the sounds of the sea on the opening screens—a nice-to-have feature that adds a little pizzazz but not much more. As I was unable to download the software required to see the movie, I cannot comment on it.

This is a useful and fun CD that is colourful, full of information and very user friendly. I recommend it to

all serious genealogical researchers in Canada and the United States.

The CD (ISBN 0-9731636-0-7) is available from: The ShipsList-Research Inc., 4654 Highway #2, Wellington, Nova Scotia, B2T 1J4 for CAN \$49.95. There is a copy in the BIFHSGO library.

Minimum requirements are Microsoft Windows 95/98, Intel Pentium 166 processor, 32MB of installed RAM; and for Macintosh, Power PC120, System 8.1.

FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

The Ottawa Sharpshooters: Part 2 “Frustration, Tragedy and Triumph”

JOHN D. REID

Fifty-three volunteers of the Governor General's Foot Guards (GGFG), Company of Sharpshooters, who, two weeks previously, had been at their desks in Ottawa, found themselves early on Sunday morning, 12 April 1885, at Swift Current, the last stop on the CPR. They were part of an expeditionary force sent to suppress the North-West Rebellion and had endured much just in getting there. They were ready for action.

At Swift Current the Sharpshooters were amalgamated into Colonel Otter's Battleford Column, whose task was to relieve settlers besieged at Fort Battleford by the Cree. After camping for one night, the Column set off north in a snowstorm. It included all the GGFG except Charles M. Wiggins, who was hospitalized. The first thirty miles was over “miserable dry sandy, literally, desert country ... here and there a few withered poplar trees.” An outbreak of diarrhea did nothing to improve morale!

The following afternoon they made Saskatchewan Landing on the South Saskatchewan River and waited, as ordered, for steamers to arrive. “Hurry up and wait”

again. Low water, miserable cold weather, and a northerly gale meant the best the boats could do was transport them across the river, and that not until a few days later. Dick Cassels, 1st Lieutenant of the Queen's Own Rifles, described the march north on 18 April as:

Disagreeable: damp, dull, miserable ... the prairie a sea of mud ... long, cold, dreary ... no supply of wood for cooking ... after a hard day's march ... canned beef, hard stale biscuit and cold water ... same next day ... profanity and near mutiny.

The Column arrived at Battlefield on the morning of Friday 24 April to find the siege lifted and the natives withdrawn back to their reserve, but not without much burning of property and looting of goods and cattle.

Four hundred settlers released from siege wanted the Cree taught a lesson and their cattle recovered. Some of the men, feeling deprived by having taken Battleford so easily and seeing the devastation caused during the siege, were seething for action. Having hurried across the Prairies, Otter's Column was now enduring more waiting. It was reduced to guarding and repair and maintenance duty in the community.

Colonel Otter was also anxious to have more credit to the record of his command than merely having conducted a march. At 1 p.m. Friday, 1 May, using a debatable interpretation of orders received from Major

General Middleton, Otter set off on a “reconnaissance in strength” toward the reserve of Chief Poundmaker. The “strength” referred to two 7-pounder brass muzzle-loaded cannons, a Gatling gun and 320 men. The GGFG Sharpshooters involved were Lieut. Gray, Colour Sgt. Winter, Staff Sgt. Newby, Lance Corp. Pardey, Privates Bell, Boucher, Brophy, Brummell, Cassidy, Chepmell, Chester, Cunningham, Jarvis, McCarthy, McDonald, McQuilkin, Henry and John May, Osgoode, Phillips, Rogers, and Taylor.

Two Sharpshooters set out with considerable unease. Rogers, son of a prominent Barbados family of British origin, had had a premonition of being killed and Winter, a dream of being wounded in the face.

Detail of John Rogers from the Sharpshooters' memorial

Travelling on horseback and in fifty wagons, they progressed 17 miles before stopping to eat and rest during the three hours between sunset and moonrise. The temperature plummeted under a clear night sky as they continued on toward Cut Knife Creek, where they had expected to find Poundmaker's camp. At dawn, scouts discovered the camp, relocated over a mile further west, beyond Cut Knife Hill. The first troops followed the scouts over the creek's

marshland and started up the hill, hoping to stop for breakfast and to warm themselves.

Suddenly, according to Cassells, things became very hot.

...Just as the scouts reached the top of the first steep ascent, I heard a rattle of rifles ahead and then in a minute or two saw the police and some artillery lying down firing briskly over the crest of the hill and the guns and Gatling also working for all they were worth. At the same time bullets began to fly around us and puffs of smoke floated from the bushes on the right and left.

The troops took up defensive positions on the exposed high ground, in a rough horseshoe formation with the open end toward the creek. The Cree were hidden in ravines and willow thickets 200 to 300 yards away, and were able to move undetected around the troops' position. Gray spread his Sharpshooters along the

extreme left flank, next to the Queen's Own Rifles, the scene of some of the most deadly fire.

Detail of William Osgoode from the Sharpshooters' memorial

Winter was the first GGFG casualty and, in accordance with his dream, was shot in the nose and left side of the face. Although a bad looking injury, it healed well but left him without a sense of smell.

GGFG Private William Osgoode was shot in the head at point-blank range, after jumping off a five-foot cliff while on a sortie to protect the route for withdrawal. Private John McQuilkin was hit by a musket ball that lodged in his hip.

John Rogers' premonition proved sadly accurate. Captain Patrick Hughes, commanding the Queen's Own Rifles, wrote that, at about 11 a.m. during a lull in the fighting in his sector,

[I] felt like having a smoke, but found I had no tobacco. I turned to the man next to me, poor Rogers, of the Guards, and asked him for some. He did not quite hear me and said, “what, sir” and then, like a flash, a bullet came from the left, hitting him on the side of the head, and killing him instantly.

According to Private Edmund Boucher, the bullet that got Rogers just missed his own face.

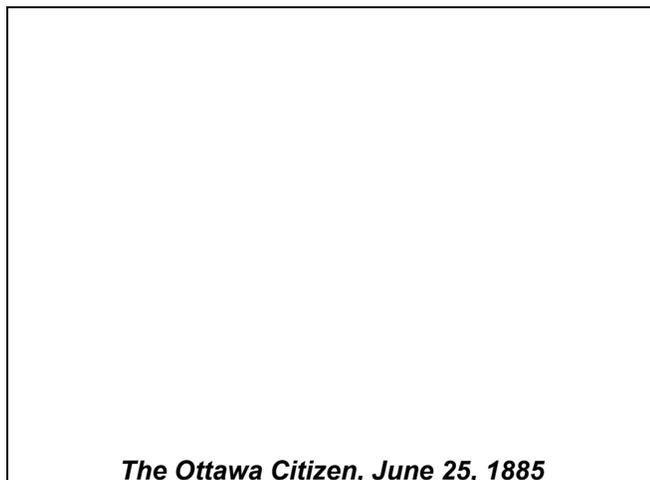
Shortly thereafter, with eight of his men killed and 14 wounded, Otter accepted that he would make no progress and ordered a withdrawal. The force returned to Battleford without being pursued. It remains unclear whether it was owing to an order by Chief Poundmaker or to a lack of ammunition among the Cree.

