Anglo Celtic Roots

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First Name	Surname	Function	Associate to:
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First Name	Surname	Area
Margaret	Burwell	Internet Users' Group
Thomas	Rimmer	Recording Device Monitor

Cover Picture—*Guest speaker Wanda Noel and part of the interested audience which heard her explain changes in Canada's Copyright Act at the BIFHSGO September meeting.*

Anglo-Celtic Roots

Fall Edition, 1997

Volume 3, Number 4

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The Society

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) is an independent, federally-incorporated society, and a Registered Charity (Reg. No. 1033463-50). The purpose of BIFHSGO is to encourage, carry on and facilitate research into and publication of family histories by people who have ancestors in the British Isles.

The objectives of the Society are: to preserve, research and disseminate Canadian and British Isles family and social history for the benefit of current and future generations; and to promote genealogical research through a program of public education that teaches people how to do research and how to preserve their findings in a readily accessible form.

The activities of the Society are to: publish and disseminate genealogical research findings, as well as information on research resources and techniques; holding public meetings on family history; maintain readily accessible reference facilities; encourage volunteer participation in family history and genealogical research activities; and participate in the activities of related organizations.

Membership in the Society shall be available to persons interested in furthering the objects of the Society and shall consist of anyone whose application for admission as a member has received the approval of the Board of Directors of the Society. The calendar year fees for Membership are: $20 Individual; $25 Family; $15 Institutional.

Membership benefits include: the year's four editions of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*; ten monthly family history programs, each of two hours' duration; a discounted Fall Conference registration fee; up to six free queries a year; discounts from publishers of family history references by citing their BIFHSGO membership and member number; friendly advice from other members; participation in a special section, the Internet Users' Group; and discounted registration for the Society's course *Tracing Your Family Roots*.

The Society works in close co-operation with the Ottawa Ontario Family History Centre, a Branch Library of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1017, Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa ON, K2C 3K1, tel 613 225-2231.

Anglo-Celtic Roots

We invite readers to share family history articles, illustrations, letters, queries and similar items of interest by submitting them to *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Manuscripts should be written in the style of story-telling or letter-writing, leaving it to the editor to adjust. Articles should preferably be submitted on both paper and IBM-compatible diskette, and addressed to: The Editor, BIFHSGO, PO Box 38026, OTTAWA ON K2C 1N0.

Contributors of articles are asked to include a brief biographical sketch of up to 10 lines, and a passport type and size photograph. They will be invited to certify that permission to reproduce any previously copyrighted material has been acquired. Authors are encouraged to provide permission for non-profit reproduction of their articles.

Opinions expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of BIFHSGO or its Officers. The Editor reserves the right to select material to meet the interest of readers, and to edit for length and content. Please enclose a self-addressed Canadian-stamped envelope (SASE) if you wish a reply or return of material. Out-of-country addressees may provide loose national stamps of equivalent value to the mailing cost, or International Reply Coupons.

The President's Corner

I would like to take this opportunity to say a very well deserved thank you to Jack Moody and Gary Bagley as they step down from their responsibilities on the Board of Directors. Both are founding members of this Society, both have served the Society in their roles as Vice-President, Education and Queries, and Vice-President, Finance. We shall miss their contributions to the management of the Society. I trust they will both continue their interest in genealogy and in BIFHSGO. Thank you both for a job well done.

As a result of the elections held at the Annual Meeting on 13 September, we welcome Linda Gloss and Anne Marie Johnson to the Board of Directors. They have both served the Society as Associate Directors and we wish them well as they take on new and additional responsibilities.

As I mentioned at the Annual Meeting, I am planning on establishing a Planning and Priorities Committee at the October board meeting. Perhaps I should call it The Millennium Committee. It sounds more interesting and vital than plain old planning and priorities. No matter what it is called the task of the Committee will be to help establish directions for the Society to the year 2000 and beyond.

Gordon D. Taylor

A Note from the Editor

This, the Fall Edition, is the final edition to be produced by the current editorial staff. Heartfelt thanks go to Jim Shearon who, in addition to his Board responsibilities, has served so ably as Associate Editor. This past year, the interesting and varied articles and illustrations evident in each edition were and are largely the result of Jim's imaginative creativity and effective following-through on contacts, as well as his own writing skills. With the Winter, 1997/8 edition, Thomas Rimmer will be assuming these responsibilities. We trust that he will find them interesting and fulfilling, and we offer him every support in the transition.

Likewise, Percy Bateson will assume the Editor's chair from myself. We have been meeting weekly for some time now to examine approaches for producing *Roots* generally; and more specifically, many an hour has been spent in front of the computer preparing camera-ready copy for this edition from the incoming files. This collaborative approach will continue into Volume 4 to assure a smooth continuity.

Helen Garson makes her debut as Editorial Assistant in this edition. She reviews the broad range of journals, newsletters and other publications the Society receives from sister organizations, and selecting interesting items for the Associate Editor's attention: new publications, forthcoming events, organizational changes, and so forth. Welcome May!

It's great to have an "ACR Team." Thank you, one and all!

John Townesend.

How do Changes to Copyight Act affect your genealogical research?

JIM SHEARON

Wanda Noel, a lawyer who was advisory counsel to the Parliamentary committee that revised Canada's *Copyright Act*, congratulated members of the British Isles Family History Society for their role in persuading Parliament to make changes to the law which benefit genealogists. Ms Noel spoke to the first BIFHSGO monthly meeting of the Fall season at the Ottawa Family History Centre, September 13.

"The Parliamentary committee received up to 300 FAX messages a day," she said. Most of those were from genealogists and other researchers who expressed concern that the new law would limit their access to important records. Several hands were raised when Ms Noel asked, "Did any of you send FAX messages?"

"It was one of the best lobbying campaigns I have ever seen. Congratulations," said Ms. Noel. Historical researchers in Canada, the United States and other countries sent messages that persuaded Members of Parliament to make changes to the law.

Last Spring, Parliament was considering amendments to Canada's *Copyright Act*, trying to make sure that the right of authors to protect their works from unauthorized reproduction was balanced by exceptions for users.

Researchers wanted to be sure the new law would not close access to information in archives and libraries. Being able to consult unpublished records and to copy the information they contain is a basic right in the view of most genealogists. At the same time, archives and libraries wanted a clear definition of their role in allowing reproduction of information they hold.

Wanda Noel feels the Parliamentary committee was able to respond to the concerns of authors, researchers and institutions. She described in some detail the changes in the law which affect genealogical research and answered dozens of questions from a very interested audience.

Most of the provisions of Canada's new *Copyright Act* will take effect January 1, 1998. In general, making copies for research and private study will not get you into trouble; but it's a different story if you make copies for publication. "What does publication mean?" asked a member. "Publication means making copies available to the public," is the short answer.

Extracting information from unpublished sources such as old church registers prompted keen interest. "Information is not protected by copyright. The compilation is." In other words, you cannot reproduce without permission what someone else has created. Church registers from before 1948 will be protected for another five years after December 31, 1998.

There were several questions about what is meant by "reproduction"? The answer is, "Reproduction is making a copy, whether it's mechanical or handwritten." A photo of a painting, for example, is a reproduction.

A significant change in the law is the elimination of perpetual protection for unpublished works. Previously these were protected by copyright until published and for 50 years thereafter. Now, unpublished works are protected for the same term as published works—the life of the author plus 50 years. The new law contains transition measures.

Ms Noel gave some examples based on the assumption that the new law will be proclaimed in force on January 1, 1998.

If an author died with an unpublished work and his or her estate publishes the work before the new law comes into effect, it will be protected from date of publication plus 50 years.

If an author died before 1948, any unpublished work will be protected for five years after December 31, 1998. Unpublished works of an author who died after 1948 will be copyright for 50 years after the law comes into effect.

When an author dies after the new law comes into effect, an unpublished work is protected by copyright for 50 years.

Exemptions under the *Act* were granted for archives, museums and similar institutions to copy a published or unpublished work :

if the original is rare or fragile;

for on-site consultation if the original cannot be consulted because of its condition;

for internal record-keeping and cataloguing;

for insurance and security reasons; and for restoration. Archives are also authorized to make a single copy of an unpublished work for purposes of research or private study.

There were changes to the law concerning photographs. Under the old law, a photograph was copyright for 50 years from the date it was made. Photographers complained this was unfair because it offered less protection than authors enjoyed. In the case of Yosuf Karsh, who is still alive and working, some of his early photographs are now in the public domain and can be used without his permission and without payment to him.

The new *Copyright Act* gives photographers the same protection as authors, life of the photographer plus 50 years. Another change deals with photographs that are commissioned by a client. These have always belonged to the client. The new law confirms that, but only if the photographer has been paid.

Wanda Noel's insights into the new *Copyright Act* held the audience's attention well past her scheduled speaking time. "I thought it would be boring; but it was very interesting. I enjoyed that talk,"was a typical reaction to our first speaker of the new season.

[Jim Shearon is BIFHSGO's Director of Research and Projects.]

National Genealogical Society Conference was Worth Attending: A Member's Report

GARY BAGLEY AND LYNNE WEBB

Can you imagine more than 2,000 genealogists in one place? The opening ceremonies of the 1997 National Genealogical Society (NGS) conference at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania began with the announcement that 2,300 people had registered, with more expected as day attendees. Everywhere you went for the next four days, there were many animated conversations, and people looking at name tags or crowding around the 100 plus exhibitors in the Exhibit Hall. There was lots of opportunity to make new contacts or renew old friendships.

One couldn't help but be impressed by the amount of work and organization that went into an event of this size. The conference spanned six days, with optional tours on the first two. We took a Philadelphia "research" tour the first day, but since it was a Monday and some of the libraries were closed, we decided to do some touristing instead. It was a real opportunity to see a lot of Benjamin Franklin exhibits and sites, including his burial place across the street from the Liberty Bell.

For us, all this was of great interest, since there is a "story" (unproven) in my Northants Franklin family that they were connected to Ben, whose family came from Ecton. We also took two other tours, the first to Montgomery County, and the other to Lancaster County. The Montgomery tour included visits to the Montgomery Co. Library and an excellent Mennonite research library. The Lancaster tour took us to Amish country, which was the locale for the film "Witness" with Harrison Ford.

Over the next four days, we had to make a lot of choices. There were five or six sessions per day, and each session offered nine or 10 choices, classified by topic "stream". You could be attending sessions from 8:30 A.M. until 9:30 P.M. Even the optional lunches and dinners included talks.

Popular topic streams dealt with computer subjects, skills and methodology, basics, professional, local and immigration related topics. Despite the distinctly American content of the talks, the emphasis on skills, methodology and professional standards and development is universally applicable. And if you do have American ancestry, so much the better! It's also an opportunity to hear and see some of the best genealogical speakers in North America.

Some of our favourites are: Elizabeth Shown Mills, Helen Leary and John Philip Coletta, and now also Thomas W. Jones. From these speakers we heard talks on: *How to resolve identity problems* (too many people with the same name, or people with too many names); *Timeliness and real lives* (events in people's lives happen at appropriate times); *Italian research*; and *How to resolve conflicting evidence, or the 4 C's test of Closeness, Credibility, Causality and Corroboration.*

Although these four are frequent speakers, their talks often contain new material. The talks are aimed at both beginners and experienced researchers, with an emphasis on learning and practical experience. Their presentations are well organized, with appropriate slides to complement their topics. And their delivery is relaxed but well practised and lively, some with natural humour interspersed. Even their use of microphones and stage positioning is professional. Not only are these speakers highly knowledgeable, they also are experienced at presenting their subjects and maintaining the listener's interest.

Of the luncheon presentations, we liked the "Palatines to America" speaker. He dressed in a German costume and gave a humourous talk about relating where your German ancestor originated from according to whether he was a beer, wine or schnapps drinker. Several talks stood out, including *Baptismal Records and Practices by Religion* (I bought the book), *Reflex Genealogy*, *How to Resolve Conflicting Evidence*, *Teaching Genealogy*, and *In Search of The Sundance Kid's Genealogy.*

This last talk was by a professional researcher who was hired to help determine if some remains found in South America were of the Sundance Kid, Harry Longabaugh. To do this, she had to find a living relation through a strictly female connection (mitochondrial DNA), a genealogical challenge to be sure. She succeeded, but in doing so her findings helped prove the remains weren't the Sundance Kid.

Finally, the market place itself was almost worth the price of admission. There were many booksellers (new and antiquarian), genealogical and historical organisations, archives, computer products (COREL was there) and many other exhibitors (including Lucie Arnaz promoting a genealogical product). Bring lots of money and a big suitcase!

Speaking of money, here are some of the costs, all in US dollars. Registration was $135 for NGS members, else $160. The conference dinners were between $30 and $40, and luncheons were $20 to $30, but remember these all include a talk. Hotel accommodation was at a special rate for the conference, less than $100 per night.

If you ever get an opportunity to attend an NGS or FGS (Federation of Genealogical Societies) conference, We recommend, by all means, go to at least one. You'll learn a lot and are sure to enjoy it too.

[Gary Bagley is stepping down from the Board of Directors after serving as Treasurer of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa since its founding in 1995. Lynne Webb is his wife and research partner.]

Land records in Danger: We need your Help Now!

APOLROD , the Association for the Preservation of Ontario Land Registry Office Documents, which was formed in response to the planned destruction of Ontario's land records, is asking for your help.

Those who have worked with historic land documents have come to appreciate that the history of this province and our communities is linked to the history of land records in Ontario's Land Registry Offices (LROs). In difficult economic times, when people are losing their jobs and hospitals are closing, thousands of cubic feet of land records are not a government priority. It has been made very clear to us that if local heritage groups do not come forward to take LRO documents, they will be destroyed.

Before this happens, we are demanding that a complete inventory be conducted of all Land Registry Office documents before any schedule is set down for the dispersal or destruction of the land records—and we are prepared to set to work to do the inventory!

It is our hope that an inventory of LROs will do three things:
(1) allow all interested parties a better appreciation of the diversity of records to be found in our land registry offices;
(2) provide the heritage community with a complete list of exactly what needs to be preserved, and
(3) ensure that these vital documents (our heritage) are preserved for future generations.

Types of documents/records in Ontario Land Registry Offices

Some or all of the following records/documents/registers are to be found or were known to be stored at one time in Ontario Land Registry offices:
Instruments/land transfer documents which were known to include bargains and sales, mortgages, wills, quit claims etc., Registers of first patentees in a given township/townsite. The General Register series and register/index (GR). Deposits and the Deposit register. Survey Plans (subdivisions etc) and plan registers.

Registers/indexes of prior titles, Register of Insolvents (from 1864–), Power of Attorney/Index to Power of Attorney records; Wills and letters of administration; registers of wills and letters of administration.

Many wills were never probated or were never separated into the general register but are simply instruments which transferred property from one generation to another and are filed with other land transfer documents.

Applications/registers of marriage licences (late 19th century); Marriage returns and registers for the period 1858-1869. Fee books (a record of the amount of money received by the LRO staff for any and all transactions which came into the office). Judgements and Judgement Registers. The individual Judgements were often interfiled with the regular series of instruments and in many offices the Judgement registers/indexes have been lost. Chancery court registers; Bylaws and related documents. Records which authorized the building of early libraries and public buildings can be found amongst Bylaws. And much more that we are only now discovering!!

There are 15 land registry offices in Eastern Ontario. They are located in Ottawa, Morrisburg, Kingston, Alexandria, Prescott, Belleville, Almonte, Brockville, Napanee, Peterborough, L'Orignal, Picton, Pembroke, Russell, and Cornwall.

How you can Help

To date almost 50 volunteers, including BIFHSGO members, have come forward who are willing to help inventory the records in the Ottawa Land Registry Office. We are looking for more volunteers and we would also appreciate knowing of anyone who is willing to act as a team leader to help co-ordinate volunteers and to lead the inventory efforts in a local Land Registry Office. A team leader would not necessarily have to know a great deal about land records because there are very clear guidelines and procedures for conducting an inventory.

We ask that you tell people about APOLROD and encourage them to send in membership forms (our membership cost is $5.00 to help us with postage and such). Members of APOLROD represent heritage members of many different groups who are working together to save our land records. The more members we have the more legitimacy we are seen to have when negotiating this issue at a provincial level.

APOLROD is negotiating with the Archives of Ontario (AO) and the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations (MCCR) to achieve a realistic approach to this problem. To date we feel the negotiations are going well.

We now have assurance that "Real Property Registration Branch will agree to not destroy any land registry office records...for a period up to, but no longer than, two years." So we have managed to secure a stay of execution for the locally-held instruments, registers, and indexes in the revised plan presented by the Archives and MCCR.

Membership fees are $5.00 per year. If you are interested in helping to preserve Ontario's land records, please complete and return the membership form that has been included with this issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. ◉

Local Collections – Bernice Severson

The Bytown Museum

The Bytown Museum, Home of Ottawa's History: so reads the caption on the pamphlet that you pick up at the main entrance; and so it is! Among its permanent exhibits are that of Colonel By, which depicts his life and career as a Royal Engineer. There are early maps, plans of subdivisions, By's trunk, a genealogical table of the Colonel's family and many pictures.

The other permanent exhibits are those of a Bytown kitchen; a Victorian parlour; a Shanty and a Turn of Century Toy Store. All of these show life as it was when our ancestors were beginning the saga which is our heritage.

Although it is not meant to be a genealogical holding, those whose roots are deep among the founding families of Bytown will find the museum a gold mine of information. Perhaps among a fascinating history of 13 photographers who lived here you will find an old Daguerreotype or Ambrotype of one of your ancestors.

The Bytown Museum is housed in Ottawa's oldest stone building, the Commissariat of Lt. Col. John By, Royal Engineers, built in 1827, during the building of the Rideau Canal. Located beside the Ottawa Locks of the Canal, you reach the Museum by taking the steps down from Wellington Street between Parliament Hill and the Chateau Laurier. If you come by car you will have to find a parking space nearby. I found it easier and cheaper to come by bus.

