

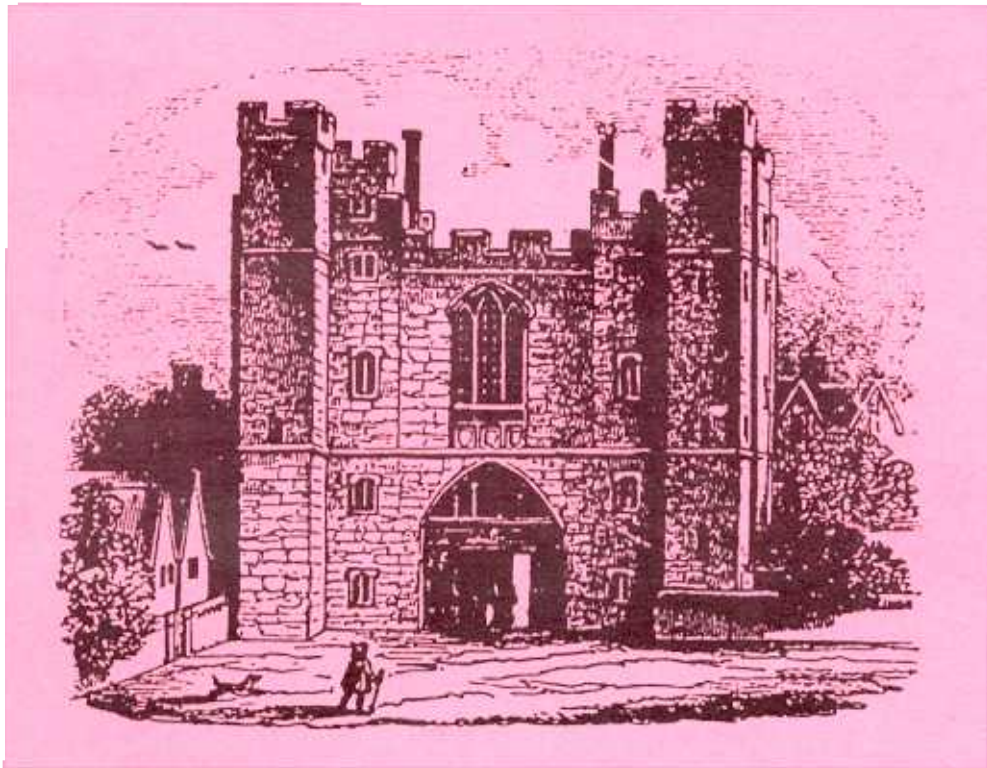


# Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 4, Number 2

Spring 1998



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**Cover Picture**—*St John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, England. In 1731-81 it housed the printing works for Gentleman's Magazine, a major monthly source of British upper-, middle-, and merchant-class births, marriages and deaths during the period 1731-1861. Among the National Library, Carleton University and Ottawa University, there is a complete set locally.*

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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.

The February 19 1998 issue of *Ancestry Home Town Daily* contained a column by Myra Vanderpool Gormley on preserving family stories. All genealogists and family historians should welcome the suggestions made in this article. I am sure that all of us have said unkind things about ancestors for not leaving clearer records of their lives, their attitudes and their viewpoints. Often of course they left no records

Among many helpful thoughts in the article one that struck me as being very useful was to leave behind a description of where you have lived, not just addresses but pictures, floorplans, stories about the place and so on. How many times have you wished you knew where an ancestor lived and how he lived?

How many of us have taken the time to record our experiences during 'Icestorm 98.' Whether we were only affected in a minor way or we survived major inconveniences, in the future there will be a descendant who will want to know what the storm was really like and how we coped.

Our research and writing time should not be spent entirely on the past; part of it should be devoted to recording for our descendants the many kinds of information that we wish our ancestors had left for us.

Gordon D. Taylor



## A Note from the Editor

In this edition we have tried to provide information and assistance to serious researchers with the text of Wayne Walker's informative talk on lesser known collections available locally. Hopefully it will provide pointers towards new, previously unexplored avenues and further your research. For those who have exhausted the local collections, Norman Crowder's article on Researching in London may save you time and money, if you plan to avail yourself of the facilities available in London.

I don't need to stress the debt of gratitude we all owe the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for their superb assistance through their Family History Centres and their collections at Salt Lake City. We have included an article on The Ancestral File by Anne Marie Johnson in the hope that you will seriously consider contributing to The Ancestral File as a way of showing your appreciation of these services.

Percy Bateson.



## *Lesser Known Ontario Family History Collections*

WAYNE W WALKER

When we went over an approach to doing a presentation on the resources of the Family History Centre we realized that I had already spoken at length about the backbone collections of the Family History Centre. The England, Scotland, Ireland, Ontario civil registrations had as well as the International Genealogical Index, Family Search, the Library Catalogue, etc. had been pretty well covered.

We decided to try and present a review of the lesser known areas of research, the 'odds and ends', the 'easily overlooked' or 'most likely to be ignored' research resources, with a view to helping you identify your ancestors as well as determining their country of origin.

As the Family History Centre Director for so many years I have seen countless researchers come and go. If I had to, I could lump them into two very general categories. The first group I would call the beachcomber family history type. They would slowly walk along the beach watching for things which might interest them, finding an item here, another item there, as they went through the various large collections we had on hand. The second group, albeit a much smaller group, were the miners. They were interested in the golden nuggets of information. The beachcomber just has to walk along and pick up items of interest, on the other hand the miner must move mountains of stone to get at his ounce of gold. By exposing you to the wealth in the lesser used family history related collections, I hope to convert a few more miners out of the throng of beachcombers. You may have to move tons of rock to get at your ounce of gold but the effort will be worth it.

### **Probate Records**

Probate Records can be a real gold mine but it means looking through a lot of records to uncover the nuggets. When researchers target death related records the most frequently used source are the wills, assuming the deceased left a will. Not to take anything away, wills in themselves can be excellent sources for family history related information, however the processing of a will, called 'probate' can lead to the creation of a number of potentially very useful files and records. These are more often than not overlooked by the beachcomber researcher, especially after the will turns up.

In the probate process many documents are created such as letters of probate, inventories, proving of the witnesses, distributions, and various applications and affidavits pertaining to the estate which may be necessary to finally prove the will. You never know what may turn up in these documents, so each should be studied whenever possible.

Most researchers would look in the Probate Registers and get a copy of the transcribed will. My experience has shown that while the transcribed will is usually located in the will books of the Probate Court and it is nice to have, the

actual will is probably with the individual estate file. I would encourage you to look at both sets of records because I have seen many cases where a will was not entered in the Probate Register, however an estate file existed for the individual which did indeed contain a will.

As you may know, will or no will, if there is property that needs a title transfer or an estate which needs dividing, the estate still needs to be processed. If there is no will then Letters of Applications for, and then Letters of Administration are issued to start the probate process for an estate. Again my experience has been that very often, from a family history viewpoint, an estate file without a will can actually be more valuable. Without specific instructions on how an estate is to be divided you would be surprised who comes out of the woodwork for a piece of the pie. I recall one dear old spinster in the SPURR family in Nova Scotia, a Diadama SPURR, who lived to a ripe old age in her 90's. In fact she outlived her three brothers. In her estate papers, because she never married, all her siblings were designated as heirs-at-law. But her siblings were all deceased, so each of their respective one-third portions of the estate then legally passed to their respective heirs-at-law. This led to a complete listing of all of the children of each of her siblings. As she was in her 90s when she died, not only did she outlive her siblings she also outlived many of her nephews and nieces who were all heirs-at-law. This in turn led to the children and spouses of the deceased nieces and nephews being listed making her estate papers a very extensive three generation family history all by itself. Thus, you can see that a pretty extensive family history can turn up in a single estate file all because there was no will. If I recall correctly, after all the paper work and bookkeeping, the share of some of the numerous grand-nephews and grand-nieces was measured in cents, not dollars (probably a lot of disappointed people!).

So with this background let me encourage you to look at all possible items pertaining to probate, the probate registers, the probate acts books, the estate files, etc., don't stop once you come across a will and definitely don't give up if you don't immediately find one. The estate distribution may in fact prove much more valuable to you. The will, which may have been written 20 or more years before the writer's demise, may simply say "I leave everything to my wife and children." The estate files, on the other hand, will probably go into considerable detail as to who the children are, the married names of the daughters and their various situations at the time of the writer's death.

Another important aspect of searching probate records is to search through all of the records for surnames of interest in the areas where your ancestors lived. Also look at the various files for the spouses surnames. This may seem like a lot of work however you may come across that nugget of a file in the least likely location, much like the file for

Diadama SPURR.

Probate Records microfilms are not held in the Ontario Family History Centre (OFHC), there are just too many of them, but they can be obtained from Salt Lake City (SLC). Use the Family History Library Catalogue (FHLC), look under the county of interest and the subject 'PROBATE RECORDS'.

Another word of note: don't just favour one set of records over another, look at them all. For example under ONTARIO, RENFREW-PROBATE RECORDS there are different record sets. Most are held in the County Record Office however, for Renfrew County there is a series of original probate records in the Ontario Archives in Toronto. Most of these deal with the Probate Records of the Bathurst District which included both Lanark and Renfrew Counties. This two reel collection covers the period 1829-1914.

There are a further 44 reels of microfilm covering the probate records of Renfrew County covering the period 1867-1930.

Another useful source for probate records is the County Registrar of Deeds. For example, there is a reel of microfilm for Renfrew County consisting of transcripts of wills, administrations, etc, involving land transactions. In most cases the wills should be part of the estate files. However, while working on the probate records of Annapolis County in Nova Scotia I noted copies of wills in the Registrar of Deeds microfilms which were not to be found in the Registrar of Probate films. Granted, it is a long shot, but when there was land to be transferred following the death of a landholder, a will or an administration had to be produced to transfer land to an heir.

History is important. Recall that Ontario only became a Province of Canada at Confederation in 1867. What was known as Upper Canada became part of the Province of Canada in 1841 and was known as Canada West. I have been talking of probate records which are a county responsibility and have been so since 1867. What about before 1867?

In preparing this paper I came across a unique collection called 'Upper Canada, Court of Probate' containing 41 microfilm reels for the years 1795-1856.

Then there are 35 reels of Estate Files covering the period 1793-1859, arranged alphabetically by the deceased's surname.

This potentially very useful collection is listed in the FHLC under 'ONTARIO-PROBATE RECORDS.'

### Ontario Vital Records

Vital records include birth, marriage and death records and are usually kept by the government of the jurisdiction. As you know, Ontario started keeping vital records as a Province at Confederation, when it became established as a Province. I have covered these record groups in the past so I won't dwell on them here. What I would like to cover are some mostly pre-Confederation vital records collections available to the Ontario researcher, but they also require some mining.

### Marriage Bonds, Licences and Correspondence of the Province of Upper Canada, 1803-1845.

There are 15 microfilm reels of these records. They are

arranged chronologically as opposed to alphabetically. Marriage licences apparently began in 1838. Although not the actual marriage record, a marriage bond or licence will provide some information such as the names of the parties and possibly who will perform the marriage. Although available from the Family History Library (FHL) on loan these records were microfilmed at the Public Archives in 1963 thus copies are no doubt to be had at the Archives. A 445 page book was published by Thomas B. WILSON in 1985 entitled *Marriage Bonds of Ontario, 1803-1834*. This book contains an index of persons and places for these bonds. The Archives will probably have a copy of this book. It is always best to have a look at the original documents as opposed to relying on an index.

### Evidence for Delayed Registrations of Births, 1861-1897

This small one reel collection contains the declarations that were to act as proof in order to make a delayed registration of birth. Usually, all these births were actually registered, but the Registrar General was unable to locate the registration until after the declaration had been made. Thus some are labeled 'duplicate' or 'cancelled'. Some have the year, volume and page number where the registration can actually be located in the registration books. The '90' series delayed-birth registration numbers which appear on some of these documents do not appear in the indexes to the birth registrations. I am not aware of any index to this small collection but should you come up with a '90' series birth registration number it may prove very useful to look at this reel for additional information.

### United Church of Canada File, 1857-1900

This single reel of microfilm is from the Ontario Vital Statistics Series. This collection consists of documents sent to the Registrar General by the United Church of Canada Archives in 1984. It contains records of the marriage licences issued by the forerunners of the United Church for the period 1857-1900. It only covers the following Ontario counties: Oxford, York, Brant, Middlesex, Peel, Kent, Simcoe, Ontario, Halton and Carleton. This may be of value when it is known that the object of your research effort was a Methodist or a Presbyterian.

### County Marriage Registers

Back to history for a moment, before Confederation, the Province of Upper Canada had counties as sub-jurisdictions. Around 1858 the keeping of county marriage registers was instituted. From this requirement the Ontario County Marriage Registers Collection has evolved. This collection consists of 86 volumes of marriage records covering the period 1841-1934. However, the vast majority of them are from 1858-1869, the start of the Province of Ontario Vital Records registration. Also included in this collection are Registers of Clergy covering 1896-1948. These are the marriage records of various individual clergy in Ontario. This collection also contains six volumes of Roman Catholic Marriage Records for Upper Canada covering the period 1828-1870.

The County Marriage Registers are available on microfilm in the OFHC. Many have been published and are available from numerous sources such as the Public Archives. I always follow the adage that it is best to look at the original source document whenever possible. It must be noted that the published volumes do not cover all the volumes in this

collection. See the Ontario Vital Records binder in the OFHC for a detailed listing of the County Marriage Registers available on microfilm.

#### District Marriage Registers

Before the County system was set up in Upper Canada the sub-jurisdiction was the 'District'. Within each District, marriage registers were maintained, however, the periods covered vary between the districts. In all, 26 volumes of District Marriage Registers covering the period 1801-1870 have survived and are available on microfilm and in many cases in printed form. The Districts and periods covered are; Bathurst 1831-1848, Brock 1839-1858, Gore 1842-1855, Home 1816-1857, Huron 1841-1849, Johnstown 1801-1870, London 1833-1855, Newcastle 1839-1954, Ottawa 1816-1853, Prince Edward 1833-1846, Talbot 1838-1857 and Victoria 1839-1858. The trick in using these registers is in knowing which of the present day counties were within, or partly within, which district or districts. For example, although there was an Ottawa District, the City of Ottawa was not part of it. The Bathurst District included Lanark County, the Western Part of Carleton County up to 1838 and the Eastern part of Renfrew County. The Johnstown District included most of Eastern Ontario including the Eastern part of Carleton County.

These reels of microfilm are held in the OFHC and there is a guide to the various County/District relationships. Again, I would recommend the original records over printed copy but the choice is yours.

#### Ontario Statistics Overseas-Deaths (RG 80-21)

Another series of little used and virtually unknown vital records are those pertaining to overseas deaths during the Second World War period, covering the years 1939-1947. There are 11 reels of microfilm containing approximately 13,300 files. The files record the deaths of Ontario residents which occurred overseas during and immediately following WWII. The registrations, usually provided by the Department of National Defence, give the name of the deceased, the cause of death, the location of the death and other information. They are arranged by year of death and, within each year, chronologically by the date of registration of the death. Each entry is numbered suggesting an index but no index for this series has been received by the Archives of Ontario.

Although a relatively recent collection, it can provide insights into wartime deaths for your family histories. The OFHC has this group of records on microfilm. This collection should be used in conjunction with the Commonwealth War Graves Commission records. Their office is at 66 Slater Street and they are very helpful in locating family members. I have used their records to draw on two surnames of interest in my family history. Of course their records also cover the First World War and the Korean Conflict and other conflicts.

#### Published Collections

There have been two series of books published by William D. REID and Rev. Donald A. McKENZIE which could be classed as vital records collections for Ontario. A quick review of the volumes held in the Family History Centre:

a. *Death Notices of Ontario, 1810-1849* by William D. REID (1980), extracts from newspapers

b. *Death Notices from the Christian Guardian, 1836-1850* by Rev. McKENZIE (1982), covers the Methodist newspaper for the period

c. *More Notices from Methodist Papers, 1830-1857*, by Rev. McKENZIE (1986), covers births and marriages as well as deaths from various newspapers

d. *Death Notices from the Canada Christian Advocate, 1858-1872* by Rev. McKENZIE (1992) covers the Methodist newspapers obituaries for Ontario

e. *Marriage Notices of Ontario, 1813-1854* by William D. REID (1980), again from newspapers

f. *Ontario Marriage Notices, 1830-1856* by Thomas B. WILSON (1982), complements and supplements the late William REID's book.