May 4 was a somber day in Battleford as they buried seven of the dead. The eighth, Osgoode, had fallen into a ravine and was left on the battlefield. The mutilated body was finally recovered on 5 June, from a grave dug by a local priest. The recovery party, commanded by Capt. Todd, included the injured Winter, who hid in one of the wagons. Osgoode's remains were buried beside Rogers.

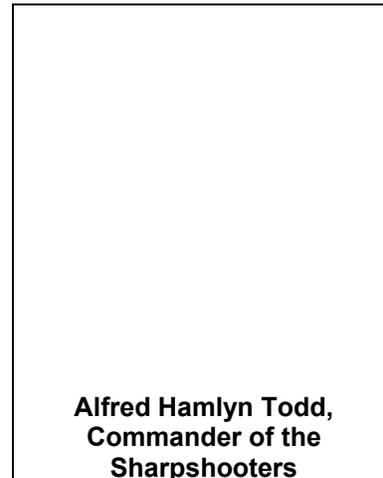
Shortly after the battle at Cut Knife Hill, Riel was captured and the rebellion soon subsided. To deter any belated advance on Prince Albert, the GGFG Sharpshooters were involved in patrols through mosquito-infested territory in the summer sun and heat. They returned to Battleford late on Dominion Day. On Sunday 5 July, the rebellion was deemed suppressed. Although some of the western-based troops remained on duty, the GGFG, along with others from Eastern Canada, were ordered to return home.

The return journey was on the steamer *Marquess* to Selkirk, and by train to Winnipeg. Here the Company was granted three days' leave to see the city and participate in local celebrations. The CPR, now complete north of Lake Superior, took them as far as Port Arthur, where they boarded a steamer for Owen Sound. From there they went by train to Toronto and further celebrations, although they just missed the big civic welcome for that city's troops. The final leg of the journey was interrupted by a stop at Carleton Place for a meal and a photograph of the Company arrayed before a CPR carriage. The Company arrived in Ottawa on Friday 24 July at 6 p.m.

Cheering citizens crowded Union station. Flags, bunting, evergreen wreaths and signs of welcome and thanks were everywhere as individuals and businesses competed for favourable mention in *The Ottawa Citizen* and *The Ottawa Journal*. Thousands lined the parade route to Parliament Hill and the official welcome home by the mayor. A final parade to the Drill Hall, another group photograph with a Union Jack presented by the mayor, and they were dismissed.



The men were treated as heroes. They were feted at a seven-course civic banquet on Wednesday, 27 July, and had gifts bestowed on them by local businesses. The government announced that they would be eligible for scrip, a grant of a half section of land. Alternatively, \$80 cash in lieu was granted. Captain Todd was promoted to Major, and Colour Sergeant Winter to Lieutenant.



On 19 July, the remains of Privates William Osgoode and John Rogers were buried side by side at Beechwood Cemetery after a civic funeral. The streets along the funeral procession route were lined with citizens wanting to pay their respects.

The lives of many of the rest resumed their previous courses. They were all awarded the North West Medal, with a Saskatchewan clasp added for those who were in battle at Cut Knife Hill. Staff Sergeant Newby, who according to Todd was "a great favourite with all ranks of the force, from General Middleton down," was a force behind the public subscription campaign to erect a monument to Osgoode and Rogers. It was dedicated on 1 November 1888 and stands today in Ottawa's Confederation Park.

In the succeeding decades, local newspapers recorded the triumphs and deaths of some of these men. Winter became a Brigadier-General and served in the South African and First World Wars. James D. Taylor became an MP and a Senator. Plunkett B. Taylor was a successful businessman and had a son, E. P. Taylor, who was even more successful. Newby returned to the Civil Service and ensured that a wreath was placed on the monument every 2 May.

Others moved from the city or simply dropped from view. The last survivor known so far, Charles M. Wiggins, died in 1954.

In researching the lives of the men who served in the GGFG Company of Sharpshooters, BIFHSGO aims to ensure that they, like those who followed and served in Canada's twentieth century wars, are not forgotten.

Roll of the Governor General's Foot Guards: Ottawa Sharpshooters

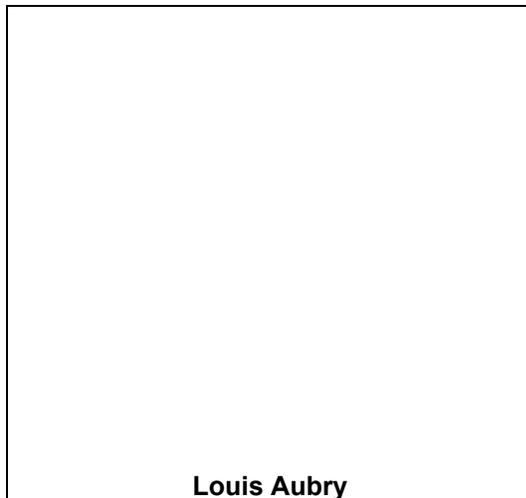
Rank	Given Name	Last Name	Age	Married or single	Notes Medal, Clasp	Address
Captain	A. Hamlyn	Todd	33	Married	M	47 Vittoria St.
1 st Lieutenant	Harry H.	Gray	31	Single	M&C	229 Wilbrod St.
2 nd Lieutenant	Walter	Todd	29	Single	M	95 Vittoria St.
Colour Sergeant	Charles F.	Winter	22	Single	M&C Wounded in action	126 Sparks St.
Staff Sergeant	Frank	Newby	34	Single	M&C	Privy Council Department or 141 Albert St.
Staff Sergeant	S. Maynard	Rogers	23	Single	M	15 Nicholas St. or 13 Nicholas St.
Sergeant	H. LeBreton	Ross	22	Single	M	82 Queen St.
Sergeant	Plunkett B.	Taylor	21	Single	M	335 Nepean St. or 274 Gloucester St or Perth O.
Corporal	James	Dunnet	36	Married	M	413 Rideau St.
Corporal	Ernest A.	Nash	20	Single	M	Bank of Montreal & 205 Daly St.
Corporal	Edward	Taylor	21	Single	M	Post Office Department & 317 Daly St.
Lance Corporal	Charles	Tasker	21	Single	M	241 Nicholas St. & 214 Nicholas St.
Lance Corporal	Thomas	Davis	21	Single	M	187 Cathcart St. & 107 Cathcart St.
Lance Corporal	William H.	Pardey	22	Single	M&C	118 Vittoria St.
Bugler	Alfred	Cowan	19	Single	M	166 Sparks St. & 227 Bank St.
Bugler	William	Modener	19	Single	M	83 Nelson St. & Keer's Hotel
Private	Daniel	Anderson	21	Single	M	47 Vittoria St.
Private	Basil H.	Bell	20	Single	M&C	New Edinburgh c/o Dr. Bell
Private	Edmund J.	Boucher	22	Single	M&C	South March, O. & 412 Lewis St.
Private	John	Boville	20	Single	M	332 Albert St.
Private	Lewis L.	Brophy	22	Single	M&C	495 King St.
Private	Henry P.	Brummell	21	Single	M&C	118 Vittoria St.
Private	Henry H.	Cameron	22	Single	M	Stadacona Hall
Private	James	Cassidy	25	Single	M&C	Hurdman's Bridge & 296 Cooper St.
Private	Henry L.	Chepmell	24	Single	M&C	209 Slater St.
Private	Arthur	Chester	24	Single	M&C	Merchants Bank & 173 O'Connor
Private	John	Clark	22	Single	M	Ottawa Ladies' College
Private	F. H.	Cunningham	22	Single	M&C	130 Sparks St. & 223 Rideau St.
Private	Joseph	Firth	21	Single	M	641 Somerset St.
Private	Thomas	Fuller	20	Single	M	84 Nepean St.
Private	J. W.	Hamilton	20	Single	M	Merchants Bank & 173 O'Connor St.
Private	W. K.	Humfrey	19	Single	M	Rideau Canal Office & 195 Augusta St.
Private	Herbert Murray	Jarvis	35	Married	M&C	374 & 274 Slater St.
Private	Charles	Kingsley	20	Single	M	293 Lisgar St.
Private	Thomas	Loonay	43	Single	M	C.P. Railway Hotel
Private	Hugh	McCarthy	21	Single	M&C	New Edinburgh
Private	William	McCracken	23	Single	M	191 Gloucester St.
Private	Duncan	McDonald	22	Single	M&C	McKay Estate, New Edinburgh
Private	John StC	McQuilkin	21	Single	M&C Wounded in action	Department of Interior & 646 Wellington St.
Private	Donald	Matheson	20	Single	M	70 Vittoria St.
Private	Henry H.	May	24	Single	M&C	41 Cambridge St.