The Museum is operated by the Historical Society of Ottawa, with support from the City of Ottawa, The Ontario Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation and Parks Canada.

One exhibit tells the stories of a few of the well known founding families of the Ottawa area. There are letters, genealogical tables, pictures and artifacts telling of the lives of WRIGHTS, SPARKS, MCKAY, PINHEY, BURROUGHS, HONEYWELL and LABRETON, and several others.

Upstairs on the third floor there is a delightful little library, where they have a listing of the archives held by the Museum. Staffed mainly by volunteers, the present archivist is Gerda Ruckerbauer. She can be reached by telephone at 825-3106. Her assistants assured me that if you want to do genealogical research, phone the archivist, and make an appointment. She can tell you what they have pertaining to your particular ancestor.

You will find very early city directories, Council minutes from Bytown days, and many, many old books that you can use at their reading table. People we know well have put these holdings together and helped catalogue them. I found work compiled by Pat Evans, Ken Collins and other familiar names. There is a Guide to the Cemeteries of Rideau Township. This is entitled *Whose Where*, written by Jim Kennedy. They hold a complete collection of the magazine published by the Ottawa Historical Society, and many personal genealogical histories.

These histories are located in a cabinet located beside the door to the small library of the third floor. A quick look shows among others: James FERGUSON, A Bytown Pioneer 1760-1830; The Family History of Thos. B. ROSEWARNE of Cornwall, England and Muskoka, Canada; and *Who's Which*, A Genealogical History and Family Record.

I have no roots in the Ottawa area, but I have a cousin who has some interest. She lives in Vancouver and was visiting me this spring. She wanted me to take her to Wakefield because her son-in-law is Roy FAIRBAIRN and among his ancestors was the man who, family lore said, had built the Wakefield Mill.

My cousin and I visited the old mill, took some pictures and went looking through the old cemetery to find gravestones of the Fairbairns. Well, imagine my surprise when I looked through this book in the Bytown Museum called *Who's Which* and found a whole genealogy of the Fairbairn family with pictures, including one of the tombstone.

As soon as I finish this article, I shall be writing to Jean and Roy and sending them the pages I had photocopied about the Fairbairns who lived in this area so long ago. Later, I looked through the book about the PRITCHARDs and found they too were related to the Fairbairns. I think that is what makes these books so valuable to people who have roots here.

You can visit the Bytown Museum in downtown Ottawa too. Till October 13, it is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Sundays. During the fall it is open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. In winter it is usually open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. The cost is Adults $2.50; Students $1.25; Children under 12, 50 cents, with a Family Rate of $6.00. Organized groups are accommodated by appointment at $1.25 a person.

If you phone ahead to do genealogy you do not have to pay but they do appreciate a free will gift. It is a lovely serene place. You do not have to use micro readers— they have none. You can use these books and leaf through many pages of History of the Greater Ottawa Area. Space does not allow me to even begin to tell all they hold in this small museum which might be of interest to you. Why not take an afternoon soon and see for yourself?   ◙

News from 395 Wellington – Mary M. Nash

First World War personnel files available to the public

As we approach Remembrance Day, there is good news for the many people who are interested in researching Canada's military records. During the summer of 1997, additional Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) attestation papers were scanned by two teams of students at the Gatineau Preservation Centre in Gatineau, Quebec. This project is part of the SchoolNet Digital Collections Program of Industry Canada.

The students have scanned more than 100,000 images which will be added to the CEF database that can be found on the National Archives web site at *www.archives.ca* . They completed scanning attestation papers for names beginning with the letter "C" and started scanning attestation papers for

names beginning with the letter "S".

Beginning in September, First World War personnel files will be made available to the public in the Consultation Room of the National Archives at 395 Wellington Street. These records had not previously been circulated to the public. To order files, clients must obtain a research pass at the main floor registration desk. Valid identification is required to obtain a pass.

The records are subject to review under the federal Access to Information and Privacy legislation. Correct file references can be found using the CEF database on the National Archives web site, available through the internet and in the Reference Room of the National Archives.

Indexes to Canadian Parish Registers more easily available

The National Library is in the process of moving a collection of material of interest to genealogists into its Reading Room. The publications in the collection are primarily published transcriptions and indexes to Canadian parish registers. Published histories of Canadian families held by the

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The BIFHSGO Library – Louise Anderson

Library Service

Our library holdings have increased in the last 12 month period; the growing number of publications in our library is due to the additional number of exchanges with other societies and the participation of our members with their donations. From this collection, a series of selected booklets and publications—including certain newsletters, journals, and magazines—are made available for your viewing at each of our regular monthly meetings.

Donations

Many thanks, once again, for the donations received by our Society; it is well appreciated by many members and visitors. If you would like to make a donation of publications to our society, please make your donations during any of our monthly meetings or write to us.

Library Acquisitions

a) From England's Publication House:

One of the advantages of being a member of the 'Federation of Family History Societies (FFHS)' (Birmingham, United Kingdom) is the reception of wonderful publications distributed by their publishing house. Two of them are described below.

Basic Facts About. . . Using Merchant Ship Records for Family Historians (by Peter L. Hogg, 1997):

This book will be an excellent help for your research once you have the ship's name on hand. Lots of clues and hints on information about finding the ship and its details; about tracing the owners and its managers; about tracking the

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National Library will also be placed in the Reading Room at a future date.

These materials were formerly housed in closed stacks and had to be requested for retrieval through the Library's online catalogue. Genealogists and family historians are now able to browse the collection in the Reading Room which is open from 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m., seven days a week.

Recent Acquisitions

The following items have recently been received in the National Library's Reference Collection:

Chapman, Colin R. *Tracing your British ancestors.* Baltimore, MD :Genealogical Publishing, 1996. 108 p.

Cosgriff, John Cornelius. *Turbo genealogy: an introduction to family history research in the information age.* Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry, 1997. 200 p.

Kavasch, E. Barrie. *A student's guide to Native American genealogy.* Phoenix, Ariz. : Oryx Press, 1996. 168 p.

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ship's career; about discovering its fate; about seeking details of its end; and about looking for its portrait.

Basic Facts about. . . Using Death and Burial Records for Family Historians (by Lilian Gibbens, 1997)

This guide will provide you with some basic information about the several and different types of Death and Burial records. In addition, it will prepare you with the problems and pitfalls of their use. Lots of details with the record-taking and registration of the death and burial. Good references provide.

b) From a Member's Library:

During the April's monthly meeting, Mr. Charles H Bones (Member #033) donated some publications to our society. Here are three of them:

An Index to Vital Statistics from the Ottawa Citizen: Ottawa, Ontario, Canada—Jul-Dec 1992.

This document compiles the anniversary, adoption, birth, birthday, death, interment (burial), and marriage published in this local paper between July and December 1992. The index provides the name of the individual(s), the event, the age of the individual, the event date, the name of the relative, and the date of the paper in which the announcement appeared.

Index to Obituaries from the Calgary Herald: Calgary, Alberta, Canada—1989.

Index to Obituaries from the Calgary Herald: Calgary, Alberta, Canada—1990.

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The Printed Page – Brian O'Regan

Going to Ireland: A Genealogical Researcher's Guide
by Sherry Irvine and Nora M. Hickey. Published 1997 by
Trafford Publishing, Suite 2, 3050 Nanaimo St., Victoria,
B. C., V8T 4Z1. 84 pages. Index, web sites, bibliography. Soft
cover, spiral binding. Cdn$16.75 + GST; US$12.05 (postage
extra). Order toll-free: 1-888-232-4444.

The principal message in this guide is "go prepared". It is designed to bolster confidence on entry to repositories and introduce researchers to resources. You should have a copy well in advance of a contemplated research trip to Ireland whether it be your first or fifth trip.

Doing your homework before leaving is the topic of its first chapter: Essential Preparations. I fully subscribe to its advice: Do not do in Ireland what can be done readily at home. Being prepared means having all known facts and a research to-do list. The guide advises you on how to prepare for your research trip.

What you can find and where to find it in a dozen Dublin and seven Belfast repositories, are covered in chapters two and three. By design, the information is concise. But it is also relatively complete to the extent of giving places to research, procedures to follow, days and hours of operation, and, in some cases, bus route numbers to look out for.

Your research to-do list should be based on the helpful advice provided in the guide, particularly: Time in Ireland should be given to things only possible in Ireland.

Research at the County Level forms the content of chapter four. It is perhaps the most important chapter because it is at this level you will uncover important research findings only possible in Ireland. Sources at this level vary from county to county and the guide gives some examples.

It is extremely important, as the guide says, to visit the county library. I have done so in counties Cork, Sligo, Monaghan, and others, and left enriched with data and admiration for the friendly librarians I met. For example, I gained admittance to a closed-for-holidays county library, got one-on-one research assistance, and, two weeks after returning home, received in the mail some 20 pages of data, courtesy of the county librarian whom I had only spoken to on the phone.

Local historians are mentioned as potential contacts. I place them high on my must-do list. In my experience they represent rich sources of information not found elsewhere, and can help you to break down some of the barriers in your research. They did that for me, helped uncover the reason for emigration, and added local color that enhanced my family history.

The final chapter contains useful information and tips. There is always more information and advice that could be included in a guide. The authors of this book, both experienced genealogists, one in Canada and one in Ireland, have done a creditable job in this concise package. I would add only two points of advice.

First, write letters, well in advance of your planned visit, to known and suspected cousins, and to the county weekly newspaper, and tell them of your plans, your families of interest, and information sought. I even alert archivists and librarians as a courtesy. Second, plan to stay at least three weeks and ensure you leave time for the pleasures of Ireland—the people, sights and sounds. Meeting living relatives is much more rewarding than peering at microforms, particularly if such labour could have been done in North America.

I recommend you add this guide to your list, use it to plan your research, and take it with you to Ireland. Others I recommend to Irish researchers are Ireland: *A Genealogical Guide for North Americans*, by Dwight Radford and Kyle Betit; *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors*, by John Grenham; and, the LDS Family History Department's *Irish Research Outline*. All are mentioned in this new guide and listed in its bibliography.

[Review by Brian O'Regan, co-founder of the Irish Research Group in Ottawa, and of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa.]

Sorry! Sorry! Sorry!

During the mass distribution of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, Summer 1997, some members received their journal at the right address with the right family name *but* with the *wrong* first name(s).

We would like to apologize to these members for the mistake; a database mishandling was the reason for the labelling error. We are sorry for any inconvenience that may have been caused with the shipping of your last *ACR* issue!

Would all members who have submitted E-mail addresses with their membership applications and have never received a meeting announcement by E-mail please send a test E-mail to *rdavis@trytel.com* to confirm their address. Several E-mails get bounced each month because of wrong addresses or addresses that are no longer valid. Thank you for your assistance.

FAMILY HISTORY CENTRE
COLUMNS

Friendly Help for Visitors to Ottawa Family History Centre

It's a typical Thursday night at the Family History Centre. Laurie Cox is answering a telephone inquiry, John Sayers is sitting down with a visitor to examine the options for finding a missing ancestor and Ed Kemmis is helping someone find a reel of microfilm.

There are 15 people using the Family History Centre on an evening in August; but often there are more. Jim Heal and Len Grummett are among the regular users seated in front of a microfilm reader, when the door opens.

"Everything is different," Julie Connelly exclaims as she looks around at the large open space with the cabinets in the center of the room. "It's been a few months since I was here, and there have been a lot of changes."

The first change is the location of the entrance door. Visitors now walk into a reception desk that is right beside the cabinets storing the microforms and other resources of the Family History Centre.

All the collections have been gathered together. Previously, Ontario civil records were in one room; indexes for the British Isles were in another room and there were several drawers of microfiche against another wall.

"I knew where everything was before," moans one longtime user. Then he adds with a smile, "It just takes a while to get used to the changes; but I think it is for the better."

Ed Kemmis explains to a visitor that the Centre contains 25 different pieces of equipment to help researchers trace their ancestors. There are 13 microfilm readers, eight readers for microfiche and four computers. Three of the computers have CD ROM readers which can be used to search for records of ancestors and the other computer is used by people who want to enter their records onto the *Personal Ancestry File*. There are two photocopy printers for making copies from microfilm or microfiche and another photocopier for books and documents.

Julie Connelly and John Sayers locate microfilm records

Ottawa's Family History Centre on Prince of Wales Drive is well equipped; but it's greatest resource is the information stored in different forms and the knowledge of the men and women who assist visitors in the building that belongs to the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints (LDS).

Ed Kemmis is one of the Church members who volunteer their time to help hundreds of other visitors each year trace their family roots. He opens a draw to reveal small white boxes containing reels of microfilm. "Ontario civil records are very popular. We have just received the 1915 marriage indexes and births for 1900."

The Archives of Ontario provides the original records and the LDS Church copies the records onto microfilm which can be consulted by the public.

BIFHSGO member John Sayers remarks that storage space is becoming a real concern for the Family History Centre. "There are 44 different reels for the 1914 Ontario marriages alone," he says. "There used to be six to eight marriages per page but the new records have much more detail and it takes two pages for each marriage. I don't know where we're going to put all these reels."

Indexes for Births, Deaths and Marriages from the British Isles are available at the Family History Centre. Indexes from Ireland start with Protestant marriages recorded from 1845. Registration of all marriages in Ireland began in 1864, when civil registration of births and deaths also began.

The indexes for all of Ireland run through 1921. From 1922 there are separate indexes for Northern Ireland. The Family History Centre has those indexes up to 1959.

Julie Connelly tells Laurie Cox that she is looking for the birth record of her great grandfather. "I was told that he was born in Ireland and moved to England. I found him in the 1881 England census but I haven't been able to trace his birth."

Julie visited a tiny town outside Belfast this Summer but found no record of her ancestor. Now she is ready to begin a new search. She will find lots of help at the Ottawa Family History Centre on Prince of Wales Drive. ◙

SATURDAY MEETINGS
FEATURE ARTICLE

Let the Stones and Timbers Speak:
Preserving Canada's Built Heritage

DOUGLAS FRANKLIN

[Douglas Franklin, Director, Government and Public Relations, Heritage Canada Foundation, spoke to BIFHSGO's monthly meeting, 14 June 1997. His presentation was illustrated with many slides depicting historic buildings in his home province of British Columbia and the city of Victoria, where historic architecture relating to the British Isles is still very prominent.]

The title of my presentation suggests that we can, as it were, listen to buildings, and that they have something to tell us.

Buildings are important in our lives and in society. We live, learn, work and worship in buildings.

Buildings which are designed to house our institutions are particularly important because they proclaim in public what these institutions stand for. More than mere shelters, buildings tell us, and others, of our values. They use a vocabulary not of words, but of forms and materials, articulated to us through a grammar of design.

Heritage buildings are an essential part of our legacy. Without them, our society would live as in a partial amnesia, unaware of where we came from. Understanding and preserving heritage buildings becomes an important task in maintaining our history, memory and identity; even as archival records make it possible to research, write history and compile genealogies.

In Canada today, there are approximately 15,000 heritage buildings protected by government at all levels. My talk will make special reference to historic buildings in Canada connected with the British Isles. We will look at builders and architects who carried with them the cultural influences of the British Isles, and those who built for institutions and individuals who, while they lived in the new world, sought continuity in the preferred style of building.

Craigflower Manor, near Victoria, was built in 1856 by Kenneth Mckenzie of the Hudson's Bay Company (H. B. C.). Prior to the creation of the Crown Colony of Vancouver Island, this part of the Pacific Northwest was under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is not surprising, that this building takes the form of the country Georgian style of building, so familiar to H. B. C. architecture throughout Canada, and constructed using techniques familiar to the French-Canadian artisans of timber buildings.

By 1858, Vancouver Island was a Crown Colony and one would expect to see the influence of the dominant Colonial culture, that is, the civil authority, reflected in building. Cary Castle, constructed in 1860, reminiscent of a "semi-ruined Scottish border castle," was built by George Hunter Cary. Within in a few years, it became the residence of the Colonial Governor. When British Columbia became a province of Canada in 1871, Cary Castle continued to be the official residence of the Lieutenant Governor.

After British Columbia joined Confederation, and Victoria was confirmed as provincial capital, the settlement rapidly became a town and a city. Two gold rushes brought an influx of miners, merchants and settlers from other parts of the Empire, from Europe and the United States. Among them was John Teague, born in Cornwall in 1833, who arrived via Tasmania and California.

Trained as an engineer, Teague's interest was in finding gold. His real career was as an architect and, in the period of two decades he gave Victoria its institutional "face". He designed the Victoria City Hall in the latest Second Empire fashion. Along with it, he designed the Victoria Masonic Temple.

During the Crimean War, Victoria was identified by the Royal Navy as a strategic port and became Pacific Station for the fleet. Teague designed a number of structures for the Royal Navy, including Admiral's House (Stores Officer residence), built in 1885, overlooking the entrance to Esquimalt harbour. A row of houses nearby, the Permanent Married Quarters and Warrant Officers' Housing, would not look out of place on the English coast. The houses were not only designed by the Royal Engineers, but most of the construction materials, including the slate for the roofs and the bricks, were brought from England.

One of the most interesting institutional buildings in Victoria is Christchurch Cathedral. It was designed in 1891, but the first part of the cathedral was not completed until 1954. It was designed by J. C. M. Keith, born in Nairn, Scotland in 1858. Keith apprenticed with Alexander Ross, builder of the High Kirk at Inverness. Construction did not start until after the First World War, beginning with the nave and west front. The cathedral is concrete, but faced with massive cut masonry. During the building of Christchurch, Winston Churchill visited Victoria in the 1920s. Churchill was a qualified mason. He was invited to lay a stone, and he did.

