

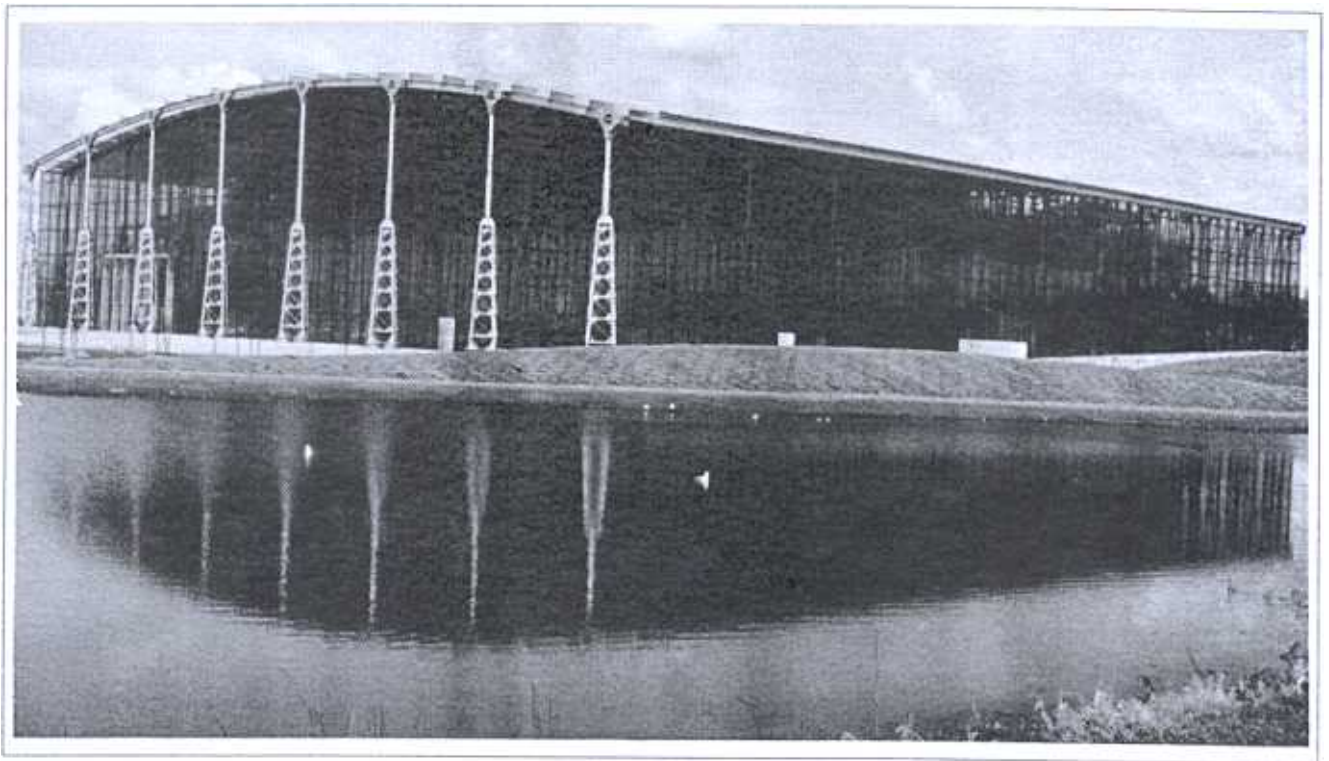


Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 3, Number 3

Summer 1997



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- *Important Changes at the Family History Centre*
- *Rooting Around in Grade Four— LIANA BRITTAIN*
- *“Home Children” Passenger List for the Year 1870*

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Cover Picture—The new Gatineau Preservation Centre brings together the many collections of the National Archives in a modern facility for preserving and copying records of our country's history. (National Archives of Canada photo)

Anglo-Celtic Roots

Summer Edition, 1997

Volume 3, Number 3



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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 . .

One of the objectives of BIFHSGO is to help people preserve their family history research in a readily accessible form. I am sure that we all ask from time to time how is this preservation to be done. I recently read a letter printed in *Newsflash*, April 1997, (newsletter of the Federation of Family History Societies) that had been written by Geoffrey D. Mawlam, Area Manager, Europe North, Family History Centres of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

In the last paragraph of his letter he writes: "Many community patrons ask what they might do in a sincere desire to express appreciation for the use of the centre. To all who have or will use our centres, we earnestly request the donation of their own lineage linked research. This will be added to *Ancestral File*™, an ever growing and increasingly valuable database of over 29 million people." Recent discussions with representatives of the Ottawa Stake indicated that they place the same importance on the addition of information to the *Ancestral File*.

It seems to me that one of the ways that we can achieve our objective of making our research available while at the same time helping one of the great resources in family history achieve its objectives would be for each BIFHSGO member when ready to arrange to have their research findings included within the *Ancestral File*.

Gordon D. Taylor



A Note from the Editor

Willing volunteers are the backbone of BIFHSGO's Publishing Team, which is now complete. Those identified in the Spring Edition of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* are complemented by: Tom Rimmer and Helen Garson as, respectively, Associate Editor and Editorial Assistant for *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, Volume 4; while production of the 1997 edition of *Anglo-Celtic Annals* is already being addressed by the incoming *Annals* Team: Bob Grainger, Editor; Marjorie Hanson, Associate Editor, and Nancy Creelman, Editorial Assistant. Each Team has met toward developing action plans for the future; plans that you can support by actively contributing to the content of your Society's publications.

All teams have their rules in order to work effectively together, and BIFHSGO's Publishing Team is no different. The Board of Directors approved the *BIFHSGO Publishing Standards* at its meeting on May 5, 1997. These *Standards* are designed to maintain high standards of: relevance and professionalism in published material; cost-effective desk-top publishing (design, formatting, word processing), editing, printing and distribution; and cost-effective administration of the publishing process. They have been constructed thoughtfully to maintain a structured flexibility (no oxymoron, if you consider the human frame.) Would you like a copy?

John Townesend.



New Gatineau Building Houses Archives Collections

JIM SHEARON

When plans were first announced for a new National Archives building in Gatineau, genealogists complained it would be difficult or inconvenient to get to the new building. Any such fears have been put to rest with the official opening of the new building. You don't have to go to Gatineau to do your research. The National Archives of Canada has a magnificent new building in Gatineau but public access for genealogists and other researchers remains at 395 Wellington Street in Ottawa.

The Gatineau Preservation Centre was official opened by Governor General Romeo LeBlanc June 6th to mark the 125th anniversary of the National Archives of Canada. It was built to bring together the many collections of the National Archives and to provide modern facilities for preserving and copying records of our country's history. Until now, these collections had been stored in more than 20 locations across Canada, and not always in the best conditions for preservation.

The new building is about a 20-minute drive from the National Archives headquarters in Ottawa. A brochure describes it as a building within a building. It has a central core of concrete storage vaults under a curtain of glass and stainless steel. This outer envelope creates an artificial climate to separate the vaults from our harsh winters and humid summers.

The huge glass walls, shiny arched roof and stainless steel supporting columns give an industrial or futuristic look to the building. The perimeters are public spaces where exhibits are installed. A display on the Prime Ministers of Canada is located in an atrium at the rear of the building.

The records collected by the National Archives were made in many media including paper, wood, plastic, glass, magnetic tape and various metals. The environment within each vault is as different as the materials they contain. Temperature, lighting and humidity are among the factors that are individually controlled for each of the 48 vaults that are stacked three stories high.

In one vault, used to store colour film, the temperature is maintained at minus 18 degrees. That's the ideal temperature to prevent the colours from shifting. Employees who have to go into the vault to retrieve film must wear insulated parkas, mitts and boots.

Conservation laboratories sit on the fourth floor, above the storage vaults. In one of the work areas where sound and video recordings are preserved, there is a small oven for "baking" audio or video tapes. Some old tapes make a squeaking sound when they are played back, technician Jim MacDonnell explained. "If you bake them for seven or eight hours, it reactivates the lubricant in the tape and the squeak goes away." It's not recommended that you try this at home. It takes a special oven and the right temperature or your tapes could turn to ashes.

Most people expect the Archives to collect records such as books, letters, registers, official files and photographs. But what about the period before the camera? Jim Burant, Chief of

the Collections Management Section, opens the door to a vault holding hundreds of paintings. These too are part of the Archives collection of official records. One group was made after the Battle of Quebec in 1760. The paintings show the roof blown off every house in Quebec City.

Many paintings describe the way of life of aboriginal people. Others show the opening of the West. When Frances Anne Hopkins accompanied her husband on inspection trips of Hudson's Bay Company posts, she painted unforgettable scenes of the voyageurs and their canoes. In one canvas, the voyageurs' long canoe is passing a waterfall. Another painting shows Hopkins herself, wearing a straw hat, in the midst of a heavily-loaded canoe that is shooting the rapids.

A large canvas by Robert William Rutherford records the end of the 1885 Riel rebellion. Major General Frederick Middleton, Commander of the Canadian Militia, is seated on a chair in an open field to accept the surrender of Poundmaker, the Cree Indian Chief.

Even in modern times, paintings provide insights that the camera doesn't always reveal. When Prime Minister Robert Borden attended the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, he sat for a portrait by Sir William Orpen. The painting shows a quiet, thoughtful Borden, who was tired and overworked. One of the most popular exhibits at the official opening ceremony was a preliminary sketch for the official portrait of Pierre Elliott Trudeau which now hangs in the corridor outside the House of Commons.

The archival records stored at the Gatineau Preservation Centre have been described as "Canada's national memory, a treasurer chest to be preserved forever." Teresa McIntosh, Director of the Gatineau Building Project, says the greatest benefit of the new building is the sense that the holdings of the Archives will be available when Canadians want to consult them. Some of the items in the Archives collection are more than 300 years old. With proper care, they should still be available 300 years from now. The opening of the Gatineau building is the first step in a division of operations at the Archives. From now on, storage and conservation work will be done in Gatineau. Service to researchers and administration remains in Ottawa.

When the Gatineau building was first announced, it was planned to renovate the West Memorial Building, across the street from 395 Wellington, to serve as a new downtown home for the public role of the Archives. That renovation was delayed by government cutbacks but an architect has now been selected and work will begin in the next five years.

Until the end of this century at least, genealogists and others who want access to the collective memory contained within the records of the National Archives of Canada will continue to come to the familiar headquarters building at the edge of the Western Parkway in downtown Ottawa.

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

Interesting Line-up for Fall Conference, Sept. 26-28

The Third Annual Fall Conference of the British Isles Family History Society at Ottawa City Hall from September 26 to 28 will have a Scottish flavour, with an Irish twist. The keynote speaker, Robert Starratt of Edinburgh, is a descendant of Ayrshire covenanters who emigrated from Scotland to Ulster in the 17th century and later were part of the "first wave" of Scots-Irish migration to North America in 1718.

Robert Starratt does professional family and local history research and organizes genealogical research tours to Scotland, Ireland and England. He writes a regular column, "The Word from Scotland," for *Family Tree Magazine*.

Mr. Starratt will open the conference by giving The Don Whiteside Lecture in Whitton Hall Friday evening September 26. This event honours the memory of Don Whiteside, an honorary founder of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa. The subject, *Thrice Transplanted: Scots-Irish New England Planters in Nova Scotia*, focuses on sources originating in Scotland, Ireland, New England and Nova Scotia, and others at the National Archives in Ottawa.

Beginning at 9:00 a.m. Saturday, there will be 14 individual sessions to choose from. Several speakers will provide details on how to trace ancestors from the British Isles. Jim Lynn will share his experiences in *Tracing Family History in Ireland*, with first-hand descriptions of both Northern Ireland and the Republic.

John Hay will describe methods of tracing your ancestors from Scotland and Robert Starratt will offer an insider's view of Scottish Family History and will discuss links between Scots and Irish family history.

David Jeanes will speak of his recent visit to the new Family Record Centre in London as he describes how to track down missing records for Wales; and John Sayers will discuss sources for tracing ancestors in England, focussing on the Poor Law Unions and English Wills.

Corel® will provide a special demonstration of its recently released *Family Tree Suite™* genealogy program. There will also be hands-on demonstrations of computers and genealogy, including the Internet, and examples of several genealogy software programs.

Ever wondered if your family is entitled to use a coat-of-arms or a family crest? The Past President of the Heraldry Society of Canada, Major Terrence Manuel, will present *An Introduction to Heraldry from the 11th Century to the Present*.

Patrick H. Irwin of Montreal will trace one of the pioneer Scottish families in Eastern Ontario involved in the lumber industry when he describes *The Hamiltons of Hawkesbury*.

Dr. Charles Scriver, Professor of Paediatrics, Biology and Human Genetics at McGill University, will speak on the links between genetics and genealogy.

Lanark County is well known for its Scottish descendants but Glenn Lockwood, who has written several local histories, will reveal the story of *The Irish in Lanark County*.

"I wish I had known that before I left home," could be the subtitle of a very interesting presentation by Norman Crowder called *Before You Go Abroad*. Norm will explain why it is important to do your homework before leaving the country to locate missing records. In some cases, you may never have to leave home.

We've all heard that Britain sent convicts to Australia and other colonies; but did you know that from about 1750 to 1860 Canadians were sent as prisoners to Gibraltar, Bermuda and England? Patricia Kennedy of the National Archives will speak about the documentation that is available on *Forced Emigration: Shipping Convicts Out*.

George Bushell, who published his own family history, explains what you need to know about researching and publishing your family history in Ontario.

Several publishers, other family history societies and exhibitors of genealogical materials and supplies have reserved space in the conference marketplace.

The Fall Conference is an occasion to share knowledge and experiences that will benefit all genealogists. Early registration is recommended. The registration fee for the Fall Conference is \$45 for BIFHSGO members who register before August 1st. After that date the member's cost is \$50. For non-members the fee is \$60 before August 1st and \$65 thereafter.

Tickets for the Conference banquet on Saturday evening are \$35. There are no convenient restaurants in the vicinity; but box lunches can be reserved for Saturday and Sunday at \$7 each day. All cheques should be payable to BIFHSGO.

For more information please leave a message on the BIFHSGO conference line at (613) 224-9868, write to BIFHSGO, Box 38026, Ottawa ON K2C 1N0, or contact the Conference Chairman, Jim Heal, at (613) 828-9569.



A Word from the Allen County Public Library . . .

Interested in obtaining information from the *Periodical Source Index, 1847-1995 (PERSI)*? Here's the latest information. You may order up to six articles at a time. The service costs \$6.00 (US) plus 20 cents per page copied. You will be billed for the total amount. There is no e-mail ordering service. Write to: Allen County Public Library Foundation, PERSI Project, P.O. Box 2270, Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270. Further enquiries concerning procedures may be addressed to Mark A. Rogers, Supervisor, Historical Genealogy Department Research Centre.

Important Changes at the Family History Centre

The Ottawa Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has a new President and Directors, with a renewed commitment to fulfilling the Church mission of carrying out research and providing family history information to the Family History Centre in Salt Lake City.

Bruce Wilson, Second Counsellor to the President of the Ottawa Ontario Stake, High Councilman Mark Green and Patricia Trudel, Director, made it clear in a meeting with BIFHSGO Directors that the Ottawa Family History Centre at 1017 Prince of Wales Drive will continue to be a community resource, open to all who share an interest in family history research.

The Ottawa Family History Centre is the most heavily used in Canada. Church members will be encouraged to do more research and data input, but the Family History Centre will continue to provide public access without charge to its records and equipment.

New procedures, including a limit on the number of advance reservations that a person can make, are intended to provide broader access to the Centre and its resources. The changes are described in detail on page 8 of this issue.

The new President and Director of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints also want to make a distinction between the area dedicated to religious use and the public space for cultural and recreation use. The Chapel, where most BIFHSGO Saturday meetings have been held, will in future be used for religious ceremonies.

Starting in September, BIFHSGO Saturday meetings will take place in the gymnasium or cultural hall, as it is officially known. BIFHSGO President Gordon Taylor said, "It has been a privilege to use the Chapel in the past, and we look forward to continuing our meetings at the Family History Centre in the Fall."

Wanda Noel, a lawyer, will be the guest speaker at our next meeting on September 13th. She will speak on the New Copyright Law and its meaning for genealogists. Jim Heal, Vice-President of Programs and Conferences, has announced that the September 13th. meeting will begin at 9:30 a.m., and he asks for volunteers to help with setting up and taking down tables and chairs.

U. E. Loyalist records available on diskette

An important finding aid to United Empire Loyalist records in New York that was previously only available on microfilm at the National Archives of Canada can now be obtained on three computer diskettes from the Sir Guy Carleton Branch of the United Empire Loyalists, Ottawa.

The King's Name Project began in 1984 to index the names of Loyalists and associated people found in the British Headquarters Papers, New York City, 1774-1783, or the Carleton Papers. Researchers read the microfilm at the National Archives and created an index card for each name. These manual records were transferred onto a computer data base with the help of people employed under an Employment Insurance job creation program.

The index can be used to find ancestors who passed through New York City during the American Revolution, ancestors who fled or were evacuated, or sent to Canada under specific orders, who were soldiers of a British regiment demobilized in Canada, or were soldiers in a German regiment. Also included are persons who were "rebels" who wrote letters

to the Headquarters, whose property was confiscated or who were imprisoned.