Rank	Given Name	Last Name	Age	Married or single	Notes Medal, Clasp	Address
Private	John Vashon	May	26	Single	M&C	41 Cambridge St.
Private	John	Mullin	20	Single	M	354 Wellington St.
Private	William	Osgoode	24	Single	M&C Killed in action	New Edinburgh
Private	James W.	Patterson	29	Married	M	114 Slater St. & 368 Lewis St.
Private	William H.	Patterson	27	Single	M	114 Slater St.
Private	Arthur J.	Phillips	22	Single	M&C	Windsor Hotel
Private	John	Rogers	27	Single	M&C Killed in action	217 Stewart St.
Private	Edward	Ring	45	Married	M	68 Chapel St.
Private	George A.	Sparkes	21	Single	M	Department of Interior & 108 Metcalfe St.
Private	James D.	Taylor	21	Single	M&C	<i>The Ottawa Citizen</i> office & 88 Wilbrod St.
Private	Thomas C.	Weston	20	Single	M	106 Daly St.
Private	Charles M.	Wiggins	22	Single	M	256 Nicholas St. & 237 Daly St.

FROM THE 2002 CONFERENCE

Tec Cornelius Aubrenan: The First Irish-born Immigrant to Canada

LOUIS AUBRY



Louis Aubry

My journey towards locating the birthplace of my ancestor, Pierre Aubry, formerly Tec Cornelius Aubrenan, started in my youth. My father, Auguste Eugène Aubry, a well-known wholesale tobacconist on Sussex Drive in Ottawa, told his seven children that they were descendants of an Irishman, Tadgh Cornelius Ó'Braonáin or Tec Cornelius Aubrenan, as the name was written when he

set foot in New France or Canada.¹ The late Claude Aubry, who was the chief librarian of the Ottawa Municipal Library, also mentioned to me that Tec Cornelius Aubrenan was the ancestor of most of the Aubrys in Canada and in the United States.

My research project really began when, as an MA student, I consulted Tanguay's *Dictionnaire des familles canadiennes*,² in the University of Ottawa Morrisette Library. Tec Cornelius Aubrenan was listed as born in 1632, married in 1670 (to Jeanne Chartier from Paris, France) and buried in 1687, at the age of 55, in Pointe-aux-Trembles.³

¹ His name appears in the 1663 Census as Thècle Cornelius Aubrenan, the only individual out of a population of 596 not born in France, who declares that he is unable to sign his name or country of origin (Marcel Trudel, *Montreal, formation d'une société: 1642-1663*). In the 1667 Census, he appears as Tècle Cornelius (Benjamin Sulte, *Histoire des Canadiens-Français*) and in the 1681 Census as Jacques Tecaubry.

² Abbé Cyprien Tanguay, *Dictionnaire des familles canadiennes* [Dictionary of Canadian Families] 1608-1700 (1871). (Tanguay lived at 84 Guigues Street in Ottawa.)

³ There is conflicting information about the year of Tec Cornelius Aubrenan's birth. According to his burial record,

To learn more about the name O'Brennan or Ó Braonáin, I consulted *Irish Families – Their Names, Arms and Origins* by the former Chief Herald of Ireland, Edward MacLysaght. Under “O'Brennan, MacBrennan,” the author writes:

The principal O'Brennan sept was that of Ossory; they were chiefs of Ui Duach (mod. Idough) in the northern part of Co. Kilkenny. Their influence naturally waned as English power became paramount in Leinster, and though several O'Brennans retained some portion of their former estates, the seventeenth century reduced many of them to the status of raparee—indeed several famous or notorious bands of Tories in Leinster were led by Brennans, and in the next century, one of the most intrepid and chivalrous of all highwaymen, James Freney, was, he asserted, instructed in his calling by the last of these Tory Brennans.... An interesting account of the O'Brennans of Ossory will be found in the journal of *The Royal Society of Antiquarians*⁴.

The article, a paper that had been read by the author at a Royal Society meeting, was published in the first issue of the Journal, which I obtained directly from the Society. He writes:

Amongst the ancient tribe-districts of Ossory, not the least remarkable was that named H-Ui-Duach (Idough); the country of O'Braonain—a sept, who, to quote [Geoffrey] Keating (Dublin, ed. 1723, Book 1, p. 112): “were distinguished by their military achievements, and were some of the most renowned champions of the time they lived in” The Norman men-at-arms could scarcely have penetrated the mountainous and boggy fastnesses of *Fasachdinin*. But when the Earl of Pembroke had succeeded, in right of his wife Eva, and his good sword, to the land of Leinster; or at all events in the time of his son-in-law William Earl Marshall, the *O'Broenains* were driven out of the lower and more fertile portions of *Ui-Duach*, and the manor of Odogh (the chief seat of which was placed at Three Castles in the present parish of

Odogh) was established in the ‘fair wide plain of the (River) Nore.’ But the O'Broenains were not extirpated or even subdued; they retreated before the feudal tenants of the Earl Marshall to the hills around Castlecomer; ‘where, in the desert of the Dinin,’ surrounded by bogs and woods, they retained a stormy independence until late in the reign of the First Charles, when in 1635, a jury presented that the O'Broenains held their lands ‘*manu forte*’ (*Calendar, Inquis. Lagenia. Com. Kilken. No. 64, Car. I.*)⁵

Until recently, when it unfortunately disappeared, the most complete Web site on the Brennan family was Jim Brennan’s “The Brennans of Idough, A Family History.” The following information was taken from the page “Facts about the Brennan family”:

- The ancestors of the Brennan family are thought to have arrived in Ireland in the 5th century B.C. and settled in northern Kilkenny shortly after the time of Christ;
- The Brennans are all descended from Cearbhall (pronounced Carroll), the most famous king of Ossory. Through various political machinations, he ended up as king of the Vikings in Ireland in 873 A.D.;
- The name Braonan is generally interpreted as meaning sorrowful, although some might wonder whether a king of the Vikings was more likely to name his son after Braon, the Celtic god of war. Another meaning of the word is raven, ‘one who delights in battle;’
- In 1637, the English sold the Brennan land to Sir Christopher Wandesforde. The Brennans responded by burning houses, levelling ditches and destroying crops.⁶

Jim Brennan had also included some interesting quotes about the Brennans:

- The O'Brennan septs are and always have been mere Irish who illegally entered and intruded into the territory of Idough, anciently called ‘O'Brennans’ country,’ holding its several lands and tenancies by a strong hand against all claims. (Quoted from English jury 1635.)

he was 55 at his death in 1687, which would establish the year he was born as 1632. On the other hand, the census takers wrote that he was 25 on the 1663 Census and 29 on the 1667 Census, establishing 1638 as the year of his birth, while he was 45 on the 1681 Census, indicating a birth date of 1636.

⁴ Edward MacLysaght, *Irish Families—Their Names, Arms and Origins* (Dublin: Hodges, Figgis, 1957).

⁵ James Graves, “The Ancient Tribes and Territories of Ossory,” *The Royal Society of Antiquarians* 1 (1849): 230–254.

⁶ As my ancestor was born in the 1630s, his father, Connor O'Braonain, could easily have been involved in this incident.

- The O'Brennans, a sept of thieves without any right or title, ... were a perpetual disturbance to the peace of the county. (Quoted from English officials arguing in 1644 against the official return of the Brennan lands.)
- The famous Tories, the Brannans, who had been guilty not only of burglary and robbery, but of murder also, who were under sentence of death and escaped by breaking Gaol, were made, among the rest, officers in the Catholic Army. (Quoting a Protestant archbishop, writing in 1691 about Ireland's Jacobite army that was defeated in another rebellion.)

The main feature of the Web site had been the integral publication of *A History of the Brennans in Idough, County Kilkenny*, by Thomas A. Brennan, Jr. This book is now out of print but I received a copy directly from its author, a New York lawyer and the current Honorary Brennan Clan Chief. This book informs us that a number of Brennans and Brannans (formerly O'Brennan, Ó Braonáin) migrated to the United States of America from Ireland in the seventeenth century.

Of particular interest to me, because Tec Cornelius Aubrenan's father was Connor O'Brenan, was Chapter III in Part Five of the book, where one Connor mac Fírr O'Brenan is identified as possessing lands in Idough, as extracted from an inquisition held in Kilkenny City in 1635, "... (2) Of the lands of Clanvickelowe: ... (C) Cloneen—one-half [held] by Connor mac Fírr O'Brenan and one-quarter each by Piers Tallone and Gilpatrick O'Brenan of Cloneen." A footnote reads: "It is to be wondered whether Connor mac Fírr was yet another son of Fhearadhach mac Donnchadha, chief of Clanvickelowe earlier in the century."⁷ These are more clues that I will have to pursue.

The author found that "[i]n Maryland during the second half of the seventeenth century (a time when the colony was still predominantly Catholic) were Eleanor Brenan in 1677, John Brannan in 1678 and Cornelius Brannon and Philip Brannan in 1699; Patrick Brannan was married there in 1719."⁸ As my ancestor is reported being in Montreal in 1661, which is earlier than any of these dates, he might have been the first Irish-born settler, not only in New France, but also in North America.

⁷ Thomas A. Brennan, Jr., *A History of the the Brennans of Idough, County Kilkenny* (Lebanon, N.H. : Whitman Press, 1979), p. 105.

⁸ Brennan, p. 267.

As for Canada, the author lists the number of Brennans found in the 1979 telephone directories of major cities as follows: 170 in Toronto; 148 in Ottawa; 116 in Montreal; 10 in Quebec City; 13 in Saint John, New Brunswick; 31 in Halifax; 33 in Winnipeg; 16 in Regina; 19 in Calgary; 35 in Edmonton; 53 in Vancouver; two in Whitehorse.⁹ To-day, there are 302 Brennans in the Ottawa-Gatineau telephone directory compared to the 148 in 1979. There are also 78 Aubryns and 69 Aubreys, most of whom are descendants of Tec Cornelius O'Brennan. Due to the strange spelling of the name O'Brennan–Aubrenan, Thomas A. Brennan, Jr. could not have known about the thousands of North American descendants of another O'Brennan, Tec Cornelius Aubrenan (O'Brennan), who now bear his adopted name, Aubry.

His arrival in Montreal as early as 1660 or 1661 is due to his having been among the men who were sent by King Louis XIV of France to settle in a new colony in New France. The historians who wrote profusely about him, here in Canada, presumed that his family was most likely involved in the battle against Cromwell in 1652, and that either he or his father would have been permitted to go to France. This presumption makes sense because a unilingual Tec Cornelius Aubrenan could not have survived in Montreal among some 600 French residents. Anne and David Kennedy recall, in *An Outline of Irish History*, that:

When Cromwell sailed for England in 1650 the war was virtually over although there were some pockets of resistance till 1652 when the Irish army surrendered. Some 30 000 of them were given leave to sail for France or Spain, and, with the fighting men out of the way, thousands of Irish men, women and children were transported to the West Indies.¹⁰

The main purpose of my research project, however, was to identify the birthplace of my ancestor. A key clue is found in his marriage record. Tec Cornelius Aubrenan and Jeanne Chartier were married in Quebec City in Notre-Dame Cathedral. Romain Becquet, the notary who drafted the contract on 6 September 1670—four days before the church wedding, wrote "Diasonny" as his place of origin. The marriage certificate in the registry at Notre Dame de Québec reads as follows:

⁹ Brennan, p. 285.

¹⁰ Anne and David Kennedy, *An Outline of Irish History* (Belfast: C.J. Fallons (London) Ltd., n.d.), p. 82.

.... The tenth day of the month of September in the year 1670, after engagement and publishing the bans on the seventh and eighth of the same month between Tec Aubrannan settler of l'Assomption River son of Connehair Aubrannan and Honoré Jeannehour (Connehour) his father and mother living in St-Patrice parish in the city of Diasony in Ireland and Jeanne Chartier daughter of Pierre Chartier and Marie Gaudon her father and mother, living in St-Honoré Parish in Paris.¹¹

The priest, Henri de Bernières, who performed the marriage ceremony, wrote "Diasony" as his place of origin. Both the Notary and the Priest, being from France, wrote the name by sound. Tec Cornelius, who could neither read nor write, could not help them, and the bride, who did sign the documents, could not spell the words that her husband-to-be uttered. I have in my possession photocopies of both documents.

At the research center of La Société généalogique canadienne-française in Montreal, I came across an article by John P. Dulong (1980). Dulong was not successful in establishing Cornelius' origin through his contacts in Ireland and writes:

Tec's birthplace is recorded as the parish of St-Patrice (St-Patrick), in the village of Diasony (also spelled Diasonyoen or Diasonyden), Ireland. He was born there some time between 1632 and 1638 There is some discrepancy about Tec's birthplace in Ireland. A search of Irish maps and gazetteers does not reveal a village named Diasonyoen or its variants. The priest who performed the marriage ceremony, Père Bernières, the Superior of the Seminary of Québec, may have misunderstood Tec's Irish (Gaelic) pronunciation of his place of origin and probably had to guess at how to spell it in French.

