



Anglo-Celtic Roots

Quarterly Chronicle

Volume 5, Number 2

Spring 1999



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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.

Brian O'Regan, R.I.P.

Our founding president, Brian O'Regan died of cancer February 25, 1999, a few weeks after attending our January meeting. On behalf of the members of the British Isles Family History Society, I extend condolences to Jean O'Regan and his sons Phillip and James. Brian was a warm, generous person, who gave unselfishly of his time, money and knowledge. His sudden passing is a tremendous loss to this society, and to all who knew him.

Brian O'Regan was not only our founding President, he was also the first editor of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. The high standard he set for this publication is part of a legacy that will continue to serve our members for years to come. Even in the pain of his last days, Brian was discussing how his research could be used for the benefit of this society and others who are interested in genealogy.

Brian's son James prepared a brief obituary which is printed on the opposite page. His friends and associates in genealogy and family history will have more to say in the Summer issue.

Jim Shearon



Brian and Jean O'Regan, 1997

† *Brian O'Regan 1924–1999* †

We all know that none of us are going to get out of this adventure alive. Brian knew it all too well as of January 21, 1999, Jean's birthday. He said to her that day, "It's a birthday present you won't forget anyway."

Brian and all of us were offered a glimmer of hope through chemotherapy. Brian said he was willing to fight it out, to not give up, to see it through.

That's what Brian was all his life: a fighter who saw it through. I suppose growing up in a family of ten, you have to be, just to survive the dinner table.

Brian was born at the Grace Hospital, September 29, 1924. His early days in Ottawa saw lots of turbulence. His dad, Tot O'Regan, was enough to keep any family excited about life. From magic and vaudeville, to moving around town, 15 moves in 10 years.

Brian was equal to the challenge that turbulence presented. He saw action in the second world war at Juno Beach, Normandy, June 6, 1944, as a motorcycle despatch rider with the Canadian Army Film and Photo Unit. He not only survived the invasion but landed on his feet, rescuing a can of film shot by Sgt. Bill Grant that scooped the world as the first newsreel footage of the invasion seen in London and New York.

Brian was the subject of another picture scoop, as the Canadian soldier with his arms around two Russian soldiers at the Elbe River link-up in 1945, a picture seen around the world.

His motorcycle eventually helped him get married to Jean. Riding down a rainy and slippery street at 70 mph, Brian had a different kind of joy ride, sliding down the cobblestone road. Two things saved him: his leather boots and heavy breeches and his Colt 45 which he wore on his left side.

When the bike came to a halt, he pulled it off the side of the road, sat down next to a tree and passed out. He woke up in a hospital. His knee had been split to the bone. The bone in his gun had been shaved off and the metal ground to a knife-like sharpness—that gun saved his hip. The doctor congratulated him. "So, Canada," he said, "It looks like you're going home." "No sir," Brian replied, "I've got to get married in a month. I'm going to England." He managed to get there and marry Jean.

The war saw Brian's first forays into the field of public relations. Public Relations is kind of a management of turbulence itself. Brian was good at it, very good at it. After the war, he and his family moved quite a bit too: Ottawa, Winnipeg, Germany, England, Israel and Egypt.

The 60s and 70s were turbulent times—cultural

revolutions and labour unrest. In government, Brian saw a heavy work load as senior executive of public affairs with Immigration, Agriculture and Labour—long hours and satisfied ministers.

At a time when Brian thought he'd get out of it all—too much work, not enough pay—he fully expected to jump into the turbulence of real estate sales. But he got a call. From Northern Electric, a medium sized company, doing well under \$1B in sales worldwide. He created a Public Affairs sector for Northern Telecom (he saw the name change) with a corporate Vice-Presidency, which he was first to fill.

When he retired from PR, in 1987, he really got down to work. I think all the turbulence he had experienced in his life sent him looking for solidity and that turned him to genealogy. He was probably a little ahead of his time for in the 90s genealogy has blossomed into a major cultural pursuit.

Brian had a wealth of stories and information to track down within his own family. He went looking for his roots in Ireland, the UK, Asia-Pacific, Canada and the US. He found them, lots of them, and he began to let people know about it.


In his travels, Jean was a constant companion and she doesn't like to fly. Often, she was left to her own devices while Brian trudged to graveyards and archives looking for O'Regans. On the plus side, he was careful to look for Higginsons too. Good PR.

He helped found the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa. He helped maintain his Battery Reunions, our Canadian Warco association, the Canadian Public Relations Society (of which he was president too). And just when one thought that this search for roots had settled, along came the ultimate chaos and turbulence of the Internet and Brian was instantly on it. A whole new world opened up allowing him to spread the news about genealogy and to interact with many who found his advice invaluable.

His frequent stints on CBC Radio led people from all over Ontario, Canada and the world to e-mail, phone and write for his advice on how to get started in genealogy.

Throughout, Brian supported his sons in whatever they wanted to pursue. And where he put his mouth, he also put his money. All of it was encouraging.

Brian O'Regan, a whirlwind of activity, lover and friend to Jean; father, mentor and a little bit of a hero to his sons, Macaroni grampa and benefactor to his grandchildren. Brian passed away peacefully February 25, 1999, in the company of his family. We shall miss him and remember him.

James O'Regan. 

Preserving Family History Making Sense out of the Pile of Old Photographs

BRUCE WHITEHEAD P ENG.

[Bruce Whitehead, P Eng, entrepreneur and former jazz musician, owns Lumitrol Ltd, theatrical equipment supply company, which has barely survived 25 years in Toronto. Attempting to raise his image from "light bulb salesman", he set up an electrical engineering proprietorship (1990) providing; stage and studio planning, lighting design, safety inspections for schools, and product evaluation, development and marketing support for equally impoverished small electrical and lighting manufacturers. Bruce also has a career-long involvement in technical writing (meaning he may finally have figured out how to spell correctly and use punctuation). Early writing included service/operating manuals, equipment and tender specifications, and system proposals, which led to involvement with volunteer committees at CSA and Ontario Ministry of Labour, drafting safety standards and guidelines for lighting and electrical products, for theatre, film and television industries. He has also written for trade magazines such as Professional Lighting, Lighting, Broadcast Technology, CITT's StageWorks (stage technology), and STLD's UK Journal (television lighting). Interests in genealogy and puzzle solving (a lapsed Mensan) present another fork in the road; writing family history and passing on research hints. He searches Whitehead, Parish, Stutely (Middlesex), and Sudlow, Holliday, Meadowcroft, Crompton (Cheshire/Lancashire). Virtual address is <bruce_whitehead@tvo.org>.]

Over a decade ago, I rekindled an interest in genealogy and a desire to learn more about my family. I had dabbled at the project for years, having as inspiration, my wonderful aunt Alice (Sudlow) (Henderson), who despite ill health, always kept in touch with our relatives in Canada by telephone, and with those overseas, by mail. She had gathered Sudlow family tree information back three or four generations, and had distributed hand typed photocopies to her children, nieces and nephews. When she passed away in 1988, I willingly took over the title of "keeper of the Sudlow-Whitehead family history." Buying my first computer gave me the required tool to begin some of the organization work I had been planning for years. Now the computer, with an added image scanner, completes the hardware collection necessary to manage the "family history" hobby that consumes many of my waking hours.

My mother's parents (emigrating c1904-1906 from Hyde, near Manchester) and my father (emigrating in 1929, from Acton in London, Middlesex) were virtually isolated from all of their UK relatives. Letters and postcards were their means of keeping in touch, as at that time overseas telephone calls were far too expensive. Fortunately, much correspondence survived, which now provides descendants with a wealth of information about the two families.

I inherited my father's early photo albums, and had also saved quite a collection of family letters and postcards as part of my 1950s stamp collection. The letters were mostly the airmail type, written on the inside of paper forming a blue envelope, to save weight. At the time I had no idea of the treasure of information they contained. My brother eventually found many more letters and photographs, after he bought the Sudlow home in Toronto, along with most of its contents, when grandfather moved into a senior's residence.

This large volume of material prompted me to find an efficient way to identify, organize, and preserve the material. My first thought was to prevent further damage to

letters and pictures, but I soon realized that proper organization would make research much easier. My largest task was that of transcribing all the letters to computer files and printing copies for relatives. Then I turned my attention to pictures.

I had read a number of books in the local libraries which covered research into family history but none, to my recollection, dealt in much detail with the organization of photographs. So I drew on various earlier experiences and experiments, and created my own system.

Here are some of the techniques that I found most useful, and I pass along the information for your own treasures and the benefit of future generations.