This index also includes *The Book of Negroes*, references to 2,372 Blacks, of whom 1,200 went to Nova Scotia. Information given includes name, sex, health, distinguishing marks, origins and the names of ships used to take them to Nova Scotia.

The entire index has been compressed onto three high density diskettes in DBASE III™ format which can be imported into most current database or spread sheet programs. Researchers no longer have to analyze page after page of microfilm reproductions. The data can now be quickly consulted and manipulated.

Cost of the three-diskette computerized index is \$25 plus \$2.50 for shipping and handling. Orders from outside Canada are \$25 U.S., plus \$2.50 US for shipping and handling. Contact John Ruch, 1805—71 Somerset Street West, Ottawa ON K2P 2G2. ●

Any Members Researching HORTH?

Ron A. Horth says the name HORTH was derived from the name of HOTH in Norfolk, about 1230 AD. He has been researching the name for nearly 30 years, and would be pleased to share his considerable body of information. Write to Ron at Farm Cottage, Well House Farm, Colwell, Hexham, Northumberland NE46 4HX, England.

Local Collections – Bernice Severson

The City of Ottawa Archives

Anyone searching for roots in this area should consider a visit to the City of Ottawa Archives, at 174 Stanley Street, not far from City Hall. This attractive stone building also houses the library of the Ottawa Branch of Ontario Genealogical Society. You will find plenty of free parking located at the back of the building. Street parking has a one hour limit.

A list of holdings is available on computer files. Not yet on modem, the Archives can be reached by telephone at 742-5040, or by fax at 742-5113. On my visit I was assisted by David Bullock, the Assistant Archivist. The City of Ottawa Archivist is Louise Roy-Brochus and the Reference Archivist is Serge Barbe.

To use the archives, you must register, and pay \$5.00, for which you will receive a one year pass. To locate any of the holdings first consult the finding aids, found mainly in filing cabinets in front of the windows and behind the archivist's desk. There are two microfilm readers, one of which has a printer, and two microfiche readers.

I will start with the library of The Ottawa Branch of O.G.S.. They have an extensive collection of cemetery recordings, including several which have not been published. There is a complete set for local areas as well as some from further afield. A collection of newspapers past and present includes *The Caboose* from Cumberland Township, and *The Grenville Sentinel*. Recent additions contain many newly published genealogies. I was surprised to find a complete set of all the newsletters and bulletins published by all O.G.S. Branches.

The O.G.S. Manuscript Collection includes *The United Church: Ottawa and the Seaway Valley*. This publication contains records of the earliest Protestant birth, death and marriages in the Ottawa Valley. These are available in hard copy and are indexed up to 1867. This collection also includes *The Billing's Family Papers (1802-1975)*; *Lisgar Collegiate Records (1862-1900)*; and *Glebe and Lisgar Collegiate Yearbooks*. Ottawa Historical scrapbooks and Records of The Ottawa Hull Great Fire Relief funds are also here.

The City of Ottawa Collection has Ottawa Assessment Rolls dating from 1872; voter's lists from 1974; and the register of births, deaths and marriages in Ottawa (1896-1926). The Carleton County Copy Books contain property records, which are verbatim transcripts of information from the Registry office. The oldest of these records predate the forming of townships in this county.

Among the holdings are a complete set of Ottawa City Directories from 1861; *The Bytown Gazette* newspaper (1836-1845); *The Bytown Packet/ Ottawa Citizen*

(1846-1855) and *The Ottawa Journal* (1883-1980).

There is an index to Bytown Births, Deaths and Marriages taken from the *Bytown Gazette*, and an index to the same from the *Carp Review*. You can find complete City Council minutes from 1847 and an indexed list of mayors, aldermen, councillors and controllers.

Beechwood and Notre Dame interment records are indexed to 1973; registers of burials up to 1987, are indexed to 1873. These are on microfilm, as are registers of headstones in Beechwood and Notre Dame Cemeteries.

Available on hard copy and indexed is the complete census for Nepean Township (1851-1901). The 1851 census for all of Carleton County is available. This is handwritten and although not indexed, it is arranged in townships.

Those hunting in areas not local can find the 1988 version of the *International Genealogical Index*. The *History of Places* is a list of published sources dealing with families and places, arranged by County, then by the rest of Ontario, then Canada and other countries. They have microfiche of parochial records from the British Isles as well as other countries that have been filmed by the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints.

Space does not allow further listing of these extensive holdings. I was impressed by the variety both local and otherwise. The City of Ottawa Archives on Stanley Street is a pleasant place to research. The archivists are extremely knowledgeable and very helpful. When you go I am sure you will be delighted. Why not plan a visit soon? ☐

News from 395 Wellington – Mary M. Nash

The following genealogical works were recently added to the National Library's Reference Collection:

Whyte, Donald. *The Scots overseas : a selected bibliography*. New enlarged edition. Aberdeen: Scottish Family Association of Family History Societies, 1995. 78p.

Hawgood, David. *Internet for genealogy*. London: D. Hawgood, 1996. 24 p.

Morin, Gail. *Metis families: a genealogical compendium*. Pawtucket(R.I.): Quintin Publications, 1996. 2 vol. (x, 1279p.)

Strays : an index to the OGS Strays Project. Toronto: Ontario Genealogical Society, 1996. viii, 71p.

Hamilton, William B. *Place names of Atlantic Canada*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, c1996. x, 502 p. ☐ ©

The BIFHSGO Library – Louise Anderson

Many thanks to all the people who answered our call for donations. We will be adding them to our collection and they will be catalogued with the rest of our reference materials. If you would like to share your resource materials with our Society, please make your donations during any of our monthly meetings or get in touch with me.

In addition to membership exchanges, purchases, and donations, BIFHSGO is often approached by publishers who send a complimentary copy to us for display amongst our publications. Two of these publications are discussed below.

- a) *Trench Tea and Sandbags* by David McMillan (1996), published by R. McAdam DTP, 44 pages.

For all of you interested in military research, this one is for you. This is an informative booklet prepared by a man whose uncle was in the Canadian Scottish Regiment between 1916-1917. It is said to be a verbatim account in the uncle's own words, with nothing added or altered. This family history record provides information about different places and names associated with Canada, Scotland, and England. Proceeds from the sale of this booklet go to the Scottish Regiment involved. It is for a good cause as the lack of funds is threatening the closure of their military museum. The booklet sells for about \$8.00 CAN.

In the meantime, the author, David McMillan, is willing to help you with your military research. Enquiries in the UK can be forwarded to him as he is located near the Public Records Office which houses Medal Rolls and War diaries for Canadian Regiments. He has also some useful files and information on some of the Canadian Regiments. Please contact him at: David McMillan, 141 Chantry Road, Chessington, Surrey, KT9 1XD, England.

- b) *Genealogy on the Macintosh*, by David Tippey (1996), printed by Parchment (Oxford) Ltd., 48 pages.

This booklet describes ways of using the integrated packages which are supplied as standard on most Macintosh computers. It also describes the genealogy packages available for the Macintosh user. Information is provided on transferring IGI data from CD-ROM at LDS Family History Centres into Macintosh format. Price: \$8.40CAN surface or \$10.40CAN airmail from *Family Tree Magazine*, 61, Great Wyte, Ramsey, Huntingdon, Cambs, PE17 1HL, UK. Phone 01487 814050. Fax 01487 711361.

We would like to give you the chance to know and look at some extraordinary resource materials available from our Library. Every month, at our regular meeting, a series of booklets are made available for members and visitors to examine.

We also collect many newsletters from other societies in Canada, the USA and overseas. Those will be discussed in the next issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* in the fall. A list of newsletters on hand will be provided at the end of the publication replacing the list of reference manuals.



The Printed Page – Jim Shearon

How to Write a Family History

T.V.H. FitzHugh, 1988. Hard cover, 200 pages, £12.95.

Published by Alphabooks, a division of A. & C. Black of London, England

Terrick FitzHugh began work as a genealogist in 1943 and was one of the founders of the Association of Genealogists and Record Agents. He is the author of the *Dictionary of Genealogy*. He started writing family history because he decided that standard genealogical research to determine the dates of birth, marriage and death of his ancestors wasn't very satisfying.

Looking at the 12-generation family tree his father had prepared, Terrick FitzHugh was disappointed: "All that was known of each of them now was their dates of baptism, marriage and burial . . . They had passed down to us our family name, our position in life, our life-blood itself; and we had forgotten all about them. I felt ashamed."

His purpose in writing this book was, "to persuade the reader of the possibility of researching and writing a truly narrative family history." In doing so, FitzHugh has tried, "To convey an idea of the biographical and background sources available. To show by quotation the rich period colour and flavour of the documentary evidence and its narrative possibilities."

In fact, FitzHugh succeeds in showing, "by example the surprising wealth of biographical information it is possible to discover for one single branch of one family." And he insists that virtually all of his discoveries have been made, "where anyone can go searching, in record repositories and libraries open to the public."

One of the author's most interesting and fruitful fields of research was in court records. He says, "It has been said that any family owning any real estate will almost inevitably have been concerned in a Chancery case at some time or another. The spoken evidence of witnesses, taken down in writing, reveals intimate family details and the words of conversations. Terrick FitzHugh found 14 cases involving his branch of the family.

In one case a sister sued a brother whom she accused of cheating her out of an inheritance that their father meant for her. The court records contain great detail about the lives of the father, his wife and their children over a period of many years. The son is described as refusing to follow his father's trade and wasting the family money in purchasing military promotions. The mother's death, a business partnership and family illnesses are all described in the court evidence.

The subtitle of this book is "The Lives and Times of our Ancestors". In 18 chapters, the author describes how to find the information that can bring your family history to life and how to present it in a way that will encourage others to read it.

FitzHugh deals with the cost of publishing a family history and emphasizes the need for getting subscriptions in advance to cover the expense. Copies of *How to Write a Family History*, by T.V.H. FitzHugh, are in the Ottawa Public Library, Main Branch, and the Carlingwood and Alta Vista branches.



Sharing Your Family Findings Jim Shearon**How far can you go in your research?**

Once you have started research into your family history, a logical question is, "How far back can I trace my ancestors?"

I suppose the perfect family tree would show Adam and Eve at the top, with you at the bottom. Unfortunately, there would be many empty branches in between. So, how far back can you really expect to go?

If you have ancestors in the British Isles, there are reasonable limits to your expectations of finding family records. How far you actually get depends on how patient and creative you are in tracing sources, and how lucky you are.

Birth, marriage and death registration began in England and Wales in 1837. If that's where your ancestors came from, there is a good possibility of finding records that date back 160 years. Going beyond 1837 will depend on your knowledge of where your ancestors lived and the availability of parish registers, census reports, leases, wills and court records from those places. In fact, many parish registers have been lost or damaged.

National registration in Scotland started later than in England and Wales, in 1855. Parish Registers for Scotland are known from about 1740.

If you are researching Irish ancestors, you should realize that a lot of census records and Church of Ireland parish registers were destroyed when the national archives were burnt

in 1922. Many Roman Catholic parish registers have survived, though few date back beyond the end of the 18th century. I am told that it is very rare for anyone to be able to trace a line of Irish ancestors further back than the early 17th century.

Most of us start our search by looking for names and dates of our ancestors, but at some point we will run out of sources. That may be a good time to move from genealogy to family history, to explore the social and cultural history of the times and places where your known ancestors lived.

You can find regional and local histories, maps and atlases that will describe the geography and industries of the area(s) and living conditions at the periods of time that you have identified. Such information can be combined with facts on the residence or occupation of your ancestors to write a family history that may be of interest to other relatives and friends. The book *How to Write a Family History*, by T.V.H. FitzHugh, which is reviewed in this issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, gives very good advice about where to find information about your ancestors.

FitzHugh also reveals his own secret for keeping publishing costs under control. In writing his own family history, as each chapter was finished he made two photocopies. He sent one copy with a set of mailing labels to a relative in England and the other to a relative in America. Each person makes as many photocopies as he or she wants and then mails the manuscript to the next address. This is just one of many practical tips in a very interesting book.



Family Records Centre Opens in London, England



The opening of the new Family Records Centre in London on April 1, 1997 has been hailed as the dawn of a new era for all interested in England and Wales family history. The opening of the modern building brings together the research facilities previously provided at St. Catherine's House and the Census reading rooms at Chancery Lane.

BIFHSGO members David Jeanes and Tom Rimmer were among April and May visitors to the new building at 1 Myddelton Street, in East Central London. Both praised the bright rooms and helpful attitudes of the staff. David noted that the Centre is only a few minutes' walk from the Metropolitan Archives (formerly the Greater London Records Office) and the Society of Genealogists.

A descriptive brochure says that the new Family Records Centre provides a family history service to visitors, advising them on how to use the records available, which include indexes of births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales since 1837; indexes of legal adoptions in England and Wales since 1927; as well as indexes of births, marriages and deaths of some British citizens abroad since the late 18th. century. Certificates of any entry in those indexes can be purchased at the Centre.

Microform copies of the Census of Population returns from 1841 to 1891 can be consulted. Registered copies of wills up to 1858 from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury are also available on microfilm. Self-service photocopying of census and wills is available.

Publications on family history are on sale; there is a refreshment area; and baby changing rooms and good facilities exist for visitors with disabilities. The Family Records Centre is normally open six days a week. It is closed Sunday and also closed on Bank Holiday weekends, including Saturday.



Internet Interest – Margaret Burwell

Newsgroups

In the last issue I wrote about mailing lists. This time, I want to talk about USENET or Newsgroups. First, I want to tell you what it is not. It is not the Internet any more than the World Wide Web is the Internet. Each is an important part of the Internet, but not the entire Internet. It is not owned by any person or group. No one runs USENET although some of its newsgroups are moderated and participants must comply with the rules for posting to that newsgroup.

USENET is not for commercial use although limited commercial purposes are permitted. For example, notices of job openings are permitted in related newsgroups, and announcement of product availability is acceptable if the newsgroup is discussing a topic closely related to that product. It would be acceptable to post to a genealogy newsgroup that you are available to do research. It is not acceptable to post the email equivalent of a chain letter.

USENET is the world's largest electronic bulletin board, where anyone can post an electronic message for anyone else to read. It would be impossible if everyone posted messages on the same bulletin board. Messages about Icelandic cuisine would be mixed with messages about inline skating or messages about genealogy. To untangle this mixup, newsgroups are organized according to a hierarchical tree structure.

At the highest level you have categories such as *comp* (computers and computer software), *news* (Internet announcements), *rec* (Recreation), *sci* (science), *soc* (social or sociological), and *alt* (alternate ways of looking at things—this is the group your mother warned you about) to name only a few. The *soc* group is further divided into groups such as *soc.politics* and *soc.genealogy*. *Soc.genealogy* is further broken down into *soc.genealogy.surnames* and *soc.genealogy.uk+ireland*.

So what does a newsgroup posting look like? It looks remarkably like an email message. A newsgroup posting will show a submitter, a subject line and followup messages that are chained together to form a *thread*. As a newsgroup reader, you can choose to follow up with another post to the newsgroup, or you can reply directly to the poster of the message (make it private). Messages posted to a newsgroup can be saved to a file. If postings to a newsgroup look and act so much like email messages, why not just stick to email? Mainly it's to avoid overload. Email traffic on some mailing lists can get heavy. If you are using a local Internet Service Provider, messages from your mailing lists could fill up the space allocated for your inbox. This would cause later messages to be returned as undeliverable, thus getting you automatically unsubscribed from the mailing list. Messages sent to a newsgroup remain on the newsgroup server. They do not take up space on your personal account unless you decide to save them.

In addition, you can browse a newsgroup at your leisure, read what you want and ignore the rest. Now that you know what a newsgroup is, how to you get to it? If you are using the National Capital Freenet, just type *go cc* or choose *Communications Centre* from the main menu. If you are using another Internet Service Provider, ask their technical support how to access newsgroups. They may provide you with special software to read messages posted to newsgroups, or they may just give you instructions on how to download that software from the Internet to your personal computer. As a last resort you can use your Web Browser software, such as Netscape or Internet Browser to search Deja News and read your favourite newsgroup. This final method is very clumsy and not at all user friendly.

Mention must be made of *Netiquette*, which is etiquette as it applies to the Internet. Etiquette is the informal code of conduct that allows people to co-exist in regular society. *Netiquette*, the code of conduct that allows us to co-exist in cyberspace, varies from newsgroup to newsgroup. It is generally advisable for newcomers, or *newbies* as they are called, to lurk for a while. That means just reading messages posted by others until you are comfortable with the local culture. In addition, every group has a *FAQ* section, or *Frequently Asked Questions*. It is posted regularly, anywhere from weekly to monthly, on the newsgroup and can be accessed through the World Wide Web. Most FAQs can be found at rtfm.mit.edu in the directory */pub/usetnet/newsgroups/*.