Victoria's Parliament Buildings and the Empress Hotel, both designed by Leeds-born Francis M. Rattenbury, together form the finest architectural grouping in the city. Rattenbury apprenticed with the firm of his uncle, Lockwood and Mawson of Bradford, and immigrated to Vancouver to seek his fortune. In 1892, at the age of 24, he won the competition for the new provincial legislative buildings in Victoria. The Parliament Buildings, as they became known, were built between the years 1893 and 1898, with the addition of the Library in 1916.

Like many public buildings of this era, the Parliament Buildings display the materials used in their construction in an emblematic way. Granite from Haddington Island and slate from Jervis Inlet are used as symbolic and visible ties with the province itself. One of the important sources of this aesthetic was in the writings of John Ruskin. If you look closely at the

interior of the Parliament Buildings, you will actually find examples of the structure "speaking". Among the figured windows are a series with famous aphorisms, such as, "Without economy, none can be rich, with it, none can be poor." Other windows feature symbols of civic virtues with Latin titles, such as, "Labor".

While the Parliament Buildings were under construction, Rattenbury gained important and lucrative commissions designing branches for the Bank of Montreal. Using the preferred Chateau style, Rattenbury executed one of his most splendid examples, the Government Street branch of 1896, in Victoria. Again, Haddington Island stone was used, while the interior was finished in mahogany and Tennessee marble.

A postcard view of Victoria's Inner Harbour, circa 1919, shows the other Rattenbury monument in Victoria, the Empress Hotel. Built between 1907 and 1929, the Empress Hotel was planned as one in a series of hotels linking the Canadian Pacific Railway, Coast Steamships and famous Empress Line.

Working for the CPR's rival, the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, in 1911, Rattenbury developed a plan for the City of Prince Rupert. He designed an even grander version of his masterpiece in Victoria, including an ocean terminal, a hotel larger than the Empress, and the entire street system of the city.

Prince Rupert was, in fact, 500 miles closer to the Orient than Vancouver or Victoria. These plans might have materialized, had a series of tragedies not occurred. Charles Melville Hays, President of the Grand Trunk Pacific, went to England to secure financing and, unfortunately, booked his return trip on the *Titanic*.

I would like to describe what the Heritage Canada Foundation has been doing to preserve our rich legacy of historic buildings in Canada. The Heritage Canada Foundation grew out of Canada's Centennial in 1967, and the unfeeling removal of numerous buildings during the 1960s, the period of our so-called "urban renewal." One of the most deplorable examples was the demolition of the Van Horne Mansion in Montreal in 1973.

The Heritage Canada Foundation was established that same year, to preserve and to demonstrate the preservation of Canada's natural, built, scenic and historic heritage. The overwhelming emphasis of the Foundation's work has been on advocacy and demonstration programs, such as Main Street Canada, through which we assisted in more than 150 downtown revitalization projects.

A particular focus of our advocacy has been in national issues, such as seeking protection for heritage properties owned or regulated by the federal government, or properties owned by large Canadian corporations. We encouraged the Bank of Montreal to restore rather than demolish or replace properties.. The Perth Branch was enhanced in large part through our efforts.
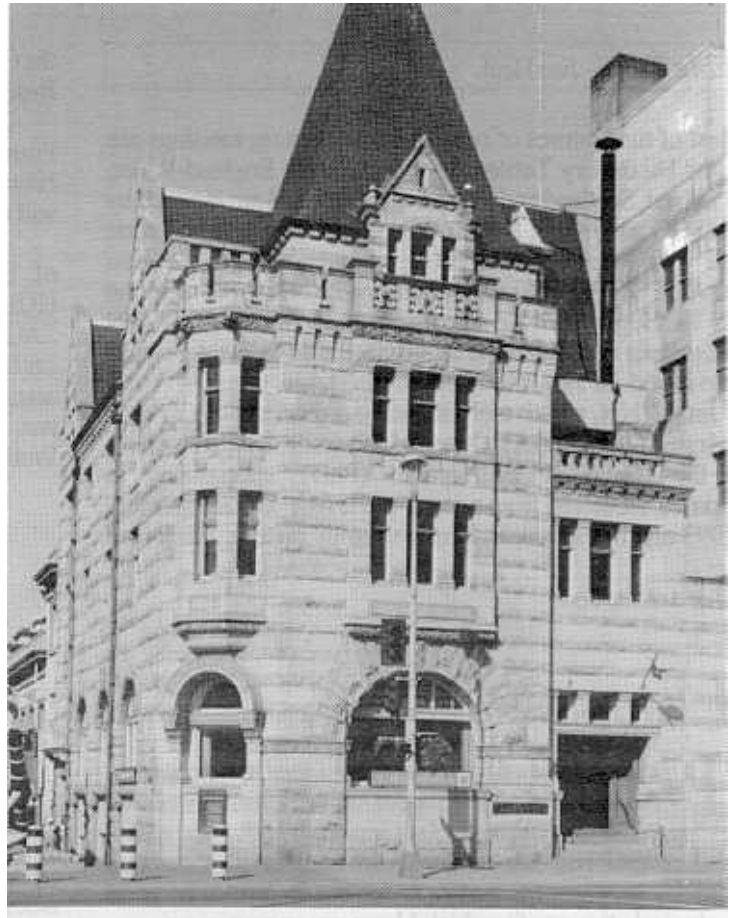
Bank of Montreal, Victoria, B.C., designed by Francis M. Rattenbury.

One of the most important and difficult undertakings has been the protection of heritage railway stations. Railroading created industrial Canada. Stations and their surroundings, such as the trackside view of Davidson, Saskatchewan, with grain elevators, are among our most important heritage sites in Canada.

Much work needs to be done to preserve and promote our heritage. The heritage movement in Canada is largely voluntary. The Heritage Canada Foundation warmly invites you to become a member. As a bonus, membership in our organization offers reciprocal visiting privileges with the National Trust of England and Wales, as well as the National Trust for Scotland.

If you would like to share your thoughts with us about heritage, in its many forms, please write or phone. Heritage Canada Foundation, Box 1358, Station. B, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5R4, Telephone 613 237-1066.

Table Talk – Jim Heal

Part of the features of our Saturday morning meetings are the **Discovery Tables.** They include the England-Wales, Ireland, Scotland and Periodical tables and are manned by BIFHSGO volunteers. Some of the volunteers include: Laurie COX & John SAYERS (England-Wales), Jean BROADFOOT, Pat SLOAN and Jim LYNN (Ireland), John HAY & Hugh REEKIE (Scotland), and Alan RAYBURN (Publications). In this issue of Anglo-Celtic Roots we would like to introduce Jim LYNN of the Irish table.

Jim LYNN, a native of Ottawa, is a graduate of Carleton University, Ottawa (BA), Queen's University, Kingston (MA) and the University of Toronto (PhD), specializing in economics. He retired from a career in the federal public service in 1993 and began researching his family history. Jim joined the Ottawa Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, and its Irish Research Group, and later became a member of BIFHSGO.

Jim attended the 1995 Conference of the Ulster Historical Foundation in Belfast. He lectured on "Tracing Your Family History: Ireland" at the 1996 BIFHSGO Fall Conference and will do so again at our 1997 Fall Conference.

Jim's ancestors are from County Antrim, Ireland, primarily of Scots-Irish origin. His surnames of interest include: HOUSTON, LYNN, McAFEE, SCOTT, SWAN and TAGGART, all of County Antrim. His wife, the former Kathy McLEAN is a native of Maxwell, Ontario. Her McLean ancestors came from Argyllshire, Scotland. Jim and Kathy have two children: Andy of Bishops University, and Marjorie of Wolfville, N. S.

Thank you Jim LYNN for helping out at the Irish table.

The Helping Hand – Jack Moody

In the latest issue of *Irish Heritage Links*, the periodical of the Irish Heritage Association of Belfast, there was an article on *"Etiquette for Genealogists"*. This article quoted several real life examples of rude or inconsiderate actions by genealogists and then set out five rules of good genealogical etiquette for which I have my own versions.

One rule is that a request for information by mail should always include a self-addressed envelope (SAE) and some form of payment for return postage (stamps of the country concerned, International Reply Coupons, cheque or money order, but not cash). It reminded me that of the hundreds of inquiries that I have answered only about 25%included return postage.

A corollary to that rule is that you should not ignore a request when the return postage is not included. However, your reply should contain a polite reminder of what the expected practice is. A second omission by the same person can be ignored; after all, how often can you be expected to turn the other cheek. Expect to pay reasonable costs for work done, even if it was unsuccessful. With your request, offer to pay all *reasonable* expenses but, also, set a limit beyond which you will not pay without prior agreement to a budget. 'Payment' may be by exchange of information of use to the other party, not necessarily cash. Otherwise, why should someone work for you for free—does your doctor, auto mechanic, dentist, etc.? Don't be a cheapskate!

A word or letter of thanks for information given or services rendered is only common courtesy. For many things a small gift would be greatly appreciated—cast your bread upon the waters, it may come back a hundredfold!

If you should meet someone who helps you, either by arrangement or by chance, in a cafe, restaurant, pub, etc., the offer of a cup of coffee or tea or a pint of the best will be appreciated and well repaid—be a good host or hostess!

Make prior arrangements by mail or telephone to visit a record office, family history centre, etc. whenever possible. If you cannot, do not be upset and complain about the treatment that you are receiving. Remember that syrup catches more flies than vinegar and especially in another country remember that you are an unofficial ambassador of your country or your organization. A polite expression of your disappointment may even get some sympathy and help with your dilemma.

WANTED: YOUR ARTICLES

Did you have a good summer rooting-out your family? Maybe you have experiences you would like to share; from which others could profit. You could benefit by getting them down on paper—so why not contribute to the pages of your magazine, *Anglo-Celtic Roots*? Perhaps you have honed particular skills or techniques. Or maybe you know of other people—not necessarily Members—who have something interesting to offer.

Whatever the circumstance, we would like to hear from you. Contact Tom Rimmer, Associate Editor, Anglo-Celtic Roots at (613) 591-5538, or e-mail to rimmer@igs.net. Thanks!

Meet Your Board – Bernice Severson

Fern Small: A Charter Member

Among the founding members of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa was Fern Small. She served as communications director for the first two years of the Society's existence, and is still an active member who can be counted on to step in and help in many capacities.

Fern was born, Fern T. Fawcett on Wolfe Island, Ontario in 1923. Her education was on Wolfe Island, and at Kingston. She was married to Captain Darrell L. Small in 1951, and moved to Ottawa in 1956. They have raised four children and have five grand-children.

After a 17-year career as an accountant at Carleton University, Fern retired to become more active in her genealogical pursuits. She joined the Ottawa Branch of O.G.S. and was involved in setting up Seminar '72 at Carleton University. She was secretary of Ottawa Branch from 1973 -75 and president of Ottawa Branch from 1975-77. She served as secretary again in 1977, and was elected Chairman of Ottawa Branch for a second term 1981-82.

Fern Small has served on many committees for Ottawa Branch of O.G.S., including three years with Gene-o-Rama. She helped host Seminar '77 at Carleton, and Seminar '88 at Ottawa University. She was mail coordinator for Ottawa Branch for 12 years. Fern is an honourary member of Ottawa Branch of O.G.S.

Fern has been an active participant in the cemetery recording project including work in Wolfe Island, Carleton, and Prescott- Russell counties. She maintains membership in several other O.G.S. Branches as well as belonging to the Flint Michigan and Northern Ireland Genealogical Societies.

As a charter member of BIFHSGO, Fern Small has been a valuable colleague and we are very fortunate that she brings so much relevant experience to our Society.   ◙

Our Volunteers – Jim Heal

Bob CAMPBELL is another hardworking and conscientious person who has helped make our annual Fall Conferences a success. Bob prepared the "List of Attendees", the "Name Tags" and helped staff the BIFHSGO table at the first two conferences and will do so again at the 1997 conference.

Robert Archibald Campbell was born and raised in Admaston Township, Renfrew County, Ontario and received his early education in Admaston and Renfrew. He served for three years in the Army during the Second World War, after which he found a job in a lumber camp at Port Alberni, B. C. Bob quickly learned that lumbering was not for him, so he returned to Ontario and studies at Queen's University, Kingston, where he earned a B. Sc. in 1949 and an M. Sc. in 1951, both in Engineering Chemistry. He then joined the Mines & Technical Surveys Branch of the Federal Government where he worked for 30 years. After retiring from the Public Service in 1980 he started researching his family background.

Bob married Vivian Ruth GOFF in 1955. They have two sons: Neil, a lawyer in Toronto; and Greg, a design engineer in Cambridge, Ontario. Bob's ancestry is primarily Scotch and Irish, while Vivian's is English and Scotch. His surnames of interest include: CAMPBELL from Glasgow and the Isle of Mull; BLAIR from Stirlingshire; GOFF from Norfolk, England; and LOUTIT from the Orkney Islands. The latter two belong to Vivian, the GOFFs settling near Winnipeg, Manitoba, while the LOUTITs came to Canada as Hudson Bay Company fur traders.

Bob joined the Ottawa Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, and became an active member of its Irish Research Group and of the Scottish Interest Group. He is a founding member of BIFHSGO, serving as Vice-President: Membership until September 1996. He also belongs to the BIFHSGO Internet Group.

Thank you Bob CAMPBELL for your many contributions to BIFHSGO. We look forward to your continued help in the future.   ◙

Can You Help? – Ralph Davis

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa is a fantastic organization. It has one of the finest collections of volunteers in the area: intelligent, ambitious, generous people working together for the benefit of all the membership. In spite of these facts, we lack one thing. You! That's right! You. You are the missing link for a better Society.

One of the most helpful ways to contribute to Society life is as an Associate Director. Present incumbents are listed on the inside of the front cover of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Each BIFHSGO Officer is entitled to name at least one Associate Director to assist in his or her responsibilities. As you will see, there are presently seven Officers without Associate Directors, which impacts significantly on the distribution of responsibilities.

Or if you feel you can be of assistance otherwise, perhaps you can suggest a spot where you might be able to help.

Two positions need to be filled immediately:

- *Telephone Tree Coordinator*—This position requires someone to notify the Telephone Tree Captains of the monthly meeting speaker and his or her topic, and to maintain the list of members on each Captain's list. Two or three hours per month is all that this job requires. Please contact Ralph Davis at 825-2528, or send an E-mail message to rdavis@trytel.com.

- *Home Children Project*—Additional help is required to complete the next input of the Home Children data. Some free time is required to go to the National Archives, 395 Wellington Street, to copy information from the microfilm. If you feel you can be of assistance, call John Sayers at (613) 747-5547.   ◙

Our Publishing – John Townesend

Publishing Your Family History

If you believe that the appearance of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* offers a possible model for publication of your own family history, then ask for your copy of the *BIFHSGO Publishing Standards*. Or watch this column, which is covering some of the same ground. While WordPerfect™ for Windows v.6.1 specifications will be used, the principles would apply to use of any major word processing package.

This Quarter we talk about the switch from typewriting to typesetting. Old habits die hard, but the truth is that many practices used in the old days are bad news in the strengthened versatility of today's computer world. One reason is the typewriter's old use of `non-proportional fonts such as Courier used here`. In this, thin letters, such as "i", were allotted as much space as broad letters, such as "W". In today's world, non-proportional fonts are the standard. So what are these habits that need examination?

Well, to start, there was the old typewriting rule of using two spaces between sentences. It helped to distinguish between sentences. With non-proportional fonts, one hit of the space bar between sentences is fine. If you need help in figuring out where you put a space, under Edit/ Preferences/Display, turn on *Show* ¶. Then check *Symbols in New and Current documents*, and then check *Space in Symbols to display*. That will put a little dot on the screen everywhere you have a space.

And then there are the hyphens and dashes. On the typewriter there were no dashes, and so we used hyphens in their place. On the computer exist: the *Em Dash* (—), or just *Dash*; the *En Dash* (–); and the *Hyphen* (-). In the old days, two hyphens were used in place of the Dash, as in "A number of steps -- design, collection, analysis, presentation -- are involved in conducting a survey". So *Dashes* instead of hyphens are used in enumerations, and also in interruptions, pauses, afterthoughts, clarifications and emphasis (and without spaces before and after). The *En Dash* is used instead of the Hyphen in numerals ("pages 5–12"), dates ("1755–1837") and compound expressions "Ottawa–Hull." But the *Hyphen* still has its uses—for example, in adjectival expressions ("10-year-old"), "in-text" hyphens, and so forth.

The Em-Dash and En-Dash are to be found in Word-Perfect Characters *(Ctrl-W)*, under *Typographic Symbols*.

Since italics were beyond the scope of the typewriter, underlining was used instead. So in typesetting your work, remember that where underlining was common (headings, titles, emphasis, etc.), these days italics are used instead. The same applies to using capitalization for emphasis; italics are better—and more polite. Alternatively, if you really must use capitals, try *Small Caps* under Format/Font/Appearance—as in ". . .and then we saw it: THE NOOK announced our destination.").

Since space is money, in preparing your family history you need to compromise between the amount of print space and white space that appears on your page. The page should be easy on the eye, not too dark and not too light. You need to decide whether you want to indent each paragraph opening, or have a spare line between paragraphs, or both. In *Roots* we

Research Notes – Jim Shearon

"Home Children" Research Continues.

The story of Britain's "Home Children" is a sad story that may yet have a happy ending. Between 1869 and 1930, about 100,000 children were taken from workhouses and homes for waifs in the British Isles and sent by ship to start a new life in Canada. Many of these children lost all connection with their families and birth records, becoming orphans in a new world.

During the past year, 15 volunteers from BIFHSGO and the Ottawa Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society have begun creating a starting point for descendants who are trying to trace ancestors who were "home children." Ten volunteers are reading microfilm copies of ship's passenger lists at the National Archives in Ottawa and extracting information about home children. Three other volunteers input handwritten notes into a computer. Denny Lowe then formats the information to specifications of the National Archives so that the records can be printed or released on the Internet.