And there are still other books in these series which the OFHC does not have at this time.

#### The Ontario Register

Continuing along with published works, Thomas B. WILSON of Madison, NJ, was indeed a very busy and prolific publisher. He started *The Ontario Register* in 1968 and continued publishing various volumes through to 1984. The OFHC has many of his volumes. I recently noticed that the Public Archives also has a collection of *The Ontario Register* but I have not checked to verify the completeness of either collection. *The Ontario Register* is a real mixed bag of items of family history interest and I'm not sure if an index of its contents has ever been compiled. Let me give you an example of the material covered. Volume 4 contains the following items:

Marriage Notices from the Peterborough Examiner, 1858-1862

Deaths at Christ Church, Amherstburg, 1855

Marriage Records of Duff's Presbyterian Church, Morriston

Assessment Roll of Hallowell, 1798

Some Birth Records of Lambton County, 1848-1849

Prestonvale Cemetery, Lanark Co

Descendants of Christian RISELAY, UEL

Baptisms in Malahide, Oct 1858

Adoption Notices of Welland Co, 1871-1873

Marriage Records of the First Presbyterian Church, Chatham

Notices from The St. Thomas Liberal, 1832-1833

#### Renfrew Mercury, 1871-1921

Works by McKENZIE and REID generally cover a wide area such as Ontario. Local level efforts at similar collections should not be overlooked. For example, one excellent series of books has been published by Aldene and Les CHURCH of Renfrew entitled *Birth, Marriage and Death Abstracts from the Renfrew Mercury*. Several volumes have been published covering the period 1871-1921; at least those are the years covered by the OFHC's holding. These abstracts cover the areas of South Renfrew, Pontiac, The Town of Renfrew, and the Townships of Horton, Adamston, McNab, Ross and Bagot. Thus if you have Upper Ottawa Valley connections these volumes may be of value to you.

Try to locate similar collections from your particular area of interest.

## Maps

Back in the mid to late 1800s it was popular to produce illustrated atlases and maps of various areas throughout Canada. Actual surveys of various Ontario counties were done in 1863 by or under the direction of HF Walling. These surveys were compiled into illustrated atlases of Ontario Counties; for example Lanark and Renfrew was issued in 1880. Many have been reprinted in recent years. These atlases are quite interesting and useful as they provide some historical information on the settlement of the area as well as detailed layouts of land ownership for the period. I readily recommend these atlases to you. Special maps were also made during the mid 1800s. I often make use of the CHURCH maps of Nova Scotia which were compiled in the 1850s and 1860s and list all the heads of households for most residences in rural areas. These were made before the 1871 census. There is a map of Lanark and Renfrew counties on a scale of 1 inch to 1 3/8 miles on 12 leaves published in 1863. It contains names of landowners and a business directory. The National Map Collection at the Public Archives should be on your list of places to visit.

## Local Histories

It is a given that family history cannot be separate from local history. Back around the turn of the century the compilation of local histories was a going concern. Most locales have had a history prepared; search them out. Invariably they contain genealogy. For example, for Renfrew County, there is *The Story of Renfrew from the coming of the first settlers about 1820*. This was published in 1919. I note that Norm Crowder has prepared 'an every name index' to this book. The Public Archives has a good collection of these books.

## Published Genealogies

Along with local histories I would like to recommend to you genealogies on families which have no apparent connection to your research but which are about a family in your area of interest. My experience has been that although at first glance there may be no apparent connection, many large family histories, particularly those prepared around the turn of the century, contain records of other local families. As an example, let me introduce you to *A Genealogy and History of the CHUTE Family in America* with a subtitle *With an Account of Forty Allied Families Gathered From the Most Authentic Sources*. This work was published in 1894 by William E. CHUTE. In his 'List of Collateral Tracings' he covers the BERRY Family, and then under 'Allied Families' he has extensive family histories on the FARNSWORTH and POTTER Families, all three of which are my lines also. This book was written during the time of my great great grandparents.

## Ontario Land and Property Collections

### Lands Patented

Land records can prove to be extremely valuable, in particular records of land grants. Search out these records, particularly at the county level. For example there are two micro-

film reels available called 'Return of Lands Patented in Renfrew County, 1800-1955.' These provide a lot by lot listing of who received what and where and when. These are a very useful tool. I do not know if they exist for other counties however they should be looked for.

### Township Abstract Books

The next set of land records you should have a look at are the Township Abstract books. For example there are 47 reels of abstract index books for Renfrew County. The Township abstract index books are arranged chronologically by lot and concession. The various transaction file numbers listed in the books refer to the number assigned to each land record at the time of registry. These cover the period from 1830-1959 for Renfrew County.

### Land Transaction Papers

It follows then that the next set of land records you should look at are the actual papers. For Renfrew County there are 127 reels of microfilm containing memorials and other instruments involving land transactions. Big warning here; the township abstract books have been microfilmed up to 1959, however, the various records for each township have been microfilmed only up to around 1904 for some townships. These records are in danger as the provincial government has directed their destruction as an economy measure.

### Petitions for Land

Continuing with useful land related records, there is a 257 reel collection, available from either the Public Archives or the OFHC, which covers the Upper Canada Executive Council Petitions for Land Grants and Leases for the period 1791-1867. Petitions are arranged by a numbering system based on the initial letter of the petitioner's surname and the sequence in which the petition was brought before the Upper Canada Land Committee. It includes reports, certificates and other documentation submitted in support of individual requests and some lists of settlers by region. This collection may provide very useful data in searching for pre-Confederation ancestors. The collection is listed under ONTARIO-LAND AND PROPERTY in the FHLC. The collection was microfilmed by the FHL back in 1992 at the Public Archives so it no doubt is also available there.

### Land Records

This may sound familiar but there is yet a second collection of useful land related records, in this case 289 reels of Ontario Crown Lands Department land records covering the period 1792-1876. These records are in Toronto while the first collection is downtown at the Public Archives. This is a real mixed bag of records and the listing should be studied in depth to get the full scope of this collection. It starts with individual petitions for land covering the period 1827-1860, then additional petitions, then Orders-in-Council, then Fiats and Warrants, then registers, indexes, etc. It includes military settlements and soldiers' records, location of emigrants from Scotland, returns of Lanark settlers, Scottish and English immigrants and on and on. Someone could make a book career out of this collection. Like the used car advertisement, this collection must be seen to be appreciated. The collection is listed under ONTARIO-LAND AND PROPERTY.

### Ontario Crown Lands Department, Township Papers.

The Ontario Crown Lands Department Township Papers collection looks like a tremendous source for family history research. This record set just came to my attention a few



weeks ago and I do not know much about it. Consisting of 541 reels of microfilm these records cover the period 1783–1870 or the pre-Confederation period for Ontario.

These are the earliest Ontario land files. If a document or letter mentions a specific lot and contains nothing of general interest, it was defined as a township paper. The township papers are arranged alphabetically by township, village or town. The internal arrangement for townships is by concession and lot. In villages and towns the papers are arranged alphabetically by name of locations.

The township papers contain copies of Orders-in-Council, location certificate of settlement duties, copies of receipts, some correspondence, copies of Surveyor-General's descriptions and a few letters patent of crown lands and grants. Who knows what you may find? Again this collection is listed under, ONTARIO-LAND AND PROPERTY.

## US Immigration and Naturalization Service Records

### St Albans District Manifest Records of Aliens

One potentially very useful, but virtually unknown, collection available from the FHL, is the St. Albans District Manifest Records of Aliens. No, this is not a list of UFO travellers entering the US through Vermont. It is the records of aliens arriving from foreign contiguous territory, in particular, arrivals at Canadian border ports from Jan 1895 to Jun 1954. A Soundex Index exists for the period 1895–1924.

The Soundex Index is the more important part of the collection and is composed of the individual card manifests arranged according to the Soundex Code. Each card represents an abstract of the information found on the original passenger manifest or, in the case of Canadian residents, what would have appeared on a manifest. The collection includes the names of people who crossed the border in Washington, Montana, Michigan, New York North Dakota and Minnesota, in fact all along the US-Canadian border. There are two parts to this collection:

1. Soundex Index to Canadian Border Entries Through The St. Albans, Vermont District, 1895–1924, and;
2. Soundex Index to Entries into the St. Albans, Vermont District through Canadian Pacific and Atlantic Ports, 1924–1952.

This 937 reel collection is detailed in the FHLC under United States-Emigration and Immigration. It can be used to track lost family members if they went to the United States.

### Ontario Naturalization Returns, 1828–1850

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

1842–1850. I have not looked at these reels but on the surface they would appear to be of interest in looking for people who for example came north from the US during the period.

## Ontario Biographical and Genealogical Card Index 1780–1869

The Ontario Biographical and Genealogical Card Index covering the period 1780–1869 is in possession of the Archives of Ontario. It has been microfilmed and the OFHC has the 13 reels of film. This is a potentially very useful source for Ontario researchers. The collection contains the card index of personal names extracted from the following types of records: agreements (apprenticeship papers, promissory notes, etc.), baptismal records, biographical sketches, cemetery records, commissions, land records, family histories, funeral notices, obituaries, genealogical records, litigations, marriage records, Rebellion losses name cards, UEL cards and wills. This is actually an index to lead you to the various documents.

## Ontario Immigration Records, 1862–1897

As you all know there is a Federal Department which looks after Immigration at the national level. What is interesting, is that in pre-Confederation Upper Canada there was an Immigration Office and its records still exist. There are 27 microfilm reels in this collection which provide a wide spectrum of potentially useful source material for research. One set of records deals with Passage Bonus Receipts for 1873–1875. There are the Applications for refund bonus, 1872–1876, Bonus certificate/advance bonus lists, refund bonus lists and Registers of Applications for passage warrants, 1872–1888. I have had a brief look at the Arrival/Destination Records, 1862–1881 for people entering Ontario through the Port of Kingston. Another set of records deal with Assisted Passage Certificates and there is a very large collection of Refund Bonus Certificates and Six-Dollar Bonus Certificates.

We have one of these reels in the OFHC, 1405913 which covers the arrival/destination records, 1862–1881. This series consists of a variety of records pertaining to the arrival and final destination of immigrants from the British Isles, Ireland and Europe. For the most part the arrival/destination records are arranged alphabetically by the name of the immigration/emigration agency. It consists of Statements of Immigrants Forwarded to Ontario, Registers of Emigrants and Immigrants Landed, Arrival and Destination Registers, Immigrant Aid Fund Register, Register of Assisted Immigrants, etc.

For example, the Registry of Immigrants Landed at the Port of Kingston lists date, names of immigrants and head of family, from country, destination, condition, numbers in family, to what township, costs, amount of capital brought with them and general comments. I noted in 1862 there were several entries where the origin was listed as the Hampstead Reformatory, the Ipswich Indenture School and the Illesly Farm Reformatory. It does not look like Australia received all of the less desirable elements of Britain's society in the early 1860s.

The Applications for Refund Bonuses, 1872–1876, are

of special interest. These applications were completed by immigrants who had resided in Ontario for three calendar months and therefore were eligible to receive the Refund Bonus of six dollars per adult. These immigrants had not received the Refund Bonus Certificates at the point of embarkation and many of them came to Ontario via Portland, Maine and the Port of New York. The applications for Refund Bonuses are arranged alphabetically. The applications may include correspondence, certificates of passage and disembarkation, and certificates of character and residency. As an example: an application dated 19 Oct 1872 for Alfred TAYLOR from London, England, who arrived at Portland, Maine 15 Feb 1872 on the Steam Ship BRASSIEN, lists Alfred TAYLOR, Florence TAYLOR and two children, Florence TAYLOR aged 4 years and Maud TAYLOR aged 3 years.

The Registers of Applications for Passage Warrants, 1872–1888, are very exciting. This collection consists of registers and indexes pertaining to the issuing of approved applications for Emigrant Passage Warrants and Certificates of Ontario Government Refunds. As an example the listing for James McGREGGER aged 30 included, wife Elizabeth aged 25, daughter Mary aged 12, son William John aged 10 and daughter Ellen aged 8, address Limmermody, Co Derry, Ireland; it also gave the ship's name and sailing dates.

### Census Records

Everyone has used the Canadian Federal Census returns from 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901 and the excellent OGS index for the 1871 census. What I find is that many people are not all that familiar with the various pre-Confederation census returns that exist for parts of Ontario.

#### 1861 Census

The main pre-Confederation census return for Upper and Lower Canada, as well as the Maritime provinces is the 1861 census, the forerunner to the Federal census returns.

#### 1851 Census, Canada West

Ten years earlier was the 1851 census of Canada West. This is arranged by census district (generally along county lines). This census included both a nominal census listing the

names of all family members as well as an agricultural census. Cities, towns and villages were sometimes enumerated separately from the parishes or townships in which they were located. This census is not complete; Ontario, Russell and Simcoe Counties are missing.

#### 1848 Census

If we go back a few more years, there is a partial census of Ontario for 1848 but only a few returns survive from this census. Perhaps of interest to this group; large portions of Grenville County as well as Leeds County are available, including the Town of Brockville. These are available at the Public Archives so there is no point in requesting them from Salt Lake City.

#### 1842 Census, Canada West

Going back again a few more years, there is an 1842 census of Canada West. Again only portions of this census survive. A few of the surviving returns include the Bathurst District which as previously noted included Lanark County and a portion of Renfrew County and western Carleton County.

### Loiselle's Card Index

Over a 30 year period Pere Antonin Loiselle collected marriage records. His collection became known as the *Loiselle Card Index to Many Marriages of the Province of Quebec and Adjacent Areas*. Many researchers erroneously conclude that this is a solely Quebec collection. However, the 'adjacent areas' in the title includes the parishes of the Diocese of Ottawa and the parishes of the Diocese of Pembroke, as well as the parishes of Northern New Brunswick. So, if Ottawa Valley residents of Roman Catholic religion are part of your research do not pass up the Loiselle Card Index.

### Conclusion

There are many very useful family history collections available through the Family History Centre. Getting access to the records is through the Family History Library Catalogue. Learn to be a miner; learn the workings of and the wealth of information to be gleaned from this catalogue. ■©

## *Using and Making Submissions to the Ancestral File*

ANNE MARIE JOHNSON

*As family history researchers, most of us have used the Family History Center™ (FHC) and many of us use it extensively. It allows a researcher access to an immense store of records, and provides tools for the free exchange of information. This is done in large part by the FamilySearch® computer system which is produced and maintained by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) and includes the Ancestral File™, the International Genealogical Index™ (IGI) the Family History Library Catalog™ (FHLC) and a number of other files. This article will deal specifically with the Ancestral File; what it is, how to contribute information and/or make corrections to it.*

When I first began my family history research, I was advised to thoroughly search for every possible family name or combination of names on the Ancestral File before going further. The Ancestral File is a computerized collection which contains the results of innumerable hours of research done by individuals and genealogical societies throughout the world and provides details about millions of

people including their names, family relationships, dates and places of birth, marriage and death. The names it contains are organized into family groups and pedigrees and are stored on compact disc. The beauty of computer technology is that it allows an enormous amount of information to be stored in a small space, while at the same time allowing the information to be accessed and

rapidly searched in various ways. Obviously, there were far more productive things to do with my time than to duplicate the labour of others trying to reinvent the wheel so to speak. So I used it!!!

Like many of you, I have found priceless gems of information using this tool including a complete pedigree of my maternal grandfather back to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Tumbling into this goldmine came as a welcome but complete surprise. I had a distant family member on my mother's side who had collected her husband's and my ancestry, and submitted it sometime in the 1970s. As this collection grows, more and more people find that it provides details on many of their ancestors, even complete pedigrees and can connect them to others researching a common lineage. Considering that many of us wish to share our genealogical discoveries with others, and that the Ancestral File is a valuable tool in allowing us to do so, how do we make contributions to it?