Once you start posting, you may discover that you are reading a *moderated* newsgroup. This means that messages you send go to a moderator who checks format and suitability of content before passing the message along to the entire newsgroup. *Soc.genealogy.surnames* is such a group. There is a standard format for the subject line. The only acceptable posting is an inquiry about a person or family. Postings that do not conform to the standard format are returned to the sender with suggestions on correct formatting or a short note explaining why the message is not suitable. *Threads* rarely develop because followup postings are not encouraged.

Other newsgroups are unmoderated and the discussion may become more free-flowing. Although the discussion may have started about whether or not a particular parish church is still standing, in time it may have developed into a discussion of stained glass windows in parish churches or the relationship between church and state.

To sum up, newsgroups can be a valuable source of information. Take a bit of time to read the FAQ and familiarize yourself with the group. Observe *Netiquette* and take the time to understand the local culture before jumping into the conversation, particularly if you are expressing an opinion. You will find more than just facts. You will find friends. ☐

BIFHSGO INTERNET USERS' GROUP

The objective of the BIFHSGO Internet Users' Group is to demystify use of the Internet for Family History and Genealogical purposes. Come, share and learn. Meetings are at the Family History Centre, 1017 Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa. on the last Monday of each month (save July and August) at 7:30 p.m.

News from Prince of Wales

[*Editor's Note:* Reproduced hereunder is the text of a Memorandum made available to Patrons as they sign in at the Ottawa Stake Family History Centre, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.]

To: Member and Community Patrons
From: Sister Patricia Trudel
Dear Patrons:

As you know, the Ottawa Family History Centre is going through some changes and growing pains. We are thankful for your patience and understanding. Some of the policies and procedures of the F.H.C. have changed and they are as follows:

Film and Fiche

Your first film order is for 4 weeks @ \$4.50

You are allowed 2 renewals for 60 days at a cost of \$4.50 each renewal.

After the second renewal, the film will stay at the F.H.C. for an indeterminate amount of time.

Because of the new film policy and lack of storage space, we are going to try to limit each patron to 2 films per month. Another film order may be made 2 weeks before the films that are already in the centre are to be sent back.

All film orders made before 1 Mar. 97 will be honoured as ordered.

Film ordered after 1 Mar. 97 will be considered a first time order if the patron wants to renew that film or films. The patron will then have the film for 6 more weeks. This is because the film is already in the F.H.C. and we do not need to allow for the 2 weeks' shipping time to get the film to us.

Fiche orders will be paid at the time of ordering. Please determine the no. of fiche that there are in the collection you are ordering.

The following policies will come into effect 13 May 97.

Reserving Machines: Bookings one month in advance only

3 hours per week on film and fiche readers

1 hour per week on computer for research or Temple Ready

or 2 hours per week on computer entering information into Personal Ancestral file or Ancestral File

1 or 2 reservations of a film reader may be made when you are notified that your film order has arrived.

Exceptions: Travel time from your home is 1 hour or more.

a) 6hrs/day, 2 days/mth on film and fiche reader

b) 2hrs/day, 2 days/mth on computer for research or

Temple Ready

c) 4hrs/day, 2 days/mth on computer PAF program or Ancestral File

Note: A reader may be used at the end of a given time period (see above) until needed by another patron; an unused reader or computer may be used on a first-come basis as per above time periods.

Double bookings of equipment will not be permitted, eg. booking of a computer and film reader for the same time slot by the same person.

Church consultants are exempt from the above restrictions concerning bookings of machines but are still expected to book ahead if they do not want to be disappointed.

All orders and copies must be made and paid for 30 min. before closing.

I would like to remind all member and community patrons that the F.H.C. is part of a L.D.S. chapel and is considered to be part of the Lord's house. With this in mind, I would ask that church standards of language and decorum be observed. Salty language, taking the name of deity in vain and the ever popular expression, "Oh, God!" are unacceptable.

Our focus is to meet the needs of the member and community patrons to the best of our ability and to make the centre equally accessible to everyone, while implementing the mission of the church in regards to Temple and Family History work.

There is a binder provided for patrons' comments. Please feel free to express your feelings to me in this binder. The new policies are in effect for 3 months and then the staff and myself will review how they are meeting the needs of the patrons. If you want me to contact you, please leave your name and phone number and I will get back to you as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Sister Patricia Trudel,
Director, Ottawa Stake Family History Centre

**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 Jim Shearon, Associate Editor, *Anglo-Celtic Roots* at (613) 592-4453, or e-mail to shearonj@magi.com. Thanks!

SATURDAY MEETINGS
FEATURE ARTICLE

Rooting Around in Grade Four: Genealogy as a Learning Experience

JIM SHEARON WITH LIANA BRITTAIN

[This article is a summary of Liana Brittain's talk to the BIFHSGO General Meeting on May 10, 1997.]

“Did you ever collect stamps as a child? If you did, who got you started on stamp collecting?” With those provocative questions, Liana Brittain began a description of how she uses genealogy in her grade four class in Almonte, Ontario.

Genealogy, like stamp collecting, she insists, helps build bonds between children and older members of the family. It also helps students to develop learning skills that will benefit them for the rest of their lives.

“Learning is most successful when it has an end goal and a meaningful one,” says Liana Brittain. In completing their genealogy assignment, the students learn to make an oral presentation. They publish a book of their family history, or produce a computer presentation, or a videotape project. “One student used a video-recorder to make a 10-minute movie of his family history.”

The children in grade four are usually nine or 10 years old. Their genealogy project begins with the start of school in September and is developed over a period of about eight to 10 weeks. During that time, they learn interviewing and presentation skills. They practice note taking, report writing and editing—including spelling. They use mathematics to add and subtract and calculate time lines of ancestors.

“Where did our ancestors come from?” is one of the questions the children answer. They use geography to prepare maps and they learn about history by discovering what events were taking place in the community, in our country and in the world. Art skills are brought into play in designing the final form of the genealogy project. Based on their research into family origin, travels and occupations, the children create a personal crest and motto for their family history project.

Changing family structures are reflected in the different kinds of family trees that the children produce. The traditional tree follows the father's line of descent; but some trees use a mirror image to include a stepfather or stepmother, and there are trees for single parents.

The starting point of the inquiry for each student is “ME”. Page one of the research book begins with space for the student's picture and blanks to be filled in with personal information such as date and place of birth, who I was named after, nicknames and hobbies.

In the following weeks, the children learn to interview their parents. “When and where were you born? Where did you go to school? When did you meet Mom (or Dad)?”, are just some of the questions asked. The children learn that they must prepare their questions with care to get the most information.

They also interview their grandparents and look for birth certificates, photographs or newspaper clippings to illustrate their project. The students learn a lot about their families and each other.

When the projects have been completed, the students invite parents and other guests to come to the school for lunch. After eating together, students in four groups of seven take turns presenting their family history projects. Each student has 10 minutes for his or her presentation.

Liana Brittain says her interest in genealogy was aroused about two years ago when her mother, who is a member of the Ontario Genealogical Society in Kingston, asked her to consider accepting responsibility for continuing the research her mother had done for many years. Her mother also told Liana that the Kingston Branch of O.G.S. had developed a children's kit and was looking for someone who could put it to good use.

Liana used the kit in her grade four class and at the end of the year expanded it by adding her own activities to involve more learning opportunities. After two years, the verdict is in and it is very positive.

“At the end of each school year, I ask the students to name their favourite subject,” says Liana Brittain. The last two years, the genealogy project has been the clear favourite. “The students said they had to work harder on that project than on other subjects, and the time limit for completing the project was difficult, but two-thirds of the students said that learning about their family made it enjoyable.”

In January 1997, Liana began a once-a-week after-school program for students in grades four to six. With gifts of equipment and software from local residents and companies, including Corel, the students use the O.G.S. Kit, the internet and Corel's *Family Tree Suite*™ software to continue their explorations in genealogy.

The experience of the past two years with the grade four class in Almonte will soon be available to other teachers. Liana Brittain is writing a book and Corel has agreed to publish it. *Genealogy for Children, a resource for teachers, parents and grandparents*, will focus on communication between generations leading to increased family bonds. The book should be on sale this Fall.

Liana Brittain was born in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan and raised at Walkerton, Ontario. She has been a school teacher for 26 years. ■

SATURDAY MEETINGS
COLUMN

Table Talk – Jim Heal

Among the features of our Saturday morning meetings are the Discovery Tables. In earlier issues we met some of the valuable volunteers who staff them. This quarter, we would like to introduce John HAY and Hugh REEKIE of the Scottish table.

John HAY, a native of Kingston, Ontario, obtained a B.Sc. Electrical Engineering degree from Queen's University in 1958. He has since been employed by private industry primarily in the development of equipment for satellite communications and is now working for the CAL Corporation.

John developed an early interest in his Scottish heritage and shortly after moving to Ottawa in 1979, he joined the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society. He looked after publication sales for the Branch from 1980 until 1990. He is active with the Ottawa Branch as chairman of the Scottish Interest Group and as Co-Chair of the O.G.S. Seminar 2000 committee.

John and his wife Hilary, née GRAY, are both of Scottish origin. John is a third or fourth generation Canadian, while Hilary was born and raised in Scotland. Their surnames of interest include: HAY of the Scottish Lowlands; McKINNON of Fort William, Inverness, SCT; ANDERSON of Roxburgh, SCT; and SAUNDERS of Dorset, England. In addition to using resources available in Canada, John has made numerous research trips to Scotland. He joined BIFHSGO in 1995, lectured on "Tracing Family History in Scotland", at our 1995 and 1996 Fall Conferences, and will do so again in 1997.

BIFHSGO NEWS
COLUMNS

The Helping Hand – Jack Moody

I have just returned from the annual seminar of the Ontario Genealogical Society, held at the Nottawasaga Inn at Alliston, Ontario over the weekend of April 25th. This was the 16th of these events which I have attended in the past 18 years and as long as my health permits I shall attend more in the future. Often asked why I attend so many seminars, conferences and workshops, I thought I should explain, and encourage others to attend.


Firstly, don't believe that it is only worthwhile going to such affairs when they are held in your family's area. There are sufficient general presentations—such as on Genetics, Technology, and Researching in Other Countries. If one does have connections with the area that is a bonus as it simplifies visiting local sources.

Outside the lectures there is the pleasure of meeting people with similar interests, sharing information, and maybe even meeting someone researching the same families that you are. At a seminar in Guelph where about 600 were in attendance, my late wife and a lady were standing side-by-side at a table listing names in which they were interested and discovered a common line which led to both of them gaining new information and

Hugh REEKIE, a native of Alston, Cumbria, was raised near, and educated in, Manchester, England. He came to Canada in 1969 and has worked primarily in the communications field, both in private industry and the Public Service. He has recently retired from the Public Service and is now able to devote more of his time and energy to family history. Hugh has been interested in genealogy for many years and is a prime organizer of the Scottish Heritage Day weekend in Ottawa. He is a member of the Ontario Genealogical Society as well as of BIFHSGO.

Hugh is a firm believer in the use of maps in genealogical research and lectured on that subject at one of our monthly meetings as well as at the 1996 Fall Conference. His wife Frances, née ANDERSON, a native of Montreal of Scots-Irish descent, is also interested in family history.


Hugh's surnames of interest include: BENNOCH of Dumfries and CURROR, REEKIE and WATT of Fife, SCT. He has recently been involved in establishing Internet Web sites for the Highland Family History Society of Inverness and for the Hamilton & District Family History Society of Lanark, Scotland.

We are most fortunate in having persons with John and Hugh's background and experience sharing their knowledge at the Scottish table. Thank you John Hay and Hugh Reekie. 

directed us to some very rewarding research in Ireland. In my own case I once met an eighth cousin who is also a ninth cousin once removed and we still keep in touch.

In recent years conference or seminar attendees have received fairly detailed lecture outlines, enabling them to benefit from all lectures, even in the same time slot. Also, it is becoming more common for audio tapes of all sessions to be offered for sale at the seminar or by mail shortly after.

Then there is always the Market Place where you can examine and purchase just about every pamphlet, book or software without having to pay mailing costs or gambling that the book you order from an advertisement will give you the information you hope to obtain. Not only are these current publications but often there are used, rare and out-of-print books for sale. Please, please remember that it is unfair to a vendor to copy information from their stock—if the book or pamphlet has information of interest to you, buy it; you can always sell it to someone else later or donate it to your society library.

I hope I have stirred the interest of those who have not attended one of these affairs. I certainly encourage you to come to the BIFHSGO conference at Ottawa City Hall September 26 to 28 if you can't get to any others. 

Our Publishing – John Townesend**Publishing Your Family History**

BIFHSGO exists to promote the publication of family histories by people who have ancestors in the British Isles. If you believe that the appearance of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* and *Anglo-Celtic Annals* offers a possible model for publication of your own family history, then ask for your copy of the recently-released *BIFHSGO Publishing Standards*. Or watch this column, which will be focusing upon some aspects of the desk-top publishing standards for *Roots* and *Annals*. While WordPerfect™ for Windows v.6.1 specifications will be used, the principles would apply to use of any major word processing package.

All body text is 11 point in size, slightly larger than the typical family history publication if those the Society receives are a representative subset. The publications' standard two-column format is designed to provide shorter, more easily-read, lines. The body text font is Times New Roman; bland—even unimaginative—perhaps, but fancier fonts tend to draw attention away from the message.

The publications' "typeset" appearance is created by inserting a standard set of *Typesetting* (see under *Format* in the menu bar) codes at the top of each file. These codes "tighten" the text, perhaps as much as 20%, in a number of ways. First, the *Word Spacing* and *Line Spacing* are set at "95% of Optimal". *Kerning* is turned on to "Automatic", and *Line Height* (or *Leading*) is set at "-0.02". These changes result in the amount of space being reduced in three ways: between words, between letters within words, and between lines. And the reductions—providing readability is maintained by careful distribution of white space and by formatting—result in strengthened cost-effectiveness as there is more text per page.

The other *Typesetting* change is to set the *Justification Limits* at "Compressed to 90%" and "Expanded to 200%". In conjunction with the tighter text, and space-saving "Full" *Justification*, the result is to remove any requirement to use *Hyphenation*—which for many is burdensome at best. Take a look at the text throughout *Roots*: aside from "in-text" hyphens, there are minimal line-end hyphens inserted manually. There usually is no need for them because the "elasticity" between words and within words results in whole words being accommodated on each line before the wrap to the next line. The manually-inserted hyphens were needed for special situations, such as where longer words are involved; that is, where there are lengthy unbroken character strings (and URL addresses are among the worst offenders here).

It is not very often that you can get a better product at less cost; but the use of *Typesetting* as described above is one of them. Why not put it to good use when you publish your family history? Just to make it easy, all the standard settings for *Roots* and *Annals*—including the foregoing *Typesetting* codes—are set up in a single Style which is available to BIFHSGO members upon request. Just insert it into your file after the Initial Style, and that should work for you. (Or for the particularly versatile, place its contents into your file's existing Initial Style). ●

Research Notes – Jim Shearon**"Home Children" Passenger List for the year 1870.**

The *S. S. Ganges* departed London 27 April 1870 and arrived in Quebec City 23 days later. Among the passengers were five lads from the Boys' Refuge, Commercial Street, White Chapel, London. The boys landed in Canada, knowing no relatives, no friends except each other. Within days they were separated and shipped off to homes, farms or work camps.

Between 1869 and 1930, about 100,000 children who were taken from workhouses or homes for waifs in the British Isles and sent by ship to start a new life in Canada. Others were sent to South Africa and Australia. More than a million Canadians are said to be descended from these "home children."

In some cases, children were literally handed out to the first farmer or family who met the train the children were riding on. Dave Lorente of Renfrew, whose father was a "home child", has described the abuses some children suffered in their new homes. The greatest abuse was an almost complete loss of identity, not knowing where they came from or who their parents were.

John Sayers says, "Most of the children were not orphans but were in homes or workhouses because their parents could no longer care for them or had abused them." The home children came from every part of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. Nearly all left from Liverpool and the majority landed in Quebec City. Others landed at Halifax, Saint John, New Brunswick or Portland, Maine.

Since November 1995, John Sayers and 15 volunteers from BIFHSGO and the Ottawa Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society have been searching lists of incoming passenger for the years between 1869 and 1930, at the National Archives for the names of these "home children."

In this issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, on pages 21-26, we publish information that the research team has recorded about some 869 "home children" who arrived in Canada in the year 1870. Some of them might have been your ancestors. Dave Lorente says, "The passenger list information will open the doors to a lot of cross-referencing."

The passenger names ranged from Louisa Ackland to Jessie Young, every letter of the alphabet except "Z". The youngest "home child" of 1870 was three-year old Ada Howell, in a party of 143 people destined for Niagara-on-the-Lake.

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

John Sayers is looking for more volunteers who will be willing to go to the National Archives and copy information from the microfilm. If you are willing to help in this important work, please contact John Sayers at (613) 747-5547. ●

Meet Your Board – Bernice Severson

Jim Heal

One of the hardest working members of the BIFHSGO Board is our program director Jim Heal. He is the person who arranges the speakers and we all appreciate the splendid job he does. In addition it is Jim's responsibility to arrange and conduct our Annual Fall Conference. The first two conferences were outstanding. They ran smoothly and were interesting and informative. This didn't just happen, it was the result of hard work, knowledge and capability of Jim Heal. Plans for this fall's conference are keeping Jim busy at present.