Photo Albums

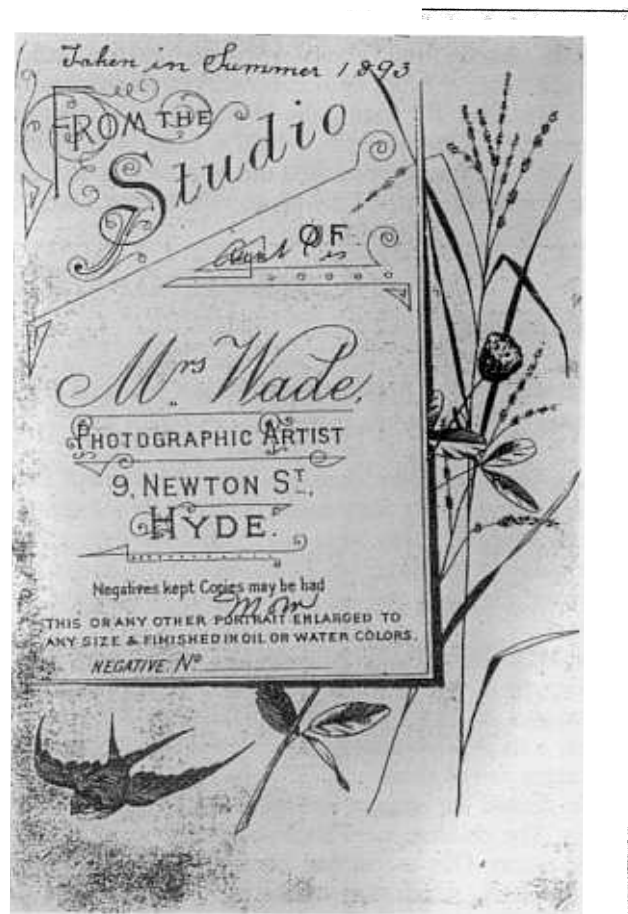
Albums are treasures that contain not only images, but also some notes on the back or beside the photographs, and often a page related chronology. Pictures were often added in sequence, giving a clue as to date, even if the dates were not marked on the pictures. Some photos may be out of place, eg a marriage photo on the same page as a graduation photo, just to keep the topic of the page to a single person.

Oral History

The most important source of information is always first hand, ie from relatives who were alive and, even better, present, when the photographs were taken. A few years ago, my wife asked her mother to explain details in each photograph in an early family album. Norma McKinnon's family had been in North America for at least 13 generations. As discovered by another researcher and distant relative, their common ancestors were very early settlers in Salem MA, later moving to New Amsterdam, then Schenectady with the Indian Wars, through Prince Edward County in the south of Ontario, to Beaverton Ontario, then Burdette Alberta, Eston Saskatchewan, and finally retirement in Calgary. Norma's father was the Standard Bank manager in Eston for many years, after the turn of the

century and was an excellent photographer. His wife's family were Welsh emigrants c1904, leaving a dairy farm behind and attempting to raise cattle in the "dry" west. He

made accurate notes on the back of most of his photos and this attention to detail is quite unusual in my experience.



Above Left: photograph (reduced to about three-quarters of original size) mounted on embossed card showing name and address of photographer.
 Above Right: reverse side, again with name and address of photographer and handwritten comments; "Taken in Summer 1893" in one early hand writing style contemporaneous with the photograph, and "Aunt Sis" and "Mom" in another handwriting. Enough information to identify the subjects, date, and location. An ideal situation for the researcher.

Many of his photos form the foundation of the Eston (Saskatchewan) Historical Association's collection. Unfortunately, his personal collection was deliberately destroyed shortly after his death, leaving us with a word of warning regarding making arrangements for long term preservation.

Not possessing my wife's photographic memory, I would have made written notes of her mother's comments on the spot, or had a portable tape recorder running the entire time. Presented with a relative who was less than interested, I would suggest that this effort was for the grandchildren's benefit, and the nieces and nephews, which is obviously the truth. In the case of my own family, by the time I started in the mid-80s, I had no living persons to consult in Canada and had to develop the following "detective" techniques:

Dating by Child's Age

In building a family history, we would like to know the date of every event. The clues as to the contents of a picture

may relate to date. If you know the date of a child's birth, and the child appears in the picture at a young age, you can probably date the picture to within two to five years. You can also assume that the adults in the picture are parents, grandparents, or other close relatives. For example, a pre-school child is between one and five years of age. A baby under two, may not be able to walk and would usually be held, or be in a baby carriage. For example, if the young child was born in 1930 and is shown standing up, the picture was likely taken between 1932 and 1935. Where two related children are shown, dating may be even more accurate.

Dating by Events

Christmas photos can be assumed to be taken late in December or on December 25 if presents are being opened or a Christmas tree is visible. Birthday photos may show a cake and party hats, and it may be possible to count the number of candles to determine the exact date. In my case, the birthday boy was at the head of the table. Birthdays may be held on the nearest weekend rather than the exact date so

that working relatives can attend.

Dating by Photographer's Address

Many early photographs were mounted on decorative cardboard mounts, with the photographer's name and address printed at the bottom or on the back. These apparently dated from about 1870 to 1910. Earlier photographs were tintypes or direct positives, unfortunately with no markings. By tracing the photographer in a street directory, such as published by *Might's*, I can identify the period that the company operated out of a certain address and can bracket the date of the photo. The Metro Toronto

Reference Library has a complete set of *Might's Directories* for Toronto from the mid-1800s to the present, as well as some commercial directories for Montreal, other Canadian cities, and for London England (businesses and gentry only). I have found these directories to be extremely useful in locating addresses and occupations for relatives, and the companies they worked for. ©

[Editor's Note: This is the first of a three part article. The remaining two parts will be featured in the next two issues of ACR.]

Coming to Canada in the Forties

DOREEN WYATT

[The following article first appeared in the Cleveland Family History Society News Letter and is re-published here by kind permission of the author.]

It was in April 1940, when invasion seemed imminent, that I took a Government form home from school asking my parents to sign it if they were interested in the evacuation of their children overseas. My father signed, much against my mother's wishes, and we heard no more about it for some time.

Suddenly, on the Friday of Bank Holiday Weekend, we had a telegram to say my brother and I should report at Bank Top Station, Darlington by 12 o'clock Sunday. We were to take only a small haversack each, with a change of clothing and an extra pair of shoes.

We found the station crowded with children and relatives. The children were soon sorted into groups, each with an escort. Our escort had been one of my primary school teachers, which was reassuring. She soon had us tagged, goodbyes were said and we were ushered into the waiting train. Eventually the train pulled out and our long journey had started.

It was a very stop-start journey, mostly in the dark. Sandwiches and drinks were provided but not enough for such a long and seemingly endless journey. It was a very tired and hungry group of children when the train, twelve hours later, eventually pulled into Glasgow Station. As we climbed out of the train we were faced with the words "Sassenachs Go Home." I'm sure we little Sassenachs would have liked nothing better.

Buses took us to a big school. In the gymnasium were rows of palliasses for us to sleep on. We stayed there three days, were medically examined and had inoculations and injections. Nobody was able to tell us where we were going.

At last we were loaded onto buses and taken to the docks where we boarded the *Duchess of York*, a passenger liner, still operating with cabins and stewards. As we steamed down river we were joined by many more ships and, out at sea, by some warships which were forming a convoy.

The voyage took two weeks as we zigzagged across the Atlantic but we finally steamed into a harbour. We had arrived at Halifax, a beautiful harbour. To our eyes, used to blackouts, it looked like Fairyland as we tied up at the dock. Lights twinkled all around. We were told cables had been sent to our parents to tell of our safe arrival. It must have been a relief to them because a boatload of children before us had been torpedoed.

The next day we left the ship for a train ride to Toronto which lasted three days. At night the stewards let down our bunks and we were glad to sleep, rocked by the train. By day we had frequent whistle stops where people gathered to give us drinks, sweets and books etc. They were so kind. We were glad of these drinks and gifts to pass the time.

When we reached Toronto some children continued travelling on the train but most of us were put on another bus for a frightening journey. At the first corner, we all screamed, convinced we were driving on the wrong side of the road. Our first lesson of life in Canada! We arrived safely at a big house near the University where we stayed until the next part of our journey. Children were picked up everyday until only my brother, myself and two little girls were left. At last a car came to collect us. I asked where we were going but, with our different accents causing communication problems, it wasn't until we got there some five hours later, that I found out. It was Napanee, Ontario, a small town which was at the centre of a big farming area where we were to spend the next five years. The little girls left us and went elsewhere. My brother went to a kind loving family. I finished my schooling and then worked in a bank. Lasting friendships were made and I have many happy memories of my time spent in Canada. Most people were very kind but home-sickness and anxiety for our loved ones were paramount in our thoughts. There was always the longing to be home, where we belonged. ©

What's In a Name!