### **Making Submissions to Ancestral File™**

Families and genealogical societies in every nation are invited to contribute their family history records for inclusion in the Ancestral File. The information is contributed voluntarily and once submitted, is protected from misuse by a copyright held by the LDS Church. The Church produces a pamphlet entitled, *FamilySearch® Contributing Information to Ancestral File™* which explains the copyright and permissions we give when we submit information for inclusion in the file. To summarize, we consent to allow others free access to the information for viewing or replication purposes, for correction or deletion, and to allow our name and address to appear on a list of submitters. In return, Ancestral File compares each submission against information previously received, merges the files where necessary, and protects privacy rights by limiting information on individuals born within the last 95 years who are not listed on the file as deceased.

There are a number of things which we must do in order to submit our pedigrees and family research for inclusion in the Ancestral File. It is not a difficult process but it is very important that we pay close attention to details and be as accurate as possible. Errors in our submissions do not stop the world since they can be corrected, but most of us know how frustrating it can be to learn that a "dependable source" erred by a decade or so, or married our "Jane" to the wrong "John", but in the right year.

**(1) Check what is currently recorded on the Ancestral File.** Ensure that the information you intend to submit has not been previously submitted by someone else. If and when you notice errors or omissions in those submissions, correct them using the procedure discussed later in this article.

**(2) Compile the information and transfer it either to computer disc or paper.**

The preferred method of submission is on a computer disc as a GEDCOM file. Alternatively, submissions can be made by paper by completing family group records and pedigree charts. The advantage in using genealogical software is that your information will be quickly and accurately updated to the file; this is providing your software manufacturer correctly registered it with Ancestral File. Submissions made using unregistered computer programs will not be accepted, so check that your software complies. Your local FHC has a list or contact

the Family History Department in Salt Lake City at 1(800)346-6044.

**(3) Check your submission for accuracy.**

Do all that you can to ensure that the information you provide is accurate and that each entry is placed in the correct field of the form or screen. Provide complete names, and display dates in day-month-year format (not a problem for most Canadians but an odd format for many Americans). Variations in the spelling of names must be separated by the word "or" (eg John or Jack), place names are followed by localities. Ensure that the gender of each person is provided (eg M or F), and include your sources. An easily made mistake is using the capital "I" instead of the number "1". Review your entry to ensure that special characters or alpha/numeric mixups are removed.

If you are using computer software, check your data for possible problems both in content and arrangement. Good computer software packages have utilities to help you do this. Ours is not so good! My husband has a problem with our genealogical software because it stalls when it encounters two of his ancestors who were sisters married to two brothers. So long as we don't intend to submit all four of these individuals at once, we should be fine.

**(4) Submit the File**

Your name, mailing address and telephone number must be included on your submission. If you are submitting by paper, these details will be included on each and every page. Floppy discs on the other hand must be labelled with the following: "Ancestral File Submission", your name, address and telephone number, the genealogical software program and version used (i.e. Personal Ancestral File 3.0) and the operating system of your computer (i.e. Windows 95 or MS-DOS). NOTE: Organizations must select one individual as representative for the purposes of the submission and provide the name of that person in the first line of the address.

Keep a copy for your files, then mail your submission to: Family History Department, Attention: Ancestral File Submissions, 50 East North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84150-3400 USA

### **Making Corrections to Ancestral File**

Contributors are encouraged to thoroughly review their information but errors and omissions do occur. The accuracy of the information is not verified by the LDS Church, but rather depends upon many things including the research techniques of the original contributor, and the resources available when the information was gathered.

To correct information, access the Ancestral File program on the *FamilySearch®* computer system. The program is quite user friendly, and instructions on how to edit each type of information appear on every screen. However, the FHC does provide a useful pamphlet titled, *FamilySearch® Correcting Information in Ancestral File* which explains the correction process quite thoroughly. It is handy to have nearby while completing changes to a record and includes a chart of function keys

(ie F5=Index) and the screen that they access.

Details about an individual which can be corrected include their name, sex, event dates, places or LDS ordinance information. Individual records can be added or deleted, or merged with that of another individual. The list of submitters can also be modified or corrected which is especially important when the contributor has died. Researchers interested in a specific family or individual can and should register that interest on this record.

All the corrections made on the program must be copied onto a formatted disc and forwarded to the attention of: "Ancestral File Contributions" at the address mentioned earlier. Again, any submissions or corrections made to the file must be accompanied by the contributor's name and address within the program. On the diskette label, identify the contents of the disc as "Ancestral File Corrections" and include the submitter's name, address and telephone number. The program itself ensures that pertinent details, sources and reasons for the change, etc are provided by the contributor by displaying document change screens whenever a change to an item of information has been completed and saved. This is important as it

provides clarification and an audit trail for subsequent researchers to follow.

Interest in family history is growing rapidly throughout the world. I have watched firsthand as my husband caught the "genealogy bug" to the point where nearly every spare moment is spent doing some aspect of family history. The ripple effect on his family as his "bug" also affects them has been even more fascinating to watch. The collected wealth of ancestral knowledge generated by interest such that you have, or which my husband has, becomes a sweet blessing to us all. I know that I have strong knowledge of who I am, of my heritage because of the diligent efforts of one aunt. We can all be like that aunt to others in our extended families and beyond, as we make our family research available through contributions to the Ancestral File.

References, published and copyright by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints:

*FamilySearch: International Genealogical Index (on compact disc); Contributing Information to Ancestral File; Correcting Information in Ancestral File.*

*[Anne Marie Johnson was born in Ottawa, and grew up close to the Rideau River in the village of Manotick. She graduated with a B.S. (Biology) from Trent University and developed a mild interest in entomology after a year of studies at the University of Guelph. She works at Revenue Canada, most recently in the Computer Testing Division. She and her husband Richard, are the proud parents of Nathaniel, born May 1997. More children are hopefully in the offing. She joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1978 and has developed an interest in genealogy partly because of her church affiliation, but mostly through the story weaving of her father's close knit family. Born a Johnston, Anne Marie spent many hours playing in her father's ancestral home in Pefferlaw, Ontario and is eternally grateful for the aunt who recorded all the begats and begones for the Johnston family.]*

Received from: *The Canadian Federation of Genealogical and Family History Societies Inc, undated.* 'My mother was a nurse at a war time hospital on the South Coast near Folkestone Kent for some time during the Great War 1914-1918. During that time the Hospital accepted a number of Canadian casualties, among whom was one of those on the list below, but I am not sure which. His name was Theodore and I think it was L'Estrange, but it could have equally been Webster. In any event, she received a Christmas card from Theo which had the list printed on it. [David S Cooper, Ty'n-y-cwm, Llanfilo, Brecon, Powys LD3 0RN UK. 00-44-1874-711305 Fax 00-44-1874-71208 ]

No 9 Canadian General Hospital  
Shorncliffe, Kent, England

Names taken from the Christmas Card issued by the Sergeants' Mess 1918-1919

RSM JR Gardiner (WO1)

S/Sgt Gilborn W	Sgt Banks J	Sgt Guy A
S/Sgt Hastings R	Sgt Baskerville AF	Sgt Habgood HW
S/Sgt L'Estrange TV	Sgt Bassett A	Sgt Peters CH
S/Sgt Mould MH	Sgt Burrows J	Sgt Prigge RJ
S/Sgt Gleave J	Sgt Campbell AH	Sgt Stapleton WJ
S/Sgt Hillier RH	Sgt Cope J	Sgt Watts A
S/Sgt Maberly WF	Sgt Derby H	Sgt Webster TW
S/Sgt Turner HF	Sgt Ellis H	Sgt Webb G (CADC)

TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES  
COLUMNS

***News from 395 Wellington*** – Mary M. Nash

From April 1 to May 10, 1998, the National Library will mount an exhibition entitled: "Official Publications and Genealogy?" This exhibition should illustrate to genealogists the value of exploring this type of source in the collections of the National Library. It will include Canadian and British government publications of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries which contain interesting genealogical data, such as army lists, lists of immigrants in Canadian sessional papers, name changes referenced in the London Gazette, etc. The exhibition will be held in the Special Collections Exhibition Room on the ground floor of 395 Wellington St. and will be open to the public, 9:00 am to 10:30 pm, seven days a week.

The following titles were recently received in the Reference Collection of the National Library:

*Virtual roots: a guide to genealogy and local history on the World Wide Web.* Kemp, Thomas Jay. Wilmington, Del:

***Local Collections***—June Coxon

**Bytown Museum Exhibits**

Lana Shaw, director/curator of the Bytown Museum, reports the museum is pleased to present a number of changing temporary exhibits throughout the year. "Love Thou Thy Land—The Historical Society of Ottawa", located on the main second floor, shows off some of the Historical Society's national and civic treasures. The other temporary exhibit, called "Bridges of Ottawa's Past—The History of the Dufferin and Sappers' Bridges", is on the third floor.

Exhibit dates for 1998 are:

March 30–May 1: Monday–Friday, 10 am–4 pm

May 2–October 11: Monday–Saturday, 10 am–5 pm  
Sunday, 1pm–5pm

October 12–November 27,: Monday–Friday, 10 am– 4pm

***The BIFHSGO Library***—Louise Anderson

**Library Service**

We are glad to be able to help you and your satisfaction shows when you leave our display tables with bits of information quickly noted on small piece of paper.

We hope the information gathered will aid and encourage you in your research. The many faces stopping at our tables are very friendly; members and visitors find it a very attractive spot to view the diverse content of our collection. It is also a great place to share information with others regarding certain publications and articles.

We still do not have a permanent location to display the library holdings. We are well aware of the benefit of such a service to our members and visitors. Many members have expressed their interest in such a place and continue to encourage us in our search for a suitable location.

Scholarly Resources, 1997. 279 p.

*The genealogist's handbook: modern methods for researching family history.* Wright, Raymond S. Chicago: American Library Association, 1995. 190 p.

Thanks to the efforts of BIFHSGO member, Norman Crowder, the National Library has been able to acquire vol. 1 of: *The Famine immigrants : lists of Irish immigrants arriving at the port of New York, 1846-1851.* Volume 1 of this work has been out of print for some time, however, some diligent Internet research on the part of Mr. Crowder located a copy of the volume in the State of Washington, which the Library quickly purchased. It should shortly be catalogued to be housed with the other volumes in the Reference Collection.

Available in the Archives Library, Reading Room:

*Index to the Baptism, Burial, Confirmation and Marriage Records for Trinity Church and Christ Church (Anglican), Wolfe Island, Ontario (1851-1929).* ■

November 28, 1998–March 28, 1999: open by appointment only

The museum is located beside the locks, in the valley between the Chateau Laurier and the Parliament Buildings. "Even though there is much construction going on underneath the Plaza Bridge the Bytown Museum is accessible by car, via the National Arts Centre Entrance," says Lana. "If you're travelling by foot use the stairs at the bottom of the hill by the east block of the Parliament Buildings."

The Historical Society of Ottawa's Research Centre, which among other things, has city directories back to 1868, is available by appointment. If you'd like to make an appointment, call Lana Shaw at (613) 234-4570. If you can't get to the museum you can mail your research question to Bytown Museum, at P.O. Box 523, Station B, Ottawa, ON, K1P 5P6, or fax it to 234-4846 ■

**Donations**

Once again, I would like to thank all the members and non-members who donate to our society; without you, our library would be thin and light. This is of great help to us as we can not afford to subscribe to all the magazines on the market. Thank you again!

If you would like to make a donation of publications to our society, please make it during any of our monthly meetings or write to us. We accept documents related to genealogy eg magazines, directories, indexes, and any other works that have been published within the past five years

**Library Exchanges**

In order to reduce membership costs, we exchange publications with many other genealogical societies. If you would like to exchange publications with our society, please forward a sample copy of your society's publication to us for review. We are always looking forward to increasing our library holdings while being able to share our society's publications and knowledge with others at minimal cost.

### Library Acquisitions

At the end of this issue, you will find a summary list of articles published in some magazines received by our society during the 1996 fiscal year. In the next two issues of ACR, summer and fall 1998, we will pick and list the

important articles published during the 1997 fiscal year from all the publications received in our library. This will emphasize your interest in the "hot" topics discussed during the past year in the genealogical world.

### Other Genealogical Societies that BIFHSGO has an affinity with

We would like to bring your attention to the many contacts that BIFHSGO has developed over the last three years with other genealogical societies in America and abroad. This is a list of societies and institutions with whom our society shares its genealogical insight by the mailing of our quarterly publication titled *Anglo-Celtic Roots*.

#### a: List of Institutions/Societies Members of BIFHSGO:

- 1 - Colchester Historical Museum Archives (Canada);
- 2 - Family History Library LDS (Canada);
- 3 - Family History Library LDS (USA);

- 4 - OGS Ottawa Branch (Canada);
- 5 - OGS Kingston Branch (Canada);

#### b: Exchange with Other Institutions/Societies:

- 1 - BIFHS (USA);
- 2 - Heraldry & Gen. Society of Canberra (Australia);
- 3 - Irish Family History Society (Ireland);

- 4 - North of Ireland Family History Society (Ireland);
- 5 - Quebec Family History Society (Canada);
- 6 - Society of Genealogists (England);
- 7 - Tay Valley Family History Society (Scotland).

#### c: Mailings to Other Institutions/Societies which BIFHSGO is a member of:

- 1 - Can Fed of Gen&Fam History Societies (Canada);
- 2 - Federation of Family History Societies (USA);

- 3 - Federation of Genealogical Societies (USA);
- 4 - Irish At Home and Abroad (Ireland);

### The Printed Page—Helen Garson

#### From The Forum, Winter 1997

*Guide to Family History, Research in the Archival Repositories of the United Church of Canada*, compiled by Committee on Archives and History, The United Church of Canada. 1996. viii, 84 pp. Photographs. Soft-cover. A very comprehensive guide to the records of the United Church of Canada. It covers the formation of the Church and gives details on the its archival systems and how to go about obtaining information.

*About Genealogical Standards of Evidence: A Guide for Genealogists*, by Brenda Dougall Merriman, 1997. x, 72 pp. Illustrations. Soft-cover. Emphasises verification and outlines how to apply genealogical standards to your research.

Both books are published by the Ontario Genealogical Society, 40 Orchard View Blvd, Suite 102, Toronto ON M4R 1B9. \$C14 plus \$C3 p. & h. plus 7% GST.

#### From Eastman's Online Newsletter

The following extracts are copyright 1998 by Richard W. Eastman and Ancestry, Inc and republished here with permission of the author.

*Irish Records—Sources for Family and Local History*, by James G. Ryan, PhD. This large hardbound book gives addresses, contacts and resource lists for every county in Ireland including local histories, censuses, church records, directories, gravestone listings, newspapers and wills. The index is extensive. It retails for \$US49.55. For further information, call 1-800-262-3787 or go to <<http://www2.viaweb.com/ancestry/irrec.html>>.

*IGI on Computer—The International Genealogical Index from CD-ROM*, by David Hawgood. This book covers searching, printing and copying records and ways of using the downloaded data on home computers. Price £2.40. airmail. Go to <[http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/David\\_Hawgood](http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/David_Hawgood)>

*Genealogical Resources for British Columbia*, available for \$12.14 by cheque or money order payable to Minister of Finance, British Columbia Archives, P.O. Box 9419, STN PROV GOVT, Victoria BC V8W 9V1. A very complete guide to sources for birth, marriage, death certificates, police records, RCMP records in Regina, Medical Societies, hospitals, Funeral Service Association records and Aboriginal peoples.

#### News from Canadian Societies

*National Library News*, Jan. 1998, Vol. 30, No. 1. This edition has a very interesting article, The Preservation Collection of Canadiana, which details the National Library of Canada project for preserving a copy of Canadiana material. The brief outline of the 'De-acidification Unit,' illustrating the advantages of selecting acid free paper etc, will be of interest to those publishing family histories.

*The Archivist/L'Archiviste*, No. 115, 1997. An article, *The Child Emigrant from Great Britain: the Experience of Middlemore Homes*, gives the historical and social changes in Britain in the late eighteenth century and the rise of philanthropic organizations to care for deprived children by placing them where they might have a decent life. This article deals with the emigration of such children to Canada between 1869 and 1920, in particular those who emigrated from The Middlemore Children's Emigration Homes. Records from these homes have recently been acquired by the National Archives of Canada.