James Albert Heal is a westerner, born July 17, 1929, at Ryerson Saskatchewan. He attended local schools and the University of Saskatchewan. After graduating in 1951 with a B.Sc. in Engineering Physics, Jim joined the Royal Canadian Air Force, rising to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1972.

During his career with the Department of National Defence, Col. Heal became an acknowledged expert in aerospace technology and satellite communications systems. From 1961 to 1964, he was Assistant Chief of the Test Engineering Division of the U. S. Army Satellite Communications Agency in Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. Returning to Canada, he had increasingly responsible positions in developing microwave radio relay systems, testing and evaluating maintenance activities. From 1975 to 1977, he was responsible for engineering and maintenance support for avionic subsystems of all Canadian Forces aircraft.

Our Volunteers – Jim Heal

Heather Oakley is a volunteer who helps ensure that our Fall Conferences run smoothly. She is officially the Food & Refreshment Co-ordinator, but as an employee at Ottawa City Hall, she has also provided co-ordination with City Hall staff. Heather's excellent liaison with Capital Food Services during the first two conferences ensured that all attendees received proper nourishment. She also provided valuable assistance to the Marketplace Co-ordinator by being at the loading dock when the rental tables and chairs were delivered and picked up, and in helping with the setup and dismantling of the exhibit areas. However, it was her liaison with City Hall staff and the cool initiative she displayed in overcoming unexpected problems, such as the lecture rooms being too hot or too cold, the lights inadvertently going out, the need to reproduce speakers' handouts on short notice, etc., etc., where she really shone.

Heather was born at Hagersville, Ontario and moved to Ottawa at an early age where she received her primary and secondary school education. An employee of the City of

On his return from New Jersey in 1964, Jim spent a year at the R.C.A.F. staff college in Toronto. Since 1965 he and his family have lived in Crystal Beach. He is an active member of St. Stephen's Anglican Church, where he served as superintendent of Sunday School for several years. In addition, he has been active in Cubs, local boys softball, and hockey. From 1973 to 1976, Jim was a director of the Nepean Minor Hockey Association. From 1981 to 1986, he was the convenor of the first six Nepean girls hockey tournaments. Jim and his wife Betty are active five-pin bowlers.

Jim joined the Ontario Genealogical Society in 1972, and served as program convenor and Vice Chairman, and organized the Places of Worship Project. For many years Jim has worked at the local Family History Centre and can be found there most Thursday evenings. As well as doing his own research, Jim spends part of his time guiding others in their finding and interpreting genealogical information. He is a member of the Irish group and has become very knowledgeable about Irish research.

Jim has traced his own family history to the County of Devon in England, and County Derry in Ireland. Active in the one name study of the name of Heal he has gathered an extensive collection of people of that name from all over the world.

Jim was one of the founding members of BIFHSGO, and has served as a Director since the Society began. Thank you Jim Heal for sharing your knowledge, time and expertise with all of us. ◻

Ottawa since 1981 she is currently working towards a Municipal Administrative Certificate at Algonquin College. Heather lives in the west end of Ottawa with her spouse, Andrew Riddell.

She developed an early interest in family history and joined the Ontario Genealogical Society in 1986. She has been an active member of the Ottawa Branch, serving as Secretary for six years as well as being heavily involved with organization of the successful annual Gene-O-Rama.

Heather's surnames of interest include: **OAKLEY** who emigrated from London, England to Peterborough, Ontario in the 1840s; **VANDERGRIF** and **BARAGAR**, believed to be of Pennsylvania Dutch origin, who settled in the Bancroft area in the 1890s; and **McQUADE** of Prince Edward County - 1850s (Tryphena Irene, daughter of William & Sarah Letitia McQuade is Heather's great grandmother).

Thank you **Heather Oakley** for your outstanding contribution to BIFHSGO. We look forward to your help in making our 1997 Fall Conference another outstanding success. ◻

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.

Each Associate Director is entitled to participate in all aspects of the Meetings of the Board of Directors save those duties that are expressly those of the elected Officers; essentially proposing, seconding and voting on motions. These meetings provide interesting insight into the internal workings of the Society; helpful, as past experience shows that sometimes Associate Directors later stand for election as Director. Succession planning makes for a healthy Society. If you are interested in further information relative to serving as an Associate Director, feel free to contact any of the Society

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS COLUMNS

From Near and Far – Editor

British Soldiers' Records: First World War

A great deal of excitement has followed the release of the first portion of British soldiers documents of the First World War which were made available to the public on Remembrance Day, 11 November 1996.

The March 1997 issue of *Genealogists' Magazine* emphasizes that almost 60 per cent of soldiers documents were destroyed by enemy bombing of the record office during the second world war. In his *Ephemera* column, the editor notes that the First World War Army records now available on microfilm at the Public Record Office in Kew under reference number WO 364 include details of marriage and birth of children.

Detailed information about the records available for consultation are given in a new publication of the Public Records Office, *Army Service Records of the First World War*. Reviewer Richard Moore says the book is "well written and full of information ... about other records held by the PRO for the same period, including medal rolls, war diaries, maps and photographs." Moore says the material now available represents eight per cent of the original records and numbers 4,500 films. The remaining 30 per cent of the records are to be microfilmed and released for public examination over the next five years.

Officers serving in the types of areas that are of interest to you. They will be pleased to hear from you; and you will be pleased at the additional skills and knowledge that you acquire as a consequence of serving as an Associate Director.

However, the scope of volunteer positions extends beyond serving as an Associate Director. If you feel you can be of assistance, step up to the plate and be ready for the next position or 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@trytrel.com.
- *Conference Registration Assistants*—These positions require volunteers to help in one or more aspects of conference registration activities, both prior to and at the Conference. Please contact Mary Nash at 225-3781 or send an E-mail message to mnash@nashinfo.com.

The Public Record Office says the records in record class WO 364 were obtained from other government departments (primarily the Ministry of Pensions) to replace the records which were destroyed and as such contain many different types of records not normally seen in soldiers' documents.

The Public Record Office says this record class contains the records of service of individuals who were serving in the British Army during the time of the First World War and were discharged at any time between 1914 and 1920. The documents you are most likely to find include: Attestation Papers, Discharge Papers, Medical Records and the Casualty Form: Active Service which can provide information relating to a man's movements.

The 4,500 reels of microfilm in WO 364 are available in the Microfilm Reading Room at the Public Record Office in Kew. The class is in alphabetical order by Surname. The Office warns that many of the low numbered pieces have no breaks between the records of each individual, so care should be taken to find the beginning and end of a man's record of service.

In order to find any surviving record of service, it will help if you have any of the following: Name, Rank(s), Number(s) or Regiment(s). If you do not have this information it is possible to obtain it from the First World War Medal Index Cards in the class WO 372, which is available in the Microfilm Reading Room on microfiche. A reminder again that this material represents only a small portion of the First World War Army records and more will become available over the next several years.



Dedication of Colonel By Plaque in London, May 28, 1997.

Left to Right:

General Sir John Stibbon, Commanding Officer of the Royal Engineers; The Duke of Wellington, whose ancestor sent Colonel By to Ottawa; Bill MacKinnon, President, The Historical Society of Ottawa; Canadian High Commissioner Roy MacLaren; and Hon. Nick Cattermole, Mayor of Lambeth.

[Photo: Jim Stevenson]

**LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN BY
ROYAL ENGINEERS
FOUNDER OF OTTAWA
CAPITAL OF CANADA.**

JOHN BY WAS BORN NEAR THIS PLACE AND BAPTIZED IN THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY-AT-LAMBETH, AUGUST 10, 1779.

AFTER A DISTINGUISHED CAREER IN CANADA AND IN THE PENINSULA WAR, HE WAS CALLED OUT OF RETIREMENT IN 1826 AND SENT TO CANADA TO BUILD THE RIDEAU CANAL WATERWAY. A DEFENCE PROJECT, THE WATERWAY WOULD EXTEND 200 KILOMETRES FROM THE OTTAWA RIVER TO LAKE ONTARIO. IT PENETRATED UNCHARTED LAKES AND RIVERS, VIRGIN FOREST, ROCK AND SWAMP ATTENDED BY THE HORRORS OF INTRODUCED MALARIA. THIS OUTSTANDING ENGINEERING FEAT, WHICH REQUIRED THE CONSTRUCTION OF 47 STONE MASONRY LOCKS AND 23 DAMS, WAS OPENED MAY 30, 1832. NOW A HERITAGE TREASURE IT REMAINS IN USE AS A RECREATIONAL WATERWAY.

JOHN BY RETIRED TO FRANT, EAST SUSSEX, WHERE HE DIED FEBRUARY 1, 1836.

ERECTED 1997 BY THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

Text of the Commemorative Plaque

Plaque honours Colonel By as Founder of Ottawa

Jim Heal, BIFHSGO Vice-President of Programs and Conferences, was among 38 persons from Ottawa who took part in a ceremony near Colonel John By's birthplace in London, England to honour Colonel By as the founder of Ottawa.

Canadian High Commissioner Roy MacLaren unveiled a bronze commemorative plaque on behalf of the Historical Society of Ottawa on the wall of St. Thomas' Hospital, directly across the Thames River from the Houses of Parliament. The Duke of Wellington, whose ancestor sent Colonel By on his mission to Ottawa, and Bill MacKinnon, President of The Historical Society of Ottawa, also took part in the ceremony.

On behalf of the National Capital Commission, Major General John Stewart, Commandant of the Canadian Military Engineers, presented General Sir John Stibbon, the present commanding officer of the Royal Engineers, with a bronze replica of a tea cup excavated from the Ottawa River home-site of Colonel By.

The London ceremony, followed by an escorted tour of St. Mary's Church, Lambeth, where Colonel By was baptized, and a reception hosted by the Canadian High Commissioner, was the highlight of a two-week tour organized by Herb Sills, a Director and Past President of the Historical Society.

Prior to the event, members of the party spent a week at the 15th-century Herstmonceux Castle in Sussex, which is now Queen's University's Centre for International Studies. Daily excursions covered South-East England. ❏

More Gleanings from the National Archives of Canada

MARY M. NASH

[The third 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.]

Casey no. 2171. Memorials, Documents and Affidavits submitted to the Executive Government by Ruggles Wright, Esq. with reference to his slides at the Chats and Chaudiere, on the Ottawa River. Montreal: Printed by Lovell and Gibson, St. Nicholas Street, 1849.

Ruggles Wright, son of Philemon Wright, protested the federal government's Board of Works' building slides similar to the ones he had already built at his own expense to the amount of about £20,000. Close to bankruptcy, he was asking for uniform fees of 5s. for each crib passing through Chats and Chaudiere (north shore of Ottawa River). He was willing to sell them to the government for £25,000 sterling. He had determined that the return on investment was said to be 9-16% annually. Between 1839 and 1846 he received annual income ranging from £855 to £2,065. Two petitions were submitted, with 154 signatures. Well-known names included Thomas McKay (acting for the government), Thomas Keefer and Symmes.

A government committee actually valued the slides at £18,150, and later offered £10,000 for the Chaudiere slide. Users had to pay for slides actually used, as well as government slides, even if they were not the ones used. Even in those days, Ruggles Wright questions the government's role and interference in private enterprise when he writes: "Of what, let me ask, does the public consist? Each individual is a constituent part of the great mass, and the success of the mass depends upon the individual energy, the individual enterprise, and the individual success of its constituent parts. If then the whole weight of a Government is thrown into the scale to baffle the energies and crush the enterprise of an individual, with what confidence could individuals embark in undertakings of an extensive character either for their own or the public good? No such confidence would exist, and the whole community would sink into misery and ruin."

Ruggles Wright later had problems with road construction leading to Union Suspension Bridge at Chaudiere Falls. Here again the Board of Works (situated in Montreal) response from the pen of Thomas A. Begly, Secretary, that "there is not the least disposition on the part of the Board to obstruct you in the free enjoyment of your properties to the fullest extent compatible with the interests of the public, and they are ready to afford you every facility that shall not interfere with the safety and usefulness of the Public Works on the spot."

Casey no. 1116. Emigration to Canada

Narrative of a voyage to Quebec and a journey from thence to New Lanark, in Upper Canada, detailing the hardships and difficulties which an emigrant has to encounter, before and after his settlement; with an account of the country, as it regards its climate, soil and the actual condition of its inhabitants. by John McDonald, 2nd ed. Glasgow: printed by William Lang (62 Bell Street), 1822.

Starting with a two page introduction, the narrative consists of 32 pages. John McDonald left Greenock (Scotland) for Quebec on 19 May 1821. On arrival in Quebec on 25 June, he immediately left for Montreal, a 24 hour, 190 mile journey by steam boat. He arrived at Lachine on June 28. From there he went on with some 366 other persons in 15 flat-bottomed boats to Prescott, another 120 miles away. At Prescott he stayed 3 weeks. Wagons left Prescott in the direction of New Lanark on 30 July. On the way they encountered bad roads with very muddy conditions. They went through Brockville and New Perth, which he described as "a thriving place, and daily increasing in population." By August 4 they were within two miles of New Lanark. All were tired and many were ill with fever. He blames this on the "immensity and closeness of the woods" which surrounded them. He believed that no wind could penetrate the forests and that there was therefore no air circulation. He described picking out land which was generally rocky and swampy but believed that if drained would eventually prove to be excellent land. He mentioned bears and mosquitos as being "serious inconveniences", the latter to be dealt with only by lighting fires to keep them away and the cure for stings to be bathing in cold water and rubbing the welts with salt.

He goes on to describe the settlers' justifiable fear of a Canadian winter and pinpoints three serious disadvantages as a result. The first one is being far from markets to sell their produce, the nearest ones being Kingston or Brockville, both of which are 60 miles away. The second disadvantage he points out is the scarcity of draft animals and their consequent high price. He advises raising a breed of cattle so that in about five years the settler may have a yoke of oxen. The third great inconvenience (sic) that he points out is the scarcity of corn mills and "the distance to which he has to send his grain to be grinded." The nearest one is at New Perth and others are being erected at New Lanark and Dalhousie. The lack of "made" roads also results in the settlers being unable to effectively transport anything until winter when the ground is hard and dry. At other times they are having to bring the supplies in on their own backs.

All in all, this appears to be a diary of a discouraged man but one who wishes to pass on some of his experience so others may think hard before setting out on this risky adventure. ■ ©

Country of Birth: Sumatra

DONALD H. LENNOX

My great grandfather George Whitaker, who was born in Bratton, Wiltshire, left a clerical appointment in Oakington, Cambridgeshire in 1851 to come to Canada as first provost of Trinity College in Toronto, a position he held for thirty years.

During this time he was on three occasions an unsuccessful candidate for higher office in the Church of England, twice for the position of coadjutor bishop of Toronto and, finally, in 1879, in the election for a new bishop.

George Whitaker's early life and ancestry are well documented. By 1946, more than two centuries' worth of family documents and memorabilia had been accumulated in the last Whitaker home in Bratton. This collection provided the raw material for a history tracing the family back to a Stephen Whitaker of nearby Westbury who died in 1576.

In contrast, information on my great grandfather's immediate family was extremely sketchy. He and his wife—born Arundel Charlotte Burton—were said to have had "at least eight children", four of whom were probably born in England and the rest in Canada. Of their names I knew only those of my grandmother, Margaret Anne, and of her eldest brother, George Herbert.

In searching the 1861 and 1871 Toronto census records I found, as expected, the missing names and countries of birth for eight children. The same census records provided, as well, the surprising revelation that great grandmother had been born

in 1821 or 1822, not in England as I had assumed she must have been, but in Sumatra.

What could possibly explain this totally unexpected birthplace? Was Arundel Charlotte a missionary's daughter? A good hunch, as it turned out, but not the only possibility.

In the early part of the 19th century the Dutch and British East India trading companies were engaged in a bitter struggle for commercial power in the East Indies. Thus, if Arundel Charlotte Burton had been born in Sumatra about 1820, as the census information indicated, her father might have been an East India Company employee or perhaps a member of the British armed forces. In either case, there seemed to be a reasonable hope of identifying him. The East India Company records—said to be among the finest in the world—are preserved in the Oriental and India Office Collections of the British Library in London.

At the time of Arundel Charlotte's birth, the British still occupied Fort Marlborough, a trading station at Bencoolen (now Bengkulu) on the southwestern Sumatra coast. The ecclesiastical birth-baptism, marriage and death-burial returns have been transferred to microfilm by The Latter-day Saints and I was able to search these. But, to my disappointment, there were no Burtons listed in the Fort Marlborough returns.

The records for Prince of Wales Island (present-day Penang) listed a John Burton who died in 1825. Could this have been Arundel Charlotte's father? The only way to follow up this lead was to do on-site research in the British Library. That option was not available to me at the time. So, a professional genealogist was hired to do the work. The fascinating story that unfolds is based in very large measure on the discoveries he made on my behalf.

Using the background information I had sent him, my consultant decided that there were other avenues of research to be explored before he looked into the East India Company archival records.

In the General Register Office he located a marriage register entry, in the registration district of Bath, for the Whitaker-Burton marriage which identified Arundel Charlotte's father, not as John, but as Richard Burton, a "dissenting minister". The later discovery of his will in the British Library identified his birthplace as Yorkshire.