Dulong contacted the Ordnance Survey Office in Dublin and received from Mac an Baird, PhD, what he qualifies as three interesting, educated guesses about Tec's birthplace and name, which can guide further research. The one that Dulong retained was that:

Diasony may not be a village but a name that designates a larger unit. In Irish it was known as Deasumhain (pronounced Deasuin) and its classical spelling was Deasmhumhain. [Dulong claims that] this may have been the place name

Tec spoke in Irish and Père Bernières wrote as best he could in French, mistaking the general area for a specific town.¹²

However, I came to a different conclusion. With my copies of the seventeenth century documents in hand, I started looking for a name in Ireland that was similar to Diasony, Diasony, Diasonyoen or Diasonyden. In the Irish section of The National Archives of Canada in Ottawa, I came across several volumes that had similar names in their *D* section. The one that struck me as most likely was Dysart, and I extracted the following from *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*:

"Dysart", a parish, in the barony of Fassadining, county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 2 1/4 miles (S.) from Castlecomer, on the road to Kilkenny; containing 2501 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Dinin; and comprises 2606 statute acres.¹³

According to the *Gazetteer of the British Isles*, the "Dinin River is an affluent of River Nore, in the County of Kilkenny, 4 miles above Kilkenny; 15 miles long."¹⁴ Now, if one repeats *DYSART-ON-THE-DINEN* often, it sounds like *DIASONYDEN*, a variant of what the French Romain Becquet and Henri de Bernières wrote.

In an article, based on a trip to Ireland in January 2001 with his 10-year old daughter, Avril, Jack Aubry, a national reporter of *The Ottawa Citizen*, described how he tried to locate Cornelius Tec's birthplace:

Our first stop upon arriving in Dublin was the Canadian Embassy. As the Citizen's national reporter for aboriginal affairs in the 1990's, I had met Ron Irwin, now the Canadian Ambassador in Ireland, when he was minister of Indian Affairs. Before our trip, I had contacted him and explained my mission, and he agreed to have his staff check out Cornelius' pedigree. Irwin informed us the embassy's research backed the claim that Cornelius was the first Irish settler in Canada. Later, Don Pidgeon, the official historian for the

¹² John P. Dulong, "Tec Cornelius Aubry: An Irish Habitant in New France," *Michigan's Habitant Heritage* (October 1980).

¹³ *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, (London: Samuel Lewis, 1837).

¹⁴ *Gazetteer of the British Isles*, (Edinburgh: John Bartholomew & Son Ltd., 1900).

¹¹ Translation by author.

United Irish Society of Montreal, confirmed the finding.

Jack toured “Brennan country” with Maire Brennan Downey, the official secretary of the Brennan clan, and found that:

there are so many [Brennans] in the northern region of County Kilkenny that nicknames have been added to the surname to differentiate between families.... One of the Castlecomer nicknames is Brennan Con, which is short for Connor. This catches my interest because Cornelius’s marriage certificate indicates his father’s first name had been Connor.

While in Ireland, I was told at almost every turn that my chances of finding Cornelius’s forebears were slim to nil. I consulted Mark Tottenham, director of the genealogy search team Eneclann at Trinity College, but he was not hopeful. To begin with, many Catholic churches—and all the records of births, marriages and deaths they contained—were destroyed during Cromwell’s invasion. In County Kilkenny, the earliest extant parish records date back to 1754. To make matters worse, during Ireland’s civil war in 1922, the Four Courts in Dublin, where the country’s archives were located, were bombed. The Irish Times reported on July 3, 1922: “Alas, ... those precious records, which would have been so useful to the future historian, have been devoured by the flames or scattered in fragments by the four winds of heaven.” Charred documents floated over the city for days and the provisional government asked Dubliners to return whatever records they found, “however fragmentary or damaged.” When I visited the National Library of Ireland in Dublin, which has a room devoted for tracing family trees, researcher Eileen O’Byrne shook her head as she examined my copies of Canadian documents detailing Cornelius’s past. “We are fortunate if we can trace someone’s family back to the early 1800s. Anything before that and you have to be lucky,” said O’Byrne. An afternoon at the library, and later at the National Archives, did not produce any leads. Avril ran family names through the computers, ... while I examined surveys, studies and census books dating back to the 1600s.

The invaluable *1659 Pender’s Census* of landowners in Ireland revealed that O’Brennans had lived in several counties, especially Kilkenny,

although there was no sign of Cornelius or his father, Connor.

On our last day in County Kilkenny, Maire brought us to the confluence of the rivers Dinen and Deen, what was probably known as Dysart-on-the-Dinen. This was my uncle Louis’s best guess at Cornelius’s birthplace: Say it enough times and it starts to sound like “Disasonnonny.” We spotted a small cemetery on the river’s edge.

The plots were immaculate and we soon learned that Dan Fitzpatrick, a widower who lives in a small cottage behind the cemetery, was responsible for their upkeep. When he was told about our search for Cornelius’s birthplace, he immediately started talking about the Cornelius Brennans he had known. “Oh sure, it’s a common name in these hills. I have a feeling your man was from around here,” he said, smiling. He added that two Cornelius Brennans were buried in that very cemetery.¹⁵

So far, there are two possible answers to the question about the birthplace of Tec Cornelius Aubrenan, the first Irish-born immigrant to Canada. The first is that he was from Deasunhaim, as suggested by John P. Dulong, following his enquiry at the Ordnance Survey Office in Dublin. The second is that, according to my research, he came from Dysart-On-The-Dinen, County Kilkenny. Although Jack Aubry was unable to verify that Tec Cornelius Aubrenan’s birthplace was at Dysart-on-the-Dinen, he did get a strong sense of belonging there and perhaps that is as close as we shall ever get to solving the mystery.

Adapted from the Conference lecture. 

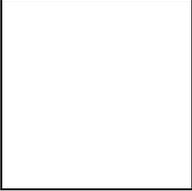
¹⁵ Aubry, Jack. “Searching for Tec: When Jack Aubry goes looking for his roots, he discovers Canada’s first Irish settler.” *The Citizen Weekly* [Ottawa], 1 July 2001. The complete article is available at <http://www3.sympatico.ca/ag.lewis/brennan.htm>

FAMILY HISTORY SOURCES

The Bookworm

Norfolk Books: A Recent Donation to the Brian O'Regan Memorial Library

REVIEWED BY BETTY WARBURTON

 The Brian O'Regan Library thrives on donations. As you know, the foundation of our book collection was the donation of books by both Brian O'Regan and Jack Moody. These books have all been catalogued and shelved and are waiting for you to use them. Over 1300 books, 134 journals and 30 CD-ROMs are available for research in our library. They cover a wide range of subjects—genealogy handbooks, history, atlases and maps, transcriptions of parish records, lists of immigrants, census records, directories and more. A recent donation is a series dealing with the county of Norfolk in England. The books were prepared and published under the auspices of the Norfolk and Norwich Genealogical Society.