Three men were hanged in London in 1911 for the murder of Sir Edmund Berry at Greenberry Hill. The killers were called, bizarrely enough: Green, Berry and Hill.

190 Graves Lie Forgotten in the Heart of Ottawa

DAVE BROWN

[The following article is from *The Ottawa Citizen*, Thursday, October, 29, 1998 (Brown's Beat). It is re-published by kind permission of the author.]

In the heart of Ottawa there are about 190 dead people who have had their grave markers removed, and lie forgotten in a park. Above them, frisbees fly and dogs are walked and few know the dead are down there. Sometimes someone will sit in the gazebo in the middle of the park to read, or practise a musical instrument.

The park is called Macdonald Gardens and it's located behind Wallace House, north of Rideau Street, just before you get to Cummings Bridge, if travelling east. For most of a century it was Ottawa's biggest and busiest cemetery, divided into four parts, serving Roman Catholics, Wesleyan Methodists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians. It opened in 1800 and reached capacity in 1871.

The federal government purchased the land in 1911, and invited the families of the occupants of the four-block graveyard to move their loved one to Beechwood Cemetery, or any other of their choice. Costs had to be picked up by the families.

Many families didn't have the money, or refused to spend it even if it had been inherited from a cemetery occupant. That could have left some angry dead people behind. Many other occupants no longer had family, and they too stayed behind.

They are now non-voting occupants of Ward 5 represented by Councillor Stéphane Emard-Chabot, who considers them part of his responsibilities. He has researched the history of the former graveyard and can name many of the occupants who lie unmarked and unmourned.

A few years ago some of them were further disturbed during the construction of row unit housing in the area. Some human remains were dug up. "The old survey lines weren't exactly accurate," says the councillor.

The idea in 1911 was to build something federal there, but the plans seem to have been lost and forgotten. Macdonald Gardens became the Le Breton Flats of its day, taken over by the federal government while in Everest mode. (Because it's there.) In the 40s it was returned to the city to become a municipal park, and the capital's least known resting place.

City archives records show that some of the occupants of Macdonald Gardens were originally interred at a boneyard in old Bytown where today, Queen Street meets Elgin Street.

It all highlights another of the little known benefits of life and death in the nation's capital. When you die, you don't necessarily stop travelling. ©

TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES COLUMNS

Family History Events—May Garson

May 12-15, 1999 The 1999 National Genealogical Society Conference, hosted by the Virginia Genealogical Society, is being held at the Richmond Centre for Conventions and Exhibitions, 400 East Marshall, Richmond, VA. The Marriott Hotel is offering a special room rate until April 1. Conventions in America is the official travel agency. They offer 5-10% discounts on United Airlines and USAirways. Call 800-929-4242 and ask for Group #659. Registration fees are: by 3 April, \$US155 for NGS Member, \$US180 for Non-member, after 3 April, \$US180 NGS Member, \$US205 Non-member, or \$US60 per day. Until April 23, a full refund less \$US20 will be made on request, thereafter no refunds. There are fees for the Computer Labs and for luncheons and dinners over and above the registration fee.

There will be over 100 guest speakers offering a great variety of topics. Each of the five daily sessions will offer a choice of eleven categories: Methodology, Virginia, Ethnic/Church Records, European/ Regional Migration, Sources, The Basics and Beyond, Special Topics, Computer Topics, Computer Lab 1, Computer Lab 2, and The Library of Virginia Internet Lab. Each

day, there is a choice of three luncheons, each with a keynote speaker and on the evenings of the 12th to the 14th you have the option of a banquet or one of the many fine restaurants in Richmond.

The Library of Virginia is open for research from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm for the duration of the conference and on the evening of the 12th, the Library will be open for conference participants from 6:00 to 9:00 pm. On the 13th, there will be a Society Fair from 5:00 to 7:00 pm where various Genealogical Societies will introduce participants to the various services and research facilities available in the area and answer questions.

The Virginia Genealogical Society will host an evening at the Virginia Historical Society which boasts a 12,000 square foot exhibit area housing its core exhibit, *The Story of Virginia, An American Experience*. The exhibit has a collection of more than 1,000 artifacts which help document Virginia's history. All exhibit areas will be open for all to explore. The cost of this outing will include transportation, admission to the exhibits and an excellent buffet supper.

There will be the traditional banquet with a pre-banquet reception. Awards will be presented and Jack D Warren will give a presentation on George Washington.

For those who are merely accompanying a spouse or

friend, there are many tours available. There are five tours arranged by Richmond Discoveries specifically for the conference. Registration for these tours is separate from conference registration. The final tour follows the last conference session and is an *Evening in Colonial Williamsburg*. Transportation to and from Williamsburg will be provided and escorts will provide maps and orientation on the way. You are free to explore on your own before returning at 10:00 pm. To receive a full conference program and registration forms, e-mail <macdonald@ngsgenealogy.org> or telephone 703-525-0050, fax 703-525-0052 or go to web site <www.ngsgenealogy.org>.

July 30th to August 2nd, 1999. The New Brunswick Genealogical Society will present its 20th Anniversary Conference, New Brunswick Ancestors—Arrivals and Departures at the Atlantic Baptist University in Moncton, NB. More than a dozen speakers, some from Ireland and from Scotland, will be presenting an excellent program. The program will include "Ask the experts" panels, a genealogical marketplace, research rooms, opportunities for private consultation, and a computer laboratory. Representatives from the New Brunswick Archives will display archival material. John Grenham, a guest speaker from Ireland, was an in-house researcher at the Genealogical office in Dublin and was Project Manager of the Irish Genealogical Project. He is a well known author and has lately developed a computer software package entitled Irish Recordfinder, licensed to the National Library of Ireland. The title of his presentation is *To the Auld Sod—Finding your ancestors in Ireland*. Marjory Harper, a guest speaker and lecturer in History

at Aberdeen University in Scotland, will present as her topic, *Bridging the Atlantic—Scottish Emigration to New Brunswick*. She participates regularly in seminars and conferences held by the Centre for Canadian Studies at the University of Edinburgh and at other Canadian study centres throughout the UK. She is the author of two prize winning books on Scottish emigration and is currently involved in the production of *Scotland and the Americas, 1650–1930: A Documentary Source Book*, to be published by the Scottish History Society this year. Among the other guest speakers you will find archivists, conservators, representatives of the various churches, professional genealogists, historians, librarians and educators. For more details regarding this conference, contact Victor Badeau at 506-458-2717 during the evening (AST) or e-mail him at <badeau:@nbnet.nb.ca> or visit the website at: <<http://www.bitheads.ca/nbgs/conf.html>> where you will get full details, registration forms etc.

July 12–16, 1999. Summer School, a non-residential practical course will be held at the Public Record Office, Kew, UK. There will be a series of eight teach and show sessions with afternoons free for research. There will be special advice on sources to suit your own personal research. For more information, send a request including your name and address to James Guthrie, Public Events Manager, Public Record Office, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, UK TW9 4DU. Mark your envelope 'Summer School'.

September 17–24, 1999. The dates for the NGS Research Trip to Ireland were unavailable for the Winter 1998/99 edition of ACR. Check that edition for all other details. ■

***The Printed Page*—May Garson**

The Legacy—The Huttons of Penrith and Beetham by Barbara Catherine Lee (nee Hutton). Published by Barbara C Lee, St Paul's Vicarage, 6 Old Chester Rd, Chester Green, Derby, UK DE1 3SA. £7.50 less 33 1/3 % discount. Overseas £10 p/p included. Printed by Titus Wilson, Kendal. Supported by Curwen Archives Trust. ISBN 0-9531444-0-2. This book is a fascinating tale of romance and intrigue set against 600 years of history. It is the true story of a family living in a defensive peel tower on the Scotland-England border, one which was fiercely disputed for many centuries. It is the story of William Hutton who supported James I, previously James VI of Scotland, in his efforts to unite England and Scotland. It follows the life of Sir Richard Hutton during the reign of Charles I and the years of the Civil War in Yorkshire. This book will be of prime interest to those bearing the name of Hutton, many of whom emigrated to Canada, particularly Ontario and Newfoundland, and to anyone whose ancestors came from the Lake District or Yorkshire areas of England.