Richard Burton moved to London as a youth and trained as a missionary at Bristol Baptist College. Somerset parish records and bishops' transcripts record his marriage to Mary Mansford in Frome Selwood, Somerset on December 8, 1818. A letter from the College Librarian, Bristol Baptist College, to the author confirms that Burton graduated the day after his wedding.

Richard and Mary Burton—accompanied by another Baptist missionary, Charles Evans, and his wife—set sail for Sumatra in late 1819 or early 1820. Their destination had been chosen in response to Sir Stamford Raffles's request for missionaries to spread the Christian gospel among the Chinese, Africans, Malaysians and Europeans whom he felt were sorely in need of spiritual guidance.



Arundel Charlotte Burton

Burton and Evans and their wives arrived at Fort Marlborough June 9, 1820. They were warmly welcomed by Raffles. The book *South East from Serampore* by E.A. Payne, discloses private reservations about the missionaries. Raffles observed that, although they were "... scholars and gentlemen, and their wives were well calculated to aid their endeavours", he feared they were "hardly prepared for the difficulties and privations of missionary life in such a barbarous country as this." In time both missionaries were to prove more than equal to the daunting task that faced them.

Richard and his bride established a mission station at Sebolga, where they remained until the British gave up the island to the Dutch in 1824. Shortly thereafter, the threat of raids by hostile native tribes placed the Burtons in grave personal danger, but the Dutch refused all requests for protection. In the summer of 1825 Richard Burton and his family were forced, for their own safety, to cross the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal to make a fresh start in India.

Richard was sent to his final posting at Digah where he replaced the recently-deceased Mr. Rowe. In his final years, he worked among the natives of Digah, Dinapore and Patna, struggled to learn Hindustani and preached at Dinapore to members of the European community.

During the last five years of his short life, Richard Burton faced a devastating succession of personal losses which he felt deeply. His correspondence with the Baptist Missionary Society in England reported on mission activities. From time to time, a personal note creeps into this business-like correspondence. In one letter Burton describes how his last-born child "softly expired in the arms of his mother . . . as if he were still hanging on her breast." His wife, Mary, died there April 1, 1826. She was only 25 years old and had been predeceased by two of her four children. Arundel Charlotte, the elder of the two surviving children turned four on the day her mother died. Her brother Joseph Mansford was not yet three.

Another letter hints at his fears for the future, "Imagine two months without a drop of rain, the thermometer by day in the shade from 102 to 100; by night, from 90 to 96; a strong wind, bearing up clouds of dust, blowing all the day, which needs but the colour to be called a flame. Imagine this, and you

will not wonder that India proves the grave of so many Europeans; that any exist through such a season seems much more astonishing."

Soon after his wife's death Richard—feeling unable to care for the two children properly himself and possibly fearing for their health in the harsh Indian climate—arranged to have them escorted back to England to be brought up by their mother's relatives in Somerset.

The two children never set eyes on their father again. Richard Burton became ill during the summer of 1828 and died at Bankipore, Bengal September 26, 1828. He was only 31 years old.

This investigation, which began with an attempt to find out more about my great grandmother Arundel Charlotte Burton and her ancestry, was rewarded with a modest amount of information on her early life and parentage. That knowledge, even now, is still very much a collection of vital statistics and no picture emerges of the living, breathing person who lies behind them. The real and most unexpected bonus of my research was the treasure trove of documents describing the remarkable life of her father Richard Burton as a Baptist missionary in Sumatra and India.

The preceding paragraphs have focused on a few highlights of his all-too-brief career, described in much greater detail in the letters he and other missionaries wrote to the Baptist Missionary Society back in England, and now accessible in the library of Regent's Park College, Oxford. This side of my family history would have remained unknown to me if it had not been for the intriguing and thought-provoking discovery in the Canadian census records that Burton's daughter, my great grandmother Arundel Charlotte, was born in Sumatra.

[BIFHSGO member, Donald Lennox, is a retired hydrology research manager with Environment Canada. He was born in Toronto and began family history research in 1987.]



SPECIAL TRAVEL TIP

[Editor's Note: The following travel tip was amongst the many helpful points offered by Norm Crowder in the recently-completed Family History Course sponsored by BIFHSGO and the Ottawa Branch, OGS. Norm will be addressing the 1997 BIFHSGO Conference, September 26-28, 1997, on the topic Planning a Research Trip Abroad.]

Delta Air Lines sells a book of four coupons to seniors who are at least 62 years old. The current price is \$540 US per book. Each coupon will take you from Ottawa to a destination in the lower 48 states; a second coupon will take you to another destination or bring you home to Ottawa. The four coupons must be used within a year by one person. My wife and I travelled recently to Salt Lake City round trip each for \$270 US. I expect that other US airlines offer similar deals for seniors but to the best of my knowledge no Canadian airlines

offer this deal, although Air Canada did at one time.

The best place to stay is the Best Western Plaza Hotel (formerly Howard Johnston) next door to the Family History Library but you must reserve many months in advance for genealogy rates currently \$79 US per night. An alternative is the Travelodge Motel about a block away with a senior rate of \$59 US per room.



Finding Ancestors in Northern Ireland

JIM HEAL

BIFHSGO Vice-President Jim Heal found more than he expected when he visited distant cousins in Northern Ireland in June 1997. . .

I had corresponded with some of my Irish relatives for a number of years but had never met them face to face. So I wasn't sure what to expect when I wrote my third cousins, Albert and Ruth McAdoo, that I was planning a trip to the British Isles and would like to visit them in County Londonderry. Ruth arranged for me to stay with their son and daughter-in-law Noel and Shirley McAdoo.

I went to England with 37 others in a group organized by Herb Sills for The Historical Society of Ottawa to honour Colonel John By. After 10 days in East Sussex and London, I was off to Ulster to look up McAdoo and Weir roots that had been traced back to the late 1700s. My hope was that I might find the farmland my ancestors had lived on, and after that, I would follow the trail as far as it led.

The land that my great grandfather James McAdoo was farming when he died is at Lammy, in County Tyrone, between Dungannon and Cookstown. I was following my Ordnance Survey map when I stopped at a farm house at Lammy. The farmer listened to my story about ancestors, then telephoned the Davidsons at Lammy House. Mrs. Davidson confirmed that the McAdoos had lived on the land that they now owned. After giving me a cup of tea and a bite to eat, the farmer went with me to Lammy House.

It has been more than a hundred years since my great-grandfather died, but the old stone house he lived in is still there and I was standing before it. It is used as an out-building beside the modern house the present owners have built. It was a sight I saw many times; a new home beside the old. Sometimes the old house was used for animals.

Samuel and Madge Davidson are the third generation of their family to live at Lammy House, purchased by Sam's grandfather in 1919. I mentioned that I had been given a photograph of the McAdoo tombstone years before and planned to look for it at Cookstown. "Oh, I don't think you'll find it there," said Mrs. Davidson. A booklet describing the history of Carland Presbyterian Church had recently been published and Mrs. Davidson remembered reading the sad story of the McAdoo family, in which three members died within a week in 1892.

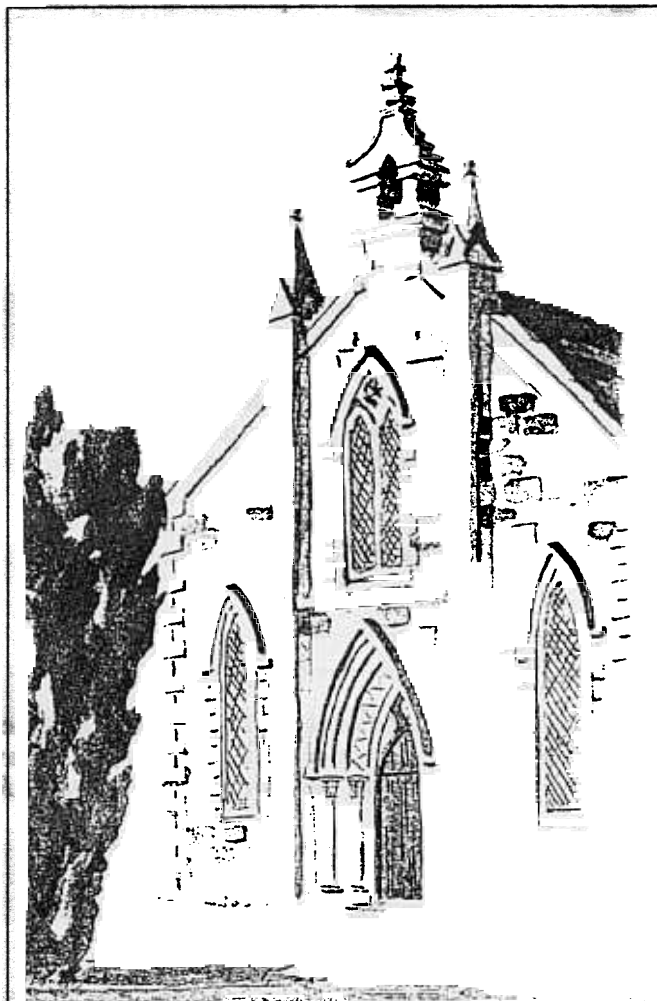
Yes, she had a copy of the booklet and I could read the inscription from the cemetery beside the old meeting house at Carland. "In loving memory of James McAdoo of Lammy who died 6 February 1892 aged 70 years, and of his children David Alexander, Died 8 February 1892 age 26 years, and Isaac McGeagh, Died 3 February 1892, age 17 years."

Soon afterwards, I stood before the tombstone in the Carland cemetery. A few names had been added in the years since the photo was taken. It was the same stone but it was not in Cookstown where I expected it to be.

The booklet describing the 350 year history of the Carland church and the McAdoo tombstone wasn't the only surprise

Madge Davidson had for me. "I'm sure there are some old papers from the family in our document box," she said, and drew out a collection that included my grandmother's Will, several deeds and mortgages that traced McAdoo ownership of the land.

Rachel (Weir) McAdoo died 12 January 1904. Her Will left the farm to her son Nathaniel Herbert McAdoo on condition that he accept the farm and pay his brother Thomas Henry £100, brother Hugh Weir £70, and his sister Sarah Jane £30. If he refused the terms, the farm was to be offered to Thomas Henry McAdoo on condition that he make specified payments to his two brothers and sister. If neither son accepted the conditions, the farm was to be sold and the proceeds distributed to the four children. Two other sons who had emigrated to Canada, one being my grandfather, were not mentioned in the Will.



The Old Meeting House at Carland.

Watercolour by Mrs. Anne Spence of Dungannon.

[Reproduced with thanks from the cover of a history of the Presbyterian Church at Carland, County Tyrone, Northern Ireland, by R.J. McLean.]



BIFHSGO Vice-President Jim Heal on tour
in the British Isles, June 1997

"I would love to have copies of those documents," I said. "Take these then," said Mrs. Davidson. "Make your copies and return them when you're finished." I made copies and returned the originals. My discovery of Lammy House and Mrs. Davidson's generous gifts were one of the highlights of my trip.

I visited the old McAdoo homestead at Knockadoo. Three bachelor brothers were living in the single story stone house. Their father had refused to modernize the farm after the War and the house was still without electricity or a telephone.

My great-grandfather was born at Knockadoo but moved

to Killybasky after he married. I hoped to find the farm where my grandfather was born. Griffith's Valuation of 1858, which I had consulted at the Family History Centre in Ottawa, listed James McAdoo on 34 acres of land at Killybasky.

Consulting my Ordnance Survey map, which shows individual farms and houses, I picked what looked like the largest, most impressive farm and drove there. "I think you've found the right place," said Mr. Stirling, the present owner. "The farm used to be 34 acres, but we added six acres to the property to make a total of 40 acres now."

The Tithe Applotments of 1827 showed a James McAdoo at Mobury, north of the Clagan Presbyterian Church. I couldn't find any family traces; but I wondered how they had managed to farm on a rocky plot of land on the steep slopes of Slieve Gallion.

Leaving the Cookstown area, I headed for the western side of Lough Swilly in Donegal. At one time there were several McAdoo families in Donegal. Today there may be only one. Near Milford, I was taken to the ruins of an old stone house in a meadow and told that a McAdoo had donated the lands to the church before emigrating to America. Fulton Johnson, whose wife runs the bed and breakfast where I stayed at Milford, and who was born and raised in the district, was my guide.

He told me "I heard a McAdoo died further north a couple of years ago. He might have left a widow or a family." So we drove to Roskirk and found George McAdoo and his mother. They farm within a mile of where their McAdoo ancestors have lived since the 1600s. They, and a sister of George's, may be the last living McAdoos in Donegal.

I saw other ruins in the vicinity of Milford on farms that had belonged to McAdoos, as well as some of the Starratt family, (possible relations of our Fall Conference speaker, Robert Starratt of Edinburgh). Flying back to England, I felt I had truly had the "Luck of the Irish" in finding much more than I expected. Most memorable of all was the warmth and generosity of people who had never seen me before but who went out of their way to help me discover a special side of my family history. ■

Canada Connection at Liverpool Museum

BIFHSGO member Tom Rimmer found a 225 year-old connection between Liverpool and Canada when he visited the Merseyside Maritime Museum this Spring.

An information sheet from the museum says that Charles Dixon, a Yorkshireman, sailed from Liverpool in 1772 aboard the Duke of York to found a family dynasty in Nova Scotia. Canada remained second only to the United States as a destination for passengers leaving Liverpool, with more than 115,000 passengers sailing to Canada in 1907.

Many of the 100,000 children who were taken from workhouses or homes for waifs in the British Isles and sent by ship to start a new life in Canada between 1869 and 1930, sailed from Liverpool.

Among the personalities who sailed from Liverpool was Archie Belaney who left for Halifax in 1906 aboard the S. S. Canada and became world famous in the 1920s as Grey Owl,

a Canadian Indian who lectured on the need to conserve nature and wildlife.

Canadian timber to be used in shipbuilding was a great attraction. Shipbuilders Donald Mackay and James Smith, among others, used Canadian timber to build ships which sailed from Liverpool, including the Marco Polo, the fastest ship in the world for her voyage to Australia in 1852.

The museum notes that the famous Cunard Line was founded in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The last passenger ship to cross the Atlantic from Liverpool was the Empress of Canada bound for Montreal 7 November 1971.

Tom Rimmer says anyone interested in ships or maritime history will enjoy a visit to the Merseyside Maritime Museum in Liverpool. ■

*British Isles Place Names in Canada***North of England Names in Canada: Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland**

Northumberland and Durham counties were both named in 1792 by Lieutenant-Governor John Graves **SIMCOE** after the two adjacent counties on the northeast side of England. For municipal purposes the two were united from 1850 to 1974, when the regional municipality of Durham was formed from parts of the old county and parts of Ontario County. The town of Durham in Grey County was founded in 1842 by innkeeper Archibald **HUNTER**, and named five years later by George **JACKSON**, who called it after his native city of Durham in England. When regional government was introduced, the Province approved the name Durham for the regional municipality, despite objections from the town.

The township of Durham, northwest of Sherbrooke, QC, was named in 1795. Its principal municipality is called Durham-Sud. Durham Parish was created in northern New Brunswick in 1839, and was named after John George **LAMBTON**, 1st Earl of Durham, who was the governor-in-chief of British North America the previous year. He authored the famous Durham Report, which led to the union of Upper and Lower Canada. Lambton County in Ontario was also named after him. Northumberland Strait, which separates Prince Edward Island from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, was named in 1777 by chart-maker J.F.W. **DesBARRES** after *HMS Northumberland*, the flagship of Admiral Lord **COLVILLE**. Northumberland County, which embraces much of the watershed of the Miramichi River in New Brunswick, was named after the strait in 1785.

When the British captured Fort Beauséjour in 1755, on the boundary of present New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, they renamed it Fort Cumberland after the Duke of Cumberland (1721-65), who had defeated the forces of Bonnie Prince Charlie at Culloden in 1746. Cumberland County in Nova Scotia was named in 1759. Westmorland County, across the border in New Brunswick, was named in 1785, likely after the association of the two counties in the north of England. Cumberland Township, east of Ottawa, is Ontario's most populous municipal township. The original township was named in 1799 after Prince Ernest Augustus (1771-1851), the fifth son of George III. He had been created Duke of Cumberland that year. The community of Cumberland in the township was founded in 1801.

Cumberland House, on Cumberland Lake, in northern Saskatchewan, was named in 1774 by explorer Samuel **HEARNE** after Prince Rupert, Duke of Cumberland (1619-82), first governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. The village of Cumberland, on Vancouver Island, was named in 1898 by coal magnate James **DUNSMUIR** after the English county. Cumberland Sound, which penetrates Baffin Island for 260 kilometres, was named in 1587 by explorer John **DAVIS** after George **CLIFFORD**, 3rd Earl of Cumberland (1558-1605), a noted mathematician and navigator.