*Aylmer Patrimoine/Heritage*, February 12, 1998. In 1997, the Society celebrated Aylmer's 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of its incorporation as a municipality. The Aylmer Heritage Association is moving to the John Egan House at the Monastery on Rue Principale in late spring. One hundred and ninety seven heritage buildings are to be studied in terms of heritage interest and the association would welcome input from those with expertise in this field.

*Kingston Relations, Jan/Feb 1998, Vol. 25 No. 1.* This volume includes a talk by Paul Banfield, Associate University Archivist at Queen's University Archives and Diocesan Archivist for the Anglican Diocese of Ontario Archives, in which he provides guidelines on researching Anglican Church Records both in the Kingston area and in Ontario in general.

#### News from the United States

*NGS Newsletter (NGS/CIG Digest) Jan/Feb 1998, Vol. 24 No. 1.* This newsletter is one of the few to devote a section to topics related to the use of computers in genealogy. On page 8, there is a most interesting article on the Centre for British Studies at the Norlin Library at the University of Colorado. A guide to the extensive collection of materials is available online and through the university. The NGS Library Catalogue is available online with details on borrowing etc. and can be viewed at <<http://www.genealogy.org/~ngs>>.

#### News from the United Kingdom

*Tay Valley Family Historian, January, 1998, Vol. 49.* An interesting article on page 24 gives a brief outline of the history of registration in Scotland and goes on to give

details of the Perth Registrars Office pre 1900 and as it exists today. An interesting letter from a Canadian gives a Web site which lists all Canadians who died in the two World Wars, the Korean War, the Nile and South African wars, the Merchant Marine and miscellaneous listings of those killed in conflicts. The address of this site is URL <<http://www.schoolnet.ca/books/>>. Donald Fullerton has produced an excellent article on *Highland Brigade Strays*, the second in a series. He outlines his search into records dating back to the mid eighteenth century and how he traced records of the Scottish soldiers who were stationed in the Channel Islands during this pre-Napoleonic period.

#### News from Australia

*The Ancestral Researcher, December, 1997, Vol. 20, No. 4.* On page 301, the article, *Union Records for the Genealogist* discusses tracing ancestors by searching Trade Union records which date back to the mid-nineteenth century. Page 322 has a comprehensive article on German Research in the form of a lengthy letter from the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany. ■

### *Sharing Your Family History Interests-*

Jim Shearon

#### Things my mother never told me.

The first rule of family history research is, 'Ask your parents and relatives.' All of us have thought of questions we would like to have asked grandmother or mom and dad, only to realize they are no longer living and unable to give us the answers.

Often the fault is ours because we didn't seize the chance when we had it. Sometimes the parent wasn't willing to answer. That was the case with my mother.

"What do you want to know that for?" was the answer most of the time when I asked my mother about her early years and when and how she met my father. I had moved to another city and didn't see Mom very often, so I tried to question her whenever we got together.

Bit by bit, I did extract some information. She was born on a farm in the northern tip of Donegal. "We walked to school, four miles every day," she told me. She came to Canada in 1932. "By boat, of course. There were no aeroplanes then."

"What was your father's name, and your mother's?" I persisted. "James Deery. That's who you were named after," she answered. "My mother's name was Cicily. She

could play the piano, the harp, any musical instrument."

Those were rare moments of sharing; but the door of memory slammed shut whenever I asked about her and my father. "What do you want to know that for?" was the answer once again.

Dad died when I was six, so I couldn't ask him. Now Mom wouldn't answer my questions. That's when I remembered the second rule of family history research, 'If you can't get in the front door, try the side door.'

Mom wouldn't tell me; but she responded to the gentle but frequent prodding of my sister, Betty, who lived near her and visited a couple of times a week. To my surprise, Mom even agreed to let Betty record several hours of recollections.

Remember to call on other family members for help when you start questioning parents or other relatives. Don't forget that brothers or sisters may have heard stories that you don't know about. Sharing information is important.

My mother had married my father without knowing that he had a son who was born out of wedlock. My elder brother was nearly five years old when mom married dad, and she didn't know until after the wedding.

Learning that made me realize that when she told me, "What do you want to know that for?" it caused her even more pain than it did to me. ■

### *Family History Events—Helen Garson*

*April 18, 1998 Toronto, Ontario. Region V of the Ontario Genealogical Society* is hosting a one-day colloquium. The theme is **Old Country Roots: England, Ireland, Scotland and the Continent**. The keynote speaker is Sherry Irvine. Details at <<http://www.ogs.on.ca>>.

*May 29–31, 1998. London, On. The Annual Conference of the Genealogical Society* takes place. For details <<http://www.mirror.org/groups/genealogy/seminar.html>>.

*June 15–19, 1998, in Birmingham, Alabama. The Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research* will hold their meeting at Samford University. Contact Jean Thomason, Director, Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research, Samford University Library,

Birmingham, Alabama 35229 or e-mail  
<mbthomas@samford.edu>

July 12-17, 1998. *Springfield, Illinois: The Genealogical Institute of Mid-America's* multi-course program offering formal instruction and intensive studies, plus eight general evening sessions and banquet. Contact Julie Slack, Continuing Education, University of Illinois at Springfield, Springfield, IL 62794-9243; call (217) 786-7464; fax (217) 786-7279; e-mail <slack.julie@uis.edu>

July 12-August 2, 1998. *London, England. The British Institute* offers study and research in the British Isles, a strenuous lecture tour that includes such London repositories as the Public Records Office and Society for Genealogists, supplemented by travel to either Ireland, Scotland or Wales. Write Jean Thomason, Director, IGHR, Samford University Library, 800 Lakeshore Drive, Birmingham, Alabama 35229-7008.

July 13-18, 1998, *Washington DC, The National Institute on Genealogical Research* will host their conference at the National Archives. Write to the National Institute on Genealogical Research, P.O. Box 14274, Washington, DC 20044-4274 or e-mail <NatGenInst@aol.com.NIGR>

August 19-22, 1998, *Cincinnati, Ohio, The Annual Conference of the Federation of Genealogical Societies* Information at <<http://www.fgs.org>>

September 24-27, 1998, *Manchester, NH. The twenty-fifth anniversary convention of the American-Canadian Genealogical Society* is being held on these dates. Many programs and special events are planned. For information e-mail PCusson@worldnet.att.net.

September 18-19, *San Diego, California. Annual Genealogical and Family History Fair* features genealogical and computer lectures and exhibitors selling books, charts, maps and many other research tools. Contact San Diego Genealogical Society, 1050 Pioneer Society, 1050 Pioneer Way, Suite E, El Cajon, CA 92020-1943 or call (619) 588-0065

October 23-24, 1998, *La Grange, Illinois: The Illinois State Genealogical Society* will celebrate its Thirtieth Anniversary with *Around the World in 80 seconds*, featuring Dr John Philip Colletta. The conference will present immigrant and European research and Internet, CD-Rom and genealogical database technology. Contact IGSG, P.O. Box 10195, Springfield, IL 62791-0195 for details. ■

### Internet Interest—Margaret Burwell

#### Finding it on the World Wide Web

The World Wide Web and the Internet provide a wonderful research tool for many areas of research, not the least of which is genealogy. On the down side, the sheer volume of data that is out there can be overwhelming. Most of us are paying out real dollars to an Internet service provider so it is to our benefit to have a strategy when we venture onto the information super-highway.

Most Internet users who have a Web browser package such as Netscape or Microsoft Internet Explorer will be familiar with Yahoo. Yahoo is another one of those annoying acronyms that litter cyberspace. It stands for 'Yet Another Hierarchical Odiferous Oracle' and is one of the most familiar ways to search for information on the Web. The first instinct is to use it to do a free text search where you give the search engine one or maybe two keywords. Doing a search on genealogy will result in 82 categories and 1366 sites identified. This is far more than you want or need. It will show you how to get to sites for genealogy for Armenians, genealogy magazines, and individuals who list all the names they are researching. You can use one of the sites as a starting point to surf the web where you click randomly on links to various web sites in the hope that it will lead you to something interesting. Surfing can lead to some serendipitous finds, but all too often it simply leads to thrashing. Thrashing is surfing with no clear goal in mind. It is when you find yourself frantically wandering in circles often coming back to the same place.

One of the easiest ways to bring order to you search is to use a starting point page. This is a site, often maintained by the vendor of a browser, which provides a useful starting point for the newcomer. It often provides examples that

allow you to navigate through the maze of Web sites. Examples of Starter pages are at <<http://www.zdnet.com/~pccomp.webmap>>, and <<http://www.pointcom.com/>>. If you find a starter page that is particularly useful, make it the default page that is loaded whenever you start your Web browser software.

Another tool to help you narrow your search is to use a search engine. The best know of these are Yahoo <<http://www.yahoo.com>>, Alta Vista <<http://www.altavista.digital.com/>> and Lycos <<http://www.lycos.com/>>. Each has its own look and feel but they operate in basically the same way. They offer two ways of finding information on the World Wide Web. The first is a tree search. You start at the home page of the search engine and click on a category. This will open up a new page which will offer a series of possible links. You click on one of these links and it takes you to the next series of choices. Each time you make a choice, you are narrowing your search a little more until you arrive at the information you are seeking.

The second way of using a search engine is to ask it to search directly for a subject. You will be given a box in which to enter the key words of your search. Depending on how you have formulated your query, you may be given thousands of possible sites or you may be given none. If you have been given thousands of possible sites to visit, you can narrow the scope of your search by adding more key words. For instance, if you have searched on the word 'genealogy' and found yourself faced with a list of thousands of possible web pages to visit, you can narrow the scope of the search by adding the word 'Ireland'. At the opposite end of the scale, if you have searched on 'genealogy ireland donegal parish records' and come up blank, you can widen the scope of your search by removing one or two of the keywords.

When composing the parameters of your search, start



broad and narrow in by adding more keywords. Don't bother with plurals. The search engine will return everything that contains the text you have entered. The keyword 'record' will return both record and records, not to mention recording and recorded, so don't include any more letters than are absolutely necessary to define your search.

If you want more information on using Search Engines, you can start from the Yahoo home page and follow the links to 'Computers and Internet', 'World Wide Web', 'Searching the Web', 'How to Search the Web'. At this point 'Yahoo! How-To' will give you a tutorial on using the Internet in general and using Yahoo in particular. If you prefer, you can go directly to the tutorial at <<http://howto.yahoo.com/>>. From 'How to Search the Web' you can select 'Comparing Search Engines'. This will lead you to a number of sites which will give you general information about many search engines and not just Yahoo. I recommend looking at 'Comparing Search Engines' at

<<http://www.hamline.edu/library/bush/handouts/comparisons.html>> which has a series of articles about understanding and comparing various search engines. I would also recommend 'Introduction to Search Engines' at <<http://www.kcpl.lib.mo.us/search/srchengines.htm>>. This site maintained by the Kansas City Public Library includes a handy chart comparing the features of seven major search engines.

Finally, it can be a big help if you can find a trail blazer page. This is a web page maintained by someone with an interest in the subject and who is willing to maintain links to all the relevant sites so you don't have to go looking for them. For genealogy, look no further than Cyndi's List <<http://www.CyndisList.com>>. This page has over 26,000 links to other sites categorized and cross-referenced by category. If you can't find it from this site, then you don't need to worry about it. ☐

## Web Sites of Interest

### CANADA

#### The Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogy Research Interest Forum:

<<http://www3.ns.sympatico.ca/crant/nlgrif-1.html>>

**PEI Surname List:** <<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Acres/4835/index.html>>

**Upper Ottawa Valley Genealogical Society:** <<http://www.valleynet.on.ca/Culture/Genealogy/UOVGG/index.html>>

**Men who went to the Yukon:** <<http://www.interlog.com/~magazine/klond/klondike.htm>>

**New Brunswick County Guides:** <<http://www.gov.nb.ca>>

**Renfrew County:** Vital statistics, church registers, cemeteries and newspapers; <<http://www.renc.igs.net/~rsb1929>>

**Glengarry:** Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas and Prescott in Ontario as well as Soulanges and Vaudreuil in Quebec: <<http://members.tripod.com/~GLENGARRY/index.html>>

**Researching British Columbia:** For information, go to: <<http://www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca>>

**Hebridean Scots of Quebec Home Page:** <<http://www.geocities.com/~hebridscots>>

**Emigrants from Quebec:** Emigrants from Quebec who between 1840 and 1900 went to work in the mills of New England. Go to: <<http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/MarjChapman>>

**The Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System;** <http://www.itdnps.gov/cwss/> It is estimated some 60,000 Canadians served in the US Civil War

### IRELAND

**Wild Irish Rovers—Irish culture, History and Genealogy:** <<http://geocities.com/~hoseahouse/genealogy/>>

**Irish Genealogical Congress:** <<http://www.ancestordetective.com/IGC.htm>>

**County Mayo, Ireland:** <<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Acres/4031/mayo.html>>

**The Irish at Home and Abroad; a Journal of Irish Genealogy and Heritage** new web site : <http://www.IHAonline.com>

### ENGLAND

**West Middlesex (UK) Family History Society:** <<http://home.clara.net/dchilds/wmfhs/>>

**Research Aids for Victorian London:** Includes lists of Victorian London Churches, Institutions, Lodging Houses, Irish Nests, London Street Index, Police Divisions, Inns, Taverns and Public Houses: go to <<http://www.gendocs.demon.co.uk/victorian.html>>

### SCOTLAND

**Genealogy Research in the county of Aberdeenshire, Scotland:** <<http://www.j.mann.taylor.clara.net/family.htm>>

### AUSTRALIA

**Researching your Family History in Australia:** <<http://www.shoalhaven.net.au/~cathyd/austmenu.html>>

### COMMERCIAL

This site offers free online library and lots of free genealogy forms to download in PDF format <<http://www.genrecords.com>>

### INTERNET GENEALOGICAL DIRECTORY

An online index of thousands of genealogy-related web pages, by category <<http://www.chez.com/agi/intro2.htm>>  
In French <<http://www.chez.com/agi/intro.htm>>

SATURDAY MEETINGS  
FEATURE ARTICLE

## Researching in London

NORMAN K CROWDER

[Norman K Crowder is a native of Renfrew, Ontario, with Loyalist ancestry. He holds a BA (Queens), MA (Carleton) and MBA (Ottawa). A noted genealogical researcher, Norman won an Ontario Bicentennial Award (1984) for research on Loyalists and their families. He is the author of numerous publications on genealogical resources, one of the more recent being *British Army Pensioners Abroad, 1772-1899*. He has taught genealogy courses at the Ottawa YW-YMCA and the Ottawa family History Centre.]

If you have not been to London in recent years, on your next genealogical expedition there you will have to unlearn much of what you have previously been taught. Fortunately the changes are good ones and will make for a pleasant experience, although not an inexpensive one.

In this paper I will try to summarize the differences which you will find. The map of central London shows many of the research institutions discussed in this article. At the end of the article is a useful table of addresses, web sites and URLs where available. The same location numbers are used throughout.