Records of Merchant Shipping and Seamen by Kelvin Smith, Christopher T and Michael J Watts. Public Record Office Reader's Guide No. 20. Published by PRO Publications, Public Record Office, Ruskin Ave, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, UK TW9 4DU, 1997. vi,

112pp. Illustrated, index. Soft cover, £6.99. This publication references records of the Merchant Navy covering the period from the 17th century to the 20th century. The book provides lists of collections in the UK and Newfoundland. The book is divided into eight sections: Records of seamen before 1835, Records of seamen after 1835, Records of other officers, Records of fishermen and fishing vessels, War Service, Royal Naval Reserve, Registration of ships and a Miscellaneous section. This is an excellent, well structured book and should be of great interest to those with an interest in the Merchant Navy.

The Irish at Home and Abroad—A Journal of Irish Genealogy co-edited by Kyle J Betit and Dwight A Radford. This journal is issued quarterly. The 1998 issues cover such topics as repositories in Ireland, strategies for research in Irish counties, sources for tracing Irish immigrants in North America, Britain, Australia and around the world. It also includes: sources for tracing Scots-Irish, news and events, book reviews, internet resources and more. To order a subscription: for Canadian orders write to SEL Enterprises, Box 92, Thornhill ON L3T 3N1 or telephone 905-889-0498, Fax 905-889-3845. The cost is approximately \$US25 (the 1998 price). Visit website <www.IHAonline.com>. Send a US dollar cheque or money order or charge to Visa or Mastercard.

New to Kew by Jane Cox. ISBN 1 873162 40 4. £7.10 p/p included, £ 7.80 overseas. Order from Publications Manager, Mr DW Taylor, 106 The Avenue, Nunthorpe, Middlesbrough, UK TS7 0AH. Make cheque or money order payable to Cleveland FHS. This is a very useful

guide with clear and helpful advice for those visiting the Public Record Office. It contains a list of useful sources from apprenticeship records to wills, case studies etc. If you are planning a trip to the PRO, have a look at this publication before you go. ■

Local Collections—June Coxon

The Correctional Service of Canada Museum

A little-known but important museum has existed in Kingston, Ontario for the past 31 years. Called the *Correctional Service of Canada Museum*, it is located at 555 King Street West, across the street from Kingston Penitentiary (KP) and next to the Prison for Women. Within the museum are many objects to interest the genealogist whose ancestor was either an inmate in the federal penitentiary system or a Correctional Service of Canada employee.

"Our museum has a small archival collection with more information for the 19th century than the 20th century," explains David St Onge, the Museum's Curator. "The collection includes: some inmate lists and registers from 1835 to about 1935, punishment and medical registers, wardens' journals and letter books, plus various work ledgers. In addition, we have 'mug shots' of staff and inmates." The inmate photo collection dates from about 1923 to about 1983 and the staff collection dates from around 1930 to the 1960s. The later materials are subject to Access of Information and Privacy Legislation.

The museum does not have individual case files on staff, inmates, or their next-of-kin. It also lacks items for certain periods of time and does not represent all institutions because, over the years, information has sometimes been discarded or destroyed by fires that occur from time to time at institutions. Records have also been transferred to other archival facilities. "So, if you're searching for a specific record and it's not at our museum you may find it in local, provincial or national archival collections," says St. Onge.

When the museum originally opened in 1967, as a Confederation Centennial project, at the Canadian Penitentiary Service Staff College, it was called the *Canadian Penitentiary Service Museum*. Its collection started with a small amount of contraband assembled for training correctional officers. More items were added to the collections when founding curator, Murray Millar, salvaged many early records that were about to be discarded from Kingston Penitentiary. At that time the collection was housed in a small Victorian building that had originally served as the carriage house of the Calderwood Estate, and the artifacts and documents were laid out on tables, so visitors could handle them. But proper museum standards were soon introduced in order to conserve the displays.

In 1984-85 the museum was moved to the former Warden's residence at Kingston Penitentiary and renamed the *Kingston Penitentiary Museum*. By then the museum was in one of two small rooms co-existing with various

administrative offices, including the warden's office.

The new name led to some confusion as it left the impression that the collection was strictly dedicated to one facility when, in fact, the museum also displays items from other area institutions and regions. To reflect its national departmental scope and to mark Canada's 125th celebrations in 1992, the name was changed to the current one.

Today displays are in five rooms on the main floor of the building. One room describes the industries that have taken place in Canadian penitentiaries since 1835. Another displays examples of contraband found in federal penitentiaries from the 1930s to 1998. Next to it are displays of staff uniforms, badges and staff group photos. Antique punishment and restraint equipment is in another room. Visitors can also see two full-scale replicas of typical KP cells—one from the Victorian and earlier Edwardian periods c1835-c1906 measuring 29 inches wide by 8 feet deep and 6 feet 7 inches high. The other represents a 1990s cell.

At the moment there are no public research facilities at the museum. But there are plans to develop this in the future. "The museum is receiving an increasing number of genealogical requests," notes St. Onge. "We can usually determine the dates of service for both inmates and staff," he continues. "In some cases information regarding events that the inmate or staff member may have been involved in can be located. But because of our limited number of research staff, responses may take some time to fulfil. I do try to answer each question as thoroughly and quickly as possible, however. Of course I have more time to conduct research during the winter months—from October to April—than during the peak tourist season—from May to September," he notes.

The curator is the museum's only paid staff member. He has help during the summer when he is assisted by retired correctional service officers who volunteer to welcome visitors and answer questions about the displays.

From May to September the *Correctional Service of Canada Museum* is open Wednesday to Friday between 9 am and 4 pm and on Saturday and Sunday from 10 am to 4 pm. From October to April it is open Monday to Friday by appointment or by chance. If you would rather write to the curator the mailing address is 440 King Street West, Kingston ON K7M 2J4. Telephone 613-530-3122. Fax 613-536-4815.

The travel industry recently rated the museum one of the top 10 most interesting museums in Ontario. Nearly 80,000 people from around the world have visited Canada's only dedicated "penitentiary museum" in the past eight years. ■

Internet Interest—Margaret Burwell

The Year 2000 for Genealogists

I don't think there is a person alive today who hasn't heard about the year 2000 problem, unless they live in the upper reaches of the Amazon or in Outer Mongolia.

So what the heck is it? Is it all hype? Is it smoke and mirrors? Is it something I should be afraid of? Well, let's start by saying what it is not. It is not the Millennium Bug. First, it is a problem related to the changing century and not just the change in the millennium. We would be having these same concerns no matter what century we were in. Second, it is not a bug. In computer jargon, a bug is an unexplained occurrence that produces inaccurate results. While we can be certain that it will cause computers to fail and produce unexpected results, it certainly is not unexplained.

So what is it exactly? To explain that, I have to go back to the early days of the computer era. At that time, computers were large pieces of machinery made up of electromagnets and vacuum tubes. They were housed in specially insulated and climate controlled rooms. The people who worked with them were viewed as demi-gods by the rest of society who thought you needed to be close to a genius to understand them. They were big, bulky and, by today's standards, slow and of limited capacity. In order to save space in computer memory, and to save keystrokes by keypunch operators and data entry clerks, programmers fell into the habit of using two digits for the year portion of the date. So—big deal. Well, it could be a very big deal because now, computers that are still running those programs will be faced with having to decide what to do on January 1, 2000. If you are using the date format dd/mm/yy, does the date 01/01/00 mean January 1, 2000 or January 1, 1900. This is not simply speculation. There were stories in the newspapers about a woman who was born in 1895 receiving a notice that she should register for kindergarten. For a time, people who had credit cards due to expire in 2000 had problems when their purchases were rejected because the computer thought that the card had expired in 1900. Banks, utility companies, airlines, governments, etc are all scrambling to make sure they have located date references in their computer programs and have made sure that it uses all four digits.

Should I be worried? Probably not. Canada is not a society given to rioting as a form of social interaction. Our government is considered to be second in the world in terms of year 2000 preparedness. Our hydro and communications companies have made sure that the computers controlling their operations will function in the year 2000. We can be pretty sure that we will get along just fine. All that shouldn't mean that we should be too complacent. There will probably be more than a few glitches along the way.

You may wonder where to go for information. In my opinion, newspaper and TV reporting tends to be alarmist. Their interest is in grabbing people's attention for a two column article or a sixty second sound bite. The person standing up to say that we have things well in hand isn't

going to increase circulation or get the newscast a higher Neilson rating. Read them and listen to them with discernment and intelligence.