The project director, John Sayers says that 27 of the 62 years have been done or are being worked on. The records for nine years have been submitted to the National Archives, where the staff is using this information to answer public inquiries. Those years are: 1870, 1884, 1891, 1894, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1903 and 1909.

The Home Children passenger list for the year 1870 was published in the Summer issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, and information on the 1884 passenger lists appears in this issue. These are significant steps forward; but they are only the beginning.

A further four years, 1892, 1902, 1905, 1906, have been extracted but have not been submitted to the Archives because a technical problem (related to dates) has been discovered. As soon as that problem is resolved, these additional years will be submitted to the National Archives.

Meanwhile, the extracting of information goes on and the work now approaches the half-way point of the project. This is indeed a case where many hands make the work lighter. Project director, John Sayers says, "If we get more volunteers, the work will go more quickly." Will you lend your hands?

The home children passenger list project is an important research effort that will benefit many people for a long time. You should be proud to belong to a Society that is advancing an important work; but you can also play a role in this work. If you are willing to go to the National Archives and copy information from the microfilm, please contact John Sayers at (613) 747-5547. Help us write a happy ending to the sad story of Britain's "home children."   ◙

have opted for an indent without spare lines, except below headings. Continuity is sometimes broken by too much space between paragraphs. Instead of a full hard return between paragraphs, sometimes we use the *Advance* feature, found under Format/Typesetting/Advance/Vertical Position/Down from Insertion Point/Vertical Distance/.05"   ◙

From Near and Far   Helen Garson

Extracts and Digests from other Newsletters and Publications

(Publications and articles referred to in this column may be consulted at the BIFHSGO library table during the Saturday morning monthly meeting.)

News from Canadian Societies

Kingston Relation, May/June 1997, Vol. 24, No. 3. This edition contains an article by Bob Billings regarding *Researching Military Records*, p.27 and p.35. It also gives a list of new publications on *Cataraqui Cemetery Transcriptions*, Kingston, p.29, and of holdings at *Queen's University Archives*, p.34.

Quebec Family History Society, Connections, 20th Anniversary edition, 1977 - 1997, Vol. 19, Issue 4. For those with Quebec roots, check out their publications list. For those whose Irish ancestors came to Canada via the counties of Megantic and Lotbiniere in Quebec, the article on p.29 should be of interest. *Computree*, p.35, gives addresses of some interesting web sites. P.24 has a note on *Family Tree Magazine* and a new message service on TV for family historians.

Gloucester Historical Society and Museum, Spring 1997, Vol. 1. There is an article on the *Gloucester Historical Society Archives*, giving details on the times of operation of the museum.

News from the United Kingdom

The Scottish Genealogist, Dec. 1996, Vol. XL111 No. 4. For those who might be interested in pursuing a career as a professional genealogist or those who may wish to acquire the skills of the professional, there is an article on *Scottish Family History Studies*, p.148.

Federation of Family History Societies, Newsflash, June 1997, No 43. There is a report on the outcome of correspondence with the Lord Chancellor on the availability of this century's *census returns*. There is also a note regarding the indexing of *FFHS Strays*, 1996.

Genealogists Magazine, June 1997, Vol. 25 No. 10. This edition contains two very interesting articles, the first on the *emigration of pauper children to Canada* 1870 - 1914, p.393, and an article with details of the new *Family Records Centre* in Myddelton Street, London, p. 421. There is also a detailed list of additions to the Genealogical Society's library and document collection.

Internet addresses for information about services available: the Public Record Office (PRO) in London:
http://www.open.gov.uk/pro/prohome.htm
and for the General Record Office for Scotland (GROS):
http://www.open.gov.uk/gros/groshome.htm

News From the United States

Federation of Genealogical Societies, Forum, Spring 1997, Vol. 9 No. 1.For those with an interest in photography as an aid in family research, an article on *Photography and Kodak, a Path to the Past*, should be of great interest. Their list of publications and comments is worth a browse.

Speaking of Strays. Strays appear in all kinds of records—marriage, baptism, burial, census records, newspapers, local histories, gravestone inscriptions—and can be of great value in locating the elusive ancestor. A stray is a person described in a recorded event which took place outside the area in which the individual normally lived; a person who has strayed from their place of origin. (Source: *Connections*, June 1997.)

Brief reviews of recent books on genealogy.

Family History on your PC, by Alan Bradley. Sigma Press, 1 South Oak Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire SK9 6AR, 1996. 220 pp., 9.95 pounds sterling.
A well-written and interesting description of how to begin your family history research, making it clear what advantages are available by using a personal computer but also emphasising areas where manual work is required, such as understanding old documents and transcribing them before input. Much of the content has been covered elsewhere but this concise guide should remind the reader of the easiest way to approach problems met.

A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada Before Confederation, Volume 2., by Donald Whyte. Published by Ontario Genealogical Society, 40 Orchard View Blvd., Suite 102, Toronto, ON M4R 1B9, Canada. 1995.xvi, 435 pp. Appendix, list. Soft cover. $33 plus $3 p. & h., 7% GST.
This volume, plus the original volume issued in 1986 and now reprinted as volume 1 by the Ontario Genealogical Society is a must for anyone seeking Scottish emigrants to Canada before Confederation.

1901 Irish census index. Volume 1: County Fermanagh: Volume 2: County Tyrone, compiled by Linda K. Meehan, Largy Books, PO Box 6023, Fort McMurray, Alberta T9H 4W1, Canada, 1992.
The 1901 census is difficult to use as it is in an unconventional form and lacks page numbering. For more detail, check p. 426 in the June issue of *Genealogists' Magazine*.

The Surnames of Wales. By John and Sheila Rowlands. Published by Genealogical Publishing Company, 1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, MD 21202, 1996. 217 pp. Index, maps and tables. Soft cover. $19.95 US plus $3.50 postage and handling.
This book is reviewed in the *FGS Forum*, Spring, 1997 issue. It should be of help if you know your ancestors came from Wales but the exact location is unknown.

More Gleanings from the National Archives of Canada

MARY M. NASH

[The fourth in a series of selected brochures from the Catalogue of Pamphlets in the Public Archives of Canada, published in 1931 and commonly known as the Casey catalogue. The numbers at the beginning of each entry refer to their numbers in the catalogue. The catalogue and the material described in it may be consulted in the Special Collections Reading Room on the fourth floor of the National Library at 395 Wellington Street in Ottawa.]

*C*asey *no. 1375.* **Report of the Provisional Committee of the British American Land Company. W.J. Ruffy, Printer, 29 Budge Row, London, 1832. 3p.**
In 1825 two committees were raising funds to form the Lower Canada Land Co., one committee was based in Montreal and one in London (UK). The Canada Co. operated in the Upper province of Canada and there had been an increase of more than 55,000 immigrants to Lower Canada. The purpose of the new British American Land Company was to purchase land, to open roads and build mills. Other purposes were to dispose of the land to emigrants and others and to assist the people who bought company land. At this time there was about 4 million acres of ungranted land in Lower Canada. The British American Land Co. was established in London on Feb. 6, 1832 with capital of £500,000 and shares of £50 each.

Casey no. 1462. **British American Land Company. Court of directors. Report of the Court of directors of the British American Land Company, to the proprietors, 19th June, 1834. London, W.J. Ruffy**
This report announced the final establishment of the company by charter of incorporation (on 20 March) and an Act of Parliament given Royal Assent on May 22. The amount subscribed in England was £15,000 and £3,000 in Canada. The total amount, plus interest on the investments amount to £18,497.15s.4d. Peter McGill and George Moffatt, both of Montreal, became the local commissioners and the company established headquarters in Montreal. A map showing the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada is appended. At the time the report was written the St. Francis Territory was being inspected and comprised Bury, Hampden, Emburton, Chesham, Marston, Whitton and Garthy.

Casey no. 1560. **Statement made to a special court of the directors of the British American Land Co., held on the 3rd of February, 1836 by Mr. Frederick Templeton, who passed the previous summer in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada.** *(This may be the report on the territory referred to as being in process of inspection in the publication, Casey no. 1462.)*
Mr. Templeton left Port St. Francis (what is it called now?) and went to Sherbrooke, about 87 miles, on the way he stopped at Shipton ("very prettily situated in a fine country") and went through Drummondville. Before reaching Sherbrooke he also

comments on the land near Melbourne as producing "on an average of 26 bushels of wheat per acre." From here he went on to Burlington(now in Vermont) some 110 miles distant. He found the scenery "romantic, picturesque, and in many places beautiful, particularly about Lennoxville, Compton and Stanstead." He further describes Lennoxville as a "most thriving place". He travels the road from Sherbrooke to Montreal through Stukely and Granby but finds it not so good as road he previously travelled. At the conclusion of his trip he finds that this whole area is destined to become the grazing district of Canada, despite its capability of producing abundant crops of corn. As evidence of the facts of his report, appended to the report are

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman resident at Sherbrooke, in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada (Nov. 12, 1835)
The author states that since more roads are being built, thanks to the influence of the British American Land Company, land prices are going up. Added to this are the pleasant facts that there was little cholera in the district in 1835 and the crops were good. Therefore, the author makes a case for starting up sheep farming in the area since the States of Vermont and New Hampshire, just across an imaginary border, have had great success in such endeavours. The only thing that is wanted is more settlers. It is claimed that the Eastern Townships are easier to get to for immigrants disembarking at Quebec City, only about fifteen hours by steamer as opposed to up to 8 days to reach Toronto (York); and

Extract from the Montreal Herald, 23rd Dec. 1835.
Makes another case for the rearing of sheep in the Eastern Townships. A detailed chart lays out the costs and benefits of maintaining 500 sheep for 3 years, with an estimated profit of $1200. The author further enthusiastically proclaims all the possibilities of export to the US, an improved herd, improved land all supposedly with little extra effort on the part of the farmer.

Casey no. 2922. **The country vs. The company or why British North America may be peopled and how it may be done with suggestions towards a plan for doing so to the best advantage by Capt. M. H. Synge, R.E., FRGS. London: Edward Stanford, 6 Charing Cross. 1861. 22 pg.**
At this point (1861) the explorations of Hurd and Palliser had been completed and it was believed that some parts of the new continent, especially the interior, were more habitable than others. From shore to shore Canada should reach to BC, but BC and Vancouver Island were only reachable across the Isthmus of Panama or around Cape Horn. The author maintains that errors had been made in trying to unite Canada in the past. These errors were mainly due to the odd sizes of locks and misdirected railroad lines. He recommended that a uniting enterprise should now be carried out by one or more

commercial companies so that the railroad could have one gauge and that for navigation all waters would form part of the same connection. He believed that telegraphy would be the ultimate connection force. The author concludes that he wants the land delivered from the yoke, dominion and exclusive privileges of trade by the existing Hudson's Bay Company.

And—in this year of the Cabot celebrations, a pamphlet about father and son, John and Sebastian!

Casey no. 3656. **Sebastian Cabot - John Cabot. Endeavoured by Henry Stevens GMB etc. Corresponding member of the American Oriental Society and of the New England Historical Genealogical Society etc. Boston: Office of the Daily Advertiser; London: Office of the author. 4 Trafalgar Sq. March 1870, 32 p.**

Written near the 400th anniversary of the continent's discovery, Stevens mentions a book (Nicholls 1869) which intimated that the Cabots were from Bristol. This book according to Stevens, mixes up the roles of father and son and disputes the later voyages of 1502, 1517 and 1527. The book's author makes the case that Cabot probably met Columbus and that both explorers thought they were exploring East Asia when they were really on the East coast of the present United States. .

■ ©

BIFHSGO Microfilm Transcriber
Doesn't see Names; He sees Stories

JIM SHEARON

When Len Grummett looks at the names on the microfilm he sees stories. Between 1869 and 1930, about 100,000 children were taken from workhouses and homes for waifs in the British Isles and sent by ship to start a new life in Canada.

BIFHSGO member Len is one of 15 volunteers who are transcribing names of home children from ships' passenger lists at the National Archives. He sets aside three or four hours a week for transcribing names at the Archives. "When I am reading those lists, I am completely lost to everything else," says Len.

"I see four or five young children with the same name, the eldest perhaps 12 years old and the youngest six years old, and I wonder what happened to them after they reached Canada. Were they split up? Did they stay together?"

Len has been one of the Thursday night regulars at the Family History Centre since 1991. John Sayers is another Thursday night regular. "A couple of years ago, John persuaded me to help on the home children passenger list project." Since starting to transcribe home children's names, Len has read several books on the subject.

"It's a real eye-opener," he says. "The children were sent out here as labour. The boys to work on the farm and the girls to work in the kitchen. There are some good stories and some really sad stories."

Tracing the roots of home children can be frustrating and difficult. "I can understand the descendants who are searching for records. A seven year old settling in Canada probably didn't remember much of his or her home in England." Len has a cousin in Windsor, Ontario, whose grandmother maintained she was born in Bath on a certain date. "When the children began searching there was no record of her birth. It was never registered. For the descendants of home children, these passenger lists are a place to start their research."

In a little more than two years, Len Grummett has transcribed the passenger lists for 1884, 1894, 1903, 1906 and 1909. He's now about three-quarters through his sixth year. "I'm into September 1907," says Len. "It's a heavy year. Already there are about 2,500 names."

Spring and Fall were busy times for sending home children to Canada, Len has found. "It was too expensive to send children in the peak season from June to August; but in February or March, Barnardo might send 400 or 500 children; and I found 250 children on one ship in September."

Len Grummett's ancestors came to Canada from Norfolk, England. "My great-grandfather came to Canada in 1870. He settled first in Huron county, Ontario; but later got a land grant in Gray county, north of Orangeville."

Len was born in Collingwood Township and went to school there. After high school, he joined the army and served in the Signal Corps until 1982, when he became a civilian employee of the Department of National Defence. He retired in 1993.

"I have been interested in genealogy since I was a little boy," says Len. "I had two grandmothers; but no grandfathers and I wanted to know what had happened to them." In the 1960s, when his mother and father were still alive, Len began serious research by questioning his parents. From those original sources, he has searched microfilm records at the Family History Centre and continues to trace his family history.

"My father was only eight years old when his father died, so there was a disconnection of information there." Len has four children of his own and says his youngest son has inherited his interest in genealogy. "He's going to carry on my work."

John Sayers says , "Most of the home children were not orphans but were in homes or workhouses because their parents could no longer care for them or had abused them." Nearly all left from Liverpool and the majority landed in Quebec City.

Volunteers from BIFHSGO and the Ottawa Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society are reading microfilm passenger lists at the National Archives and recording information about home children. Other volunteers input handwritten notes into a computer so that the records can be printed or released on the Internet.

The Search for Jeanie Brown: A Discussion of Methodology

GORDON D. TAYLOR

In January 1994, I decided that the blank space on my ancestor chart behind my grandmother's name needed to be filled. The purpose of this paper is to describe the search that I undertook to find my maternal grandmother's ancestry. I will document the sources I used and the information that was obtained from each.

All that I knew about her ancestry came from a newspaper account of her wedding and a copy of the marriage certificate. She had been born in Scotland, her father was John Masterton, grocer, of Dundee and she had lived since childhood with a family by the name of Coubrough in Essex.

My grandparents, Percy Boyer Brown and Jeanie Masterton, were married 8 September 1892 at Shallow Bowells, Essex. My first step was to consult the 1891 Census of England for the county of Essex. Percy Brown was living at Chipping Ongar and Jeanie Masterton was living with John and Christine Coubrough at Mill Farm in the village of Willingale Doe. Her age is given as 25 and she was listed as born in Scotland. The next step was to check for date and place of birth.

The computer records of the Family History Centre showed that Jeanie Masterton, the daughter of John Masterton and his wife, Jeanie Simpson was born 1 July 1865 in Dundee. A further search of the computer files recorded the birth of several siblings. I now had added the name of her mother to my records.   The next search was to find a record of the marriage of John Masterton and Jeanie Simpson. The same computer source showed that such a marriage took place on 24 February 1863 at Bothkennar, Stirling, Scotland. I followed this finding by ordering a copy of the marriage certificate from the General Register Office in Edinburgh.

The marriage took place at Crofthead, Bothkennar according to the forms of the Church of Scotland. The groom, John Masterton, was 35 years of age, a bachelor and a grocer. His usual place of residence was 14 Murray Gate, Dundee. The bride, Jane (Jean) Simpson was 31 years old and a spinster. Her residence was Crofthead, Bothkennar. It should be noted that Jean Simpson appears in the records as Jane Simpson from time to time. Jean and Jeanie seem to be used interchangeably as well.

The marriage certificate also gave me the names of the parents of the bride and groom. John's parents were Alexander Masterton, pattenmaker, and Jane, maiden surname Rankine. Both of Jean's parents, John Simpson, farmer, and his wife, Janet, maiden name Simpson, were deceased at the time of the wedding.

To obtain more information on the ancestry of both great grandparents I searched the Old Parish Registers and the 1851 and 1861 Censuses of Scotland. Both sets of documents were available through the Family History Centre.

I set out to locate information related to Masterton and Rankine. A time-consuming search based on Dundee and Angus yielded no results. The advice I have always heeded when searching records on a county basis is if you do not find what you are looking for in the county where you think it should be; start a systematic search of neighbouring counties.

As the indices to the Old Parochial Registers are on a county basis, the task is not difficult but it is time consuming. I worked my way through Perth, Kinross and Clackmannan without success. I then tried Stirling and located John Masterton, son of Alexander Masterton and Jane Rankine, christened 27 April 1823 in Falkirk, a neighbouring parish to Bothkennar.

The search for the Simpson ancestry was less complicated as they had lived continuously in Bothkennar since early in the 18th century and they had farmed at Crofthead during this time.