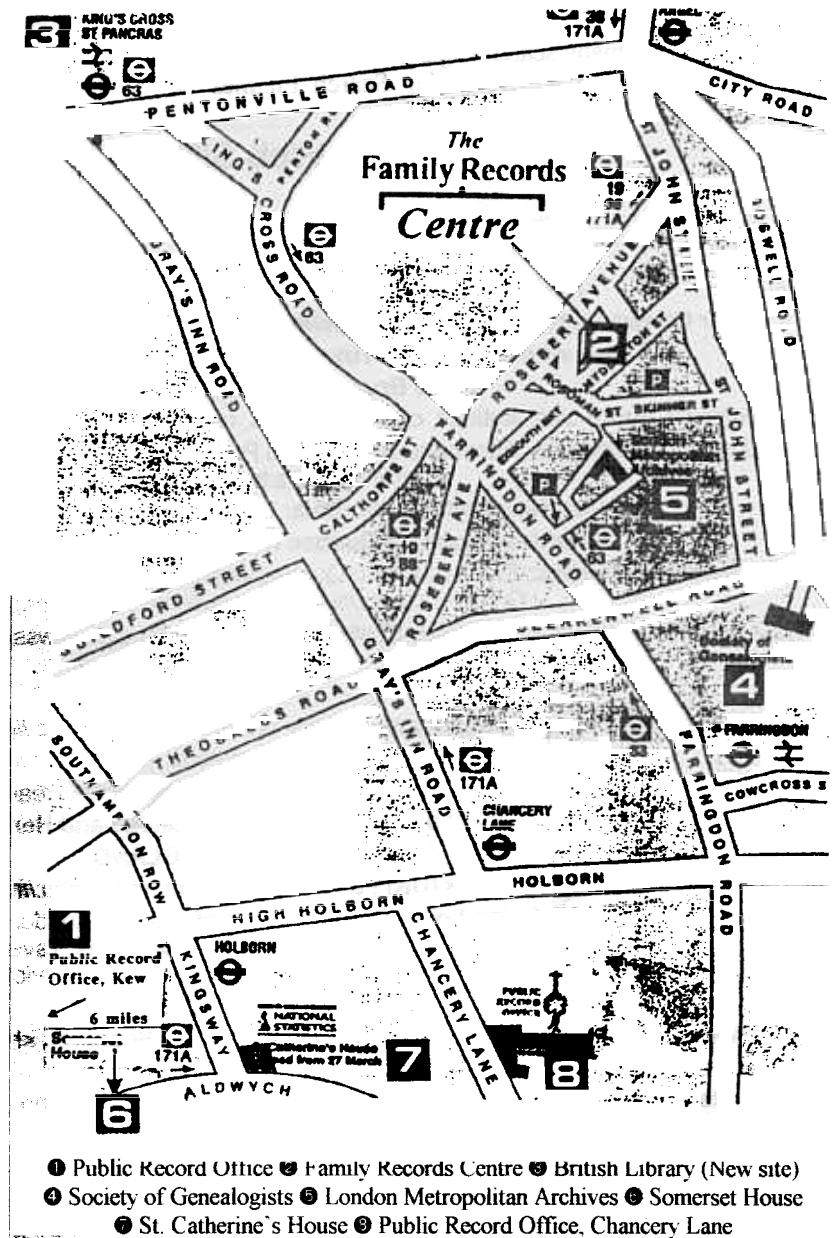
Prices and fees were those in effect in October 1997. To convert to Canadian dollar equivalents, multiply by 2.4, ie one pound sterling equals \$2.40 Canadian.

### ● Public Record Office, Kew

The 'new' Public Record Office (PRO) is located at Kew, a suburban village about six miles southwest of central London. It is located on Ruskin Avenue in new facilities across a small bridge spanning the 'mighty Thames', which has dwindled to a rustic stream complete with water fowl. For an up-to-date list of bed and breakfast establishments (B&Bs) in the area, PRO suggests you write to the Tourist Information Centre, Old Town Hall, Whittaker Avenue, Richmond, Surrey TW9 1TP. Though many things in England seem to cost about double what we pay in Canada, the B&Bs are an exception and prices, including a decent breakfast, run to about £16.20 per person per night. The simplest way to get to Kew from Heathrow in the early morning rush is by taxi and will cost about £22, the return trip later in the day after rush hour will run about £15. Athletic types who can cope with luggage while climbing stairs can save a lot by using the underground. Incidentally if you mistakenly refer to the underground as a subway, people will think you are talking about an underpass.

Researchers at the PRO should bring a supply of £1

coins and lots of pencils and a penknife to keep them sharp. Pens are not allowed – this seems to be a general rule in most establishments in the British Isles. PRO provides



pencil sharpeners but they devour pencils at a great rate. You may bring only 10 loose sheets of paper for note-taking but there is no limit on the number of pre-punched sheets which may be held in a binder. After entering PRO you will be checked in by security officers. From there you proceed to the registration desk and there you will be issued a research pass. To the left is a spacious cafeteria; a cup of coffee costs about 70 pence. To the right are the cloakroom and the gift/book store with a good selection of books and periodicals. The cloakroom has lockers for small items and devices for storing coats; both have locks which are activated by a £1 coin. The coin will be returned when you re-insert the key.

Near the registration desk is a turnstile leading to the first floor by stairs or an elevator. On the first floor you go in the door to the enquiry room where an attendant will help you find appropriate finding aids; there is a large supply of free pamphlets to help you with your research. To the right of the enquiry room is a reference room with microfilms, microfilm readers and several consultants. To the left is the document reading room, which contains many tables which are subdivided in numbered work places; you will be assigned one of these work places and will be given a beeper with a corresponding number.

Once you have determined which records you need, you order them up on a computer. While awaiting delivery of the files, you are free to go elsewhere, such as the book store or the cafeteria for a 'cuppa'. When your documents are ready for pick-up, your beeper will sound and direct you to either the first floor pick-up desk or the second floor for very large files such as maps. Don't wander outside to look at the birds on the river – an alarm will sound and a security officer will quickly come to let you know that you are not supposed to go past the entrance door with a beeper. If you want photocopies of documents, they are usually available while you wait for 30-40 pence; reader-printer copies of microfilm may take several days. You may also order copies to be mailed to your home.

The PRO historical records date back to the Domesday Book of 1086; for genealogists the documents of the greatest interest will usually be census records, military (Navy, Army and Royal Air Force) records up to World War I, colonial records, professional records for lawyers, teachers, and doctors, and emigration records. I am especially interested in military records and was impressed with the on-line facility with an index of soldiers who had received a pension up to 1854, it directed you to the appropriate WO97 file. A plan has been developed to prepare a similar index for the military in World War I but it will not likely get under way for several years. Many of these records were lost during World War II by bombing raids.

PRO encourages researchers to use its library near the reference room. The librarians are knowledgeable and very helpful and are developing a large comprehensive index to their holdings.

The buildings are open Monday to Saturday from 9:30 am (except Tuesday) to 5:00 pm with extended hours on Tuesday 10:00 am to 7:00 pm and Thursday 9:30 am to 7:00 pm. More information may be obtained at the PRO web site or by sending enquiries by mail or E-mail, the

service is quite efficient. For further information on the new facility, see *New to Kew* by Jane Cox, published by PRO. For a detailed description of the records held by PRO, see *Tracing Your Ancestors in the Public Record Office*, fourth edition by Amanda Bevan and Andrea Duncan, 1990, PRO Handbooks Number 19.

### ② Family Records Centre

The Family Records Centre (FRC) at 1 Myddelton Street, London is a new venture – it replaces St. Catherine's House ⑦ and the old Public Record Office on Chancery Lane ⑧, both of which are now closed. It is an excellent arrangement supported by the Office of National Statistics and the Public Record Office, offering a type of one-stop shopping under one roof for those looking for indexes to English and Welsh vital records (births, marriages and deaths) since 1837, census records on microfilm, and wills from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury up to 1858.

The indexes to vital records are in books organized by quarter in large annual binders for births, marriages and deaths. You must work your way through the binders until you find the reference to the event for which you are looking. You make a note of the reference numbers and go back to the desk near the front entrance. There you fill out a form requesting a copy of the document and pay the fee of £6 for pickup at the FRC or £12 to £15 for delivery by mail; you can obtain priority service for £22.50 if you want the documents in a hurry. Normal service will provide the copies in four working days at the FRC.

The census records are stored at Kew but may be viewed at the FRC on microfilm in a different wing of the building. At the front of this wing are many indexes and finding aids which will help you identify the films you need. There is a consultant on duty to help you on request. The films are stored nearby in cabinets, organized by year up to 1891. You select the films and take them to an assigned cubicle with a microfilm reader. Nearby are reader-printers where you may make your own copies for 30 pence. If you prefer you may take the film to a staff member for printing for a small premium. Similar arrangements apply to wills up to 1858. PRO can supply a search service on census records and wills for a fee.

In addition, there is a computer link to the General Register Office in Edinburgh with access to the indexes for Scottish vital records since 1855. There is a charge of £4 for 30 minutes for the use of this service. Not cheap, but if you go to Edinburgh you have to pay to enter the General Register Office to search their records. At the entrance there is a book shop with a good supply of family history publications. The basement has a cloakroom for clothing and lockers with the same sort of arrangement as at Kew for £1. Coins are a necessity but they are returnable. There are also some vending machines for soft drinks and chips; if you plan to spend the day there, be sure to bring your own lunch as there are no restaurants close at hand. The FRC is open the same days and hours as PRO at Kew.

### ③ British Library

The British Library (BL) has a new facility near St. Pancras Station at 96 Euston Road, London; it replaces the old site

(#9) at Great Russell Street. The BL consists of numerous collections (music, philately, manuscripts, Orient and India) scattered in many locations in the London area, all of which, except for the newspaper collection at Colindale (#11) in North West London, will eventually be housed together at Euston Road. The moves will be gradual and visitors planning to visit a specific branch of BL should find out ahead of time whether that collection will be open at the time of their visit. For example the Oriental and India Office (#10) will close in the spring of 1998 for relocation to the main building.

### ⑥ Society of Genealogists

The Society of Genealogists has a large collection of records in its offices at 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London. It is open from Tuesday to Saturday. Members do not pay a fee to use the collection of family history journals, tombstone inscriptions, birth, marriage and death indexes, etc. Non-members are charged £3 for 1 hour or £7.50 for 4 hours. Staff members are very helpful. The building is open Tuesday to Saturday from 10 am to 6 pm with extended hours on Wednesday and Thursday to 8 pm.

### ⑥ London Metropolitan Archives

The London Metropolitan Archives (LMA) was formerly called the Greater London Record Office. It has an extensive collection of maps, directories, parish records, etc. It has 110,000 books and 40,000 maps and prints. Some years ago Angus Baxter noted that it was not very co-operative and would not respond to queries. Times have changed, visitors are welcome and the staff will do research for a fee. I found the staff members were extremely helpful. It is open Monday to Friday from 9:30 am to 4:45 pm with extended hours on Tuesday and Thursday to 7:30 pm. It closes for inventory the first two weeks of November.

### ⑥ Somerset House

This centre used to hold the civil registration records before they were transferred to St. Catherine's House (#7) and subsequently to the new Family Records Centre (#2). Its principal records of interest to genealogists are the wills and probate records since 1858.

### ⑦ St. Catherine's House

This centre is now closed; its indexes to birth, marriage and

death records are now at the Family Records Centre (#2).

### ⑥ Public Record Office on Chancery Lane

The PRO offices on Chancery Lane are now closed. Census records are now stored at Kew but they can be viewed on microfilm at FRC (#2).

### ⑥ British Library in Bloomsbury

The British Library used to be located on Great Russell Street with the British Museum. Its new location is now 96 Euston Road (#3) and all its special collections will gradually be consolidated there with the exception of the Newspaper Collection on Colindale Avenue (#11).

### ⑥ British Library Oriental and East India Office

Researchers looking for information on people who went to India should make a point of coming here. It has a large collection of books, journals, articles and vital records and a very competent staff to assist you with your research. There are several microfilm readers but only one reader-printer, which is somewhat balky. This office is about to be integrated with other branches of BL on Euston Road. If you plan to visit it in 1998, be sure to enquire when it will be open. It will likely close at its present location on Blackfriars Road in early April 1998 and reopen on Euston Road in August 1998.

### #11 British Library Newspaper Collection

It is most difficult to find the location of the newspaper collection.

## Addresses, Web Sites and URLs

### Locations on the Map

- ⑥ **Public Record Office, Kew**  
Ruskin Avenue, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 4DU  
Web site < [www.open.gov.uk/pro/readers.htm](http://www.open.gov.uk/pro/readers.htm) >  
E-mail < [enquiry.pro.rsd.kew@gtinet.gov.uk](mailto:enquiry.pro.rsd.kew@gtinet.gov.uk) >
- ⑥ **Family Records Centre**  
1 Myddelton Street, London EC1R 1UW  
Web site < [www.open.gov.uk/pro/frc.htm](http://www.open.gov.uk/pro/frc.htm) >
- ⑥ **British Library**—new location on Euston Road  
96 Euston Road, London NW1 2DB  
Web site < [www.bl.uk](http://www.bl.uk) >  
E-mail < [reader-services-enquiries@bl.uk](mailto:reader-services-enquiries@bl.uk) >
- ⑥ **Society of Genealogists**  
14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA  
Web site < [www.cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/SoG/](http://www.cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/SoG/) >
- ⑥ **London Metropolitan Archives**  
40 Northampton Road, London EC1R 0HB

### ⑥ Somerset House

The Strand, London, WC2A 1LA

⑦ **St. Catherine's House**—now closed  
10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP

⑥ **Public Record Office, Chancery Lane**  
Now closed.  
Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1LR

### Locations not on the Map

- ⑨ **British Library**—being phased out  
Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG
- ⑩. **British Library Oriental and India Office**  
197 Blackfriars Road, London SE1 8NG  
Web site < [www.bl.uk/collections/oriental/records](http://www.bl.uk/collections/oriental/records) >
- ⑪. **British Library Newspaper Collection**  
Colindale Avenue, London NW9 5HE  
E-mail < [newspaper@bl.uk](mailto:newspaper@bl.uk) >

The Newspaper Collection has a vast range of British Isles newspapers as well as many from the Commonwealth and

foreign countries. Parts of the collection were damaged or destroyed during World War II. There are, in addition to the extensive stocks of original newspapers, about 90,000 rolls of microfilm arranged on twenty miles of shelving.

### Final Tips

Tip No. 1 - If you are staying in Kew and have occasion to go to central London to use many of the fine research centres there, do not be tempted by the bargain underground fare of £3.60 for a day's travel. Be aware that it cannot be

used before 9:30 am and that the time to get from Kew to London can take up to two hours. This means that by the time you reach central London almost half your research day is gone! Better by far to stay with two one way fares for a total of £4 and leave early in the morning to arrive about the time when the centres open.

Tip No. 2 - always carry an umbrella!  
Good hunting.



## Great Moments in Genealogy

JUNE COXON

BIFHSGO ended the year 1997 in December with 10 members—Bill Arthurs, John Reid, Pat Morley, John Townesend, Ted Small, Wayne Walker, Alan Rayburn, Margaret Burwell, Jim Heal and June Coxon—recalling their great moments in genealogy research. The audience of 150 other members heard topics that ranged from finding Norfolk ancestors to treasures discovered under an elderly relative's bed. Two of the talks (Wayne Walker's and John Townesend's) have been converted into complete articles for future publication.

**Jim Heal** spoke about finding more than he expected when he visited distant cousins in Northern Ireland in 1997. Based on an article he wrote for *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, Summer 1997 Issue, he explained how he was following the trail of his McAdoo and Weir relatives, hoping to find his ancestor's farmland. Starting in Ulster he stopped at a farmhouse in Lammy, County Tyrone. Before he left he had not only found his great grandfather's old stone house—now used as an out building beside the modern house where the current owners live—he had a booklet describing the 350 year history of the Carland church and relating a story of the McAdoo family in 1892. In addition he, was also able to find his grandmother's will, several deeds and mortgages that traced McAdoo ownership of the land, visit the old McAdoo homestead at Lanny and meet George McAdoo and his mother—perhaps the last living McAdoos in Donegal.

"Don't wait," advised **Pat Morley** whose most exciting discovery in 25 years of research was under a bed she had sat on numerous times. She explained how, in trying to find her maternal grandparents she started by asking questions of her mother's elderly relatives in England. "Aunt Flo was a very young 83 when I began to visit her annually in 1963," said Pat, "She had a clear memory until her death at age 104, two years ago. She had lived in the same house for 60 years and when I visited we'd spend every evening sitting by the fire talking. She had a wonderful memory of her teen years and of the early 1920s. But what *wasn't* important to her were distant ancestors! She didn't know her own grandparents, and had no photos of them." One day Pat asked her aunt where her old papers were. When she said she didn't know Pat asked her aunt's helper, who said "under the bed". Sure enough, in a little brown suitcase, under her aunt's bed she found a treasure chest of information. It contained passports, birth certificates, letters,

records of awards and an original copy of her great grandmother's will printed on heavy grey velum paper. Needless to say Pat strongly recommends that "if you're ever in the home of an elderly relative don't forget to look under the bed."

**Ted Small** recalled some highs and lows of his genealogy research. One of his high points was the day a golf pro at the Kanata Lakes Golf Course loaned him a copy of the Ruttan family history. In it Ted not only found his grandmother and grandfather, he found seven generations of his mother's side of the family. One of the greatest disappointments he has had was while on a trip to China. In spite of trying they couldn't trace his wife's grandfather, who once in Canada, settled just 50 miles from Ottawa.