The World Wide Web is a great place to get information. Be prepared, when you start, to sift through an avalanche of information. A recent query on year 2000 on Yahoo <www.yahoo.com> produced matches on 26 categories and 854 sites. The same search on Altavista <www.altavista.com> produced 460,606 matches. Lycos does not give a count of the number of matches it finds, but, believe me, there were plenty.

As with any subject, a good place to start is with Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ). There are numerous Year 2000 FAQs. Some of them are very technically oriented. Some are very narrow in scope concentrating on something like year 2000 readiness in the city of Dallas, Texas. You will need to be prepared to do some sifting of irrelevant material, but you shouldn't have too much trouble finding the information you want.

I would venture that almost all computer hardware and software companies want you to know the year 2000 status of their products. I tried a number of different companies: Dell, Compaq, Toshiba, etc and all of them had a search facility. After searching on year 2000, all the companies provided many, many documents specifically stating the year 2000 status of all their products. In general, you can get to these pages by entering <www.name-of-company.com> on the location line of your browser. Simply replace 'name-of-company' with the name of the computer manufacturer you want to find, such as <www.toshiba.com>. Strangely, Microsoft proved to be the most difficult in terms of finding their year 2000 information. The URL is <www.microsoft.com/technet/year2k>. I had quite a bit of difficulty getting there. Once there, it was worth the struggle. There is information available on all their products including older versions and for every possible operating system. Always bear in mind that many people who have put information on the World Wide Web have a specific agenda in mind. What you find may be slanted toward a survivalist point of view, or intended to promote an apocalyptic vision of the future. You need to understand that you may not agree with what they have posted, but there can still be valuable information included that you can use.

This has been a very long and wordy introduction to the year 2000 problem. In the next issue, I will be giving some specific information you can use to protect your personal computer, your software, and most important, your data. I certainly wouldn't want to lose the thousands of names in our database. In the meantime, may I suggest my personal favourites and least expensive protection. Make a backup! Don't just have a backup of your data file on the C drive. Copy that backup to two or three different diskettes and store them safely. Ensure that you have legal, registered copies of all your software. If you do these two things, you will be able to get yourself back up and running no matter when disaster hits. ■

Your Publishing—John Townesend

[Editor's Note: This is a continuing series which commenced in the Fall, 1998 Issue of Anglo-Celtic Roots.]

Lining the Ducks in a Row, or Planning the Publication

Last quarter, as we closed, we were concluding the first of six "steps", *Researching Family History*, or laying a strong foundation. We had passed from *doing* research to *recording* research, and were examining one record-keeping approach (that works for me, while probably not everybody); that is, a fairly detailed system that reduces frustration in later steps of the publication process by placing cross-referenced records where you know you can find them:

Types of Records	Necessary content mix of a "good read" (*)		
	Genealogy People, Relationships	Context Social, Economic Historical Family, Local, National	Graphics Maps, Charts, Photos, Line Art, etc.
Electronic Programs	Genealogical Database (e. g. Family Tree Maker)	Spreadsheet (for Timelines), Word Processor	Scanned Images
↓ vertical	and ↔ horizontal linkage by individual's unique identifier (I657a, etc.)		
Hard Copy Records	Copies of documents, graphics, etc. (with sources) backing-up the above (in 3-ring binders, alphabetically, by subject matter and/or unique identifier)		

(*) resulting from the objective of this series: a professional-quality, self-published, computer-generated, hard copy manuscript ready for the printer; and then marketed and distributed by the author.

So now you have the raw material for your publication under your control, all that remains is to muster your creative instincts in merging genealogy, context and graphics into a "good read" not quite—before heading out, you need to know where you are going. Your publication and your approach to producing it need to be planned. You plan the work, and then you work the plan. We shall be looking at five aspects of planning for your publication: its Goal; its Schedule; its Location; its Resources; and Action Steps for its accomplishment.

Your publication's Goal must be clear in your mind. You may find that this will change as you get further down the road, and that's okay. All realistic plans are written with a view to later modification in the light of experience. But at this stage, you should be clear at least on what you are writing about, and for whom you are writing. And you will have done some soul-searching on whether you really want to get into all of this anyway: it will involve sacrifice and discipline.

You might have been poring nostalgically over all those family photos boxed in the basement, with the realization

that if you don't put them in order and perspective for your grandchildren, nobody will. This is an intensely personal process, calling for accuracy certainly; but with an intimacy and informality that would not likely apply to a broader audience. Such photos may be of George and Georgina who appear on the genealogical chart, and Millie and Mollie, their favourite felines, who don't. Given the context, that's fine; their contribution to family life may have exceeded some who do. Or the audience might embrace the extended family, probably calling for greater formality. Alternatively, if your family included the famous or infamous, there may exist a marketable niche for your research.

And then you must decide on whether your approach will be top-down, or bottom-up; whether you will start with an ancestor maybe several generations removed, or begin with the present generation, and follow the lines back—male, female, or both. Or follow a particular name. Then again, you may commence somewhere between the earliest or latest generations; say a celebrated ancestor whose ancestry and progeny you have researched. It all depends on for whom you are writing, and why.

Having scoped your book relative to inclusions and order, attention turns to context. How broad should be the socio-economic scope for example, or are there religious or political dimensions to relate? Should family events be portrayed in the context of national or international events—say a war—or are there other threads woven through the family fabric that lend stronger cohesion to the book's flow? The answers depend on your own priorities, those of your audience, and what will be a "good read" in their eyes.

Then there is the question of Schedule. Should you start writing now, or is there a good reason to postpone? If you wait until all your information is to hand, you will never get started. You will need to be satisfied that a least a "critical mass" of research results is available, to give your product a beginning, middle and end. If necessary, its scope can be broadened in a second edition later.

Your schedule may be impacted upon by events or deadlines beyond your control. There may be a family gathering on the horizon, or an anniversary that would create a receptive audience or strengthened marketing opportunity. Indeed, the Millennium will be an occasion for retrospection, and perhaps you could contribute to that for a specific audience. Then there are your own personal circumstances to consider as well. The fact is that none of us are getting any younger. We don't know what the future holds. Priorities shift and


motivation can lapse. Business savvy, so closely associated with marketing and distribution is subject to change, as are memory, health and energy levels. So the best time to start might well be now.

Location is yet another factor that influences scheduling the production of a book. If you are approaching retirement, for example, you may be contemplating a rose-covered cottage far away from the madding crowd; but perhaps far away also from the libraries and other collections central to your book's contents. As you get into the flow of writing,

1. Research Family History
2. Plan Publication
3. Draft Manuscript
4. Prepare Book
5. Produce Book

"Steps" in the Family History Publishing Process

you will discover ambiguities that need clarification and gaps that need to be filled if balance and cohesion are to be

preserved. So again, the best time to get started might be now. 

SATURDAY MEETINGS
FEATURE ARTICLE

Great Moments in Genealogy

PERCY BATESON

Margaret Burwell led off the speakers. She told how when she first started researching her family history, at the Family History Centre, she looked in the Genealogical Research Directory (GRD) and has made it a practice to look there every year since. Although she wrote over two dozen letters she never found a match for the name **Bonney**. Surprisingly, Bonney is a very rare name. There is only one living in Scotland, three in England and a mere handful in Canada. This year, when she consulted the GRD, she was surprised to find a lady in Kingston with the same interest. Writing hadn't been successful so this time she phoned and was further surprised to be told that she was the second person to do so. She passed the information on to her sister with the result that earlier this year along with two new found cousins a get together was arranged in Kingston where photos, the family bible, gedcom files and other information was freely exchanged. One of her new found cousins is Alexander Bell who through Marg is now a member of BIFHSGO and was actually attending his first meeting. When he was introduced by Marg, he said his wife says genealogy is researching the dead but in this case they had researched the living.

Jim Heal began by showing a large paper roll, like an ancient manuscript Roll, which had been sent to him by his third cousin, **Oliver Carter** of Otterton, Devon, England. Their common ancestors were **Thomas Carter** (1790-1867) and **Sarah Hare Paver** (1795-1854) of Pavers Farm, Otterton, Devon. The roll, which is 32 inches wide and 23 feet long, is a hand-drawn family tree containing some 1,400 names of descendants of **Thomas Carter** (b, c1690) and **Elizabeth Coles** (1695-1765) of Aylesbeare and Woodbury, Devon.