Neither Jean Masterton nor the Courbroughs were recorded in the 1881 Census of Essex. She was not listed in the 1881 Census of Angus either. A lengthy county-by-county search in the 1881 Census of Scotland located her in Perthshire. She was living in Tulliallan Parish, which includes the town of Kincardine. Her age was given as 15 and she was listed as a boarder and a scholar, living with John and Elizabeth Coubro, a variant spelling of the name Coubrough.

The next problem to solve was what had happened to her parents. I checked the annual index of deaths in Scotland. After a good deal of searching and a couple of false leads I located the death of John Masterton in Dundee in 1872. A copy of the entry in the register of deaths showed the death of John Masterton, 24 Murraygate , Dundee, on 30 July 1872. He was survived by a widow, Jane Crawford, and was previously married to Jane Simpson.

John Masterton had obviously married for a second time and to a woman with the same first name as his first wife. Jane (Simpson) Masterton died in 1867. John remarried in 1870 to Jane Crawford. She is listed in the 1881 Census of Dundee as a widow with a daughter, 15, Jane Geekie, and two sons, David and John Masterton. There is no record in the Census of any of the children of the first marriage.

There are still some loose ends in this inquiry; but the results described above do show what a systematic search through relevant records can produce.

[Gordon Taylor, President of BIFHSGO, was born in Ladner, B. C.. He is a retired federal government manager who began researching his ancestors when he retired in 1988.]

Researching Jane Elliott

WILLIS BURWELL

We all have problem ancestors who seem to defy every attempt to uncover their roots. Jane Elliott, my great grandmother, was my problem ancestor. She appeared in the 1861 Canadian census as a single, unattached girl living in a rooming house in a pioneer area of Renfrew County. For more than seven years, I have been trying to find out who she was and where she came from. Readers may be interested in the sources and techniques I used to unravel her story.

My first information on Jane ELLIOTT came in the mid 1980s from my mother, Margaret BURWELL (nee BULMER). Jane Elliott, her grandmother, had married Edward Bulmer in Ross Township, Renfrew County about 1860. Jane died prior to my mother's birth in 1902.

Mother didn't know anything more about Jane but she was certain Jane was not related to any of the Elliott families living in the area. Mother had a list of the descendants of Edward and Jane Bulmer, compiled by her cousin Edith PERCIVAL (née Bulmer) but it contained no additional information on Jane. She also had a large oval portrait of her grandparents from about 1895. The piercing eyes of the elderly lady seemed to challenge me to uncover her past.

My search started with a visit to the Ross Cemetery near Foresters Falls, Ontario, where I found my great-grandparents gravestone with the following inscription:

"EDWARD BULMER, DIED SEP 19, 1910, AGED 79 YEARS ELIZA JANE ELLIOTT, BELOVED WIFE OF EDWARD BULMER, DIED AUG 2, 1900, AGED 63 YEARS"

Now I had a year of birth of about 1837 or 1838.

From my mother I knew that the Bulmers had come to Canada from England about 1840. They lived for about 15 years in the Pakenham area before moving to Ross Township near Forresters Falls. I would now attempt to find out when and where Edward and Jane met. My next line of research led me to the National Archives in Ottawa.

In the 1851 census of Pakenham Township, I found the Bulmer family. Edward, aged 21 years, was single and living with his parents. There was an Elliott family living in Pakenham

Gravestone in Ross Cemetery of
Edward Bulmer and Eliza Jane Elliott

Township but none of the children matched Jane. In the 1861 census of Ross Township, I found the Bulmer family. Edward is recorded as being 28 years old and still single. Nearby I found a Jane Elliott, age 22 years, also single and resident in a boarding house run by William HALPENNY and his family. Jane is said to be born in Ontario of Irish descent.

In the 1871 census of Ross Township, I found Edward Bulmer, aged 37 years, married to Eliza Jane, aged 32, and they had three children, the eldest being seven years old. The children matched the family information compiled by Edith Percival so I was very confident that I had found the correct family. However, I still knew very little about Eliza Jane Elliott.

My first breakthrough came when I went to the library of the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society to look through cemetery recordings. I saw their card index of family histories. One was titled the Bulmers and the Blacks. My grandfather, John Cartman Bulmer, had married a Maud BLACK, so I was immediately interested. The document proved to be another, more complete version of the information compiled by Edith Percival. For example, it had February 10, 1862 as the date of marriage of Edward Bulmer and Jane Elliott and the names of Eliza Jane Elliott's parents, William Elliott, born 1808 and Margaret ANDERSON, born 1810.

It also informed me that Jane had a sister named Sarah Ann married to John COXFORD. There was also a note saying "Robert Coxford was turnkey in the Pembroke jail. He was killed by two Indians, Jocko and White Duck when he was about to put them into a cell." Robert was the son of John and Sarah Ann Coxford.

I had downloaded from the National Archives Internet web site, a copy of the Ontario 1871 census. I searched most of Eastern Ontario for a William Elliott and found nothing. I did find a John Coxford living in Pembroke Township. At the National Archives I located the complete record. In the 1871 census of Pembroke Township I found John Coxford, aged 40 years, married to Sarah Ann, aged 31 years. Sarah Ann was recorded as born in Ontario of Irish descent. They had six children, the oldest being 13 years of age. A search of the 1861 census of Pembroke Township failed to find the family so it

would appear that they had moved to the Pembroke area in the 1860's. Although this was certainly the sister of Jane Elliott it didn't lead me any closer to their past.

I came up with a new idea.If I couldn't find the Elliotts in the 1871 census, could I find the Coxfords? Again I did an electronic search of the 1871 Ontario census and I located only one other Coxford in all of Eastern Ontario, James Coxford in Ramsay Township, Lanark County.

At the National Archives, I looked up the complete 1871 census record of James Coxford. Living nearby, I also found William Elliot, a weaver aged 60 years living with his wife Ann, aged 58 years. William is recorded as born in Ireland. My earlier electronic search for William Elliott had failed to find this person because I had specifically looked for the spelling "Elliott". This was almost a catastrophic error! Could this be the parents of Jane and Sarah Ann? The spelling of the last name was different, the age was close but the name of his wife was not Margaret.

Moving to the 1861 census of Ramsay Township, I found John Coxford and Sarah Ann living in this location in 1861 and not too far away William Elliott, again 60 years old and his wife Ann, aged 48 years. I was now excited since all I had to do was go to the 1851 census and I should find Jane and Sarah Ann living with their parents. A few minutes later my excitement turned to dismay when I discovered that the 1851 census of Ramsay Township has been lost (and the 1842 census as well).

My next search was at the National Library and microfilm copies of old *Renfrew Mercury* newspapers. I looked for obituaries of Eliza Jane or Edward Bulmer but could not find any. I did find in the November 28, 1914 issue a short announcement of the death of Robert Coxford, aged 43 years, turnkey at the Pembroke Jail, killed by two Indians. Another detail confirmed.

Having exhausted the Canadian census data, I turned my attention to parish records. I learned that early civil registration of marriages had started in Ontario during the 1858 to 1869 period. At the end of the year ministers were required to pass a copy of the information on all marriages that they had performed to the County records office.

Microfilm copies of many County records are held in the National Archives. My first search was the Renfrew County Civil Marriage Register for the marriage of Edward Bulmer and Jane Elliott. I found the record of their marriage in Ross Township on February 10, 1862. To my chagrin, the minister had not bothered to record any of the required information about age, place of birth or names of the parents. I then checked the Lanark County Civil Marriage Register for John Coxford and Sarah Ann Elliott. I didn't find their marriage but came across three others that were a complete and very pleasant surprise.

First, I found the marriage on August 20, 1858 of James Coxford, aged 22 years to Mary KENNEDY, aged 17 years. He was born in England and his parents were John Coxford and Esther Hull. Mary was born in Ireland and her parents were Moses Kennedy and Anne MCCANN.

In the same church and on the same day was the marriage of William Elliott, widower aged 45 years to Anne McCann, widow aged 43 years. A joint mother/daughter wedding! It explains the discrepancy in the name of William Elliott's wife.

I now had a definite link between William Elliott and the Coxfords so I am now fairly certain that William is the father of Jane and Sarah Ann. The marriage record states that William was born in Ireland and that his parents were Robert Elliott and Sarah SNIPE.

I continued looking through the Lanark County Civil Marriage Register and found another wedding in a different church on July 7, 1858, Jacob Halpenny to Mary Elliott. This caught my attention because of the Jane Elliott/William Halpenny connection in Ross Township three years later. Jacob was a farmer whose residence was given as Pakenham. Mary was aged 16 years and gave her parents' names as William and Margaret Elliott.

I had just discovered another sister of Jane Elliott! Mary's place of birth was recorded as Hoxbury, Ontario. I was unable to find any place of that name until I realized that it must have been Hawkesbury spelled as the young girl had pronounced it. I rushed to get the 1851 census for Hawkesbury Township.

In Western Hawkesbury I found the following family:

William Elliott	Labourer	Born in Ireland	Age 43
Congregationalist			
Margaret	Wife	Born in Ireland	Age 41
Eliza J	Dressmaker	Born in Canada West	Age 15
Saryann	Daughter	Born in Canada West	Age 12
Mary	Daughter	Born in Canada West	Age 9

This is almost certainly the correct family. The name Sarah Ann is spelled as it sounded to the census taker. It seems that William Elliott moved his family from Hawkesbury to Ramsay Township sometime between 1851 and 1857, probably following the death of his wife Margaret.

A check of the 1861 census of Pakenham Township failed to find Jacob Halpenny and Mary. On my next visit to the library of the Ottawa Branch, O.G.S., I looked up the recording of the Pakenham Union Cemetery. To my sorrow I found the following gravestone inscription:

> "MARY ELLIOTT, WIFE OF JACOB HALPENNY,
> DIED MAY 2, 1858, AGED 18 YEARS."

Mary's death 10 months after her marriage, was very likely in childbirth. I confirmed that Jacob and William Halpenny were indeed brothers when I found a history of the Halpenny family in the library.

During the period from 1851 to 1861, Jane Elliott's life had obviously been in turmoil. Her mother and one sister had died, her other sister had married and her father had remarried. No wonder she moved from this area to start a new life.

At the National Archives, I looked for the 1842 census for Hawkesbury Township. Unfortunately, it doesn't exist but a number of tax assessment rolls for the period 1835 to 1850 are available. The earliest record I found of William Elliott was in 1842 when he was required to pay a small tax (7 pence) in order to build a local school. His assessed property was one milk cow. Living on the same lot was Alex ANDERSON.

In the 1851 census, I found the following family:

Alexander Anderson	Farmer	Born in Ireland	Age 65
Congregationalist			
Isabella	Wife	Born in Ireland	Age 62
Jane	Seamstress	Born in Canada West	Age 20

Margaret Elliott was 41 years old at this time, so this could

very well be her parents and sister since according to Edith Percival her maiden name was Anderson.

My next search was to find a record of the marriage of William Elliott and Margaret Anderson, or the christening of their children, or the death of Margaret Elliott in Hawkesbury. To date I haven't found any. I did find the death of William Elliott in Ramsay Township in February 1890. His death registration states that he was a weaver, was born in the North of Ireland and died at the age of 80 years. So far I have not been able to find his gravesite.

I also found in the Ontario Death Registrations, the death of Eliza Jane Bulmer on 2 Aug 1900 and Sarah Ann Coxford on 11 Jan 1913. Jane's registration provided no new information but Sarah Ann's registration was more interesting. She was said to have been born in 1842 in Hawkesbury, Ontario and her father was William Elliott and her mother unknown.

I looked for an obituary for either of the girls at the National Library. In the *Pembroke Observer*, 16 January 1913 edition, I found an obituary of Mrs John Coxford with the following information. "Mrs Coxford was in her 72nd year and was born in Hawkesbury. Her maiden name was Sarah Ann Elliott and her father was the late William Elliott. She was married in 1857 in Almonte and with her husband came to Pembroke in 1865."

I was beginning to conclude that very little of my information was coming from my direct research of Jane Elliott but rather from my research into the other members of her family. This Spring I decided to see if I could find any clues to where the Elliott's came from in Ireland.

First I checked the International Genealogical Index at the Ottawa Family History Centre. I found Elliotts scattered throughout England, Scotland and Ireland but no sign of a William Elliott born in Ireland about 1808. His mother's maiden name, Snipe is much less common. The only Snipes I found in the IGI living in Ireland were in the 1850s in the border area between Londonderry and Antrim Counties but there was no Sarah Snipe born in the late 1700s.

Turning to the Tithe Applotment Books for County Antrim, I found one Robert Elliott in the Townland of Moneyduft, Parish of Dunaghy in 1825. I found no Snipe families in County Antrim in 1825. In the 1831 Irish census of County Londonderry I found three Robert Elliotts, three

William Elliotts and seven Snipe families. The Ottawa Family History Centre has one microfilm of the 1831 Londonderry census but it doesn't cover any of the appropriate Parishes. I, therefore, went to the Tithe Applotment Books for County Derry.

Of three Robert Elliotts, I was able to find two in 1828, one living in the Townland of Cabragh, Parish of Termoneeny; the other in the Townland of Ballynacross, Parish of Maghera. This last Robert Elliott was of particular interest because in the same townland was a small farm owned by Sarah, John and Wm Elliott. Since women are only listed in the Tithe Applotment Books when they are widows, I have good reason to think that this may be Sarah Elliott (née Snipe) and her three sons, Robert, John and William. William would have been less than 20 years of age at that time.

On my latest visit to the Ottawa O.G.S. Library, I found a set of books called Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland. An entry on the parish of Maghera, County Londonderry contains the following note about the townland of Slaghtyboggy, January 1837: "The richest man in the townland about 40 years ago was Robert Elliott, an old farmer, who from his wealth was called the Laird of Boggy, but from the extravagance of his wife and children became in debt and sold his property to Mrs. Johnstone's husband (Robert JOHNSTONE), whose ancestors have lived in the townland for upwards of 100 years. The Laird of Boggy occupied the only two-storey house in the parish, but it is long since in ruins."

This summarizes my research into the roots of Jane Elliott. All of the records I used are found in the Ottawa area and are available to any researcher working on a similar project. The important lesson I learned was not to give up when faced with a dead end. My advice is, "go back a step and try another method". Finally don't be surprised if, after you uncover some small fact, you are faced with a whole series of new questions. This is the challenge and the reward of our research.

[BIFHSGO member Willis Burwell is an employee of CAL Corporation, an aerospace company in Ottawa. He was born and lived his early years in the Upper Ottawa Valley. All his ancestors came from the British isles to Renfrew County in the first half of the 19th century.]   ◙

I Couldn't Write That

JOHN W. MOODY

In 1781 the British forces had captured a man named ADDISON who was a clerk for the Continental Congress in Philadelphia; some historians claim that he was an ancestor of Thomas Alva EDISON the inventor, but I have never seen proof of that. The prisoner proposed that in return for his freedom he would assist a raiding party to appropriate the papers of the Congress.

Captain (later Major) BECKWITH who was responsible to General CLINTON for covert operations of that nature suggested to my fourth great grandfather, Lt. James MOODY, that he undertake this mission as James had considerable

experience operating behind enemy lines. James agreed to do this with the assistance of his younger brother, John, and a soldier named Laurance MARR; both of them, like James, were members of the New Jersey Volunteers, a Loyalist regiment. After their plans were made, ADDISON was released to rendezvous with the others at an agreed time and place.

Using different routes the trio met at Cooper's Ferry across the Delaware River from Philadelphia. John and Laurance proceeded to the meeting with ADDISON while James remained in a second floor room of the building in which they

were staying.

While crossing the river John and Laurance were betrayed by ADDISON and taken prisoner. The first that James knew of this was when he heard soldiers enter the building, declaring that they had captured two scoundrels and were looking for the third member of the party. As there was no way he could assist or rescue his comrades James escaped to the rear of the building and after a harrowing journey returned to the British

lines in New York to report on the failure of the expedition due to ADDISON's chicanery.

John MOODY and Laurance MARR were brought before a court martial presided over by the Marquis de LAFAYETTE. The findings of the court were revealed to James when he received the following letter, which also explains my title for this article:

12 November 1781

Dear Brother

Let me Intreat you
not to Grive at my fate and the Fate of
my brother Soldier for we are Both condemned
to Die tomorrow Being taken for Spies being
betrayed by the man who we depended to Exe-
cute the plan proposed by Cptn Beckwith but
pray forgive him as I do & likewise Laurance
Marr also & all I pray for is forgiveness from
my Maker & this one Request I have to make
to you and that is that you will take warning
by my fate and all and never attempt any
more to Come out of the British Lines I am
now in Irons but thanks be to the Almighty
I have the Liberty of my tounge & Lord
Direct me to make a Good Use of it to thy
praise pray Give my love to all my Accuaintences
in the British lines & Laurance Marr likewise
Now I must prepare for Eternity having but
a few Hours to Repent of Upwards of twenty
three years sin & Lord have mercy uppon me a
Misarable Sinner and prepare my Soul to"

(continued on the reverse side of the letter)
"Come before the Judgment Seat of that Great
God in whom all must put his trust if he
Expect Salvation thanks be to Almighty God
I now feel who Some Ease in my mind since
the Sentance of Death is Passd which has not
been passd two Hours but I have prayed to
my God since & seem to be Quite Cheerful
May the Lord make me Exceptable in his most
Hevenly Sight & every moment Expect a minister
here so I must Conclude with Saing the Lord
Have mercy on your Soul my Dear friend &
Brother may he be your guide Hereafter Amen

John Moody

P.S. As to what property I
have in N York my desire is
to have it sent to my father
in Eggharbour to be for his use
and my mother & Sister Lydia
No the Cash I mean for the Cloths are
But trifling you may do what you se best
with them

Philadelphia New Goal Dungeon Novem 12th
in the year of Our Lord one thousand
Seven hundred & Eighty one 1781

P.S. Laurance Marr & my love likewise to
Captn Cougle and Company and all the Bttn
Both Officers & Soldiers "

NOTES

John was executed the following day and Laurance Marr some days later. I believe his captors hoped that Marr, knowing of John's death, would give them information in return for his life but there is no evidence that he did.