**Allan Rayburn**, author of two books on place names of Canada, gave a talk about Internet sites. He explained that the records of one million one hundred thousand inscriptions of Ontario cemeteries are now on the Internet and that number will double sometime this year. He noted that in Nepean, for instance, all inscriptions for the following cemeteries are on the Internet: Bell's Corners, Billings, Capital Memorial, the old Hazeldean cemetery (now in Pinecrest), Jewish United, Maple Grove (now in Pinecrest), Merivale United, St. John Anglican, and St. Patrick's Catholic. To find Ontario cemeteries listed on the Internet he suggested the following Internet address <<http://www.island.net.com/ccfa>>

Treasure information from old relatives, love middle names—they're a gift to future generations, and remember that other records besides the one you asked for on the microfiche may be helpful. That's the advice of **John Reid** who spoke about finding his Norfolk ancestors. Although born in Norfolk, England, John didn't know he had Norfolk roots until many years after immigrating to Canada in 1966. That's where the importance of middle names came in. John recalled that he discovered that four generations of Reid men have the same middle name—Digby. "I knew my grandfather's name was Robert Reid," he said. "But I wanted to go back further. So I started searching through marriage records trying to find Robert Reid's marriage and getting frustrated because of all the Robert Reids turning up. But when I found a Robert Digby Reid I knew I had it." That discovery led John to find relatives with other unusual, interesting and identifying names like Egling and Audish. As an after thought John asked for some assistance. He is

researching for Ezekiel Stone Wiggins and would like to hear from anyone who knows anything about him.

The topic of my talk was "A Little Bit of Luck". I recalled how I first started searching for my ancestors after one of my mother's relatives sent her a rough family tree of the Wright family—her maiden name. But I had my best stroke of luck with my paternal grandmother's family, the Hales, when I wasn't even looking for them. To make a long story short I discovered that the wife of one of my husband's friend, Karen Reiss, and I were both researching the Hales family and were distantly related. My great great grandfather, William Hales, was the brother of Karen's relative Thomas Hales. Thomas had married Julianna Myers on May 27, 1857, in Bastard Township, Ontario. Another

connection was made at the Family Research Centre when Karen met Vera Kingsep—another previously unknown distant relative. Vera, in turn, introduced me to a direct descendent of my Hales family—Doris Hales Grant, of Medicine Hat, Alberta. Through sharing information the Hales family has been traced back to County Cavan, Ireland in 1764 and eventually to Ontario where they first settled near Belleville at Hales Corners (now called Forfar) in 1818, to nearby Ontario settlements like Kingston, Tory Hill and Wilberforce. So what began as a little bit of luck has grown to include the unearthing of a wealth of family history, the acquisition of some photographs I didn't previously have and the friendship of a number of newly found relatives. ■

#### BIFHSGO NEWS COLUMNS

### *The Helping Hand—A Bernice Severson*

Today I am going to relate how I successfully used one of the lesser known genealogical resources. This is the many and varied series of directories that you will find in most libraries and archives. Dating from over a century ago these directories and gazetteers were commercially produced right across Canada and the United States and provide a wonderful account of our ancestors. We can locate them in the city or area in which they lived. Usually they will be listed by name, address and occupation. This account will outline how I located elusive ancestors on two occasions using these directories.

I was tracing a family branch which had gone west in the early days before Alberta and Saskatchewan were provinces. I knew the family name and that the father, who had been a carpenter building elevators and railroad stations in the wake of the railroad lines, had died in a small centre in Alberta. Family tradition said that his family had moved to Edmonton.

The early Edmonton directories did indeed name this family, and that the branch I was following had a father who worked for the Edmonton Telephone Company. In the 1929 directory for Edmonton, he was listed as an installer of telephones. By 1939, he appeared in the directory as a foreman with the Edmonton Telephone company and he remained so listed for many years. As his daughter grew up and became employed she too was listed in the Edmonton Directory with her family. Her place of employment was in Edmonton City Hall, and for a number of years she was still, according to the Directory, living at her father's address. And then one year she was not there. This left me at an impasse! Likely she had married but how was I to locate her? What was her married name? Where should I now look?

One day I came home from work and my husband told

me he had located her. He had decided to contact Edmonton City Hall to see if any one still working there knew my quarry! Success! My husband had simply phoned Edmonton City Hall and asked if there might still be someone employed there who might know the person we sought. Within a very short time the telephone at our home rang. Not only did someone remember this person but they knew her well and did indeed know her name and address. I was able to write to this individual and this correspondence opened the way to find other people in this line.

I successfully used directories in another research. Once again I knew a name and where a person worked. I followed this individual through many years. As a matter of fact I followed the listings for his father first. I was looking for an address so I could write. In the directory for the city of Kitchener, Ontario he was listed as being in the employ of a particular company. After following him for many years I found him no longer listed. I reasoned that he had probably retired and moved. I further reasoned that his former company possibly knew his current address. I wrote to the president of the company enclosing a package for the person I was following. I sent the necessary postage and hoped for the best. A number of weeks went by and I thought that this gamble had not worked. Just as I was deciding to seek another way to research, I received a package in the mail. In it was a cassette tape and on it was all the information I had sought about this individual. It also included information about many parts of his family which enabled me to follow other lines.

So this account is to tell you two ways that you can use old directories or gazetteers in following elusive family connections. Both searches used the information of employees. So if you know where a person worked you can use one of these methods outlined above to perhaps find a current address. It worked for me. Why not try it? ■

### **English Ancestry**

Russ Walker, author of 40 books on genealogy, invites assistance in compiling, from Censuses and Registers, a new series of books entitled; *Immigrants from England, 1800-1900*. Volume 1—*Frontenac County* has just been completed. Four other volumes are planned: *Lennox and Addington; Hastings; Prince Edward; Durham and Northumberland; Leeds and Grenville; and Lanark Counties*. Persons wishing to contribute are invited to contact: Russ Walker, 114 Robert Wallace Drive, Kingston, ON K7M 1Y5 telephone 613-542-9310.

### Our Publishing – John Townesend

*“Without people the publications perish”*

That was the message to the membership at about this time last year. BIFHSGO's publishing was skating on thin ice: the publishing team was small, too small, and among other things standards were in jeopardy.

What a difference a year makes! BIFHSGO's membership rallied to the call, learning curves were—and continue to be—negotiated and in a spirit of cooperation much has been accomplished. In this column, I would like to introduce you to today's publishing team, who they are and what they do.

The publishing team is not a group of professional publishers. Just like you, they joined BIFHSGO to collectively advance their family and social history research. By stepping forward to serve the membership, their personal research was sometimes sidelined. But in stretching themselves toward professional standards, they have learned skills that will enrich publishing their own research later. And they have had some fun too!

The *Anglo-Celtic Roots* team now enjoys its full complement of three. Their challenge is to produce four interesting and informative quarterlies a year. Percy Bateson, is the Editor and he oversees production from start to finish, including preparation of the camera-ready copy. The Associate Editor is June Coxon; who *does* bring professional publishing experience with her. June is “front-ending” the operation, liaising with contributors and preparing her own valuable contributions too. Welcome

### Research Notes – Jim Shearon

#### **Taking a good look at BIFHSGO**

Usually this column is about personal research on family history. This time, I want to tell you about some research requested by the BIFHSGO Board of Directors. A Planning and Priorities Committee has been asked to look at what the Society is doing to serve our members and to make recommendations on any changes that are needed.

The members of the committee are Cecil de Bretigny, Marguerite Evans, Gerry Glavin, Mary Nash, and Jim Shearon. As a starting point, each of us is interviewing 10 members by telephone or in person to obtain opinions on how well BIFHSGO is serving members and what improvements are needed.

That means at least 50 members will be asked questions such as, “What do you think BIFHSGO is doing well?” or, “How could the monthly meetings be improved?” Our first round of interviews has just been completed and the response has been very positive.

Most of the people contacted say they are happy to be members of BIFHSGO. In particular, they like the quality and variety of speakers at the Saturday meetings. That is a compliment to Jim Heal, our Program Chairman.

Almost every person we spoke with said he or she was

aboard, June! And Helen Garson continues to most helpfully review all the incoming periodicals, etc. for items that will interest the reader. Her role is that of Editorial Assistant. Together, Percy, June and Helen are your links to *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Always, they would be pleased to hear from you.

*Anglo-Celtic Annals: Proceedings of the BIFHSGO Conference* is our annual publication. It is wholly dependant upon the year's Conference speakers for its contents. Preparation is necessarily paced, for how papers are prepared for delivery is not necessarily how they would most appropriately appear in print. The transition involves often extensive and extended collaboration between contributors and Robert Grainger, the Editor. Some tape transcription and extensive editorial work has been necessary too, ably undertaken by Nancy Creelman, Associate Editor. The camera-ready copy is produced by myself.

The *Programme* for each year's Fall Conference also requires considerable attention to detail in its preparation. In cooperation with Jim Heal, the Conference Coordinator, Deborah Schryer helpfully served as Editor for the 1997 Conference. And we thank Nancy Creelman for stepping forward as Editor for the 1998 Conference version.

And finally, the range of duties of the Publications Distribution Specialist continue in the capable hands of Louise Anderson. As Associate Directors, Louise, Percy and Bob join me at the Board table.

So it takes a team of eight to keep your publications rolling. Without contributors, though, there would be no publications to roll. So let's hear from you! ■

very satisfied with *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. Members find the articles very helpful and they say the type size is very readable. This response is a tribute to Brian O'Regan, our first President, who was the original editor of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, and to John Townesend and Percy Bateson who have built on Brian's foundation.

When asked for suggestions on what BIFHSGO could do better for the members, one point was mentioned: More personal assistance, especially for new members. For example, a list of recommended books and sources for different areas that other members have found helpful.

Several people praised the beginner's course, originally sponsored by the Ottawa Branch OGS and BIFHSGO and organized by Jack Moodie and Bernice Severson, and conducted by Norman Crowder. “I have lived in Ottawa for 40 years and never was inside the National Archives until I went there on this course,” said one member. “Now, I have been there every week for the past two months.”

The priorities committee will be meeting during the next month to discuss our members' comments and consider recommendations. If you have any suggestions please speak to me or one of the other committee members. The phone numbers of the Directors of BIFHSGO are printed on the inside cover of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. If you have some ideas, please give us a call. We would be glad to hear from you. ■

### *Meet Your Board* · A Bernice Severson

Jack Moody was one of the founding members of BIFHSGO. As Vice-President in charge of Education and Queries. He organized the popular Family History Course now in its fourth session. Jack coordinated the first three which were well attended and praised by the participants. His detailed planning and execution has provided a clear and comprehensive agenda and documentation, leaving us with a course outline and plan that is clear, and easy to follow. Thank you sincerely Jack. Recently retired from the Board of Directors of BIFHSGO, Jack is now taking time to do his own research. We wish you all the best.

John Wentworth (Jack) Moody was born and educated in Hamilton, Ontario, and graduated from The University of Toronto with a BSc in Metallurgical Engineering in 1950. He furthered his studies at the Royal Military College of Science, in Shrivenham, England studying electronics and weapons. His military service was as follows: Royal Canadian Sea Cadets 1936-39; RC Signals, NPAM, CA(A), CA(R) 1939-49; RCEME, CA(R) 1949-60. Jack served in Canada, England and NW Europe, and retired to the Supplementary Reserve as a Captain in 1960.

His subsequent employment was primarily with Canada Post Corporation, where he was Director of

### *Our Volunteers*—Jim Heal

Mary M. NASH is another of our willing workers who helps our Society in several ways. She contributes the 'News from 395 Wellington' to this publication. She did an excellent job as Registration Coordinator for the 1997 Fall Conference and has agreed to continue in that position for this year's Conference. And she is also serving as a member of the newly formed Planning and Priorities Committee.

Mary Nash (nee FROHN) was born in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, where she spent the first ten years of her life and received the early part of her primary education. She immigrated with her family to Canada in 1958, settling in Calgary. While in Alberta she completed her primary and high school education and went on to earn a Bachelor of Science in Chemistry from the University of Calgary and a Bachelor of Library Science from the University of Alberta.

### *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 members. In spite of these facts, we lack one thing. You! That's right. You! You are the missing link for a better Society.

We can always use the talents of people like you to assist our directors. Special talents are not necessarily required but welcome, if applicable. The ability to jump in and take an active part is the only real requirement.

Fall Conference assistance. Yes, the planning for our

Engineering from 1960 until he retired. Jack served as Director of Coding and Mechanization, Director of Postal Mechanization and Director of Mechanization Development. He retired in 1978

Jack Moody is a life-time member of several historical societies and Past-President of the Historical Society of Ottawa. He has served as Provincial Inquiries Director for the Ontario Genealogical Society, and has been both the Inquiries Coordinator and Chairman of the Ottawa Branch. In addition to being a founding member of BIFHSGO, Jack is also a member of the Irish Heritage Association, the Suffolk Genealogical Society, the Genealogical Society of Nova Scotia and the Herb Society of America.

Jack's own family research is massive. He has traced one of his lines, the DOANES to the Mayflower. Among other names he has researched are MOTHERSHILL, NELLIS, BARTON, HARDING, BRAINE, BUDD, and of course, MOODY.

Jack continues to be active in most of the associations that he belongs to. We miss him around the table at the Board meetings of BIFHSGO, but we appreciate all he has done for the society and hope he has good results with his further genealogical studies. Thank you again Jack and good luck! ■

She was the recipient of a Blackwell Scholarship in 1975 which took her to the University of Wales at Aberystwyth, where she earned a Master's degree.

Mary married John Nash in 1970 at Oxford, England. John, a native of Royal Tunbridge Wells, Kent, was a student at Oxford where he was working on a doctoral degree in mathematics. Dr. John Nash now works at Ottawa University while Mary runs Nash Information Services.

Mary has always had some interest in family history but only became seriously involved about 1990. She was an early member of BIFHSGO, joining the Society after attending its inaugural meeting in January 1995. Some of her surnames of interest, including those of her husband, are: NASH, CHEES(E)MAN, BELLINGHAM, DAY, FROHN (from Aachen, Germany to Holland c1805) and HEERES.

It is volunteers like Mary who are the backbone of our organization. Thank you, Mary. ■

Fall Conference began shortly after the closing dinner. This year we need many helping hands to get the job done. If you can fill any of the following positions please call Jim Heal at 828-9569:

Conference Set-up and Take-down, Room monitors, Registration, or Coordinator for the Marketplace area. Give them some consideration, then call Jim to see how you can make the 1998 Fall Conference the best ever!

The Home Children project is progressing very nicely thanks to the efforts of many volunteers. There are still a few years waiting to be input and you are the only one able to do it. If you have a few hours of spare time and can get to the National Library to use a film reader, give John Sayers a call at 747-5547. You will be proud to say you took part! ■



QUESTIONS & ANSWERS  
COLUMNS

***Family History Queries***—A Bernice Severson

This time there is only one mailed inquiry. A written reply was sent advising how this research could be carried out by the person himself.

James A McKane, 192 Baker St, Waterloo ON N2T 2L4 is trying to find his uncle Moses McKane, brother of James A McKane, born 1799 in Londonderry, Ireland, married Elizabeth Lyons; emigrated to Chinguacousy Twp, Peel Co, Ontario: *circa* 1837–1843. He had three children born in Ireland; James (1834), Thomas (1834) and Elizabeth (1837); and a fourth child, Mary Jane born in Peel Co, in 1846.

He has located a Jane and a Mary McKane in Anabel Twp, Bruce Co, whose father was Moses. Seeks proof that this Moses was James' brother.

Several phone queries have been received and answered

Tom Grace: a cousin received Queen's honours. Wants to know which newspapers would carry this notice.

Nancy Thompson, 8 Willaby St, Sault St Marie, ON, P6V 3W9 wanted information re her ancestors and what assistance we offer. Reply mailed.

Wayne Hutchings tracing family tree in England. Wants to obtain a Coat of Arms. Advised.

Arthur Pegg researching genealogies in Britain, especially Brock. Advised by phone.

Members are reminded they are entitled to free query and advisory services. By mail to BIFHSGO, PO Box 38026, Ottawa, ON, K2C 1N0. Or call 613 224-9868 which will give you an answering device. This is down loaded periodically and appropriate persons notified.