Jim then mentioned three newly discovered cousins with whom he had come in contact during the past year. First was Mrs **Sheila Dart** of Fareham, Hampshire, England, to whom he wrote after noting her name in the 1997 Devon Family History Society's *Members Interest Register*. Sheila is a 4th cousin with the common ancestor being **Leonard Heal** (1786-1851) and **Mary Whiddon** (1788-1846) of Exeter, Devon. Second was Mrs **Anne Buchanan** nee **McCrea** of Forest, Ontario. Anne, a third cousin, wrote to Jim after getting his name and address from a mutual relative who lives near Pittsburgh, PA. Their common ancestor is **Robert McAdoo** (c1780-1838) of Knockadoo, Lissan Parish, Co Londonderry, Ireland. Third was **Trevor D Wainwright** of Derbyshire, England, who wrote to Jim after seeing his name and interest in the 1997 GRD. Trevor, a sixth cousin, has also traced his ancestry back to **Thomas Carter** and **Elizabeth Coles** of Aylesbeare and Woodbury, Devon, the Tree Toppers for the Family Tree Roll with which Jim began his talk.

Bernice Severson told how her mother, a mere fifteen

year old daughter of a young widow came to Canada with her uncles. Since she is planning an expanded version of her talk for publication in this journal, I won't steal her thunder by trying to report it here.

Don Treble sub-titled his talk *Don't Believe Everything You See*. It was the story of a complicated paper search for his ancestors who were variously reported as being born in Ireland and Canada. I have tried in vain to summarize the involved trail of record searching he did and the difficulties he had in reconciling them. For those of you who were not there, you missed an valuable lesson in the availability and usefulness of Ontario archival and church records and the reasons why Don ended with the lessons: Don't believe all census data; Do not believe birth dates or age at death on gravestones; Double check all sources and; Remember this was a very mobile society.

Betty Warburton spoke about her visit to Mount Pleasant Cemetery in Toronto and with her uncle Perce, which like many of us, sparked her interest in genealogy. She has developed her talk into an article which is published elsewhere in this Issue. Betty tells me this is her first venture into computerizing and publishing, I think you will agree the results are excellent. Thank you and congratulations Betty. I hope this will not be your last publication.

Elizabeth Stuart told how in 1932, at a Colonial Conference in Ottawa, her father met a **Stewart**, from Dunedin, New Zealand (NZ) who had been the executor of the Reverend **Donald McNaughton Stuart**, minister of Knox Church, Dunedin. This Rev **Stuart** was the twin brother of Elizabeth's great-grandfather who had emigrated from Scotland to Osgoode in 1840. The Rev **Stuart** had also emigrated but to Dunedin in 1860 with his wife and three sons. His grandson also called **Donald McNaughton** sent them a book *The Life and Times of Dr D M Stuart DD* from which they learned the Rev **Stuart** died in 1895 after 34 years at Knox Church and only one son **Donald** had grandchildren.

Interest in the **Stuart** family was revived by a play, called *Stuart* and enacted throughout NZ, as part of the celebrations of the 150th anniversary of the founding of Dunedin's Otago County, and through **Donald McNaughton Stuart**, grandson of the one who wrote to her father, Elizabeth found a sister of her great-grandfather **Catherine McGrouther (Stuart)** who had also emigrated to NZ.

She knew the mother of the twins was **Janet McNaughton** b 1790 at Druimintuirk the only child of **John McNaughton** and **Catherine Campbell** and in trying to get back on the **Campbell's** was delighted to find, through the Kenmore, England records, **Donald Campbell** and **Janet McIntyre** were married in 1763 and had a daughter **Catherine** b Druimintuire, 12 Jun 1766. She also found a

record of the birth of Janet and is now well placed to extend her researches of the **Campbell** side of her family.

Jean Broadfoot told how, when she was travelling in the Georgian Bay area, visiting the site of her maternal great-grandparents farm, the current occupant (a very distant cousin) invited her into the house, still standing as beautiful as when it was built by the son of the original emigrant.

The cousin said he had a tin box up-stairs with a lot of documents in it. When he brought it down she was thrilled to see the original of the land sale to **David Black**, from **William Proudfoot** on Dec 31, 1847. The **Blacks** had arrived in Canada in June of 1847. **William Proudfoot** seemed to own a lot of land in the area because her other great-grandfather also bought land from him.

David Black came from Toronto to Epping in Euphrasia Township in the spring of 1848. The land he bought was very swampy and is now called "Blacks Landing." Apparently **David Black** returned to Toronto seven years later and bought another piece of land at a reduced rate from the same **William Proudfoot**. The document detailing the second purchase was also in the tin box. This was the site of the house she was visiting.

Although she knows you can get copies of these documents from the Land Titles Offices it was most gratifying to see the originals and to realize that it had survived and was still in the family.

Hugh Reekie spoke of how last summer he visited the church where many of his **Reekie** forebears worshipped for generations—Auchtertool parish church, Fife, Scotland. He was shown the communion attendance book from 1880–1910 and saw the records of his great-grandfather's elder brother, who took over the family farm; he also saw records of other members, including one who had played bridge with his aunt around 1913—**George Kilgour**.

He indicated these roll books can be regarded as census books; they provide, for church going people, a record of where they were and when, and they are publicly available, either in churches or record offices.

Jim Lynn spoke of his wife's gg grandparents, **John**

McLean and **Flora McInnes** from the parish of Kilninian and Kilmore, Isle of Mull, where their first child was born prior to immigrating to Canada sometime before 1821. They settled and raised their family in Finch Township in Stormont.

Obituaries spoke of **Campbells**, from "some distance," showing up at **McLean** funerals but no one seemed to know how they were related to the **McLeans** their being no record of another daughter. However, **Bob Campbell's** book *The Campbells and Other Glengarry–Stormont and Harrington Pioneers* indicates around 1848 a **Peter Campbell** married a **Flora McLean** who was born at St Elmo, north of Maxville. The name fitted but not the location but clearly it was their children that kept showing up at **McLean** funerals.

A connection was finally made when the following note was discovered among a relative's old family albums: *Jerusalem, April 6, [18]98. Dear Aunt, accept this flower from the land where Jesus lived. JL Campbell.* The writer was a son of **Peter** and **Flora**; **John Lorne Campbell**, a Baptist Minister in New York, and the aunt was the wife of one of **John** and **Flora McLean's** sons. The death registration of **Flora** indicates she was born in Scotland and sure enough the Old Parochial Registers of Scotland record **Florry McLean** christened on 29 August 1819 at Fanmore daughter of **John McLean** and **Flora McInnes**. Since their third child **Lachlan** is recorded as born in Lower Canada in 1821, did **John** and **Flora** perhaps stop off there before settling in Finch?

Perhaps there is a more intriguing story, recently **Jim** made Internet contact with a descendant of **John** and **Flora McLean** in California, whose grandfather left Finch for Montana in the 1800s. One of his aunts states her father was born on a ship sailing from Scotland to America. He was, in fact, born at Finch, so how did such a story arise? **Jim** now wonders if **John** and **Flora McLean** were fleeing the Isle of Mull clearances, which began in 1821, with two young children, and the third child was born at sea. ■

Problem Solving Kicks off first Meeting of 1999

JUNE COXON

More than 50 dedicated genealogists braved the aftermath of an Ottawa snowstorm January 9, to participate in the first monthly meeting of the year. Problem solving was the topic of the meeting held at the Montgomery Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion, 330 Kent Street. Animated conversations took place throughout the room as numerous people acting as experts in a variety of areas answered a flurry of questions and problems posed by other BIFHSGO members.

Such diverse topics were covered as: how the Ontario Cemetery Finding Aid evolved and if a similar index might be introduced in Quebec, and to how to use wordprocessing typesetting commands. "In the publishing corner we discussed how to produce a book in connection with a family gathering," reports **John Townsend**. "Encouraging

people to bring their photos was seen as a key element, since for perhaps most readers, these would get much of the attention. Another question was, how to economically lay out pages in an attractive and readable way."

Gary Bagley, who fielded questions about Northern Ireland, says he only had three Irish questions. They were about tracing a Scots-Irish family back to Scotland, information on Grosse Ile, and finding the origin of a family who settled in Quebec. "I also had a question on American sources," says **Bagley**. "I suggested checking the decennial censuses which begin in 1790. There are a lot of published indexes."

A table of Irish finding aids and reference material brought by **Brian O'Regan** attracted people in groups of six or seven at a time. Two questions he was asked concerned **County Sligo**, another was about the **Potter** surname in

County Cork, and still another related to county Fermanagh.