My fifth great grandfather, John the father of James and John, never got over the shock from the fate of his younger son.

I have tried to reproduce John's letter as accurately as possible, using the same layout, his spelling and capitals and without punctuation as he did.

I donated the original letter to the Public Archives of Nova Scotia and its reference is: MG1 Vol. 2684#79

[John W. Moody is stepping down from the Board of Directors after serving as Vice-President, Education and Queries, of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa since its founding in 1995]   ■ ©

BIFHSGO MEMBER RESEARCH TOPICS
COLUMN

British Isles Place Names in Canada – Alan Rayburn

East Central Ireland Names in Canada

Previous columns on the transfer of Irish names to Canada have reviewed those from the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Louth, Antrim, Down, and Londonderry - all counties in the ancient province of Ulster, except for Louth, which is in the province of Leinster. This column reviews the transfer of names from four counties in that province: Dublin, Kildare, Meath, and Westmeath.

The capital and largest city in Ontario could have been called Dublin in the last years of the 18th century, if Lt-Gov. John Graves Simcoe had not changed the name of Dublin Township to York Township in the summer of 1793, and declared the capital of Upper Canada to be York. Some 40 years later, after enduring the unflattering monikers of Muddy York and Little York, the name for the new city became Toronto, which had been the name of the site when Maj. Robert Rogers (of the famed Rogers Rangers) arrived on the scene after the defeat of the French forces in North America in 1759. The presence of Dublin in Toronto is now restricted to a short street in the city's west end near Dundas and Bloor streets. In North York (soon to become part of the enlarged city of Toronto) the neighbourhood of Dublin Heights is between Downsview Airport and Yonge Street.

Northwest of Stratford is the small community of Dublin, with a population of 230. It had been called Caronbrook in 1854, and was renamed in 1878 after the birthplace of Joseph KIDD. Kidd developed a salt mine and built a mill and several stores there.

Dublin Township is in Sudbury District, northwest of the city of Sudbury, and within it are Dublin Lake and Dublin Creek. To the southeast is Leinster Township, which, like Dublin Township, is an area of total wilderness of wild flora and fauna, and lakes and creeks, including Leinster Lake and Leinster Creek.

Just south of the mouth of the LaHave River in Lunenburg County, NS, is the site of the former township of Dublin, which had been established in 1760. Post offices were opened a century later in Dublin Shore and West Dublin, now small fishing communities with fewer than 200 people.

Ireland's County Dublin provided other names in Southwestern Ontario. Malahide Township, on the shore of Lake Erie, south of London, was named in 1810 by Col. Thomas TALBOT after Malahide Castle, in the village of Malahide, north of Dublin. Talbot called his modest home on the lake shore Castle Malahide. He named the post office at nearby Fingal in 1830 after Fingall in County Dublin, not far from Malahide. (Oft repeated tales that he named it after Fingal's Cave on Scotland's Isle of Staffa have no basis in fact). Lucan, a village northwest of London, was named in 1858 by 'Dublin' Tom HODGINS after the Irish estate of Lord Lucan at Lucan, west of Dublin. The place had been called Wilberforce (after the famed abolitionist William Wilberforce) in 1830, and had been renamed Marystown in 1857 after the wife of Middlesex County sheriff John McDONALD.

Clontarf, on the northeast side of the city of Dublin, has a fond place in the long history of Ireland. It was there that the Irish chieftain Brian Boru inflicted a dramatic defeat of the Danes in 1014. In 1861 land agent Thomas P. FRENCH renamed the Sebastopol post office on the Opeongo Road in Renfrew County after the signal victory of his Irish compatriot more than eight centuries before.

County Kildare is immediately west of County Dublin, and its largest town is also Kildare. Cape Kildare and other features with the specific Kildare in northwest Prince Edward Island were named in 1765 by Surveyor General Samuel HOLLAND after James, 20th Earl of Kildare (1722-73), a son-in-law of the 3rd Duke of Richmond. The best known place in County Kildare is Maynooth, 25 kilometres west of Dublin, which is the site of St. Patrick's College, where the secular clergy of the Catholic Church in Ireland receive instruction. Maynooth, north of Bancroft in Hastings County, was named in 1863. It had earlier been known as Doyle's Corners, and Michael DOYLE was appointed the first postmaster of Tara there in 1861. Two years later the post office was briefly called Oxenden, before adopting the present name.

Tara, in County Meath, northwest of Dublin, is the site of ancient Irish royal palaces. The post office in the village of Tara in Bruce County, southwest of Owen Sound, was first called Eblana (after an ancient name of Dublin) in 1862, but was changed to Tara two years later, when Tara in Hastings County first became Oxenden, and then Maynooth. The largest town in County Meath is An Uaimh (pronounced 'ah-noov'), or, as it is more commonly known among English-speakers, Navan. The community of Navan, east of Ottawa in Cumberland Township, was named in 1861. Running southwest from the Irish town is Trim Road, and the same name has been given to the road leading north from the Ontario community.

On the south side of the River Boyne, east of the town of Drogheda, is the small community of Mornington. Mornington Township, northwest of Waterloo, ON, was named in 1845 after Richard Wellesley, Marquess Wellesley (hence Wellesley Township in the area) and 2nd Earl Mornington (1760-1842). His younger brother, William, Baron Maryborough (the source of Maryborough Township in the same area), inherited his titles, but he died in 1845.

Westmeath Township in Renfrew County was named in 1830 after County Westmeath in Ireland. The present community of Westmeath in the township was first called Goddard's Corners, but when the Bellowstown post office (opened a few kilometres west in 1832, and named after first postmaster Caleb S. Bellowes) was moved to the corners, it was renamed Westmeath.

Mullingar, a town in central County Westmeath, is recalled in the name of small community northeast of North Battleford, SK. ◙

SOCIETY RESEARCH PROJECTS
LISTING

"Home Children" Passenger List for the year 1884

[See Research Notes on Page 12 for Introductory details]

Table A—Home Children Ship List, 1884, indicating, from left to right:: Code for child party; The Ship involved; the Microfilm Reel number; Port and Date of Departure, Port and Date of Arrival, and available details on the party of children involved.

Code	Ship	Reel	Depart	Date	Arrive	Date	Party Details
HB4AA	SS Sardinian	C-4512	Liverpool	20 Mar 1884	Halifax	31 Mar 1884	Mrs. Bert's party to Knowlton, Que.
HB4AB	SS Parisian	C-4512	Liverpool	27 Mar 1884	Halifax	5 Apr 1884	Dr Barnardo's party
H84AC	SS Parisian	C-4512	Liverpool	27 Mar 1884	Halifax	5 Apr 1884	Miss Rye's group
H84AD	SS Circassian	C-4512	Liverpool	3 Apr 1884	Halifax	14 Apr 1884	Miss McPherson's party
H84AE	SS Hibernian	C-4512	Glasgow	21 Mar 1884	Halifax	10 Apr 1884	Quarrier's party to Belleville
Q84AA	SS Peruvian	C-4533	Liverpool	17 Apr 1884	Quebec	1 May 1884	A mixed English group, not otherwise identified
Q84AB	SS Nestorian	C-4533	Glasgow	17 Apr 1884	Quebec	4 May 1884	Approx. 10 females under age 12 from Scotland to Sherbrooke. Names unreadable.
Q84AC	SS Sarnia	C-4533	Liverpool	24 Apr 1884	Quebec	6 May 1884	Unidentified English group. No destination given.
Q84AD	SS Sarmation	C-4533	Liverpool	24 Apr 1884	Quebec	7 May 1884	Several unidentified English groups.
Q84AE	SS Austrian	C-4533	Liverpool	24 Apr 1884	Quebec	7 May 1884	An English Group described as "Shaftsbury Boys"
Q84AF	SS Gloucester	C-4533	Bristol	26 Apr 1884	Quebec	9 May 1884	An unidentified English group.
Q84AG	SS Manitoban	C-4533	Glasgow	30 Apr 1884	Quebec	15 May 1884	An Irish group going to Summerstown.
Q84AH	SS Sardinian	C-4533	Liverpool	8 May 1884	Quebec	19 May 1884	Mrs Bert's party.
Q84AI	SS Circassian	C-4533	Liverpool	15 May 1884	Quebec	26 May 1884	Miss MacPherson's party.
Q84AJ	SS Sarnia	C-4533	Liverpool	5 Jun 1884	Quebec	16 Jun 1884	An unidentified English party.
Q84AK	SS Buenos Ayrean	C-4533	Glasgow	7 Jun 1884	Quebec	19 Jun 1884	A party from Scotland; probably Quarrier's.
Q84AL	SS Parisian	C-4533	Liverpool	12 Jun 1884	Quebec	21 Jun 1884	Mr Middlemore's party.
Q84AM	SS Vancouver	C-4533	Liverpool	19 Jun 1884	Quebec	27 Jun 1884	Catholic Emmigration Society to Ottawa
Q84AN	SS Sardinian	C-4533	Liverpool	19 Jun 1884	Quebec	29 Jun 1884	Mrs Birt's party.
Q84AO	SS Circassian	C-4533	Liverpool	26 Jun 1884	Quebec	6 Jul 1884	Miss Rye's party.
Q84AP	SS Peruvian	C-4534	Liverpool	10 Jul 1884	Quebec	19 Jul 1884	Dr Barnardo's party.
Q84AQ	SS Parisian	C-4534	Liverpool	17 Jul 1884	Quebec	26 Jul 1884	Miss Billborough's party.
Q84AR	SS Parisian	C-4534	Liverpool	17 Jul 1884	Quebec	26 Jul 1884	Southwark, London Boy's Home to Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie & Toronto
Q84AS	SS Sarmatian	C-4534	Liverpool	24 Jul 1884	Quebec	3 Aug 1884	Miss Edwards group to Rimouski, Quebec.
Q84AT	SS Sardinian	C-4534	Liverpool	31 Jul 1884	Quebec	11 Aug 1884	Dr Barnardo's party.
Q84AU	SS Sarmatian	C-4534	Liverpool	28 Aug 1884	Quebec	7 Sep 1884	Catholic Children's Protective Society.
Q84AV	SS Sardinian	C-4534	Liverpool	4 Sep 1884	Quebec	13 Sep 1884	Miss MacPherson's party.
Q84AW	SS Peruvian	C-4534	Liverpool	2 Oct 1884	Quebec	11 Oct 1884	Mr Boyd's group to Rimouski, Quebec. Approx. 15 children. Names unreadable.
Q84AX	SS Sardinian	C-4534	Liverpool	9 Oct 1884	Quebec	19 Oct 1884	Mr Boyd's group to Rimouski, Quebec. Approx. 20 children. Names unreadable.
Q84AY	SS Parisian	C-4534	Liverpool	23 Oct 1884	Quebec	2 Nov 1884	Miss Rye's party.

Table B—Home Children Passenger List, 1884 *(Part 1)*
Explanation of Notes: a: adult; child; A: Age uncertain; G: Given name uncertain; N: Surname uncertain; S: Sex uncertain.

Surname	Given Name(s)	Age	Sex	Code	Notes
	William	12	M	Q84AC	
	Martha	11	F	Q84AH	
	Thomasina	9	F	Q84AH	
	Annie	9	F	Q84AH	
	Florence	10	F	Q84AI	
	Frank	12	M	Q84AI	
	Sarah		F	Q84AL	
	Ruth	10	F	Q84AL	
	Beatrice	7	F	Q84AL	
	Annie	5	F	Q84AL	
	Lily	8	F	Q84AP	
	William	13	M	Q84AU	
	David	14	M	Q84AU	
			M	Q84AU	
	Gertrude	16	F	Q84AU	
			F	Q84AU	
			F	Q84AU	
			F	Q84AU	
			F	Q84AU	
			F	Q84AU	
			F	Q84AU	
			F	Q84AU	
			F	Q84AU	
		7	F	Q84AU	
		5	F	Q84AU	
		5	F	Q84AU	
		5	F	Q84AU	
		4	F	Q84AU	
	Ellen	17	F	Q84AY	
	Elizabeth	10	F	Q84AY	
	Florence	11	F	Q84AY	
ABER	Edith		F	Q84AO	N
ABLE	Walter	14	M	Q84AS	
ABRAHAM	John	11	M	H84AD	
ABRAHAMS	J	11	M	Q84AM	
ACKLAND	William	15	M	Q84AR	N
ADAMS	James	12	M	H84AE	
ADAMS	Amelia	10	F	Q84AX	A
ADAMS	James	a	M	Q84AT	
ADAMS	Elizabeth	10	F	Q84AI	N
ADAMS	Edward	19	M	Q84AA	
ADAMS	Robert	5	M	H84AE	
ADAMS	Thomas	12	M	H84AD	
ADRIAN	E H	9	F	Q84AL	N
ADRIAN	Caroline	6	F	Q84AL	
AFFLECK	John	13	M	H84AE	
AIRD	William	10	M	H84AE	
ALDEN	James	11	M	Q84AT	
ALLAN	Archibald	9	M	H84AE	
ALLAN	Adam	5	M	H84AE	
ALLEN	H E	14	M	Q84AR	
ALLMAN	Isaac	14	M	H84AA	
AMOS	Henry	13	M	H84AE	
AMOS	John	11	M	H84AE	
ANDERSON	Kate	6	F	Q84AL	
ANDERSON	A	a	M	Q84AT	
ANDERSON	Ann	12	F	Q84AY	

Surname	Given Name(s)	Age	Sex	Code	Notes
ANDREWS	Jacob	16	M	Q84AI	N
APPLETON	Charles	10	M	Q84AM	
ARCHER	William C	14	M	H84AB	
ARMITAGE	Lillian	11	F	Q84AJ	
ARMSTRONG	Robert		M	Q84AU	
ARNOLD	Antonio	11	M	Q84AT	
ARNOLD	John	12	M	H84AB	
ARNOLD	James	11	M	H84AB	
ARTHUR	Robert	8	M	H84AE	A
ARTHUR	Henry	10	M	H84AE	
ASHBY	John	14	M	H84AB	
AUSTEAD	Lily	12	F	Q84AO	
BAGOT	Margaret	10	F	Q84AH	N
BAIRD	John		M	Q84AU	
BAKER	Alice	2	F	H84AC	
BAKER	John	15	M	H84AB	
BAKER	J	a	M	Q84AT	
BAKER	George	19	M	Q84AN	
BAKER	J B	9	M	Q84AN	G
BAKER	Minnie	8	F	Q84AL	
BAKER	George	9	M	Q84AL	
BAKER	J	4	M	Q84AL	G
BAKER	Henry	10	M	Q84AL	
BAKER	W J	11	M	Q84AN	
BAKER	John	14	M	Q84AR	N
BALDING	James	15	M	Q84AE	
BALDWIN	Nellie	9	F	Q84AP	
BALL	John	14	M	Q84AF	
BALL	Albert	11	M	Q84AC	
BALLS	Harriet		F	Q84AO	
BANKS	Francis	6	M	Q84AL	N
BARKER	J	14	F	Q84AP	
BARKER	Annie	10	F	Q84AH	
BARKER	John	14	M	Q84AC	
BARNABY	Arthur	16	M	Q84AI	N
BARNABY	Arthur	16	M	Q84AI	N
BARNARD	Charles	16	M	H84AB	
BARNES	Arthur	15	M	Q84AI	
BARNES	Alfred	13	M	H84AD	
BARNFIELD	Wilfred	15	M	H84AD	
BARNSLEY	George	13	M	Q84AC	
BARR	Matthew	15	M	Q84AG	
BARRETT	Anthony	14	M	Q84AC	
BARRETT	Catherine		F	Q84AU	
BARRY	James	14	M	Q84AU	
BARTON	Margaret	16	F	Q84AK	
BATES	Edward	16	M	Q84AR	N
BAUMARD	Ada	14	F	Q84AP	N
BAXTER	George	11	M	H84AB	N
BAXTER	Susan	6	F	Q84AO	N A
BAXTER	Annie	5	F	Q84AI	N
BAYLIS	Edwin	11	M	Q84AT	
BEAMISH	J	a	M	Q84AT	
BEARD	Henry	14	M	Q84AR	
BEATON	Donald	7	M	H84AE	
BEATON	John	4	M	H84AE	
BEATRICE	Mary	5	F	Q84AK	N
BEATTIE	James	13	M	H84AE	
BECKETT	W H	5	M	Q84AL	
BECKETT	L E	13	F	Q84AL	
BEDDIS	Benjamin	14	M	Q84AT	
BEDFORD	Charles	13	M	Q84AT	
BELCOCK	Jessie	7	F	Q84AP	
BENNETT	George	11	M	H84AD	N
BENNETT	A	6	M	Q84AL	