Newcastle District was established in 1798 on the north shore of Lake Ontario, and became the united counties of Northumberland and Durham in 1850. It had taken its name from Newcastle upon Tyne, the largest city in northeast England. The present community of Newcastle Village, between Bowmanville and Cobourg, became the site of the Newcastle post office in 1845. On the creation of Durham Region, the town of Bowmanville, the village of Newcastle, and the townships of Clarke and Darlington became the town of Newcastle. Confusion between the new town and the former village, and resentment by residents of Bowmanville resulted in Newcastle becoming the municipality of Clarington, a fusion of Clarke and Darlington, in 1993. Darlington Township was named after the town of Darlington in County Durham. Newcastle, now part of the city of Miramichi in New Brunswick, became the site of a post office in 1823. It took its name from Newcastle Parish, named in 1786 after Thomas **PELHAM HOLLES**, the Duke of Newcastle, prime minister of Great Britain, 1754-62. The adjacent communities of Norham and Warkworth in Northumberland County were both named in 1857 by Warkworth postmaster Israel **HUMPHRIES** after places in Northumberland, England. Wooler, in the same county, was also named in 1857 after a place on the North Sea coast of Northumberland.

Alnwick Township in Northumberland County recalls the former county seat of Northumberland, England, where the earls of Northumberland resided. Howick Township in Huron County was named in 1850 when Henry George **GREY**, 3rd Earl Grey and Viscount Howick (1802-94) was under-secretary of state for the colonies. He was born and died at Howick, on the North Sea coast, north of Newcastle upon Tyne. Morpeth, in Kent County, east of Chatham, was named in 1851 when the Earl of Morpeth visited the area and contributed money for the construction of a church. The town of Morpeth is also north of Newcastle upon Tyne. The community of Ilderton, in Middlesex County, northwest of London, was named in 1864 by its first postmaster, George **ORD**, who had come from Ilderton in northeast Northumberland, England.

Otterburn Park, on the Richelieu River, east of Montreal, was named in 1871 after Otterburn in Northumberland, the birthplace of Sir Joseph **HICKSON**, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, 1874-97. The Canadian Pacific Railway station of Otterburne, south of Winnipeg, was named in 1877 after the same place, which was the site in 1388 where an ancestor of Thomas **DOUGLAS**, the Earl of Selkirk, was killed, although his forces defeated Sir Henry Percy (Hotspur).

The city of Brampton in Peel Region was named about 1834 by John **ELLIOTT** and William **LAWSON**, natives of Brampton, Cumberland. Keswick, in York Region, north of Newmarket, was named in 1835 when a post office was opened at Roches Point. The office was moved to the present urban centre in 1870. Dacre, west of Renfrew in Renfrew County, may have been called after Dacre in Cumberland.



SOCIETY RESEARCH PROJECTS
LISTING

"Home Children" Passenger List for the year 1870

[See Research Notes on Page 11 for Introductory details]

Table A—Home Children Ship List, 1870, 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
Q70AA	SS Medway	C-4525	London	15 Apr 1870	Quebec	02 May 1870	Four 17-year olds together, does not say where they are going
Q70AB	SS Scandinavian	C-4525	Liverpool	06 May 1870	Quebec	16 May 1870	62 young men 14-20 years of age. Nothing to indicate from where or to where they are going
Q70AC	SS Ganges	C-4525	London	27 Apr 1870	Quebec	19 May 1870	Five boys from Boy's Refuge, Commercial St., White Chapel, London. (Film very difficult to read)
Q70AD	SS Ganges	C-4525	London	27 Apr 1870	Quebec	19 May 1870	Note says 13 boys from Highgate Emg. Scheme? (London) to Hon. A.W. Allen in Toronto
Q70AE	SS Ganges	C-4525	London	27 Apr 1870	Quebec	19 May 1870	From Highgate Emg. Scheme? (London) to Ottawa
	SS Ganges	C-4525	London	27 Apr 1870	Quebec		From Highgate Emg. Scheme? (London) to Whitby
	SS Ganges	C-4525	London	27 Apr 1870	Quebec		Names of 27 persons but unable to read where they are going.
		C-4525	London	27 Apr 1870	Quebec	19 May 1870	Two separate names with no destination shown
	SS Peruvian	C-4525	Liverpool	12 May 1870	Quebec	24 May 1870	101 young persons, no indication which party they belonged to
Q70AJ	SS Peruvian	C-4525	Liverpool	12 May 1870	Quebec	24 May 1870	Five young men travelling together but the destination unknown
Q70AK	SS Peruvian	C-4525	Liverpool	12 May 1870	Quebec	24 May 1870	Three young men going to Kingston, Ontario
Q70AL	SS North American	C-4525	Liverpool	10 May 1870	Quebec	24 May 1870	Five young men from Liverpool, England
Q70AM	SS Moravian	C-4525	Liverpool	19 May 1870	Quebec	30 May 1870	47 young men and women all classed as "labourers"
Q70AN	SS Moravian	C-4525	Liverpool		Quebec	30 May 1870	List of 9 males from England identified as "cash list"; no ages given and all labourers.
Q70AO	SS Prussian	C-4525	Liverpool		Quebec	12 Jun 1870	Part of Rev. Mr. Herring's party "Brantford, Ontario". Group of 10 children for the orphanage at Brantford, Ontario. To be met by a Mr. Shenston? Sarah Garrett, age 18, in charge.
Q70AP	SS Peruvian	C-4525	Liverpool	23 Jun 1870	Quebec	4 Jul 1870	On this ship were several young people travelling by themselves or with a group of labourers. The youngest are recorded here, up to 18 years of age.
Q70AQ	SS Moravian	C-4525	Liverpool	30 Jun 1870	Quebec	11 Jul 1870	Young people travelling alone as labourers.
Q70AR	SS Ganges	C-4525	Liverpool	24 Jun 1870	Quebec		A small group of young men most said to be "shoeblocks".
Q70AS	SS Austrian	C-4525	Liverpool	7 July 1870	Quebec		A group of young people travelling alone, no information.
Q70AT	SS Prussian	C-4525	Liverpool	14 Jul 1870	Quebec	25 Jul 1870	Miss Rye's party to Niagara-on-the-Lake. Miss Rye was travelling First Class on the ship. 143 people in the party.
Q70AU	SS Nestorian	C-4525	Liverpool	21 Jul 1870	Quebec	31 Jul 1870	List of 77 young men classed as "labourers". They were aged 13-21 years of age.
		C-4525	London	8 Jul 1870	Quebec	3 Aug 1870	Young persons travelling alone.
Q70AW	SS St. Patrick	C-4526	Glasgow	26 Jul 1870	Quebec	10 Aug 1870	Sailed via Liverpool. One young girl travelling alone.
Q70AX	SS Peruvian	C-4526	Liverpool	4 Aug 1870	Quebec	15 Aug 1870	Rev. W. Herring's party.
Q70AY	SS Austrian	C-4526	Liverpool	19 Aug 1870	Quebec		Sailed via Londonderry. A party of children under the heading "Nugent".
	SS Prussian	C-4526	Liverpool	25 Aug 1870			Sailed via Londonderry. A group of about 200 young people chaperoned by 8 women (aged 25 to 45) described as "wives". Presumably joining husbands in Canada and being used by the society sending the children to the benefit of both parties.
Q70BA	SS Prussian	C-4526	Liverpool	25 Aug 1870	Quebec	4 Sep 1870	Sailed via Londonderry. Probably with Q70AZ party but on a different part of the passenger list.
Q70BB	SS Prussian	C-4526	Liverpool	25 Aug 1870	Quebec	4 Sep 1870	Sailed via Londonderry. Party of "labourers"

Surname	Given Name(s)	Age	Sex	Code	Notes
COAKLEY	Mary	12	F	Q70BH	
COAKLEY	Sarah	6	F	Q70BH	
COBB	William	16	M	Q70AP	
COCHRANE	William	18	M	Q70AU	
COCKRILL	George		M	Q70AN	A
COLE	Arthur	17	M	Q70AM	
COLE	William	16	M	Q70AX	
COLERAINE	Daniel	13	M	Q70AY	
COLLINGWOOD	L.	15	M	Q70AB	
CONROY	Caroline	16	F	Q70AZ	N
CONELL	Eliza	9	F	Q70AT	N
CONNOR	Daniel	12	M	Q70AI	
CONNOR	Jane	12	F	Q70AT	
CONNOR	Julia	15	F	Q70AZ	
CONNOR	Simon	16	M	Q70AP	
CONWAY	Henry	16	M	Q70AU	
CONWAY	John	17	M	Q70AA	
COOK	Eliza	12	F	Q70BH	
COOK	James		M	Q70AG	A
COOPER	William	14	M	Q70AV	
CORNISH	Frederick	14	M	Q70AU	
COTTERELL	Samuel	5	M	Q70AZ	
COTTRELL	Henry	14	M	Q70AU	
COTTRELL	John	21	M	Q70AU	
COTTRELL	Susan	16	F	Q70BH	
COUCH	Julia	17	F	Q70AZ	
COULTER	George	16	M	Q70AI	N
COURON	Annie	14	F	Q70AZ	N
COUSINS	John	16	M	Q70AP	
COX	Charles	17	M	Q70AU	
COX	Harriet	35	F	Q70AT	
CRADDOCK	Albert	18	M	Q70AQ	
CRAWFORD	Annie	9	F	Q70BH	
CREECH	Annie	15	F	Q70AZ	
CREECH	Susan	14	F	Q70AZ	
CRICK	Sarah	22	F	Q70AT	
CRIPPS	Eliza	29	F	Q70AT	
CROOKS	Robert	15	M	Q70AI	
CROWTHER	Richard	17	M	Q70AB	
CRUTTENDEN	Benjamin	18	M	Q70AX	
CULLEN	James	18	M	Q70AS	
CUNNINGHAM	Mary	12	F	Q70AY	
CURTIS	John	14	M	Q70AU	
CUIT	John	18	M	Q70AU	
CUITS	William	13	M	Q70AV	
C	Abraham	16	M	Q70AL	
DALE	R.	15	M	Q70AB	
DALEY	Catherine	8	F	Q70AY	
DALY	Ann	10	F	Q70AT	
DALY	William	17	M	Q70AB	
DANIELS	Henry	17	M	Q70AA	
DANIELS	Rachael	18	F	Q70AM	
DANIELS	William	15	M	Q70AI	
DARLINGTONSON	William	19	M	Q70AU	
DAUNERTY	John	18	M	Q70AM	N
DAVIS	Annie	13	F	Q70BH	
DAY	Mary	10	F	Q70AT	
DEANE	James	18	M	Q70AM	N
DEATH	Charles	21	M	Q70AU	
DENLEY	William	17	M	Q70AI	N
DEVANT	Michael	11	M	Q70AP	
JILLY	William	14	M	Q70AM	
	Christiana	19	F	Q70AZ	

DOON	E.	21	F	Q70AY	
DOON	Maria	14	F	Q70AZ	
DOBBS	Charles	17	M	Q70AB	
DODD	Jane	10	F	Q70BH	G
DOLLY	Caroline	16	F	Q70AM	
DONELLY	Michael	14	M	Q70AT	
DONELLY	Thomas	14	M	Q70AY	
DONOHUE	John	11	M	Q70BD	
DONOHUE	Mary	10	F	Q70BD	
DONOHUE	Susan	7	F	Q70BD	
DONOHUE	William		M	Q70BD	A
DONOVAN	Cornelius	15	M	Q70AP	
DONOVAN	Thomas	16	M	Q70AU	
DONOVAN	William	14	M	Q70AU	N
DOWLING	Thomas	15	M	Q70AI	
DRISCOL	Mary		F	Q70AG	A
DUNCKLING	Elizabeth	11	F	Q70BH	N
DYER	Aida	11	F	Q70AT	
DYMOTT	Elizabeth	14	F	Q70AZ	
DYMOTT	Sarah	15	F	Q70AZ	N
EARL	Richard	16	M	Q70AU	
EATON	Mary	17	F	Q70AM	
EDGAR	Margaret	9	F	Q70AT	
EDWARDS	John	18	M	Q70AB	N
EDWARDS	Thomas	18	M	Q70AB	
ELLIOTT	James	19	M	Q70AU	
ELLIS	John	15	M	Q70BG	G
ELLIS	Margaret	17	F	Q70AZ	
ELLIS	Thomas	18	M	Q70AU	
EMBERSON	Alfred	18	M	Q70AB	
ENGLAND	Charles	14	M	Q70AI	
EVANS	Ellen	11	F	Q70BH	
EVANS	Mary	11	F	Q70BH	
FAINE	James	15	M	Q70AM	
FARREL	W.	14	M	Q70AB	
FAULKINS	B.	16	M	Q70AI	G N
FAULKNER	C.	16	M	Q70AB	
FENNELL	Jane	11	F	Q70BH	N
FENSTIN	Emma	12	F	Q70BH	N
FERGUSON	Thomas	14	M	Q70AY	
FERRY	Louisa	17	F	Q70AZ	N
FIELD	Rose	11	F	Q70BH	
FILLEY	Frank	7	M	Q70AZ	
FINCH	Mary	9	F	Q70BH	
FINN	Michael	19	M	Q70AI	N
FINN			F	Q70AG	A G S
FIRTH	Joseph	41	M	Q70AM	
FISHER	Alice	9	F	Q70BH	
FISHER	Elizabeth	11	F	Q70AT	
FISHER	Martha	11	F	Q70BH	
FLETCHER	Fanny	10	F	Q70AT	
FLETCHER	Lucy	11	F	Q70AT	
FLOOD	Worley	16	M	Q70BA	G
FLOWERS	Edward	18	M	Q70AI	
FOHNAH	May	9	F	Q70AT	
FORD	Frederick	16	M	Q70AB	
FOWLER	Elizabeth	11	F	Q70BH	
FOWLKS	Louisa	6	F	Q70AO	N
FRANCE	Maria	10	F	Q70BE	
FRANK	George		M	Q70AE	A
FRANKLIN	William	17	M	Q70AB	
FRANKS	Charles	19	M	Q70AI	
FROST	John	14	M	Q70AI	

FRY	Clara	12	F	Q70AT		
FULBROOK	James	14	M	Q70AM		
FULLARTON	Mary	14	F	Q70AZ		
FULLER	Isabella	17	F	Q70AM		
FULLER	James	18	M	Q70AQ		
FUMWAL	Martha	9	F	Q70BH	N	
GALLAGHER	William		M	Q70BD	A	
GARDENER	Frederick	5	M	Q70AZ	N	
GARDENER	Thomas	6	M	Q70AZ	N	
GARDNER	Henry	17	M	Q70AU		
GARLAND	Georgina	8	F	Q70BH		
GARLAND	Susan	13	F	Q70BH		
GARRETT	Sarah	18	F	Q70AO		
GARSED	Alfred	24	M	Q70AM	N	
GAVIN	J.		M	Q70AC	A N	
GA	William		M	Q70AG	A N	
GEARY	Annie	17	F	Q70AO		
GEARY	Catherine	11	F	Q70AO		
GENTLEMAN	Annie	19	F	Q70AZ		
GILDENLAW	J.	20	M	Q70AU	N	
GIMPSIN	Elizabeth	13	F	Q70BH	N	
GLEED	James	17	M	Q70AB		
GLENISTER	Henry	18	M	Q70AV		
GODFREY	Annie	7	F	Q70AO		
GOLLAN	Brooke	18	M	Q70AV		
GOODWIN	Jane	16	F	Q70AX		
GOOUR	Charles	16	M	Q70AM	N	
GORDON	Harriet	5	F	Q70BC		
GORDON	William	17	M	Q70AQ	N	
GORMAN	Edward	15	M	Q70AP		
GOUGH	Mary	13	F	Q70AZ		
GOULDER	James		M	Q70AN	A N	
GRACE	Sarah	7	F	Q70AT		
GRAHAM	D.		M	Q70AG	A	
GRANGER	Harriet	13	F	Q70BH		
GRANT	James	15	M	Q70AU		
GREEN	Ann	13	F	Q70BH		
GREEN	Henry	15	M	Q70AP		
GREEN	Maria	31	F	Q70AT		
GREEN	Maria	11	F	Q70AT		
GREGORY	Annie	15	F	Q70AT		
GREGORY	Martha	17	F	Q70AZ		
GREGORY	Matilda	12	F	Q70BH		
GREGORY	Paul	18	M	Q70AB		
GREGORY	William	15	M	Q70AM		
GROVES	Walter	9	M	Q70AT		
GUSTERSON	William	16	M	Q70BB		
G	ING	Frederick	15	M	Q70AU	N
HAGAN	James	16	M	Q70AM		
HALCOMBE	William	17	M	Q70AI		
HALDERSON	Hannah	11	F	Q70AS		
HALE	George	15	M	Q70AM		
Haley	Annie	12	F	Q70AT		
HALL	William	19	M	Q70AM		
HALLIGAN	William	18	M	Q70AQ		
HALLSALL	Robert	21	M	Q70AM		
HAMILTON	John	14	M	Q70AI		
HAMILTON	John	17	M	Q70AI		
HAMMES	Joseph	13	M	Q70AI	N	
HAMMOND	G.E.	16	M	Q70AI		
HAMPSHIRE		15	M	Q70AI	G	
HANCOCK	James	11	M	Q70BD		
HARRINGTON	Henry	17	M	Q70BG		