Norfolk Pedigrees: Part Four and **Norfolk Pedigrees: Part Five**. Everyone would be delighted to find a pedigree already prepared and you might find yours in one of these two books. They are a selection of pedigrees drawn from all walks of life and contributed by members of the Norfolk and Norwich Genealogy Society.

Rosary Cemetery: Monumental Inscriptions 1819-1986 and Burials 1821-1837. Rosary Cemetery was the first private cemetery in England and was established on the outskirts of Norwich in 1819. Burial records from 1821 to 1837 and monumental inscriptions from 1819 to 1986 have been transcribed and indexed.

The Parish Registers of Diss 1551-1837. This transcription of the 19 parish registers of the town of Diss, on the southern borders of the county of Norfolk,

is considered to be the largest work of this nature ever undertaken in Norfolk. It is estimated that there are over 30,000 entries of baptisms, marriages and burials.

Norwich Archdeaconry Marriage Licence Bonds 1813-1837 and **Norfolk Archdeaconry Marriage Licence Bonds 1813-1837**. Most marriages took place after the calling of banns but a small number were by licence. Licences were issued if the parties to the marriage lived in different ecclesiastical districts or if one or both were under 21. Indexes of names, of places and of occupations are included. Norwich Archdeaconry includes the major towns of King's Lynn and Yarmouth as well as Norwich. Norfolk Archdeaconry covers the rest of the county.

Norfolk and Norwich Hearth Tax Assessment: Lady Day 1666. The Hearth Tax was granted to the Crown in 1662 as a source of perpetual revenue. It may be of use in locating an ancestor or in assessing his wealth. Coverage is not complete.

An Index to Norwich City Officers 1453-1835. Some men held a variety of offices in the City of Norwich. Thomas Abbott is the first entry in the index. He held the office of constable in 1462, councillor from 1463 to 1465, chamberlain's council 1465, 1468 to 1471, and sword-bearer in 1480.

The East Norfolk Poll and Register 1835. In 1835 the right to vote depended on the ownership of property and on its value. The names of the electors (with their places of abode) are arranged under the parish in which the property, which conferred the Elective Right, was situated. ■

GENE-O-RAMA 2004

Ottawa Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society in partnership with the Ottawa Public Library
Presents the 22nd GENE-O-RAMA—March 26 to 27, 2004 Ben Franklin Place, 101 Centrepointe Drive, Ottawa
<http://www.ogsottawa.on.ca/>

Book Review

Publishing Your Family History

REVIEWED BY RUTH KIRK

The original material for *Publishing Your Family History* was written by John Townesend for a series of 15 columns titled "Your Publishing" in the journal *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. The columns were edited for this book by Gordon Taylor. It includes chapters on getting started, researching your family history, planning the publication, drafting the manuscript, preparing your book for publication, production and distribution.

Family historians who have done a great deal of research but find it difficult to move to the publishing stage will find *Publishing Your Family History* an invaluable aid and an encouragement to get started.

The book is a practical and comprehensive guide to the process of publishing, from initial ideas and research to the final product and its distribution, and is written in a clear style.

Publishing Your Family History by John Townesend: published by British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) 2003; 24 pp.; soft-cover; \$5.00. It may be purchased at the BIFHSGO monthly meetings or from BIFHSGO: PO Box 38026, Ottawa, ON K2C 3Y7, Canada; Web homepage: www.bifhsgo.ca; E-mail: pubsales@bifhsgo.ca. A copy is available at the BIFHSGO library. ■

BIFHSGO NEWS

Learning Opportunities

JOHN D. REID

Where to Start?

Some people believe government is big brother and knows all about them. There are stories of people writing letters to Archives asking for their family history file. Some get quite indignant that big brother will not send it, and even denies the existence of such files. A career in the Public Service convinces me government is just not that organized. You have to do your own research, and for the newcomer to family history there is a learning curve which can seem steep at first.

BIFHSGO is here to give you a hand up the curve through meetings, conferences, its library, *Anglo Celtic Roots* and other publication, its courses, seminars and more. Take advantage of all the Society has to offer. If you have a particular problem ask at one of the discovery tables at a monthly meeting, or send an e-mail to queries@bifhsgo.ca. We can't do the research for you, but may be able to point you toward an approach you hadn't considered.

2004 Courses and Seminars

The following seminars are planned. We haven't selected dates so check www.bifhsgo.ca, or at monthly meetings, to confirm scheduling.

Distributing Your Data:

Use GenViewer and your data file to send to others interested in following your efforts (2 hours, January).

Using a Palm (or equivalent) to Travel with Your Genealogy Data:

Use GedStar to view your entire genealogy data file (2 hours, February).

The Master Genealogist v5.0:

Learn to use this professional genealogy software (2 hours, March).

Getting the Most from Your Digital Camera and Scanner:

Learn tips and tricks using a digital camera, scanning photos, editing images and printing (3-4 hours, April).

A course on Scots Genealogy, to be given by John Hay, is also planned, probably for the February-March timeframe, likely four Saturday mornings. Spaces will fill up quickly. Watch the Web site for further information.

Gene-O-Rama 2004

Our colleagues at the Ottawa Branch of the OGS have scheduled their annual conference for March 26-27, 2004 at Ben Franklin Place, 101 Centrepointe Drive. The banquet speaker is Ryan Taylor from the Allen County Public Library, a well known Canadian and British genealogy specialist. Marie-Louise Perron, Ryan Taylor, Rick Roberts, Kathie Orr are the featured speakers. BIFHSGO will have a stand in the Marketplace, and there is a computer/research room with mini-lectures planned.

Civil Registration for England and Wales

If you want a single Internet access point for civil registration take a look at: www.ukbmd.org.uk. It provides links to an increasing number of local registry offices online. You can search their BMD indexes and order certificates over the Internet. Nationally, for England and Wales there is a link to FreeBMD www.freebmd.org.uk, now 60% complete, and www.1837online.com where for a fee you can browse index page images. If you order certificates, keep an eye on the official government Web site www.col.statistics.gov.uk. There is presently a trial of a system for online ordering BMD certificates. It's

only open to UK residents, but I expect others will gain access shortly.

Emigrants and Expats

I picked up this recent publication, a Public Record Office Readers Guide, by Roger Kershaw, Head of Operation of the PRO's Reader Information Services, in preparation for a trip to Kew. It's a recent addition to the Society Library.

The guide is aimed squarely at those researching the estimated over seventeen million people who emigrated from the British Isles since the seventeenth century. The chapters are: Passenger Lists and Passports; Emigration to the Colonies and Dominions; Child Emigration Schemes; Prisoners Transported Overseas; Life-Cycle Records of the British Overseas; The British Overseas in Wartime.

Information is provided for collections outside the PRO, and the UK, including addresses, telephone numbers, and Web sites. I was pleased to see the BIFHSGO home children database at the National Archives of Canada is mentioned. However, overall there is less material relevant to Canada than, say, Australia or the USA.