Good luck with your research. ▣

**BIFHSGO MEMBER RESEARCH TOPICS**  
**ARTICLES**

## ***More Gleanings from the National Archives of Canada***

MARY M. NASH

*[The fifth in a series of selected brochures from the Catalogue of Publications in the Public Archives of Canada, published in 1931 and commonly known as the Casey catalogue, dealing with the politics of canals in Canada and elsewhere. The numbers at the beginning of*

**C**asey no. 1-1485. A speech on the improvement of the Shannon, being a continuation of the debate in the House of Commons on 12 May 1835, giving a comparative view of the navigation of the Rideau Canal in Canada and the River Shannon in Ireland, with observations on the value of a connection by steam packets, with British North America. London: J. Bain, 1 Haymarket; W. Curry, Dublin; T. Kaye, Liverpool, 1835.

Attached to the front cover: a map of Canada and the USA, as known in 1835; a map of a comparative view of Ireland, and navigation of England and Ireland in 1835.

This publication makes the case for improvement of navigation on the river Shannon in Ireland, on the basis that England had spent proportionate amounts or more, on similar projects elsewhere. For example, the government spent £1 million on the Rideau Canal in Canada, which "in the natural and unerring march of events, (may) be separated from, and probably hostile to, the Mother Country." Tables are given, showing the expenditures on the Indian Department in Upper and Lower Canada for water communication in Canada and for the clergy in North America (both Upper and Lower Canada).

Another table shows expenditures for similar services in other colonies such as Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland

*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.]*

and Nova Scotia. Further evidence is presented in that the Shannon, about the same length as the Rideau Canal, supports a population far greater than that of Upper Canada (then some 310,000 souls), as opposed to the single county of Mayo's 297,000 population. Mayo was considered a county to be amongst the greatest in poverty due to overpopulation and failed harvests. In fact, seven out of ten of the most distressed counties lay around the River Shannon. An additional objection to money being spent in Canada was the fact that the Canadian canal had foreign territory, namely the United States of America, on one side.

A plea was made to put a stop to the "pauper immigration" to England and make the Irish prosperous at home, rather than by preparing Canada to receive them. On the other hand there seemed to be no great objection to preparing Canada to receive the "overflow of our own redundant population."

There was some fear expressed about Canada being able to undersell the Irish with cheap produce, supported by British taxes. In total, the expenditure on Irish navigation had only amounted to £3 million. Even Scotland, in the few preceding years, it was pointed out, got more than one half of the entire expenditure on such projects in Ireland during the last century. In terms of moneys advanced to Ireland, the interest rates were higher than in Scotland. The

document then proceeds to make a case for steam navigation between Britain and its North American colonies, at least its sea-board provinces.

*Appendix I:* Contains remarks on intercolonial and transatlantic steam navigation. Extracted from McGregor's *British America*.

*Appendix II:* Is an extract from a tract entitled *England, Ireland and America by a Manchester Manufacturer*.

*Appendix III:* Is extracts from a volume by C. Vignoles, Esq. Civil Engineer, on the Dublin and Valentia Railroad. At the back: A chart of the British Isles with River Shannon and British America with the Rideau Canal and routes of the proposed transatlantic steam navigation as laid down in McGregor's *British America*. One route was via the Azores from Valentia, Ireland to Halifax.

*Casey no. 2-3930. Canada's Canal problem and its solution; a pamphlet produced by the Toronto Board of Trade. 1912.*

*Casey no. 2-3929. Canada's Canal problem and its solution. A reply to the Toronto Board of Trade. Fotheringham and Popham, Printers, Ottawa, 1912, 64 pages plus map.*

This document is signed by Arthur J. Forward, Secretary of the Canadian Federation of Boards of Trade and Municipalities, and points out, paragraph by paragraph, inaccuracies in the above mentioned pamphlet. It points out: the enlargement of the St. Lawrence waterway should be based on more than just the amount of grain traffic to be handled; potential complaints from American sources about unfair competition for their canals and waterways; and strongly urges that Canada needs national waterways subject only to Canadian control. It also expresses fears that the recently opened Panama Canal will take away Atlantic trade. The writers advocate the building of a canal from Montreal to Georgian Bay. It draws on a variety of sources such as Department of Railways and Canals reports of various years, which are extensively documented in appendices. ■ ©

## *The Townsend-Warner Letters*

JOHN F. TOWNSEND

What can we learn from the research efforts of others? This article describes experiences I have had which might be helpful to readers concerning: the importance of networking with other family historians; understanding 19th century letters; manuscript preservation and storage; the richness of the National Library's collection; the distribution of published family histories; and obtaining copyright permission.

It all began with an entry in the 1989 *Genealogical Research Directory*. A contributor in Winnipeg was interested in the Townsend-Warner family. I got in touch with him as I had relevant information. We corresponded further, and soon a third family historian was brought into the loop: Timothy G. Brierly of Oxford, England. Tim and I soon discovered we were fourth cousins, sharing a common ancestor in the Reverend George Townsend (1755-1837), Dissenting Protestant Minister, Ramsgate, Kent. Tim is descended from the Reverend's first daughter, Susan, Girls' Schoolmistress, whose line led to the Townsend-Warners; and I from his first son, George, later Canon of Durham.

Tim and I exchanged information. Further research on the Reverend George's antecedents enabled us to move back another three generations in our shared family history; to mid-17th century Newbury, Berks. And Tim advised me of the existence of a veritable treasure trove of letters and related documents in his possession. These were written by our aforementioned ancestors, their spouses, children, and others, and had been passed from generation to generation down his side of the family. Tim and Mrs. Katharine (Kit) Taylor (née Sanderson), his aunt, and presently in her 99th year, kindly advised me that they felt that those letters directly connected to the Townsend ancestors should,

through myself, be returned to the Townsend line. And in addition, they sent me a miniature of Canon Townsend and his spouse, passed down from Sylvia Townsend Warner (1893-1978), the poet and novelist, who was the last of the Townsend Warners.

The Townsend-Warner letters offer extraordinary insight into the intimate day-by-day living of our ancestors, their contemporaries and their times. The earliest was penned in 1803 by James W. Freshfield, Solicitor to the Bank of England, commending to the Reverend George the character of his soon-to-be son-in-law, John Warner: John had assisted in the investigation of a forgery and, through "his kind and disinterested interference," the life of one of the two men convicted had been spared, transportation being substituted. After marriage to Susan, this same John Warner is less favourably portrayed; as a West India merchant who, separated from his family, promises much but delivers little—and finally dies, in about 1817, overseas from presently unknown causes.

His widow, Susan Warner (née Townsend, the schoolmistress), emerges as the central figure in the letters. Of the some seventy letters reviewed to date, most are either written by her, or to her. A tragic figure in worldly terms—widowed, impoverished, and ailing physically and emotionally—she is nonetheless enriched through her strong Christian faith. She shares her innermost hopes and fears with her ever faithful friend and confidante, Mrs. Emma Oldfield, of Camberwell. In a most Victorian turn of phrase, she lovingly admonishes her son, the first of three George Townsend Warners, for catching cold by seating himself on the outside of the stagecoach; and her daughter, also Susan, not only for her continued interest in an "indolent youth", Henry Cattle; but for her having rejected a Mr. Stone, a

suitor actively cultivated by her mother. While the elder Susan concedes "his exterior and manners are not likely to inspire love," he is judged inestimably more worthy than "such heartless, vapid beings as H. C. who trifle with the most sacred affections of the heart."

It seems likely that Susan Warner was central to the letters being saved and collected over the years; a force to be reckoned with not only in her own time, and by reputation through her children and succeeding generations.

There is much comment on the weather: handling the cold and coughs of winter, and the heat of summer. Writes the elder Susan from Paris: "The heat is so excessive, and I am in such a state of suffering from its effects that I have scarcely power to hold my pen."<sup>1</sup>

In medicine, leeches and blisters are much in evidence. Confides the Canon's wife to Susan in Paris, "I am so dreadfully tired of English Doctors, and medicines, as I find the latter quite destroy me by their strength, that if I was now in the South instead of the North, I should be tempted to cross over to you to see my old Doctor, who did me so much good. But as distance renders that impracticable, will you enable me to try his prescriptions by sending me from Seguin Apothecaire, 158 Rue St. Honore, au coin la rue neuve de Luxembourg: 34 pint bottles of the Sirop Antiscorbutique; half a pound of fiel de Boeuf (Gaul of Ox); 2 pounds of Savon Medicinal, or medical; I don't know which, likewise 2 pounds of Savon de Starkey; Half a pound of Extract d'Aubnee; and a good sized phial of Antimoine diaphoretique pulverise. I wish enough of these articles to be sent to last me 6 months provided I live so long."

The letters were, of course, all handwritten, in ink; usually on fairly high-grade paper. Some are remarkably easy to read. Others offer a tremendous challenge in transcription; being soiled or crumbling (particularly at the wax seal), or "scrawled" for which writers often offered apology. While professional preservers might cringe, I have found that sealing disintegrating letters between two layers of transparent Mactac works wonders.<sup>2</sup> The writer would fold the completed letter in such a fashion as to expose one surface for the address, and then sealing with wax. In the earlier letters, it was still the days of the "lisping 's'"; when "Townsend" would be "Townfend", "assurance" would be "afsurance", and so forth. To economize on space, abbreviations were commonplace. While "cd" for "could" and "wd" for "would" were easy enough, some head scratching preceded determining that "drbvdfd" meant "dearly beloved friend." Perhaps the greatest challenge has been in transcribing "crossed" letters—where having written down the page, the writer would turn the same page through 90 degrees and then head off down the page a second time. Certain family protocols were in force: apparently parents could write over their children's writings; but the reverse was certainly not entertained. I have found that rather than puzzling at undue length over an apparently indecipherable word, it is better to move on; then return later, with a fresh mind set.

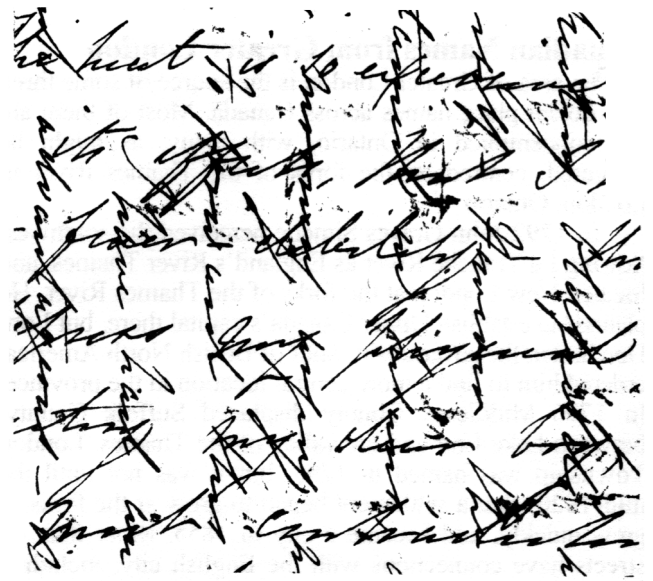
For storage, I have placed each original letter in its own transparent page protector along with its transcription; and the page protectors are stored in date order in a three-ring binder. Where a letter was undated, I used an estimated date. Sometimes, there were sufficient clues in the letter's content

to locate it in the overall chronology. And sometimes there would be a weekday cited along with a month, say Tuesday, 11 March. In these cases, reference to the Perpetual Calendars in *Charts on File* usually revealed the year concerned.

Many end notes have been added to the transcriptions. Mostly, these provide details on the individuals referenced in the letters, which were obtained from collateral sources. The British material at the National Library, 395 Wellington Street, has been especially helpful in this regard. For example, extensive biographical information is available in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, the two Series of *British Biographical Archives*, and *British and Irish Biography, 1840-1940*. Much information was available on George Townsend Warner's fellow students at Trinity College, Cambridge through reference to *Alumni Cantabrigienses*. *The Times* provided considerable background on the nefarious career of Susan Warner's brother-in-law, John Wilks, Junior, an international swindler. And the eventual wedding of the younger Susan Warner to Henry Cattley, officiated by Canon Townsend in Durham, was first located in the pages of *Gentleman's Magazine*.<sup>3</sup>

Altogether, the Letters presently cover seven generations of the families directly concerned—CAHUSAC, CATTLEY, FIELD, FYLER, HUDLESTON, MOIR, MORRIS, OKE, SANDERSON, TAYLOR, TOWNSEND, TOWNSEND-WARNER, WARNER, WATSON AND WILKS.

A publication co-edited by Timothy Brierly and myself, *The Townsend-Warner Letters*, is in active preparation. The Letters are rich in reference to significant Nonconformist families of the time. Accordingly, permission has been received to deposit the original letters and their transcriptions in Dr. Williams's Library, in London, England, for reference



An example of writing in a "crossed" letter.

by future generations. Tim and I are under no illusion that *The Townsend-Warner Letters* will be a best seller. We do, however, anticipate the printing of about 50 copies. Beyond immediate interested family, these would be destined to such deposit libraries and special collections as:

- in *Canada*: the National Library;
- in *England*: the British Library, the Bodleian Library, the Cambridge University Library; special collections related to Durham Cathedral, Dissenting Protestant Ministers of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion; the Family History Community (the Federation of Family History Societies, the Society of Genealogists Library, and the East Surrey Family History Society, covering Camberwell); and the local history studies libraries covering major locations referenced in the Letters, such as Ramsgate, Durham and Camberwell.
- in the *United States*: the Newberry Library, Chicago; the Library of Congress, Washington; and the Family History Library, Salt Lake City.

Finally, there is the matter of copyright protection for these previously unpublished letters. Save a couple, the letters themselves are mostly dated well previous to the life of the author plus 50 years. Ordinarily, courtesy at least would dictate gaining the permission of descendants in such circumstances; however, since Tim and I are the family in this instance, matters are simplified.

There is, however, one letter written by Sylvia Townsend Warner, who died in 1978. I sought from the London publisher of her *Diaries* and *Letters* the name and address of the party from whom I should seek copyright permission for

this one letter. In the letter, I indicated that the print would likely not exceed 50 copies as the intent is to distribute to immediate family members plus deposit and special-interest collections. I enclosed a copy of the transcribed letter with endnotes attached as it would appear in the publication, the end notes demonstrating significant value-added. And I pointed out that the transcription would represent 1.25% of the then anticipated 80 page publication (it now is expected to be larger).

A few weeks later I received a letter from Ms. Townsend Warner's literary executor that my letter had been forwarded on to her; and that she was only too delighted to agree to my using the letter for the book. I trust that your own enquiries in such matters will be as satisfactorily concluded. Copyright of our own book will be held by Verity Research, my sole proprietorship.

#### NOTES

1. The letter was written on July 4, 1826. Interestingly John Reid's article in the Winter 1997/98 edition indicated that 1826 brought record temperatures to England as well.
2. However, I would not recommend this process for more modern documents; ballpoint "bleeds" significantly after a couple of years.
3. A complete run of *Gentleman's Magazine* is available locally in Ottawa, if reference is made to the collections at the National Library, Carleton University and Ottawa University.

*[John Townesend is a retired Criminologist and BIFHSGO's Vice-President, Publishing]* ■©

## British Isles Place Names in Canada

ALAN RAYBURN

### Canadian Names from Greater London

The area of Greater London is the source of some three dozen place names across Canada. Most of them are concentrated in Ontario, with many, as might be expected, centred on the forks of the Thames River in London, Ontario.

In 1792 John Graves Simcoe perceived the southwest flowing La Tranche River as England's River Thames, and located New London at the forks of the Thames River. He planned to establish Upper Canada's capital there, but Lord Dorchester, the governor-in-chief of British North America, ordered him to find a more central location in the province. In 1796 Middlesex County displaced Suffolk County, between Lake Erie and the valley of the Thames. London Township was named in 1798, but it was not until the mid-1820s that a settlement began to grow at the forks. It grew quickly, and became a city in 1855. More than 40 streets have connections with the English city, including High Holborn Street, Nottinghill Road, Piccadilly Street, and Pall Mall Street.