Surname	Given Name(s)	Age	Sex	Code	Notes
HARRIS	Frederick	16	M	Q70AU	
HARRIS	Henry	17	M	Q70AR	
HARRIS	Lewis	12	M	Q70AZ	
HARRISON	Ed.	18	M	Q70AB	
HASTE	Mary	13	F	Q70AT	
HATTON	John	15	M	Q70AJ	
HAYES	James	16	M	Q70AM	
HAYNES	Mary	12	F	Q70AT	
HEAD	William	18	M	Q70AB	
HEARN	Joseph	15	M	Q70AJ	N
HEDGES	Isaac	20	M	Q70AJ	
HELL	Charles	17	M	Q70AJ	N
HENDERSON	W.	17	M	Q70AB	
HENDRY	Jane	23	F	Q70BH	
HERONS	James	16	M	Q70BE	N
HIBBERT	Emily	12	F	Q70BH	
HICKS	Henry	16	M	Q70AM	
HIFF	Miss	16	F	Q70BG	
HIGGES	Samuel	17	M	Q70AJ	
HIGH	Thomas	12	M	Q70AJ	
HILL	Alfred	6	M	Q70AZ	
HILL	Annie	11	F	Q70BH	
HILL	Frederick	7	M	Q70AZ	
HILL	Grace	14	F	Q70AZ	
HILL	Sarah	16	F	Q70AM	
HILLAY	Ambrose	19	M	Q70AS	
HIND	Edward	12	M	Q70AJ	
HODGE	Elizabeth	11	F	Q70BH	
HODGES	Caroline	7	F	Q70AZ	
HOEY	Alfred	14	M	Q70AT	
HOEY	Edward	7	M	Q70AT	
HOEY	Jane	17	F	Q70AT	
HOEY	Joseph	15	M	Q70AT	
HOEY	Mrs.	45	F	Q70AT	
HOLLAND	Ellen	7	F	Q70AT	
HOLLAND	William	16	M	Q70AJ	
HOLLINGTON	Ann	36	F	Q70BC	
HOLLINGTON		5	M	Q70AZ	G
HOLMES	Christopher	17	M	Q70AJ	
HOLMES	George	17	M	Q70BB	
HOOKER	Henry	15	M	Q70AJ	
HOOT	Mary	13	F	Q70AT	
HORAN	Ellen	11	F	Q70AY	N
HORTON	James	18	M	Q70AP	
HOURD	Arthur	14	M	Q70AS	N
HOURD	Charles	13	M	Q70AS	N
HOWELL	Ada	3	F	Q70AT	N
HOWELL	Agnes	11	F	Q70AT	N
HOWELL	M.J.	17	F	Q70AZ	N
HOWES	John	17	M	Q70AQ	
HUGHES	Isabella	11	F	Q70AT	
HUGHES	James	14	M	Q70AT	
HUGHES	Jane	16	F	Q70AS	
HUGHES	Mary	22	F	Q70AT	
HUGHES	Mary	10	F	Q70AT	
HUGHES	Richard	11	M	Q70AY	
HUGHES	Sarah	12	F	Q70AT	
HUMPHRIES	James	17	M	Q70AR	
HUMPH	J.	17	M	Q70AU	N
HUNSLYN	J.U.		M	Q70AG	A G N
HUOERLAND	Mary	18	F	Q70BC	N
HUSSEY	Bridget	19	F	Q70AY	
HUSSEY	William	16	M	Q70AB	

HUSSY	Annie	5	F	Q70AT	
HUSSY	Mary	9	F	Q70AT	
HUTCHINS	Walter	19	M	Q70AB	
HYDE	Mary	11	F	Q70BH	
H	William	19	M	Q70AU	N
IAGES	Ed.	17	M	Q70AJ	N
INGLEDEW	A.		M	Q70AG	A
INGOOD	Harry	14	M	Q70BH	N
IRELAND	Deborah	10	F	Q70BH	
IRONS	Oiver	18	M	Q70AQ	
JACKSON	Alexander	15	M	Q70AR	
JACKSON	Amelia	21	F	Q70AV	
JACKSON	Archibald	17	M	Q70AM	
JACKSON	Eliza	11	F	Q70AT	
JACKSON	John	13	M	Q70AY	
JACKSON	Samuel	16	M	Q70AV	
JAMES	Charlotte	8	F	Q70AT	
JAMES	Mary	14	F	Q70AT	
JANES	William	15	M	Q70AP	
JEEVES	John	20	M	Q70AX	
JEFFRIES	W.	15	M	Q70AB	
JEPHSON	William	11	M	Q70AS	
JEENEY	Richard	13	M	Q70AU	N
JOBLING	Joseph	16	M	Q70AU	N
JONES	Charles	17	M	Q70AJ	N
JOHNSON	George		M	Q70AN	A
JOHNSON	R.	16	M	Q70AB	
JOHNSON	J.W.	16	M	Q70AB	
JOHNSON	James	19	M	Q70AL	
JOHNSON	Joseph	18	M	Q70AU	
JONES	Annie	9	F	Q70BH	
JONES	George	14	M	Q70AT	
JONES	Henry	18	M	Q70AJ	
JONES	Jessie	10	F	Q70BH	
JONES	Sarah	11	F	Q70BH	
JONES	Thomas	14	M	Q70AU	N
JONES	Yanny	10	F	Q70AT	
JONES	W.	15	M	Q70AB	
JONES	William	17	M	Q70AB	
JORDAN	James	20	M	Q70AJ	
JORDAN	Joseph	19	M	Q70AY	
JUDE	Benjamin		M	Q70AG	A
KAMINSKI	A.	19	M	Q70AU	
KEBBECK	Albert	13	M	Q70AX	
KEBBECK	Francis	16	M	Q70AX	N
KEEFE	John	14	M	Q70AJ	
KEEN	George	15	M	Q70AJ	
KELLVIE	Mary	10	F	Q70BH	N
KELLY	Catherine	13	F	Q70BH	
KELLY	Mary	17	F	Q70AT	
KELLY	Mary	9	F	Q70BH	
KELLY	William	17	M	Q70AB	
KENNY	Catherine	12	F	Q70AY	
KENT	Charles	20	M	Q70AU	N
KING	Margaret	7	F	Q70BC	
KINGSCOTE	William	15	M	Q70AJ	
KIRKHAM	Maria	8	F	Q70AT	
KUSIA	Francis	7	M	Q70AZ	N
LaBARTE	Walter	15	M	Q70AX	N
LACE	Mary	12	F	Q70BH	N
LAMPIN	Charlotte	10	F	Q70AT	N
LANCASTER	Girl	13	F	Q70AZ	G
LANCASTER	Girl	5	F	Q70AZ	G

LANCASTER	John	15	M	Q70AJ	
LANCASTER	Mrs.	31	F	Q70AZ	
LANDSKY	Esther	18	F	Q70AT	
LANE	Ellen	17	F	Q70AM	
LANGLANDS	Elizabeth	11	F	Q70BF	N
LANGLANDS	Frank	13	M	Q70BF	N
LANGLANDS	Thompson	17	M	Q70BF	N
LANGRIDGE	James		M	Q70AD	A N
LARKIN	Henry	17	M	Q70AU	
LAURENCE	Sidney	17	M	Q70AJ	
LAWSON	Thomas	16	M	Q70AB	N
LEACH	George	20	M	Q70AB	
LEACH	Thomas	18	M	Q70AP	
LEAHY	Daniel	16	M	Q70AJ	
LEATRO	Berrie	17	M	Q70AS	
LEE	Margaret	11	F	Q70BH	
LEFERE	L	18	M	Q70AJ	G
LeSTRANGE	Emma	18	F	Q70AZ	N
LEWIS	Alfred	18	M	Q70AP	
LEWIS	Clara	20	F	Q70AY	A
LIDDLE	Jessie	14	F	Q70AZ	
LIDDLE	Nanny	7	F	Q70AZ	
LIGDEN	Harriet	14	F	Q70AT	
LINDSAY	Isabella	11	F	Q70BD	
LINDSAY	William	16	M	Q70BD	
LLOYD	Thomas	17	M	Q70AM	
LOACH	Joseph	18	M	Q70AU	G
LOCK	Alfred	19	M	Q70AB	
LOOKER	Ann	9	F	Q70AT	
LOOKER	Caroline	13	F	Q70AT	
LOVE	Eliza	12	F	Q70AT	N
LOVE	Thomas	15	M	Q70AP	
LOVETT	Thomas	15	M	Q70BB	
LOWELL	Edward	15	M	Q70AJ	
LUCON	Walter	19	M	Q70AB	N
LULLARD	Mary	18	F	Q70BG	N
LUNNCLIFF	Martha	20	F	Q70BH	N
LYNCH	Catherine	17	F	Q70AY	
LYNCH	James	15	M	Q70AU	
LYNES	Elizabeth	13	F	Q70BH	N
LYONS	Annie	5	F	Q70AT	
LYTTL	Charlotte	18	F	Q70AQ	
MADDOW	Thomas	18	M	Q70AM	N
MAGGINS	Charles		M	Q70AN	A N
MAHONEY	Mary	9	F	Q70BH	
MAINE	John	13	M	Q70AU	
MAINWARING	J.	17	M	Q70AB	
MALLOCK	Mary	15	F	Q70AW	
MALONEY	John	18	M	Q70AJ	
MALTON	Emily	10	F	Q70BC	N
MANDERS	Annie	11	F	Q70AT	
MANDERS	Edward	9	M	Q70AT	
MANSFIELD	John		M	Q70AG	A
MARCH	Thomas	17	M	Q70AB	
MARKS	J.	17	M	Q70AB	
MARN	Thomas	13	M	Q70AY	N
MARSHALL	Edward	16	M	Q70AU	
MARTELL	Ellen	11	F	Q70BH	
MARTIN	George	16	M	Q70AJ	
MARTIN	Jane	10	F	Q70BH	
MARTIN	Jesse	14	M	Q70AJ	
MARTIN	John	18	M	Q70AB	
MARTIN	John	22	M	Q70AJ	

Surname	Given Name(s)	Age	Sex	Code	Notes
MARTIN	John	16	M	Q70AK	
MARTIN	Mary	16	F	Q70BH	
MATHESSON	Christina	14	F	Q70AZ	
MAXWELL	Emily	22	F	Q70AT	
McBRIDE	Jane	17	F	Q70AY	
McCABE	Mary	12	F	Q70AT	
McCANN	Annie	9	F	Q70BH	N
McCLOUD	Anna	7	F	Q70BC	
McCORMACK	Elizabeth	9	F	Q70BH	
McDERMOTT	Hugh	13	M	Q70AZ	
McDONALD	Ellen	11	F	Q70AY	
McDONALD	Helen	14	F	Q70AZ	
McGHEE	Margaret	14	F	Q70AZ	
McGRATH	Margaret	10	F	Q70AY	
McGUFFY	Alice	12	F	Q70AT	
McGUFFY	Margaret	11	F	Q70AT	
McGUINNESS	Daniel	18	M	Q70AI	
McGUINNESS	Duncan	17	M	Q70AI	N
McLEAN	Agnes	7	F	Q70BH	
McMASTER	Annie	12	F	Q70AT	
McMASTER	George	8	M	Q70AT	
McNAB	S.A.	13	F	Q70AT	
McQUIGLEY	Catherine	9	F	Q70BH	
MELOANY	Mary	10	F	Q70BH	N
MILES	W.E.	17	M	Q70AB	
MILLER	Darl	10	M	Q70AZ	G
MILLER	George	14	M	Q70AI	
MILLER	John	6	M	Q70AZ	
MILLER	William	14	M	Q70AU	
MILLS	Arnelia	6	F	Q70AT	
MILLS	Lucy	10	F	Q70AO	N
MILLWARD	George	16	M	Q70AU	N
MILLWARD	Harriet	19	F	Q70AY	
MISKEN	Isabella	21	F	Q70AZ	N
MITCHELL	Charles	19	M	Q70AI	
MITCHELL	Mary	12	F	Q70BC	
MOORE	Daniel	17	M	Q70AR	
MOORE	Eliza	9	F	Q70BH	
MOORE	George	15	M	Q70AI	
MOORE	Harriet	11	F	Q70BH	
MOORE	John	15	M	Q70BB	
MOORE	William	16	M	Q70AU	
MORLEY	Martin	18	M	Q70AM	
MOSELL	James	16	M	Q70AP	
MOULTON	John	5	M	Q70AZ	
MURPHY	Ann	10	F	Q70AY	
MURPHY	William	16	M	Q70AU	N
MURRAY	C.	14	M	Q70AI	
MURRAY	Dennis	10	M	Q70AZ	
MURRAY	Margaret	9	F	Q70AT	
MURRAY	Susan	10	F	Q70AT	
MURRAY	William	15	M	Q70AP	
MUSK	J.		M	Q70AD	A N
NAGALL	John	20	M	Q70AU	
NAGLE	Frederick	15	M	Q70AP	
NEAL	Lilly	13	F	Q70AT	
NESS	Christine	21	F	Q70AT	
NEW	Elizabeth	8	F	Q70BH	N
NEW	Emily	14	F	Q70BH	N
NEWBOLD	Caroline	11	F	Q70AT	
NEWBOLD	Selina	13	F	Q70AT	
NEWMAN	Joseph		M	Q70AE	A
NEWMAN	William	15	M	Q70AU	N

NICHOLLS	Alice	10	F	Q70BH	
NICHOLLS	Florence	12	F	Q70BH	
NICHOLLS	Jane	9	F	Q70BH	
NICHOLS	Thomas	17	M	Q70AQ	
NICHOLSON	Agnes	12	F	Q70BH	
NICHOLSON	James	17	M	Q70AR	
NOBLE	Margaret	14	F	Q70AT	
NYE	Nancy	5	F	Q70AT	
NYERS	Henrietta	12	F	Q70AT	N
O'BRIEN	Thomas	16	M	Q70BB	
O'KEEFE	Mary	11	F	Q70BH	
O'NEILL	Mary	17	F	Q70AP	
O'NEIL	James	19	M	Q70AI	
OAKBY	Phoebe	10	F	Q70AT	
OAKLEY	James		M	Q70AD	A
OSBORNE	G.		M	Q70AD	A
OSBORNE	Richard	15	M	Q70AB	
OSBOURNE	Charles	19	M	Q70AL	
OSMOND	Alice	14	F	Q70AZ	
OSMOND	J.		M	Q70AH	A G
OSWIN	Elizabeth	13	F	Q70AZ	
OVERY	George	18	M	Q70AU	N
OXLEY	Arnelia	6	F	Q70AZ	
OXLEY	Mary	7	F	Q70AZ	
PAGE	Emma	14	F	Q70BH	
PAGE	Sarah	16	F	Q70BH	
PAISORY	Alfred	14	M	Q70AU	N
PALMER	Ed.	15	M	Q70BB	
PARISH	Alice	12	F	Q70BC	N
PARK	George		M	Q70AN	A
PARKER	Annie	8	F	Q70AZ	
PARKER	J.C.	15	M	Q70AB	
PARKER	Margaret	12	F	Q70AZ	
PARKES	Thomas	15	M	Q70AB	
PARKIN	George	18	M	Q70AI	
PARRY	Thomas	13	M	Q70AY	
PAULEY	John	14	M	Q70AU	G N
PAYNE	Thomas	18	M	Q70AX	
PEACOCK	John		M	Q70AG	A
PEAK	Edwin	16	M	Q70BB	N
PEAK	Samuel	14	M	Q70BB	N
PEEL	Mary	12	F	Q70BH	
PENDRILL	Charles	19	M	Q70AB	
PENDRILL	William	16	M	Q70AP	
PENNEL	William	16	M	Q70AI	N
PEPPER	James	33	M	Q70AM	
PERCYAL	Matilda	14	F	Q70AM	
PERDUE	Elizabeth	11	F	Q70BH	
PERRAY	William		M	Q70AD	A N
PHILLIPS	Frank	16	M	Q70AU	
PHILLIPS	Jane	16	F	Q70AZ	
PHILLIPS	Walter	19	M	Q70AU	
PICKARD	Ellen	8	F	Q70AT	
PICKERING	Charles	a	M	Q70AM	
POKLINTON	Arthur		M	Q70AH	A N
POPE	Eliza	7	F	Q70AT	
POPE	Susan	5	F	Q70AT	
PORT	John	17	M	Q70AI	
POST	Caroline	17	F	Q70AZ	
POST	Sarah	13	F	Q70AZ	
POWELL	Daniel	14	M	Q70AS	
POWELL	Edward	14	M	Q70AU	N
PRESS	William	17	M	Q70AB	