Some sources mentioned are less well known, so if there were special circumstances, such as Poor Law or Military, surrounding your ancestor's emigration, you will likely find this guide a useful source. ■

1911 Census of Canada: Update on Release of Data

GORDON D. TAYLOR

The Prime Minister prorogued the Parliament of Canada on 12 November 2003. Bill S-13, an Act to Amend the Statistics Act, died on the order paper along with many other bills. One of these, Bill C-36, an Act to merge the National Library and National Archives, also died. This bill had implications for copyright law and should be closely watched in any regeneration, when Parliament resumes in January.

Attention, as far as the release of the 1911 Census is concerned, will now be focused on the court case being pursued in federal court in Calgary. It was court action that obtained the release of the 1906 Census and we can hope that the 1911 Census will now be released in the same way.

We need to relax a bit but, in so doing, we should not forget that there are other censuses to be released over time and, as family historians and as citizens interested in the history and heritage of Canada, we must be prepared to make the case for the unfettered release of census information after 92 years, as has been the practice in the past. We should begin to think about the kind of legislation that will be required to ensure the long-term access to census data and to agree on a draft piece of legislation that can be offered to the government. Let us not be in the position of reactors to government proposals as we were with Bill S-13. We should move to a pro-active mode. ■

BIFHSGO LISTINGS

Members' Interests

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: www.bifhsgo.ca.

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

TABLE A (Names being searched)

Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.	Name Searched	Location (Chapman Code)	Year	Mbr. No.
Anson	CUL ENG	Pre 1550	805	Dunn	MOG IRL	Pre 1843	808	Robinson	BDF ENG	Pre 1635	807
Baird	DNB SCT	Pre 1840	627	Eeley	OXF ENG	Pre 1860	781	Robinson	NH, MA USA	1635+	807
Bales	NFK ENG	Pre 1880	627	Findlay	LKS SCT	Pre 1835	808	Routledge	CUL ENG	Pre 1900	781
Balker	CUL ENG	Pre 1791	805	Freeman	LND	1830+	735	Rudsdale	YKS ENG	Pre 1818	808
Beal(e)s	NFK ENG	Pre 1880	627	Gomersall	WYK ENG	Pre 1906	812	Russell	LKS SCT	Pre 1835	808
Bentall	ESS	All	772	Green	MDX	Pre 1897	735	Savin	OXF ENG	Pre 1860	781
Bilmer	ON, QC CDA	Pre 1875	812	Hamilton	RFW SCT	Pre 1880	812	Sidebottom	LAN, CHS ENG	Pre 1900	812
Brisco	CUL ENG	Pre 1559	805	Harrison	CUL ENG	Pre 1900	781	Slade	KEN ENG	Pre 1885	627
Busin	NB CDA	Pre 1900	807	Harvey	NFK ENG	Pre 1837	627	Solly	LAN ENG, WAL	Pre 1880	812
Cannon	CUL ENG	Pre 1659	805	Hicks	OXF ENG	Pre 1875	781	Sowden	RFW SCT	Pre 1793	805
Cassidy	IRL	Pre 1846	808	Jackson	CUL ENG	Pre 1717	805	Stalker	CUL ENG	Pre 1672	805
Chambers	SSX	Pre 1884	735	Lennox	RFW SCT	Pre 1753	805	Stirling	DNB SCT	Pre 1850	627
Clark	ESS	All	772	Meason	LND	1904+	735	Stratton	ENG	1500-1700	724
Clark	DNB SCT	Pre 1840	627	Millar	ANT NIR	Pre 1850	781	Stubbs	LAN, CHS ENG	Pre 1900	812
Claydon	ESS	All	772	Morley	LND	1830+	735	Walls	SYK ENG	Pre 1906	812
Coats	LKS, STD	Pre 1910	807	Palmer	ENG	Pre 1850	781	Welfare	LND	1830+	735
Darragh	ANT NIR	Pre 1825	781	Pearson	CUL ENG	Pre 1655	805	White	UK	1500 - 1700	724
Davis	IRL	Pre 1825	808	Pollock	DNB SCT	Pre 1875	627	Williamson	WIC IRL	Pre 1821	808
Dick	LKS, STD SCT	Pre 1910	807	Pounder	WEX IRL	Pre 1821	808	Win(d)sor	ENG	Pre 1800	781
Dow	NB CDA	Pre 1900	807	Robinson	NB CDA	1780	807				

TABLE B (Members referred to in Table A)			
No.	Member's Name and Address	No.	Member's Name and Address
627	Gordon George Bales 715 Millwood Drive, Kingston ON K7M 8Z2 E-mail: jgbales@kos.net	807	Shirley-Anne Robinson 6 Aspen Ave, Toronto ON M4B 2Y9 E-mail: nil
735	Thomas Leonard 708 - 65 Ellen St. Barrie ON L4N 3A5 E-mail: tom.leonard@sympatico.ca	808	Donald Williamson Pounder 555 Highland Ave, Ottawa ON K2A 2J9 E-mail: nil
781	Margaret (Peggy) Valiquette 226 - 1025 Grenon Ave, Ottawa ON K2B 8S5 E-mail: pegvaliquette@rogers.com	812	Rosemary Bilmer RR1 Lunenburg ON K0C 1R0 E-mail: rbilmer@cnwl.igs.net
805	Dorothy Chapman 521 Hillcrest Ave, Ottawa ON K2A 2N1 E-mail: nil	813	Clark Ian Theobald 14 Beckwith St. E. Perth ON K7H 1B3 E-mail: faversham-oz@hotmail.com