Surname	Given Name(s)	Age	Sex	Code	Notes
BENNETT	John	9	M	H84AD	N
BENNETT	George	6	M	Q84AL	
BENNETT	Henry	13	M	H84AE	
BENNETT	Laura	10	F	Q84AL	
BENNETT	W	12	M	Q84AL	
BENNETT	Robert	14	M	Q84AN	N
BERRY	H	13	M	Q84AC	
BERRY	Alfred	15	M	Q84AC	
BERRY	Elizabeth Ann	16	F	Q84AD	
BERVIN	Alfred	13	M	Q84AS	N
BESLEY	John	10	M	Q84AC	
BESSIE	Alfred	15	M	H84AD	N
BEST	George C	14	M	Q84AE	
BESWICK	Willie	10	M	Q84AK	
BETTS	William	16	M	Q84AA	
BEVERIDGE		10	M	Q84AU	N
BIBBY	William	11	M	Q84AM	
BIBBY	Caroline	10	F	Q84AM	
BIDGOOD	Ernest	15	M	Q84AF	
BIGGS	Thomas	12	M	H84AD	
BIGGS	William	11	M	H84AD	
BIGGS	Edith	12	F	Q84AY	
BIGHTON	Clara	19	F	Q84AH	N
BILLINGSLY	Harriet	10	F	Q84AH	N
BILLINGTON	Edward W	16	M	Q84AC	
BIRCH	J H	12	M	Q84AL	
BIRRELL	Euphemia	17	F	Q84AK	
BISDIE	William	14	M	H84AD	N
BISHOP	George	17	M	H84AD	
BISHOP	William	13	M	H84AD	
BISHOP	Edith	12	F	Q84AY	
BIST	David	11	M	H84AE	
BLACK	John	14	M	H84AE	
BLACK	Ellen	13	F	H84AC	
BLACK	Florence	a	F	Q84AD	
BLACK	Thomas	10	M	H84AE	
BLACKELEY	Robert	5	M	Q84AK	
BLACKELY	Margaret	12	F	Q84AK	A
BLACKIE	Margaret	14	F	Q84AK	
BLACKIR	James	12	M	H84AE	N
BLAKE	William	12	M	Q84AI	
BLAKE	Alfred	10	M	Q84AV	
BLANCE	James	3	M	Q84AK	N
BLANCE	John	8	M	Q84AK	N
BLANCE	Andrew	10	M	Q84AK	N
BLAZEY	Eliza	14	F	Q84AJ	
BLENCOWE	John	12	M	H84AD	N
BLENKARN		19	M	H84AA	G
BLENKARN		11	M	H84AA	G
BLUNDON	Esther	16	F	Q84AO	
BODEN	W	9	M	Q84AL	
BOLTON	Allen	a	M	H84AC	
BOOTH	David	10	M	Q84AN	
BOOTH	Martha	13	F	Q84AN	
BOOTH	Lucy	9	F	Q84AL	N
BOSS	John	11	M	H84AE	
BOSTOCK	George	14	M	Q84AL	
BOUGHTFLOWER	James	10	M	Q84AC	
BOURNE	William	11	M	H84AD	
BOURNE	Esther	9	F	Q84AI	
BOURNE	Fanny	8	F	Q84AI	A
BOURNE	Ada	4	F	Q84AI	
BOWKER	James	9	M	H84AA	N
BOWKER	Sarah	3	F	Q84AH	
BOWKER	Martha	6	F	Q84AH	

Surname	Given Name(s)	Age	Se	Notes
BOWLES	Charles	13	M	Q84AS	
BOWYN	Louisa		F	Q84AJ	
BOXPIPE			M		N
BOYD					
BOYD			F		
BOYLE					
BOYLE		5	F	Q84AP	
BOYLE		10	M	Q84AU	
BRABNER		7	F	Q84AK	
BRABUER		9	M	H84AE	N
BRACE		10	F	Q84AH	N
BRADSHAW		11	F	Q84AI	N
BRADSHAW		11	F	Q84AN	
BRADSHAW		10	F	Q84AM	
BRADSHAW			F	Q84AD	
BRAND		14	M	Q84AR	G
BRANNAN		7	M	Q84AK	N
BRANNAN		6	M	Q84AK	N
BRAZENALL		15	M	Q84AE	N
BRECHELL		11	M	H84AA	
BREEN			M	Q84AT	
BREEN			F		G
BRENNAN					
BRENNAN			F		
BREWER		7	F	Q84AH	
BREWSTER		10	F	H84AC	
BRIDGE					
BRINDER					
BRISLEY			M		
BRITTAIN			M	Q84AL	N
BRODERICK		9	M	Q84AM	
BRODERICK		10	M	Q84AM	
BROMELEY		15	M	Q84AS	
BROOKER		5	F	Q84AP	
BROOKER		8	F	Q84AP	
BROOKES		16	M	Q84AU	
BROWN	Jennie	4	F	Q84AK	
BROWN	Douglas	5	M	Q84AK	
BROWN	Thomas	7	M	Q84AK	
BROWN		16	M	Q84AL	
BROWN			F	Q84AI	
BROWN			F	Q84AK	
BROWN		9	M	Q84AL	
BROWN		10	M	H84AD	
BROWN			F	Q84AU	
BROWN		9	M	Q84AU	
BRULE		8	M	H84AE	
BRYAN		9	M	H84AA	
BRYDEN		14	M	H84AA	
BULK		4	F	Q84AN	
BULK		2	F	Q84AN	
BUDD		15	F	Q84AY	
BUDSWORTH		18	F	Q84AN	
BUFFETT		9	F	Q84AL	
BUFFETT		11	F	Q84AL	
	Francis	10	M	H84AA	
	Albert	8	M	Q84AL	
	Thomas	15	M	Q84AC	N
	William	14	M	H84AD	
	Sarah	11	F	Q84AP	
			M	Q84AR	N
			F	Q84AP	

Surname	Given Name(s)	Age	Se	Notes
BURT	Annie	15	F	Q84AI	
BURTON	Sydney		M	Q84AI	
BUSHIE	Samuel	15	M	Q84AE	N
BUSKERFIELD	Joseph	11	M	Q84AL	
BUSSALL	Richard	11	M	Q84AN	N
BUTLER	Alex	12	M	H84AE	
BUTLER	Helen	17	F	Q84AO	
BUTLER	Kate	6	F	Q84AO	A
BUTTERWORTH	Robert	7	M	Q84AU	
BUTTERWORTH	Jack	5	M	Q84AU	
BYFORD	Al	6	F		N
BYFORD	F.	7	F	Q84AO	
CAIN		17	F	Q84AL	
CALDWELL		30	F	Q84AY	
CALLAGAN			F	Q84AE	
CALLAN		9	M	Q84AI	
CALLAN	J H	9	M	Q84AI	G
CALLAN	Robert J	11	M	H84AD	
CAMERON	Samuel	9	M	H84AE	
CAMERON	Jennie	5	F	Q84AK	
CAMPBELL	Peter	12	M	H84AE	
CAMPBELL	Reginald	16	M	H84AD	
CAMPBELL	Nellie		F	Q84AD	
CAMPBELL	Mary	10	F	Q84AJ	
CAMPBELL	Bella	8	F	Q84AN	
CANE	Florence	9	F	Q84AD	
CANEY	Thomas	14	M	Q84AS	
CANNOCK	Rhoda	4	F	Q84AI	N
CANNOCK	Amy	8	F	Q84AI	N
CANNOCK	Beatrice	10	F	Q84AI	N
CARR	Rachel	12	F	Q84AO	
CARREY	G...	13	F	Q84AP	N
CARROLL	E		F	Q84AD	
CARROLL	Richard	13	M	Q84AO	A
CARTER	Alice	9	F	Q84AO	
CASET		16	M	Q84AA	
CASKETT		8	F	Q84AH	N
CATTRAL	M	14	M	H84AE	G
CATTRAL	Margaret	16	F	Q84AK	
CATTRAL	Mary	9	F	Q84AK	
CHAMBERS	Margaret	9	F	Q84AP	
CHAMPELOREE	Jane		F	Q84AD	N
CHANCE	John	15	M	Q84AT	
CHANEY		12	F	Q84AY	N
CHAPLIN	Elizabeth		F	Q84AN	A
CHAPMAN	M.H.		F	Q84AL	
CHAPMAN	Edward	14		Q84AE	
CHAPPELL	Gertrude	10	F	Q84AO	A
CHAPPELL	M...	14	F	Q84AO	A
CHAPPELL	Jessie	6	F	Q84AO	A
CHAPPELL	Ernest	16	M	Q84AA	
CHARD	James	14	M	Q84AE	
CHARKNER	Charles	15	M	H84AD	N
CHOAT	Ernest	12	M		
CHOAT	Alfred	11	M		
CHRISTAN	Alex	7	M		
CHRISTIE	Robert	18	M	H84AA	
			F	Q84AH	
			F	Q84AN	
		16	M	Q84AN	
		17	F	Q84AP	N
	Stanley	16	M	Q84AC	
	Susan	11	F	Q84AI	N

Surname	Given Name(s)	Age	Se	Notes
	Thomas	13	M	H84AE	
	Samuel				
CLARIDGE	Elizabeth	16	F	H84AC	
CLARIDGE		9	F	H84AC	
CLARK		7	F	Q84AI	
CLARK		9	F		
CLARK			M	H84AA	
CLARK			M	H84AA	
CLARKE			M	Q84AO	
CLARKE		5	F	Q84AN	A
CLARKE		8	F	Q84AN	A
CLARKE		16	M	Q84AE	
CLARKE		6	F	Q84AH	
CLARKE	Harry	7	F	Q84AH	
CLARKE	Frank		M	H84AD	
CLARKE			M	H84AA	
CLARKE	Th		M	Q84AN	
CLARKE			M	H84AA	
CLARKE			M	H84AA	
CLAYTON			M	Q84AD	
CLAYTON			M	Q84AL	
CLEMO		9	F	Q84AD	
CLEMO		11	F	Q84AD	
CLIFFORD	Gerald	5	F	Q84AU	
CLOUGH		9	M	Q84AA	
COCHRANE			M		
COCKER		7		Q84AO	
COCKER		9	F	Q84AO	
COCKING			M	Q84AE	
COCKLIN	Daniel			Q84AS	
COFFEE				Q84AS	
COGAN		16	F	Q84AI	
COHEN			M	Q84AR	
COLBY			M	Q84AL	
COLE			F	Q84AI	
COLE	Caroline		F	Q84AP	
COLE		12	M	H84AD	
COLEMAN		14	M	Q84AF	
COLLEN			M	H84AB	N
COLLETT			M	Q84AR	
COLLINS			F	Q84AO	A
COLLINS			F	Q84AP	
COLLINS		11	M	H84AD	
COLLINS	E	13	M	Q84AR	
COLLINS	Michael	14	M	Q84AS	
CONDON	Edward	13	M	Q84AS	
CONDON		10	M	Q84AU	G
CONNELLY		11	M	H84AE	
CONNOR		16	M	H84AB	
CONNOR		14	M	Q84AS	
CONNOR			F	Q84AU	
CONROY	Julia	12	F	Q84AF	
CONWAY	Richard	13	M		
COOK	Charles	10	M	H84AA	
COOK	Ann	9	F	Q84AK	
COOK	Jessie	13	F	Q84AK	
COOK	Robert		F	Q84AA	
COOK			F	Q84AA	
COOLE	Charles	14	M	Q84AC	
COOMBE	Marie	9	F	H84AC	
COOMBES		8	F	Q84AD	
COOPER	he	9	F	Q84AI	
COOPER			M	Q84AI	

Surname	Given Name(s)	Age	Sex	Code	Notes
COOPER	Mary Jane	13	F	H84AC	
COOPER	Kate	9	F	H84AC	
COOPER	Elizabeth	7	F	H84AC	
COPAS	Flora	10	F	Q84AP	
COPAS	Agnes	11	F	Q84AP	
CORNER	Arthur	7	M	H84AE	
COTTELL	Mary	9	F	H84AC	N
COTTER	Charles	20	M	H84AD	N
COURSON	Elizabeth	17	F	Q84AY	NA
COURSON	Harriet	10	F	Q84AY	N
COURT	E	13	F	Q84AP	
COURT	James	14	M	H84AB	N
COUSINS	William	9	M	H84AE	
COVEY	Nelly	9	F	Q84AP	
COWELL	Robert	10	M	Q84AC	
COX	Catherine	8	F	Q84AI	A
CRADDOCK	Carrie	8	F	Q84AQ	
CRADDOCK	Bertha	10	F	Q84AQ	
CRADDOCK	Sarah	6	F	Q84AQ	
CRAIG	John	16	M	H84AB	
CRANE	Annie	8	F	Q84AP	
CRAWFORD	Daisy	5	F	Q84AN	A
CRAWLEY	John	14	M	Q84AS	
CREW	Charles	13	M	Q84AR	N
CRIPPS	Charles	11	M	Q84AU	A
CRITCHLEY	George	13	M	Q84AL	
CROCKER	Annie	12	F	Q84AY	N
CROKER	David	10	M	Q84AL	
CROMPTON	Henry	11	M	H84AA	
CROMPTON	Maria	5	F	Q84AH	
CROMPTON	John	10	M	H84AA	
CROMPTON	Lizzie	7	F	Q84AH	
CRONIN	Patrick	14	M	Q84AS	
CROPPER	John	15	M	Q84AC	
CROSBIE	Mary	14	F	Q84AX	
CURLING	Ellen	13	F	Q84AV	
CURRIE		7	M	H84AE	
CURTIS	Henry	15	M	H84AB	
CUTLER	C H	12	M	Q84AL	
DADY	Michael	13	M	Q84AS	N
DAILMOTH	E	15	M	Q84AE	N
DAILMOTH	Frank	15	M	Q84AE	N
DALE	Joseph	14	M	Q84AS	
DALLAS	Nellie	7	F	Q84AK	
DALLAS	William	10	M	H84AE	
DALLOW	Annie	11	F	Q84AK	A
DALRYMPLE	Peter	12	M	H84AE	
DALY	Joseph	7	M	H84AE	
DALY	Daniel	13	M	Q84AS	
DANCE	Fanny	11	F	Q84AO	A
DANGERFIELD	C	11	M	Q84AL	
DARCEY	Henry	14	M	Q84AT	N
DAVID	Emma		F	Q84AU	
DAVIDSON	Martha	7	F	Q84AX	
DAVIDSON	Margaret	13	F	Q84AX	A
DAVIDSON	John	9	M	Q84AX	
DAVIDSON	Jane	9	F	Q84AX	
DAVIES	E	7	M	Q84AC	
DAVIES	Elizabeth	7	F	Q84AN	A
DAVIES	Mary Jane	12	F	H84AC	
DAVIS			F	Q84AD	
DAVIS	Joseph	8	M	Q84AL	
DAVIS	Catherine	9	F	Q84AI	
DAVIS	George	17	M	Q84AI	
DAVIS	Georgina	7	F	Q84AP	
DAVIS	Bertha	9	F	Q84AL	
DAVIS	Jeannie	7	F	Q84AL	NG
DAVIS	Florence	12	F	H84AC	
DAVIS	Fred	10	M	Q84AI	
DAVIS	Henry	13	M	Q84AA	
DAVIS	William	14	M	H84AB	
DAY	Edward	16	M	Q84AE	
DEAMON	Jane	12	F	Q84AJ	
DEBNEY	John	15	M	Q84AC	
DEE	Ada	7	F	Q84AK	A
DELANEY	Peter	10	M	H84AE	
DEMONT	Elizabeth	11	F	Q84AO	N
DEMONT	Amelia	8	F	Q84AO	N
DENBIGH	Alfred	16	M	Q84AR	
DENTON	Jane	8	F	Q84AN	A
DENTON	Jane	7	F	Q84AH	N
DENTON	Daniel	9	M	H84AA	
DERMAN	Silas	12	M	H84AB	N
DEVALL	William	17	M	Q84AE	
DEVAR	John	3	M	Q84AK	
DICKINSON	W	13	M	Q84AC	
DIXON	Eliza		F	Q84AD	
DOBSON	Harriet	9	F	Q84AL	N
DOE	Louisa	9	F	Q84AO	
DOLLIE	Beatrice	3	F	Q84AI	N
DOMHIER	Henry	15	M	Q84AR	N
DOMMICK	John	17	M	H84AB	N
DONAHUE	Thomas	13	M	Q84AU	
DONALA	William	11	M	H84AB	N
DONOVAN	Dennis	13	M	Q84AS	
DOOLAN	Mary	9	F	Q84AH	
DOOLEY	John	13	M	Q84AS	
DORKING	James	11	M	Q84AU	NA
DOUGLAS	Mary A		F	Q84AU	
DOUGLAS	Florence	16	F	Q84AY	
DOW	Annie	14	F	Q84AO	N
DOWDINS	Anne	10	F	Q84AY	
DOWNEY	James	14	M	H84AB	N
DOWNEY	J C	12	M	Q84AL	G
DOWNING	Thomas	14	M	Q84AS	
DOYLE	Martha	9	F	Q84AI	N
DRISCOLL	Cornelius	16	M	Q84AS	
DRISCOLL	William	13	M	Q84AS	
DRURY	James	9	M	Q84AM	
DUFFY	James	10	M	Q84AM	
DUFFY	Brigit	11	F	Q84AM	
DUFFY	Patrick	11	M	Q84AM	
DUGGAN	Kate	6	F	Q84AQ	
DUGGIN	Fanny		F	Q84AU	N
DUNCAN	James	13	M	H84AE	
DUNCAN	John	12	M	H84AE	
DUNCAN	John	10	M	Q84AU	
DUNN	Charles	16	M	Q84AC	
DUNN	Mary	8	F	Q84AK	
DUNN	Daniel	14	M	Q84AT	
DUNN	John	12	M	H84AE	
DUNN	Jane	11	F	Q84AM	
DUNN	James	10	M	H84AE	
DUNN	John	8	M	Q84AU	
DUNN	James	10	M	Q84AU	
DUNN	Mary Ann	11	F	Q84AY	
DUNNE	Daniel	11	M	H84AA	N
DUNNE	W	8	M	Q84AN	N
DYER	J R	11	M	Q84AI	
DYER	W R	15	M	Q84AI	
DYER	Ernest	13	M	Q84AI	
EADE	Mary	13	F	Q84AO	
EADES	Robert	20	M	H84AD	
EAST	Annie	10	F	H84AC	
EATON	John	14	M	Q84AT	
EATON	Henry	8	M	Q84AU	
EATON	Harvey	6	M	Q84AU	G
EDESBURY	J	14	M	Q84AN	N
EDMONDS	J H A	11	M	Q84AT	
EDWARDS	J D	10	M	Q84AT	
EDWARDS	William	11	M	Q84AT	
EDWARDS	Flora		F	Q84AD	
EDWARDS	Annie	11	F	Q84AH	
EDWARDS	Frank	13	M	H84AB	
EDWARDS	James	10	M	H84AA	
ELLEBY	Mark	14	M	Q84AC	
ELLEBY	Frank	16	M	Q84AC	
ELLIS	John	12	M	H84AA	
ELLIS	Fred	15	M	Q84AC	
ELLIS	Thomas	15	M	H84AA	
ELLIS	Bessie	11	F	Q84AY	
ELLIS	Sarah		F	Q84AU	
ELLISON	John	14	M	Q84AN	
ELLISON	Elizabeth	13	F	H84AC	
EMERY	Joseph	18	M	Q84AV	
EUSTACE	Kate	13	F	H84AC	
EVANS	John A	18	M	Q84AA	
EVANS	Thomas	11	M	Q84AL	
EVANS	Edwin	16	F	Q84AJ	
EVANS	John	10	M	H84AA	
EVERETT	Alice	a	F	Q84AD	
EWING	Margaret	19	F	Q84AN	
EYRES	Thomas	12	M	H84AE	
FAGAN			M	Q84AU	
FAIRWEATHER	Violet	5	F	Q84AX	
FAXENBRIDGE	Leah	14	F	H84AC	
FAXENBRIDGE	Ann	15	F	H84AC	
FAXENBRIDGE	Alice	12	F	H84AC	
FAXENBRIDGE	Edith	7	F	Q84AY	A
FARAH	Ellen	12	F	Q84AY	
FARLEY	Walter	17	M	Q84AE	
FARMER	Jessie	9	F	Q84AK	
FAY	Catherine	11	F	Q84AM	
FELLOWS	David	13	M	Q84AC	
FENN	Alice	10	F	Q84AP	
FENN	Elizabeth	14	F	Q84AP	
FERBER	Norah	11	F	Q84AM	
FERGUSON	Elizabeth		F	Q84AD	
FERGUSON	William	5	M	Q84AK	
FERRY	William	15	M	Q84AO	
FERRYMAN	William	13	M	Q84AS	
FILBIN	Richard	10	M	Q84AN	
FINN	Paskal	10	M	Q84AM	
FINN	James	11	M	Q84AM	
FISHER	Edward	14	M	H84AB	
FISHER	J F S	14	M	Q84AO	
FISHING	Edgar	15	M	Q84AR	
FITZGERALD	William	12	M	Q84AS	
FITZJOHN	John	14	M	Q84AS	