Westminster Township was located south of London Township in 1798. But in 1993 most of it was attached to the city of London. Surrounding the city are the communities of Lambeth, Hyde Park, Charing Cross, and Highgate, which are reminders of well known locales in the English city. The town of Harrow, south of Windsor, was named in 1857 by Conservative MP John O'CONNOR after the renowned exclusive public (ie, private) school in northwest Greater London. Dashwood, in Huron County, northwest of London, was named in 1888 after Dashwood House, the headquarters of the Grand Trunk Railway in London, England.

Acton, situated between Toronto and Guelph, was first known as Danville in the 1820s, and then was called Adamsville after settlers Zenas, Rufus and Ezra ADAMS. In 1846 first postmaster Robert SWAN called it Acton, after his boyhood home on the west side of Greater London. Just east of Acton is the community of Limehouse, which was first known as Fountain Green and Rockdale. The kilns reminded John SUMPTER, the postmaster of

In 1867 Samuel MERNER laid out a village near Walkerton, in Bruce County, and called it Mernersville. That year the Post Office Department gave the name Mildmay to it, likely after Mildmay Park, near the same Islington in London. Tottenham, north of Toronto, and in the town of New Tecumseth, was named in 1858 by first postmaster Alexander TOTTEN, who had settled in Tecumseth Township thirty years before. The name replicated the well-known district on the north side of Greater London.

The municipal township of Uxbridge, northeast of Toronto, was created in 1974 from the town of Uxbridge and the municipal townships of Uxbridge and Scott. The original Uxbridge Township was established in 1798, and called after a place on the west side of Greater London. Uxbridge post office was opened in 1832 at Gouldsville (later the town of Uxbridge), where miller Joseph GOULD had settled in 1806.

The village of Norwood, east of Peterborough, was first called Keeler's Mills after Joseph Abbott KEELER, who built saw and grist mills there in 1823. For a postal name in 1841, his daughter, Harriet Maria GROVES, proposed Norwood, which she had noted in a book about the fast growing suburb of Norwood, on the south side of London, England. Apsley, northeast of Peterborough, was named in 1865, possibly after Apsley House, the home of the Duke of Wellington at Hyde Park Corner in London, England.

The community of Battersea, northeast of Kingston, became known after 1830 as Van Luven's Mills, after miller Henry VAN LUVEN. For a post office, he proposed Rockville in 1848. Because that could have been confused with Brockville, the postal inspector sent Van Luven a list, and he chose Battersea from it. That name was taken from a district on the south side of the Thames in London.

Newington, a community northwest of Cornwall, was named in 1862 by first postmaster Jacob BAKER after his birthplace of Stoke Newington, in north central London, England.

Snelgrove, a community in the city of Brampton, was first known as Edmonton, after the district in north London, England. Its postal name was changed in 1895 in deference to the Alberta capital, which traces its roots to Edmonton House, established nearby by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1795, and named after the same London district. New Lunnonpost office operated 25 kilometres northeast of Edmonton. It took its name from the vernacular form of the British capital's name. The post office in the town of Kensington, P.E.I., was called Barrett's Cross in 1851, and was renamed in 1886, likely after the district of Kensington and Kensington Palace, in west central London. New London Bay, on the north side of Canada's smallest province, had been called Grenville Bay by surveyor Samuel HOLLAND in 1765, but became known by its current name by the 1830s. The district of New London, the birthplace of author Lucy Maud Montgomery, is on the west side of the bay.

Ilford, a community on the Hudson Bay Railway, 140 kilometres east of Thompson, was named in 1928 on the suggestion of British MP Frederick Wise, who closely followed the building of the railway. Ilford is the name of a district on the northeast side of Greater London. The famous Wembley Stadium in northwest Greater London was the source of the name of the town of Wembley, west of Grande Prairie, Alta. Its post office was opened in 1924 when the British Empire Exposition was being held at the stadium.

Names like Enfield, NS, Chelsea, Que., and Hampstead, NB, were originally from Greater London, but they were named after places in the United States. ☐©

## New Scottish Service

The General Register Office for Scotland Internet service will be launched Monday 6 April. The service will provide World Wide Web access to a fully searchable index to births/baptisms and banns/marriages from the Old Parish Registers dating from 1553 to 1854 and births, marriages and deaths from the Statutory Index for 1855 to 1897. An index to census records for 1891 will also be provided, 1881 Census data will be made available later this year.

A mailing list to inform customers when the service is launched has been established. Send an E-mail (with 'on-line indexes service' as the subject) to <nrh.gros@gtnet.gov.uk>. For more information visit their web site at <<http://www.open.gov.uk/gros/groshome.htm>> From: Ancestry Hometown Daily, March 5, 1998.

## Calling those with Roots in Guernsey

The government of Guernsey is trying to locate the descendants of hundreds of families who left this Channel Island, 30 miles off the Normandy Coast of France, in the 19th century for new lives in Canada. For more information on tracing your Guernsey origins, Contact:- Guernsey Information Office, North Plantation St, Peter Port, Guernsey, CI, Great Britain, GY1 3AN (From Bruce Bulletin, Vol. 7 Nov 1996)

**BIFHSGO NEWS**  
LISTING

***Members and Interests – Ralph Davis***

Your interests listed below are checked and researched in many places. That piece of missing information you have been hunting for may be just around the corner. All member's interests are eligible for this column so send them in for all to see. Don't forget! If you get results from this forum, please advise us so we can share with everyone. Who knows, next year it may be your turn to tell us of your *Great Moment In Genealogy*.

Member	First Name	Ancestor's Name	Area Of Interest	Year of Origin	No
ALLEN	Dolly	Carrick, Augusta	Kilmadock, Perthshire, SCT	b May, 1874	019
BEDFORD	Patricia	Beedle, Ada	London, ENG	b. April 1872	251
BONES	Charles H.	Bones/Bridgen	Barking, Essex, ENG		033
BRAHAN	John	Darnbrough, Francis	Patelly Bridge, N. Yorkshire	1757	216
BRITTAIN	Liana	Lyons, James	Em. IRE → York Co, ON	1824–36	412
BROUGHTON	Dawn	Bishop, John	ENG → New Eng. Newhaven CT		267
BRYENTON	Earl	Bryenton, George	Suffolk, ENG → PEI	c. 1831	270
BURKE	Evelyn	McClemens, Patrick	IRE → Lower Can.	c. 1835	223
CARNEY	David Thomas	Buchanan, Mary	New Kilpatrick, SCT	b 1884	446
CLAIRMONT	Thomas	O'Rourke, Patrick	Co Carlow, IRE → Trenton, ON	c. 1782	143
CLAUGHTON	Pamela	Lakey, Elizabeth Amelia	?, Ontario	b Jan 11, 1868	440
COLLINS	Wende Ann	Simpson, Edna Mae	Toronto, ON	b May 11, 1911	473
COX	Laurie	Aldred, James & Mary	Suffolk, ENG → Ontario	1836	123
CROWDER	Norman K.	Scott, Charles	Edinburgh, SCT → Kitley, ON	1839	027
CUNNINGHAM	Betty Lou	Kelso, Catherine	Arran, SCT → Megantic Co, QC	1829	214
EMPRINGHAM	Dorothy	Empringham, John	Lincolnshire, ENG → Scarb., ON	1853	074
FILIPKOWSKI	Jean	Douglas(s), John	b. SCT, d. Montreal	1800–1836	298
FRASER	Nancy	Rolston, John	Em. → Canada	c. 1842	254
GLOSS	Linda	Devlin, Mary	Bridgeton, Glasgow, SCT	b 1877	158
HAY	John	Saunders, John Oaten	Beaminster, Dorset → Kingston	1871	130
JEFFREY	Sue	Shields, Agnes	Co Down, IRE → Fitzroy Twp.	c. 1848	231
KAVANAGH	Millicent	Fisher, Maggie Content	Ashburn	b 1863	469
KAVANAGH	Robert	McRae, Finlay John	Galt? Toronto?	1926?	469
KIPP	Edward	Blake	Hampshire, ENG		132
LENNOX	Donald	Haughton, Tobias Agar	Waterford, IRE → Lévis, QC	c. 1837–38	159
LEVINE	Allan Edward	Bowen, Eva Ohwen	Cardiff Twp, ON	b 1898	418
MANCHIP	Robert	Manchip, James Orchard	London, ENG	b Feb 5, 1904	472
McCLELLAND	Cindy–Ann	Hough	Em. Chorley Ln, ENG–ON	1903 or later	207
McKIBBON	Joe & Jean	McKibbon, Thomas	Armagh IRE → Pakenham	1820	112
MOORE	John	Anderson, John	Glasgow, SCT → Townsend, ON	1845	291
MORLANG	Joan	Shanahan, Cornelius	Tipperary → Portneuf, QC	1838	289
MORLEY	Gordon Arthur	Morley	Tonbridge/Sevenoaks, Kent ENG		195
NORMAN	Patrick	Norman, Leonard Mark	Heddington, Wilts, ENG	b Oct 5, 1889	431
OLMSTEAD	Dorothy	Scott, John	fr. NY State → Cherry Val., ON	c. 1789	232
SMITH	Peter	Burke, Thomas	Co Mayo IRE → Gloucester, ON	1846	278
TAYLOR	Janet	Taylor, Albert George	Norwich, ENG → Morrisbg, ON	1915	057
TOWNESEND	John	any Townsend	United Kingdom		083
WILLEY	Raymond	Willey, Thomas Robson	Upshaw Moor, Durham, ENG	b Aug 21, 1875?	191
WILSON	Brian	Wilson, William James	Peckham, London, ENG	b Feb 8, 1891	475
WHYTE	Dorothy	Barnes, Joseph	Lincolnshire, ENG	b Jan 25, 1836	088

## Library Acquisitions Listing – Louise Anderson

This is a list of interesting articles printed in magazines received from other genealogical societies during the 1996 fiscal year. Those publications will be made available, for viewing only, at our regular monthly meetings. In the next two issues of ACR, we will summarize the best articles published in 1997 from our collection of documentation received.

### County of DEVON (ENGLAND)

Distributed four times a year, the Devon Family Historian Society's magazine is published in February, April, August, and November. (Continued from last issue of ACR - Winter 1998.)

### The Devon Family Historian [Plymouth, Devon, UK]

#### Number 79 (August 1996)

- a) Genealogical Research in Canada Canadian; Devon Connection;
- b) Heraldic; Arms;
- c) A Family of Royal Marines, 1845 to 1945;
- d) Shocking Suicide;
- e) 1851 Census, Surname Indexes for Devon;
- f) The Last Smuggler in Devon?

#### Number 80 (November 1996)

- a) Marlborough, Wiltshire—Parish and Borough Records;
- b) Blackawton—A Last Resting Place;
- c) My Stanbury Family; Australian and Devon Connections;
- d) The Widows of East Stonehouse;
- e) Mad Aunt Joanna;
- f) List of Devon Migrants of 1634.

### USA

This quarterly publication is prepared by the National Genealogical Society; in March, June, September, and December, a copy is mailed. They also produce an excellent section about Book and Media Reviews.

### National Genealogical Society Quarterly [Arlington, Virginia]

#### Volume 84, Number 1 (March 1996)

- a) A Name Switch and a Double Dose of Joneses; Weighing Evidence to Identify Charles R. Jones;
- b) Widows, Stepkin, and Support Networks; Clues to the Unknown Father of Miranda (Taylor) Morris;
- c) Lost Boys and Imprudent Young Men; Using US Consular Despatches from Hawaii;
- d) American Seamen Certificates of Citizenship, 1815;
- e) Guidelines for Responsible Editing in Genealogy;
- f) The John G. Wallace Bible Record.

#### Volume 84, Number 3 (September 1996)

- a) Common-Law Concepts for the Genealogist; Real-Property Transactions;
- b) Resolving Conflict between Records; A Spurious Mosely Bible;
- c) Raising Heretical Questions about Accepted "Facts"; Altmans of Colonial Pennsylvania;
- d) Some North Americans in the Old Parochial Registers Of Scotland.

#### Volume 84, Number 2 (June 1996)

- a) Interconnecting Bloodlines and Genetic Inbreeding in a Colonial Puritan Community; Eastern Massachusetts;
- b) Immigrant Women and Family Planning; Historical Perspectives for Genealogical Research;
- c) The Knot System; A Numeric Notation of Relationship;
- d) Heredity and Health; Basic Issues for the Genealogist;
- e) The Melungeons.

#### Volume 84, Number 4 (December 1996)

- a) Migrants and Mill Hands; The Wardrobes of Lawrence, Massachusetts;
- b) Maximizing Probate Research; An Analysis of Potential; Using English Records from Cornwall;
- c) White Claims for Indian Depredations; Illinois-Missouri-Arkansas Frontier, 1804-32;
- d) The Rourk-Griffin Bible Record.

### USA

The Federation of Genealogical Societies produces this quarterly publication. It is a great source of information about research centres, genealogical meetings/events, and reviews on genealogical publications/software.

### FORUM [Richardson, Texas]

#### Volume 8, Number 1 (Spring 1996)

- a) Mid-Continent Expands Genealogy Department; North Independence Branch Lib'y, Independence, Missouri;
- b) FGS Celebrates Two Decades of Service;
- c) Discussion of article 'There's More Here than Meets the Eye; A Closer Look at Cemetery Research and Transcribing Projects;
- d) 1996 Annual Conference in Rochester, NY; List of Sessions;
- e) The Editor's Craft; The basics on Editing.

#### Volume 8, Number 3 (Fall 1996)

- a) Genealogy at the Disney Institute;
- b) Knowledge Management; Information Technologies;
- c) The Confidential Intermediary Program;
- d) The Hamilton County Genealogy Society; A Success Story;
- e) Tips for Raising Funds.
- f) LDS Family History Library; Growth of British Collection;
- g) Family Associations; The Hibbard Association.

#### Volume 8, Number 2 (Summer 1996)

- a) Does Anyone Know Where my File Is?
- b) Believers and Achievers; Genealogy, a popular hobby;
- c) Collection Development; society's library;
- d) American State Papers; Part II, Public Land Entries;
- e) Graphics Grabbing; someone else's creative work;
- f) WWI Draft Records; Registration Cards;
- g) Think and Check Editing Responsibility; Board.
- h) New Research Policy; US Railroad Retirement;

#### Volume 8, Number 4 (Winter 1996)

- a) Unlock your Heritage in Dallas Next Fall;
- b) Price of Excellence; Committing to Action;
- c) Teleconferencing; Unique Opportunity for Societies;
- d) Preservation and Access; 'Shades of L.A.' program;
- e) Civil War Soldiers System in High Gear;
- f) An Eighth Grade Research Project; Family History Unit;
- g) IOWA Centennial Building Reopens;
- h) Proper Names and Places; Two US References.

## English Ancestry

Russ Walker, author of 40 books on genealogy invites assistance in compiling, from Censuses and Registers, a new series of books entitled; *Immigrants from England, 1800-1900*. Volume 1—*Frontenac County* has just been completed. Four other volumes are planned: *Lennox and Addington; Hastings; Prince Edward; Durham and Northumberland; Leeds and Grenville; and Lanark Counties*. Persons wishing to contribute are invited to contact: Russ Walker, 114 Robert Wallace Drive, Kingston, ON K7M 1Y5 telephone 613-542-9310.

## Ottawa Family History Centre – Hours of Operation

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

Saturday

## 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

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

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9 May, 1998, 10:00-11:30 a.m.

Resources of the Ottawa Room, Ottawa  
Main Library—Tom Rooney

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27 April, 25 May, 29 June, 7:30 p.m.

Internet Users Group  
Nepean City Hall

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13 June, 1998, 10:00-11:30 a.m.

Resources of the Anglican Diocese of  
Ottawa—Carol Radford-Grant

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18–20, September, 1998.

BIFHSGO Annual Conference—  
Featuring Michael Gandy

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July and August — No Meetings

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## Other Family History Events

29–31 May, 1998  
London, ON

The Annual Conference of The  
Genealogical Society  
Info: (613) 237-1066

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24–27 September, 1998

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary  
Convention of the American–Canadian  
Genealogical Society  
Manchester, New Hampshire  
<PCusson@worldnet.att.net>

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23–24 October, 1998

The Illinois State Genealogical Society  
Springfield, Illinois  
IGSG, PO Box 10195, Springfield, IL  
62791-0195

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