PRITCHARD	William	19	M	Q70AU	
PRUTHELL	Alfred	10	M	Q70AT	
PURCELL	Elizabeth	14	F	Q70BC	
PYKE	Florence	11	F	Q70AT	
QUIGLEY	Susan	10	F	Q70AY	
QUINLAN	J.	17	M	Q70AB	
QUINN	Ellen	19	F	Q70AY	
QUINN	Louisa	16	F	Q70AZ	N
RALPH	James	17	M	Q70AL	
RAMSDALE	Annie	12	F	Q70AZ	N
RAMSDALE	Emily	16	F	Q70AZ	
RANGER	William	18	M	Q70AI	
RANKIN	Agnes	9	F	Q70AT	
RATCLIFFE	Mary	12	F	Q70AT	
RAWLINGS	Alfred	15	M	Q70AI	
RAWLINGS	Charles	14	M	Q70AI	
RAY	George	31	M	Q70AM	
REDBURN	Thomas	8	M	Q70AZ	
REEVES	John	13	M	Q70AI	
REEVES	William	14	M	Q70AI	
REGAN	Ann	11	F	Q70AP	
REGAN	Mary	13	F	Q70AP	
REILLY	Francis	18	F	Q70AQ	
RELLIS	Frederick	15	M	Q70AI	
REYNOLDS	Charles	18	M	Q70AR	
REYNOLDS	James	17	M	Q70AX	
REYNOLDS	Mary	12	F	Q70AT	
RICHARDS	Mary	11	F	Q70AT	
RICHARDS	Mrs.	32	F	Q70AT	
RIDGEWAY	Mary	10	F	Q70BH	
RIGBY	Emma	21	F	Q70AZ	
RIPLETT	J.	15	M	Q70AB	N
ROACH	William	13	M	Q70AY	
ROBB	Charles	18	M	Q70AI	
ROBERTS	Elizabeth	6	F	Q70AT	
ROBERTS	George	14	M	Q70AI	
ROBERTS	Hairy	9	F	Q70AT	
ROBERTSON	Thomas	18	M	Q70AI	
ROBINSON	Annie	9	F	Q70BH	
ROBINSON	Catherine	13	F	Q70AT	
ROBINSON	Elizabeth	11	F	Q70BH	
ROBINSON	Mary	12	F	Q70BH	
ROBINSON	Richard	16	M	Q70AP	
ROBINSON	Robert	12	M	Q70AI	
RODGERS	E.		M	Q70AG	A
RODGERS	J.		M	Q70AG	A
ROSS	Andrew	18	M	Q70AQ	
RUNDELL	Arthur	15	M	Q70AP	N
RYBURN	Elizabeth	15	F	Q70AM	
SACHELL	Emma	12	F	Q70BH	
SALE		12	F	Q70AZ	G
SAMME	Joseph	19	M	Q70AI	N
SAMME	William	17	M	Q70AI	N
SANDERS	Ellen	5	F	Q70AO	
SANDERS	Mathilda	15	F	Q70AZ	
SANKEY	Ellen	27	F	Q70BH	
SAUL	Alfred	10	M	Q70AT	
SAUL	Mary	7	F	Q70AT	
SCARFF	James	30	M	Q70AM	
SCHMIDT	George	18	M	Q70AI	
SCOTTER	Charles	17	M	Q70AU	N
SCOTT	Thomas	14	M	Q70AI	
SEAGAR	Arthur	31	M	Q70AM	

Surname	Given Name(s)	Age	Sex	Code	Notes
SEARS	George	20	M	Q70AI	
SEAL	John		M	Q70AG	A N
SHANNON	Henry	16	M	Q70AU	
SHARMAN	Ed.	17	M	Q70AI	
SHAW	Emma	12	F	Q70BH	
SHAW	Mary	9	F	Q70AT	
SHELLEY	Arthur	16	M	Q70AI	
SHENDAN	Andrew	17	M	Q70AP	N
SHEPHERD	George	16	M	Q70AX	
SHEPPARD	William	17	M	Q70AU	
SHERDIN	Eliza	18	F	Q70AP	N
SHERDIN	Selena	16	F	Q70AP	N
SHERIDAN	Winfred	13	F	Q70AY	
SHICKMON	W.E.	17	M	Q70AI	N
SHIRLEY	William	17	M	Q70AM	N
SHREEVES	Thomas	13	M	Q70AU	
SIBBONS	Charles	19	M	Q70AI	
SIMMONS	William	16	M	Q70AI	
SINNIX	Emma	13	F	Q70AZ	N
SKELLING	John	17	M	Q70AB	
SLATER	William	16	M	Q70BE	
SMALL	James		M	Q70AN	A
SMITH	Alex		M	Q70AN	A
SMITH	Alice	17	F	Q70AT	
SMITH	Edwin		M	Q70AN	A
SMITH	Emily	12	F	Q70BH	N
SMITH	Henry	18	M	Q70AU	
SMITH	J.		M	Q70AG	A
SMITH	L.	10	M	Q70BC	G
SOAWE	Annie	16	F	Q70AM	N
SPEED	Eliz.	8	F	Q70AT	
SPRAKE	Charles	15	M	Q70AI	N
SQUIRES	J.		M	Q70AG	A
SREYENSON	Sane	12	F	Q70BH	G
STANLEY	Angelina	17	F	Q70AZ	
STANLEY	William	15	M	Q70AU	G
STANTON	James	17	M	Q70AU	
STAPLER	John	18	M	Q70AU	
STAPLES	Henry	15	M	Q70AU	
STAPLES	Tom	19	M	Q70AU	G
STEILBURGER	Alfred	17	M	Q70AP	
STEPHENSON	Susan	12	F	Q70BH	
STEVENSON	Alma	11	F	Q70BH	
STEWART	Charles	17	M	Q70AM	
STEWART	Jane	20	F	Q70BD	
STEWART	Theresa	10	F	Q70BD	
STIFF	Robert	18	M	Q70AB	
STILLWELL	Johanna	12	F	Q70AT	
STILLWELL	Mary	7	F	Q70AT	
STILLWELL	William	17	M	Q70AU	
STOKES	Stephen	33	M	Q70AM	
STONE	William	16	M	Q70BE	

STRAIN	Elizabeth	13	F	Q70AT	
STRATFORD	Aun	16	M	Q70BG	G
SULLIVAN	Daniel	15	M	Q70AI	
SULLIVAN	Thomas	15	M	Q70AM	
SWAIN		12	M	Q70AZ	G
SWARBY	William	16	M	Q70AB	N
SWEENEY	Eliza	16	F	Q70AZ	N
SWINDON	William	16	M	Q70AU	N
TARBUCK	Charles	10	M	Q70AT	
TATLOCK	Jane	13	F	Q70AT	
TATUM	J.	17	M	Q70AB	
TAYLOR	Annie	11	F	Q70AT	
TAYLOR	Eliza	10	F	Q70AT	
TAYLOR	Elizabeth	16	F	Q70BH	
TAYLOR	Elizabeth	12	F	Q70BH	
TERRY	Elizabeth	17	F	Q70AT	N
THIRTEHELL	James	16	M	Q70BF	N
THOM	Leslie	a	M	Q70AI	
THORLEY	William	18	M	Q70AR	
THORNTON	Henry	16	M	Q70AB	
TIMBER	W.N.		M	Q70AC	A N
TOMAZO	Jacobina	14	F	Q70AZ	N
TONKIN	Elizabeth	11	F	Q70AT	N
TULBY	Jessie	12	F	Q70AT	
TUNNIS	W.H.	17	M	Q70AB	N
TURNER	Catherine	14	F	Q70AT	
TURNER	Julia	14	F	Q70AT	
TURNHILL	Peter	16	M	Q70AJ	
URELL	James		M	Q70AN	A N
WALE	John	19	M	Q70AR	
WALLANCE	William	13	M	Q70AI	
YICKERY	Edward	23	M	Q70AT	
WADE	Joseph	4	M	Q70AZ	
WADE	William	7	M	Q70AZ	
WADLING	Charles	17	M	Q70AJ	
WADOW	Edwin	18	M	Q70AP	
WAE	Laura	14	F	Q70BH	N
WAIN	George	16	M	Q70AX	
WALKER	George	18	M	Q70AX	
WALKER	Henry		M	Q70AF	A
WALKER	Susan	9	F	Q70BH	
WALKER	William	18	M	Q70AI	
WALL-LANE	Frances	12	F	Q70BH	N
WALSBY	Annie	14	F	Q70AZ	
WALSBY	C.	16	F	Q70AZ	N
WALSBY	Jane	12	F	Q70AZ	
WANS	Alice	26	F	Q70AT	
WARD	Anna	17	F	Q70BC	
WARD	Annie	12	F	Q70BH	
WARD	Ellen	16	F	Q70AZ	
WARD	Thomas	17	M	Q70AU	
WARNE	Caroline	13	F	Q70BH	N

WARREN	James	17	M	Q70AI	
WATHORE	A.		M	Q70AG	A
WATSON	E.G.	16	M	Q70AB	
WATT	James	18	M	Q70AU	
WATTS	Henry	16	M	Q70AL	
WATTS	J.	14	F	Q70AZ	
WATTS	Sarah	10	F	Q70BC	
WATTS	William	8	M	Q70AZ	G
WEBB	Catherine	17	F	Q70BH	
WEBB	J.		M	Q70AG	A
WEEDON	Lewis	17	M	Q70AU	
WELCH	John	18	M	Q70AI	
WELLS	Sarah	10	F	Q70AT	
WELSH	Jane	10	F	Q70AT	
WELSH	Mary	14	F	Q70AY	
WHITE	J.		M	Q70AG	A
WHITE	John	17	M	Q70AB	
WHITE	William	18	M	Q70AB	
WHITE	William	a	M	Q70AM	
WILLIAMS	C.		M	Q70AG	A
WILLIAMS	Charlotte	11	F	Q70BH	
WILLIAMS	J.		M	Q70AG	A
WILLIAMS	J.S.		M	Q70AC	A
WILLIAMS	John	8	M	Q70AY	
WILLIAMS	Louisa	11	F	Q70AT	
WILLIAMS	Margaret	7	F	Q70AT	
WILLIAMS	Thomas	11	M	Q70AY	
WILLIS	C.		M	Q70AC	A
WILLIS	E.		M	Q70AG	A
WILLIS	Henry		M	Q70AD	A N
WILSON	Edwin	16	M	Q70BE	
WILSON	Michael	15	M	Q70AB	
WILSON	Thomas	19	M	Q70BE	
WILSON	Willis	7	M	Q70AZ	
WINDER	Henry	16	M	Q70AU	N
WINDERS	Henry	15	M	Q70AR	
WOOD	Emily	5	F	Q70AT	
WOOD	George	16	M	Q70AU	
WOOD	Henry	15	M	Q70AM	
WOOLBEN	George	16	M	Q70AI	N
WORMS	Thomas	17	M	Q70BA	N
WRIGHT	Andrew	16	M	Q70AU	
WRIGHT	James	18	M	Q70AI	
WRIGHT	Jane	11	F	Q70AT	
WIPPS	George	18	M	Q70AI	N
YOUNG	Alice	7	F	Q70AT	
YOUNG	Ellen	12	F	Q70AT	
YOUNG	Esther	17	F	Q70AZ	
YOUNG	Jessie	10	F	Q70AT	
ATE	Helen	15	F	Q70AZ	N

BIFHSGO News
 LISTING

Members and Interests – Ralph Davis

[Editor's Note: Software usage information collected on the 1997 Registration Form suggests that Family Tree Maker™ is amongst the genealogical software packages most heavily used by BIFHSGO Members. The following list is provided as a resource for those Members seeking help in the use of this software from other Members; a few phone calls will establish who is using which versions.]

BIFHSGO. Family Tree Maker™ Users

19	Dolores M. (Mrs)	Allen	1156 Maybank St	Ottawa	ON	613 820 0016
98	William	Armstrong	1884 Lorraine Ave	Ottawa	ON	613 737 3567
405	Norman Douglas	Barnett	1170 Fisher Ave., Apt 316	Ottawa	ON	613-722-0310
407	G. Robert	Barrass	1270 Upton Rd.	Manotick	ON	613-629-4818
134	Joyce (Mrs)	Beaucaire	80 Sandcastle Dr Apt 503	Nepean	ON	613 596 9863
308	Pearl & Dan	Beausoleil	2314 Elmira Dr	Ottawa	ON	613 820 1269
201	Heather	Boucher	W51-1500 Venetian Blvd	Point Edward	ON	519 336 5714
216	John W	Brahan	2192 Hamelin Cres	Gloucester	ON	613 747 4716
307	Edward L	Burnell	RR 2	Almonte	ON	613 256 2456
179	Willis and Margaret	Burwell	19 Rockcross Gardens	Nepean	ON	613 727 0447
236	Eileen (Ms)	Campbell	11123-81 Ave	N Delta	BC	604 501 0514
26	Frederick John	Chapman	10 Meadowbank Dr	Nepean	ON	613 828 9755
76	John "Jack"	Cunningham	1221 Maitland Ave	Ottawa	ON	613 226 1031
46	Ralph and Marilyn	Davis	20 Glacier St	Nepean	ON	613 825 2528
378	Debbie	Dowding	1874 Prestwick Dr.	Orleans	ON	613 837 8478
126	John & Joan	Dunn	2281 Crane St	Ottawa	ON	613 733 7493
300	David	Forrester	50 Saginaw Cres	Nepean	ON	613 226 3209
254	Nancy (Dr)	Fraser	2 Otto Dr	Yellowknife	YT	
36	Ron and Christina	Gardner	161 Oakridge Blvd	Nepean	ON	613 225 3250
276	Gerard and Virginia	Green	1279 Albany Dr	Ottawa	ON	613 225 2605
372	Matthew David	Harding	109 Meadowbreeze Dr.	Kanata	ON	613 591 6058
353	Margaret S (Mrs)	Haughton	RR 1 no 175	Lombardy	ON	613 283 1843
225	Kenneth G "Ken"	Heal	Box 816, 75 Hillcrest	Deep River	ON	613 584 3526
58	Douglas	Hoddinott	29 Nesbitt St	Nepean	ON	613 828 0744
25	Alan J	Hudon	10 Mulvaugh Rd	RR 1 Frankville	ON	613 924 9725
243	Peter & Sally	Jackson	254 Radisson	Aylmer	QC	819 778 2737
183	Anne Marie (Mrs)	Johnson	105 Forestglade Cres	Ottawa	ON	613 738 7475
			5900 Regional Rd 73	RR3 N. Gower	ON	
159	Donald Haughton	Lennox	18 Glendenning Dr	Nepean	ON	613 829 3618
207	Cindy-Ann (Mrs)	McClelland	281 Ch. Du Poisson Blanc	Denholm	QC	819 457 2039
277	Graeme C.	Miltimore	1504 Charles St	Cornwall	ON	613 933 3087
175	Russ and Joan	Peters	659 LaVerendrye Dr	Gloucester	ON	613 746 3467
154	Sandra (Mrs)	Roberts	158 Laurier Ave	Milton	ON	905 875 2966
136	Bill & Margaret	Shurben	41 Morgan's Grant Way	Kanata	ON	613 592 8062
406	Monica	Taylor	52 Kilmory Cres.	Nepean	ON	613-224-6133
83	John F.	Townesend	53 Erin Crescent	Ottawa	ON	613-731-9814
205	Lorne A	Turner	Box 1025 14 Russell Hill	Bobcaygen	ON	705 738 2264
42	Peter D	Unsworth	191 Windermere Rd. SW	Calgary	AB	403 249 4004
172	Herb	Westman	152 Pretoria Ave	Ottawa	ON	613 233 0954
334	Edward James	Wiggans	1172-163 Street	Surrey	BC	604-538-6163
311	M. Denice (Mrs)	Willis	121 Queen Mary St	Ottawa	ON	613 749 0867
			Box 229		ON	613 838 4145

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Members shall take notice that the Annual General Meeting of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa shall take place at 09:30 a.m. Saturday, September 13, 1997 at the Family History Centre, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1017 Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, to receive and conduct business in accordance with Article 37 of the by-laws, as follows:

1. Report of the Directors
2. Financial Statement
3. Report of the Auditor
4. Appointment of Auditor(s)
5. Ratify By-law Revisions
6. Other Business
7. Nominating Committee Report
8. Election of Directors (4)
9. Adjournment

Members are reminded of their right to vote by proxy. A Member may, by means of a written proxy, appoint a proxyholder to attend and act at the Annual General Meeting, in the manner and to the extent authorized by the proxy. A proxyholder must be a Member of the Society.

This Notice constitutes written notice as required by the Bylaws (Articles 38 & 39)

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 9:00 a.m. when the Discovery Tables open

13 September, 1997, 9:30-11:30 a.m.	The New Copyright Law and Its Meaning to Genealogists – <i>Wanda Noel, Lawyer</i>
26-28 September, 1997	BIFHSGO Fall Conference <i>Info: See Page 2</i>
11 October, 1997, 9:30-11:30 a.m.	Historical Geography, Migration and Travel Patterns – <i>Althea Douglas</i>
8 November, 1997, 9:30-11:30 a.m.	Canadian Expeditionary Force Roll of Honour, 1914-1918. – <i>Ted Wigney</i>
13 December, 1997, 9:30-11:30 a.m.	Great Moments in Genealogy. BIFHSGO members recall personal highlights in their family history research.

Other Family History Events

September 3-6, 1997 Dallas, Texas	Federation of Genealogical Societies, Annual Conference. <i>Info: 972-907-9727</i>
October 16-18, 1997 Ottawa, ON	Heritage Canada 24th Annual Conference. <i>Info: (613) 237-1066</i>