"I was to answer questions dealing with southern Ireland," says Keith Hanton. "The first question related to Cork and a location of a small community, which I referred to Vic Johnston. Another questions concerned County Cavan and the possibility of church records being available as far back as 1780, and Irish immigrants who may have been buried at Grosse Ile or Quebec City in 1849.

"We stayed 'til the last dog was hung," recalls Alexa Pritchard, "talking about the soldiers of the 41st/99th regiment that settled Richmond. At least four of us at the meeting were connected with the 41st."

BIFHSGO NEWS

COLUMNS

Meet Your Board—A Bernice Severson

This issue will profile our new president, Jim Shearon, who took over from Gordon Taylor in September 1998.

Jim Shearon has been a member of BIFHSGO since 1995. At each of our fall conferences he has been a volunteer. He was an Associate Director before being elected to the Board in September 1996. He assisted as Associate Editor for three issues of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*. For the past year he served as Director of Special Projects.

Jim was born in Montreal in 1936. He was educated at St Patrick's Elementary School and D'Arcy McGee High School in Montreal. His mother, Margaret Deery, was from Donegal in Ireland and his father came from Airdrie in Scotland. He married Joan Deegan of Montreal in 1956. They have six children and two grandchildren.

Jim came to Ottawa in September 1958 as a news editor

Internet Users' Group News—John Townesend

The Diskette Dynamic Duo

The 1998/99 Season's first three meetings of the Group showcased tools relevant to both introductory and power users of the Internet for genealogical and family history purposes: a tool to effectively find Websites of interest to the researcher of Anglo-Celtic origins; utility tools for optimizing Internet resources; and, amongst other Y2K preparedness advice, a tool for testing out whether your IBM hardware is ready for the millennium. Our thanks to Brian O'Regan, Margaret Burwell and Marilyn Olmstead for leading on these topics.

Out of these meetings emerge two diskettes available to members, and which, for very different reasons, offer you the happy expectation of avoiding a great deal of huffing and puffing in the future.

If you are anything like me, you know there's a wealth of information out there on the Web, if only you had the time to search around and find it. Brian O'Regan's *Anglo-Celtic Family History Bookmarks* diskette provides a valuable short-cut for IBM and Mac users alike. These Diskettes complete with a users instructions are available from BIFHSGO, the sole distributor, for \$10 (see John

In addition to those already mentioned, people who acted as experts and their subject were: John Sayers whose subject was England, Laurie Cox—England, John Hay—Scotland, Hugh Reekie—Scotland, Jean Broadfoot—Ireland, Vic Johnson—Southern Ireland, David Jeanes—Wales, George Bushell—Ontario, Bernice Severson—Ontario, Margaret Giacomeli—Planning a Research Trip and Nova Scotia, Wayne Walker—Military and Nova Scotia, Margaret and Willis Burwell—Genealogical CDs and the Internet, Bob Lamoureux—French Canadian. ■

and sports reporter at CFRA. For five years he broadcast the Ottawa Rough Riders football games, as well as hockey games from numerous centres and baseball games from Detroit.

In 1963 Jim joined Environment Canada in public relations, where he worked until retiring from the public service in 1991. He then turned his attention to writing and published a book about Canadians who have played major league baseball called, *Canada's Baseball Legends*. Later he started a consulting business.

His interest in family history was heightened in 1991 by a visit to the General Register Office in Edinburgh.

We are very fortunate to have Jim as President for 1998—99. He brings to this position his enthusiasm, his knowledge and his keen interest. We wish Jim well in his term of office. Glad you are with us for 1998—99, and that you will see us into the new millennium. ■

Townesend or Louise Jutras).

Insert the diskette in your 3.5" floppy drive, and zero in on its files using the *Open File* command on your Internet browser's menu. And there before you are displayed links to some 3,200 sites in the British Isles, North America, Australia and New Zealand. Of course, sites change over time, and so the diskette will be upgraded by July, 1999.

And now Y2K: there you are, seated at your IBM on January 1, 2000 with your heart in your mouth wondering what will happen when you turn it on. Will it work? Is it Year 2000 compliant? If not, what then? It could be expensive.

Save yourself the hassle by asking Marg Burwell for one of the free BIFHSGO diskettes that will test your system *now*. A special benefit to paid-up BIFHSGO Members

Simply insert this diskette in your 3.5" floppy drive; turn on your machine and it will test your system's clock for YK2 and future leap years, and give you a result at the end.

If changes are needed, it will provide details for your favourite technician to make necessary hardware changes before your system crashes in the New Millennium. Act now—and avoid the rush. If you recently purchased your system and think it must therefore be OK, you may be in for a surprise. ■

Radio Requests

BRIAN O'REGAN AND PERCY BATESON

[As readers now know, Brian O'Regan died suddenly; therefore, this will be the last of the queries articles he has so eruditely dealt with. I am sure the many persons who have benefited from this series sincerely regret his loss and would like to join me in expressing our condolences to his family].

21. <ewarner@loon.norlink.net> Elle: **You are researching your husband's family history.** His paternal grandparents, Harry Warner and Catherine Green (first marriage, Catherine Rich) emigrated to Canada in early 1900s from Sunderland, England. You had limited success in finding their assumed parents, and seek help and contacts to research further. You also seek a contact in the Etobicoke area re his mother's family history: Pearl Cook of Mimico, reportedly one of the first families to settle in Toronto area.

Before seeking help in Sunderland and Etobicoke, I suggest you will get more personal satisfaction from doing the research yourself at home. Most of it can be done at your local LDS Family History Centre (FHC) in Thunder Bay at 2255 Ponderosa Drive, Tel. 939-1451. It will have volunteers to advise you.

A good start point for you is the *FamilySearch* program on the FHC computer. Look at its Ancestral File database of linked pedigrees, but you are more likely to find data of interest in its International Genealogical Index (IGI) database. It is a system that is easy to use. You can search christenings and marriages by county and surname or, given name and marriage date. I suggest you begin by a Marriage Search for Harry Warner and then do a Parent Search to get recorded christening data of children. You can select and download entries to your own computer diskette.

You may also want to look at the Census Register, microfiche 6024509, for the film numbers for each census 1891 back to 1841 to find additional family members and verify details. An asterisk by the film number indicates a surname index is available. Other sources are civil registration and church register records, working backwards to get data on family heads and children. Indexes for the former are arranged by calendar year when the birth, marriage and death events were filed. Indexes and microform numbers by locality are in microfiche 6020287. Many parish records are available through the FHC. Look in the Locality section of the FHL catalog to determine availability of the records you want.

There is a County Durham website for you to visit. It has links to other sites for such things as a Surnames List (names being researched and researchers, and an online form to fill in your surname interest), a Look-up Exchange, and the Northumberland and Durham Family History Society. The site is at: <<http://homepages.enterprise.net/joiner/genuki/DUR/>>.

Websites to visit for contacts and research of the pioneer Cook family are: Surnames of Ontario; <<http://www.multiboard.com/~spettit/ongenweb/surnames.html>>; Toronto & York County GenWeb; <<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Valley/8512/york.htm>>; York and Simcoe Counties; <<http://globalgenealogy.com/map1852ed.htm>>; York County Toronto; <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~onyork/york.html>>; Ontario Genealogy Society; <<http://www.ogs.on.ca>>.

22. <nace@email.msn.com>. Pat: You traced your husband's family history to the mid 1700s in Virginia, and want to know the sources to go to for church and historical society information. You are particularly interested in locating data about the father of John Nace of Botetourt Co VA (Land Grant & Map Location 1782), whom you believe is George Nace who got land in Maryland 1789 for Revolutionary War service, and who may have originated in Pennsylvania.

There is a great amount of information about the colonial states, but I suggest your strategy should be to verify data about John Nace and his parentage before researching earlier generations ie, concentrate on Virginia records. By doing this you will gain knowledge and experience in dealing with Maryland and Pennsylvania records at a later date. There are three leads you may want to pursue:

1. The Virginia Land Office Patents and Grants Indexes has no cards for the Nace surname, the closest possible variations being: Nash; George 1767, Henry 1694, and, John 1769; and Naish, John 1697, Paul 1705, and, Richard 1654. This indicates a re-visit to the source you named for the Botetourt County Land Grant. My source was at: <<http://image.vtls.com/collections/LO.html>>;

2. Another source produced Jesse Nace marrying Polly Maupin 25 March 1813 in Madison County, Kentucky. As Kentucky separated from Virginia after 1792, George and Jesse are most likely closely related; and

3. The Pennsylvania origin could really be Pittsylvania County in Virginia.

You should be aware of boundary changes: Spotsylvania County was formed in 1721 from parts of three other counties, and parts of it subsequently became Orange in 1734 out of which Augusta was created in 1738 and out of which Botetourt was formed in the southwest central part of Virginia in 1770, the year its land, probate and marriage records began. Birth and death records began in 1853. Fincastle, the county seat, was a county 1772-1777 and its Botetourt records were transferred to Montgomery County. Depending on the actual location of your ancestors, you may need to also search records in other counties formed from parts of Botetourt in 1778, 1791, 1822, 1838 and 1851.