Surname	Given Name(s)	Age	Sex	Code	Notes
FITZPATRICK	James	10	M	Q84AM	
FLAMPRY	John	7	M	Q84AU	N
FLANAGAN	Edward	13	M	H84AB	
FLETCHER	J	11	M	Q84AL	G
FLETCHER	H	7	M	Q84AL	
FLETCHER	Sarah	12	F	Q84AY	
FOGARTY	James	15	M	H84AE	
FOLAR	Joseph	11	M	Q84AC	
FOLY	John	15	M	H84AE	
FORD	Eliza	a	F	Q84AD	
FORREST	James G	12	M	H84AB	
FORREST	Annie	7	F	Q84AI	N
FORREST	Charles	9	M	Q84AI	N
FOSTER	W H	17	M	Q84AA	
FOSTER	Fred	2	M	Q84AN	
FOURNIER	Jean Baptiste	12	M	H84AB	N
FOWLER	Emily	a	F	Q84AD	
FOX	Mary	6	F	Q84AP	
FOX	William		M	Q84AU	
FOYNER	Annie	5	F	Q84AX	
FRAMPTON	Jack	16	M	Q84AC	
FRASER	William H	16	M	H84AB	
FRASER	Bella	16	F	Q84AX	
FRASER	Charlotte	11	F	Q84AY	
FRIDAY	Mary	13	F	Q84AP	
FROST	George	5	M	H84AE	
FROSTIC	Annie	9	F	Q84AP	
FRY	Albert	14	M	Q84AR	
FURLONG	Louisa	11	F	Q84AM	
GAITUIR	John	12	M	Q84AS	N
GAITUIR	Julian	14	M	Q84AS	N G
GALVAN	P	a	M	Q84AT	G
GALVIN	Catherine	10	F	Q84AM	
GAMBLE	John	15	M	H84AB	
GARBETT	Thomas	18	M	Q84AJ	N
GARIGAN	Mary	16	F	Q84AH	N
GARRATT	Edith	12	F	Q84AV	
GARRIGAN	Esther	9	F	Q84AH	
GARRY	James	16	M	Q84AE	
GARTH	Sarah A	7	F	Q84AL	
GAY	Ernest	11	M	H84AA	N
GAYLOR	Henry	11	M	H84AB	N
GEI	E	8	F	Q84AP	N
GENSHAW	Elizabeth	5	F	Q84AO	N
GEORGE	John	13	M	H84AE	
GEORGE	James	11	M	H84AE	
GEPP	Arthur	8	M	Q84AV	N
GIBB	David	10	M	H84AD	
GILBERT	Albert	16	M	Q84AR	
GILL	Agnes	19	F	Q84AJ	
GILLAN	Thomas	14	M	H84AE	
GILLIER	Jessie	13	F	Q84AK	N
GILLMAN	Thomas		M	Q84AD	
GILMARTIN		5	F	Q84AK	
GILMARTIN	Kate	9	F	Q84AK	N
GILMARTIN	Brigit	7	F	Q84AK	
GILPIN	Ada	22	F	Q84AI	N
GINGELL	Alice	6	F	Q84AP	N
GIPP	Jessie	10	F	Q84AI	N
GIPP	Minnie	11	F	Q84AI	G
GLANCY	John	10	M	Q84AM	N
GLASGOW	George	10	M	H84AD	
GLASGOW	James	11	M	H84AD	
GLOVER	H	20	M	Q84AR	
GODWIN	Maria	16	F	Q84AP	
GOLDEN	Florence		F	Q84AD	
GOLDSMITH	Mary	8	F	Q84AI	
GOLF	Alfred	16	M	Q84AC	
GONDIE	Robert	14	M	H84AE	N
GOODALL	Emily	4	F	Q84AI	
GOODE	Mark	8	M	Q84AL	
GOODE	Henry	11	M	Q84AL	
GOODE	Ada	11	F	Q84AL	
GOODLIFE	Sarah		F	Q84AD	N
GOODSON	Romeo	15	M	H84AC	A
GOODSON	Charles	10	M	Q84AL	
GOODWIN	John	9	M	Q84AV	
GOODWIN	Jane	11	F	Q84AV	
GOODWIN	Isabella	12	F	Q84AV	
GOODWIN	Hanna	7	F	Q84AV	
GORAN	William	14	M	Q84AS	
GORDON	John	13	M	Q84AT	
GORDON	Agnes	6	F	Q84AX	
GORDON	Robert	10	M	H84AE	
GORMAN	Ellen	14	F	H84AC	
GOULD	John	7	M	Q84AL	
GRAHAM	Charles B	11	M	H84AB	
GRAHAM	Josephine	17	F	Q84AH	N
GRAHAM	Charles	17	M	Q84AR	
GRAHAM	Eliza	8	F	Q84AH	
GRAHAM	Jane	a	F	Q84AY	
GRAHAM	Helen	9	F	Q84AY	N
GRAPTON	Charles	15	M	Q84AR	N
GREEN	W	8	M	Q84AL	G
GREEN	John	15	M	Q84AL	
GREEN	J	11	M	Q84AO	G
GREGG	D E	13	M	Q84AL	
GREY	George H	24	M	H84AD	
GRIFFIN	Clara	11	F	Q84AP	N
GRIFFIN	W A	14	M	Q84AL	
GRIFFIN	Louisa	15	F	Q84AY	
GRIFFITHS	Maggie	9	F	Q84AH	
GRIFFITHS	Sydney	14	M	H84AE	
GRIFFITHS	Louisa	10	F	Q84AH	
GRIFFITHS	W J	12	M	Q84AL	
GRIFFITHS	Mary	7	F	Q84AH	
GRIMMETT	Thomas	16	M	H84AB	
GRIMWOOD	Daniel	16	M	Q84AS	
GRISSOM	Helen	13	F	Q84AX	N
GROVER	Alfred	14	M	H84AD	
GROVES	William	8	M	Q84AM	
GUEST	W	11	M	Q84AL	
GUEST	Elizabeth H	7	F	Q84AL	
GUEST	Arthur	9	M	Q84AL	
GUNNAN	John	15	M	Q84AG	N
GUNYON	James	10	M	Q84AT	A
GYS	Jessie	12	F	Q84AJ	N
HABGOOD	Beatrice	12	F	Q84AP	
HACHETT	Thomas	9	M	H84AA	
HACKLE	Catherine	15	F	Q84AH	N
HADDEN	Alex S	11	M	H84AE	
HADWELL	Betsy	12	F	Q84AH	N
HAGGER	Ellen	8	F	Q84AO	N
HAINES	Emily	8	F	Q84AO	N
HAIRY	J	14	M	Q84AI	N
HALEWOOD	Hugh	11	M	Q84AN	
HALL	Ernest	11	M	H84AD	
HALL	Henry	14	M	H84AD	
HALLIS	Phoebe	15	F	Q84AP	
HAMILTON	W	14	M	H84AE	
HAMILTON	Margaret	9	F	Q84AX	
HAMILTON	Leah	8	F	Q84AL	
HAMMOND	John	21	M	H84AD	
HAMMOND	R	9	F	Q84AP	
HANCOCK	Charlotte		F	Q84AD	
HANDS	E	11	M	Q84AL	N
HARBANE	Ada	9	F	Q84AL	N
HARBER	John	11	M	Q84AR	
HARDIE	James	14	M	Q84AG	
HARDING	Thomas	13	M	Q84AO	
HARDMAN	Lawrence	15	M	Q84AC	
HARDY	Grattan	25	M	H84AD	
HARMAN	Phillip	15	M	Q84AF	
HARMAN	Agnes	16	F	Q84AF	
HARPER	Robert	11	M	H84AE	
HARRINGTON	John	16	M	Q84AS	
HARRIS	Henry	10	M	Q84AE	
HARRIS	John	15	M	Q84AE	
HARRIS	Joseph	10	M	Q84AL	
HARRIS	H W	12	M	Q84AL	
HARRIS	Bertha	10	F	Q84AF	
HARRISON	Harriet	11	F	Q84AD	
HARRISON	Clara	a	F	Q84AD	
HARRISON	Emma	16	F	Q84AO	
HARRISON	Joseph	16	M	H84AD	
HART	Alfred	16	M	Q84AC	
HART	Thomas	17	M	Q84AR	
HART	Charles	16	M	H84AD	
HARTER	Charles	16	M	Q84AR	
HARTLEY	May	15	F	Q84AH	
HARTLEY	Muriel	16	F	Q84AH	
HARVEY	E	12	F	Q84AP	
HARVEY	S A	14	F	Q84AP	
HARWOOD	Mary	10	F	Q84AY	
HARWORTH	Ernest	15	M	H84AD	
HAVELOCK	Thomas	17	M	Q84AO	
HAYE	Martin	13	M	H84AE	
HAYES	Annie	25	F	Q84AH	
HAYES	Isaac	11	M	Q84AH	
HAZEL	Clara	11	F	Q84AH	
HAZEL	Archibald	5	M	Q84AV	
HAZEL	Walter	3	M	Q84AV	
HEALE	Mary	10	F	Q84AP	
HEATHCOTE	Harry	11	M	Q84AL	
HEMMINGWAY	Mary	15	F	H84AC	
HEND	Rose		F	Q84AD	N
HENDERSON	Robert	11	M	H84AB	
HENIE	N	9	F	Q84AP	N
HENLEY	Lizzie	a	F	Q84AL	
HICKMAN	George	8	M	Q84AL	
HIGGINS	Elizabeth	10	F	Q84AL	
HIGGINS	Rachel	12	F	Q84AN	
HIGGINS	Kitty	11	F	Q84AN	
HIGGS	Lilian	7	F	Q84AL	
HIGHAM	Henry	13	M	H84AB	
HILL	George	16	M	Q84AE	
HILL	Charles	11	M	Q84AE	
HILL	Fred W	13	M	Q84AL	

Library Acquisitions Listing – Louise Anderson

This article will provide you with information about magazines received from other genealogical societies and some of their interesting articles printed in their chronicles during the last fiscal year. A sample of those publications will be made available, for viewing only, at our regular monthly meetings.

AUSTRALIA   **Ancestral Searcher [Canberra, Australia]**

This journal is prepared by The Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra Inc. It is published quarterly i.e. March, June, September, and December.

Volume 19, Number 1 (March 1996):
a) Railway History and Ancestral Searching;
b) Missing Mothers: a perspective on some
    Parish Register entries;
c) Don't Stamp your feet in Sydney Railway Station;
d) Whatever happened in Omeo?

Volume 19, Number 2 (June 1996):
a) Augustus Gibbes: Squire of Yarralumla.
b) Monumental Inscriptions: Yass Cemetery and St Clement's Churchyard: Book Lauch 24 March 1996;
c) More Omeo happenings;
d) Follow Every Lead;
e) Penetrating the Barbed Wire or How to Research a World War I Soldier;
f) Russian Refugees in Australia family history sources;

Volume 19, Number 3 (September 1996):
a) Daleys - Pioneering and Bushranging;
b) Don't be too sure!;
c) Following up the Loch Ard shipwreck;
d) Linking the 1881 English Census Index/English Probate Index;
e) How to find that elusive London marriage;

Volume 19, Number 4 (December 1996):
a) Irish Family history and the hagsoc tour of Ireland 1996;
b) Historical Context to Irish Family history: short history;
c) Famine and the Records (or lack of them);
d) Aille or bust;
e) A Northern Irish Heritage;
f) Keogans and Cogans;
g) Sources in Dublin;
h) Repositories in Ireland for Genealogical research;
i) Heritage Centres visited;

CANADA   **Connections [Pointe-Claire, Quebec, Canada]**

This publication is published by the Quebec Family History Society. It is distributed four times a year i.e. September, December, March, and June.

Volume 18, Number 1 (September 1995):
a) The Irish Stone;
b) The French Connection;
c) The Internet and all that Jazz;

Volume 18, Number 2 (December 1995):
a) Notarial Records: An Overlooked Resource;
b) The Honourable John Neilson: Native of Balmaghie, Scotland;
c) The Macnider Family of Quebec and Scotland: A Genealogical Sketch of John Macnider, Quebec Merchant and Seigneur of Metis;

Volume 18, Number 3 (March 1996):
a) The Notman Photographic Archives and You;
b) The Quebec Name Game;
c) Irish Roots from a Keyword: A Childhood Memory;
d) The Descent of the Pimms from the Pympes;
e) Preserving Family Documents;

Volume 18, Number 4 (June 1996):
a) The Montreal Municipal Library "Salle Gagnon";
b) Chateauguay Valley Settlements;
c) Quebec Regional Archives;
d) Executions in England from 1606;
e) Some Descendants of Margaret Macnider;
f) Frontier Widows;
g) Descendants of John Munro;

SCOTLAND   **Tay Valley Family Historian [Dundee, Scotland, UK]**

Distributed three times a year, the journal of the Tay Valley Family History Society is published in January, May, and September.

Number 43 (January 1996)
a) Toll Roads of Angus;
b) Drove Roads;
c) Conservation of Books and Documents;
d) Breaking through the 1855 Barrier (Part I);
e) Dundee Boys and Girls Religious Association 1878.

Number 44 (May 1996):
a) Irish Roots;b) Perth Prison;
c) Addendum to Perth Prison Talk;
d) The Documents of a Parish;
e) Was Great-Grandfather Barry, Patrick of Arbroath?;
f) Breaking through the 1855 Barrier (Part II);
g) A Visit to the Public Record Office, Kew;
h) Kennedy - The Ayrshire Connection.

Number 45 (September 1996):
a) The Age of Computers and our Own TV Super Index;
b) The Way it was;
c) Beyond the Old Parish Records;
d) Hidden Assets: Angus Council's Archives;
e) Breaking through the 1855 Barrier (Conclusion);
f) The MacPherson of Cluny and Newton Castle Blairgowrie Muniments;
g) Military Records;
h) Multiculturism in the Nineteenth Century;
i) Donald McLaine of Alehouse Croft in GrandTully, Perthshire, Scotland.

Ottawa Family History Centre – Hours of Operation

Tuesday to Friday	9:30 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.
	6:30 p.m. – 9:30 p.m.
Saturday	9:30 a.m. –12:30 p.m.

BIFHSGO Calendar of Events

British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa
Meetings at The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Family History Centre
1017 Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa
Contact: Jim Heal, (613) 828-9569

Members are encouraged to arrive at 9:30 a.m. when the Discovery Tables open

11 October, 1997, 10:00-11:30 a.m.	Historical Geography, Migration and Travel Patterns – *Althea Douglas*
27 October, 1997, 7:30 p.m.	Internet Users Group Family History Centre Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa
8 November, 1997, 10:00-11:30 a.m.	Hong Kong Soldiers Remembered – *Derrill Henderson*
13 December, 1997, 10:00-11:30 a.m.	Great Moments in Genealogy. BIFHSGO members recall great moments in their family history research.
10 January, 1998, 10:00-11:30 a.m.	In Search of Jane Elliott – *Willis Burwell*

Other Family History Events

October 16-18, 1997 Ottawa, ON	Heritage Canada Annual Conference. Ottawa Conference Centre Info: (613) 237-1066
October 31-November 1, 1997	The Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society Annual Conference Lancaster, Pennsylvania Info: 717-393-9745
November 8, 1997	The Genealogical Society of Washtenaw County, Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan Info: 313-483-2799 or e-mail <bertallen@provide.net>