Membership Report

DOUG HODDINOTT

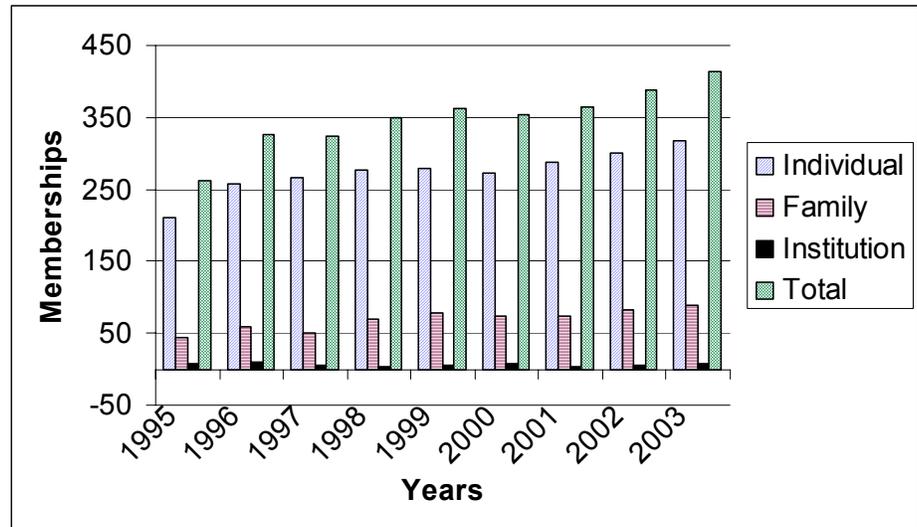
New BIFHSGO Members to November 1, 2003

No.	Name	Address	No.	Name	Address
806	Mr. & Mrs. John & Siobhan MULLIN	Ottawa, ON	816	Dr. Richard Philip MOODY & Jo-Ann PERRY	Ottawa, ON
807	Ms Shirley ROBINSON	Toronto, ON	817	Mrs. M. Irene ROBILLARD	Renfrew, ON
808	Mr. Donald W. POUNDER	Ottawa, ON	818	Mr. & Mrs. Roger & Carolyn THOMAS	Carp, ON
809	Ms Louise D. STEWART	Ottawa, ON	819	Ms Josephine A. STEWART	Ottawa, ON
810	Mrs. Lyn GERLEY	Ottawa, ON	820	Ms Audrey HUNT-CYR	Chateaugay, QC
811	Mrs. Peggy FURNESS	Nepean, ON	821	Mr. Paul H. CLARKE	Nepean, ON
812	Mrs. Rosemary BILMER	Lunenburg, ON	822	Mrs. Mary Lou FRY	Dunrobin, ON
813	Mr. Clark THEOBALD	Perth, ON	823	Mr. Grant NICHOLLS	Stittsville, ON
814	Ms Maureen O'CALLAGHAN	Ottawa, ON	824	Mr. Robert HUGGINS	Ottawa, ON
815	Mr. Edmond BURROWS	Peterborough, ON			

Annual Membership Summary as of November 1, 2003

Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Individual	210	257	267	276	278	272	287	300	317
Family	45	60	51	69	79	75	73	83	88
Institution	7	10	5	4	6	7	4	5	8
Total	262	327	323	349	363	354	364	388	413

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa was founded and incorporated in the Fall of 1994. Thirty-one members joined before the end of 1994 for the 1995 membership year. After the initial growth in 1995 and 1996, membership remained almost constant until 2001. As the graph shows, membership in the Society has picked up considerably in the last two years, reaching a record 413 this year. This trend is in marked contrast with the widespread decline in membership in many similar organizations in recent years, attributed to the expanding resources now available on the Internet.



Donations

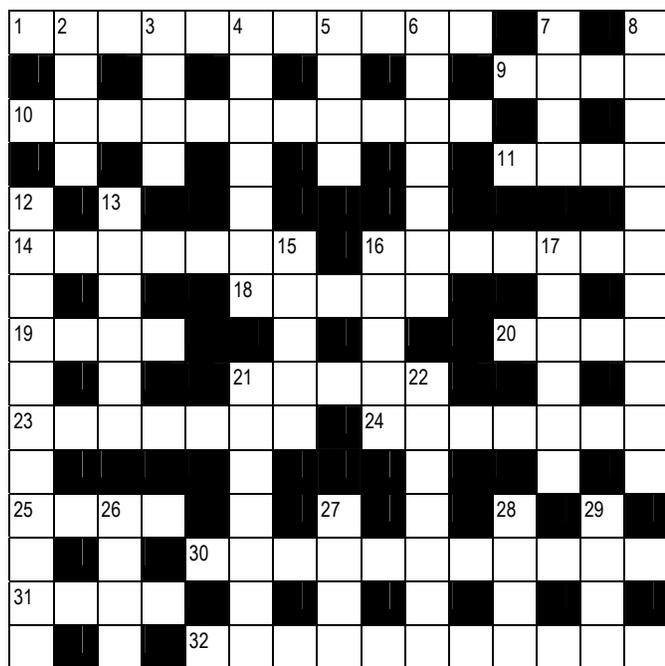
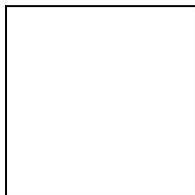
BIFHSGO thanks the following members who contributed a total of \$665 to the Library Fund, \$432 to the Research Fund and \$30 to the new Capital Equipment Fund with their 2003 Membership.

No	Name	Address	No	Name	Address
519	Mr. & Mrs. Ann & Clifford ADAMS	Ottawa, ON	616	Mr. Chris MACPHAIL	Ottawa, ON
630	Mrs. Stephanie ANDERTON	Ottawa, ON	462	Mr. Stanley MAGWOOD	Ottawa, ON
327	Dr. Michael G. BAIRD	Kingston, ON	472	Mr. Robert MANCHIP	Nepean, ON
521	Mr. Douglas B. BROWN	Ottawa, ON	424	Mrs. Jean MCGLASHAN	Val-Des-Monts, QC
96	Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Edward BRYANT	Ottawa, ON	544	Mr. & Mrs. E. Peter & Helen M CLOUGHLIN	Rigaud, QC
383	Mrs. Alice Joan BURNSIDE	Manotick, ON	68	Ms Kathleen MITCHELL	Ottawa, ON
5	Mr. Robert A. CAMPBELL	Ottawa, ON	816	Dr. Richard Philip MOODY & Jo-Ann PERRY	Ottawa, ON
413	Dr. Jane H. CATTERSON	Ottawa, ON	593	Mr. & Mrs. Eric William MOORE & Louise DEMERS-MOORE	Ottawa, ON
540	Mr. Thomas James S. COLE	Ottawa, ON	754	Ms Jennifer MULLIGAN	Gatineau, QC
745	Mr. Robert William DAVIS	Kanata, ON	150	Mr. & Mrs. Kathleen O'BRIEN	Orleans, ON
126	John & Joan DUNN	Ottawa, ON	232	Mrs. Dorothy OLMSTEAD	Nepean, ON
477	Mr. Robert S. ELLIOTT	Ottawa, ON	305	Ms Mary Bernadette PRIMEAU	Ottawa, ON
426	Mr. James Gordon FOGO	Nepean, ON	421	Mr. T. Rayman RINGER	Gloucester, ON
785	Brian & Lynn GLENN	Orleans, ON	420	Mr. H. Keith SANDERSON	Sydney, NS
140	Mr. William A. GLOVER	Monrovia, CA	633	Mr. & Mrs. James & Mary SCHEER	Ottawa, ON
162	Mr. & Mrs. David and Sandra HANNAFORD	Montreal, QC	54	Mr. C. Fred (Ted) SMALE	Ottawa, ON
590	Mr. Bertram A. HAYWARD	Orleans, ON	1	Fern & Darell SMALL	Ottawa, ON
803	Mrs. Jane Ellen HENDERSON	Almonte, ON	317	Miss Barbara L. SUDALL	Ottawa, ON
642	Mr. George David IRONMONGER	Ottawa, ON	188	Mrs. Jean M. THOMAS	RR#4, Stayner, ON
792	Mr. Christopher Robin LADE	Deep River, ON	755	Ms Diana TRAFFORD	Luskville, QC
557	Mr. E. Jack LANGSTAFF	Ottawa, ON	205	Mr. Lorne A. TURNER	Bobcaygeon, ON
725	Ms Dianne B. LAWTON	Maberly, ON	787	Mr. & Mrs. Ronald & Joyce WALSH	Westmeath, ON
795	Dr. Robin Leighton LEE	Ottawa, ON	29	Mrs. Betty B. WARBURTON	Ottawa, ON

Genealogical Cryptic Crossword

BILL ARTHURS

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



ACROSS

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

DOWN

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

The solution to the genealogical cryptic crossword from the Fall 2003 issue can be found at: www.bifhsgo.ca/crossword.

The solution to the above crossword will be posted on the same site in the New Year.