The most promising sources can be found through the

Family History Library Catalog; the State Library of Virginia; and Botetourt County in the County Archives in Fincastle, VA 24090. Many pre-Civil War county records were microfilmed with copies available at The Library of Virginia and the Family History Library. I would work through your local FHC initially, and then check the State Library. It is part of the Inter-library Loan program and loans up to five reels of microfilm for four weeks. As each reel must be ordered by number, your first order should be for Reel 461 which catalogs the entire collection. While waiting for films, you could write to the Botetourt County Archives for information.

Other websites to visit are: Colonial Records Database Project at the State Library of Virginia; <<http://leo.vsla.edu/colonial/vcrp.html>>; Index of Grants and Patents; <<http://image.vtls.com/collections/LO.html>>; Genealogical Society of Virginia; <<http://www.vgs.org>>; U.S.: GenWeb Project, Virginia; <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~vagenweb>>; Family History Library Quik-Search; <<http://www.inconnect.com/~gpnixon>>; Family History Library Catalogs-USA; <<http://moondog.usask.ca/hytelnet/usa/VL.html>>.

23. <cs481@freenet.toronto.on.ca>. Eleanor: Thank you for mentioning your find at the North York Library, Canadiana Section, which may be of interest to searchers: Sheet 43, 12 to 14: Ship, Corinthian, Glasgow to Montreal Arr: Oct. 25, 1904 2.30 pm, Passenger list of Dr. Bernardo's 8-16 years. Final Destination-Peterborough, ON. Your own family came from Poland in 1905, but you have not been successful in finding the name of the ship.

There are indexed surname cards of ship passenger arrivals, which include the names of ships, on microfilm at the National Archives of Canada. I suggest you visit the National Archives Genealogy website for details. It is at: <<http://www.archives.ca/www/svcs/english/Genealogy.html>>.

If your family came to Canada via the United States you should check the records of Canadian Border Crossings available at or through the FHC. The Collection for you to research is the Soundex Index to Canadian Border Entries Through the St. Albans, Vermont District, 1895-1924.

24. <bspry@golden.net>. Bert: You are interested in passenger lists that might be helpful in determining when your grandparents came to Canada from Exeter, Devonshire and want to know how they are accessed. You also are looking for burial dates for them in Mt. Pleasant cemetery in London, Middlesex.

See serial 23 above for sources of ship passenger arrivals, which include the names of ships.

I am confident that tombstone transcriptions for the cemetery have been recorded and published by the London and Middlesex Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, PO Box 24017, London ON N6H 5C4. You should find them in the holdings of the London Public Library, and may find them in your Kitchener library. Another Kitchener source is the FHC, 10 Lorraine Ave, Ph: 519-741-9591, Tue and Wed 10-4 and 7-9, Sat 10-3.

Internet sites that may be of value to you are: Ontario Cemetery Finding Aid (OCFA); <<http://www.islandnet.com/ocfa/homepage.html>>; Ontario Online Databases; <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~canon/onliners.html>>:

Surnames of Ontario; <<http://www.multiboard.com/~spettit/ongenweb/surnames.html>>.

25. <rbwrp@ciaccess.com>. Vicki: You began tracing all ancestral lines in October 1997 and want to find:

1. Descendants of two married grand-aunts (nee **Hine**) who stayed in Battersea Surrey in the 1920s, surnames **Wicks** and **Cobb**, who may still be in the vicinity of London;

2. Further information about your grand-uncle Charles who was killed in the First World War (you have a war medal that provides his rank, unit and service number), particularly when and where he died; and,

3. Great grandmother (Alice Ellen **Shere**) born in Wandsworth Surrey 1874 and siblings Ann 1871 and Arthur 1879, children of Philip Sheere and Ellen **Grady**, of whom only Alice was in the 1881 census listed as an inmate (age five) at S Shernhall St in Walthamstow Essex. You seek information about the institution and its records, and suggestions to trace what happened to the rest of the family.

1. My *British Gazetteer* places Battersea in SW county of London. It is too early to trace through censuses, thus your strategy should be to search postal or commercial directories and civil registration records available at or through your local FHC at 19 Detroit Drive, Chatham, Phone: 519-352-4267; Hours: Tue to Thur 10:30 to 2:00; Tue and Thur 7:00 to 9:30 pm Check the FHL Catalog Locality section under *England, London, Directories* to learn of microfilm availability and access numbers. Your goal is to get names and addresses of cousins to the most recent available date, and names and addresses of their parishes. The FHL has indexes of births, marriages and deaths through 1980. Look at the Catalog under *England, Civil Registration, Indexes*. The next step is to write to the Parishes and to the Waltham Forest Family History Society, which includes Greater London, c/o Mr. J. Bowen, 1 Gelsthorpe Road, Romford, Essex RM5 2NB, seeking their help in locating postal addresses for your cousins. I would include a donation of £2 to each addressee and a self-addressed envelope (#9 in #10 envelopes).

2. Individual units kept service records of members from which you can get the date and place your ancestor was born, married and killed in action along with other data. The information can lead you to relevant parish registers and to historical details of battles, the latter through unit and military histories and newspaper stories of the period. The service records may be at the Public Records Office, Kew; <<http://www.pro.gov.uk>>, but many First World War records were damaged by fire and a long-term recovery program is underway. You should check the FHC Library Catalog for their holdings of First World War and unit records. You may have to write to the regimental archives or museum for information.

The AltaVista Search Engine with the words Commonwealth War Graves Commission inputted resulted in 197 hits. You may want to surf the sites for war history background. My purpose was to get URLs of some specific sites for you to get data on your grand-uncle Charles. The results are:

Hit 26 Imperial War Museum: guide for Family History Reseachers nbsp; *The Museum As a Memorial*

<<http://www.iwm.org.uk/famhist.htm>>

Hit 37 Enquiries staff at the Commissions Head Office. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission provides a number of services to the public, details of which are at <<http://www.open.gov.uk/cwgc/cwgc/services.htm>>.

Hit 51 Hellfire Corner—the Great War—Links to Other Sites. There are many World Wide Web sites devoted to the Great War. Those listed here are among the very best: <<http://www.fylde.demon.co.uk/links.htm>>

Hit 112 Notes - [NI300] Mabel told Vic Woods that Arthur was killed in the First War, shot through the lungs. *Soldiers Who Died In The Great War* lists <<http://www.courthouse.demon.co.uk/family/not0075.html>>.

3. Walthamstow is in Greater London, six miles NE of Liverpool Station. Your g-grandmother and siblings were likely under guardianship, called tuition, and placed in the institution sanctioned by special orphans courts. Records of the courts appear in the FHL Catalog under: *England,*

County, City or Parish,—Orphans and Orphanages. The institution on “S Shernhall St” should be named in the court records as well as the 1881 Census and in the London directories of the time. You could include your query in the letter to the Waltham Forest FHS (see 1 above).

The “orphans” could have become Home Children sent overseas. You may want to write to a fellow-member of the British Isles Family History Society who is the driving force behind the Canadian Home Children archives and activities; and the Heritage Canada Renfrew Home Children Committee. It assists descendants trace personal records and holds annual reunions in different cities. He is David Lorente, 107 Erindale Avenue, Renfrew ON K7V 4G3 tel 613-432-2486. A small fee may be involved. The committee is a non-profit organization that relies on donations for its valuable and important work. I would begin by sending your data and query and include a self-addressed and stamped envelope for reply. ■

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS COLUMNS

From Near and Far—May Garson

Irish Names in Quebec

No doubt many of our readers in Canada are following the campaign to pardon Louis Riel and to have him declared one of the Fathers of Confederation. In keeping abreast of the latest developments, I was reminded of an article I read in *Connections*, Volume 21 Issue 1, September 1998. Written by the editor of *Connections*, Dawn Oullette, the article outlines the contents of a booklet entitled *Irish Families in Ancient Quebec*. On January 15, 1872, Judge John O'Farrell addressed the gathering at the Annual Concert and Ball of the St Patrick Society of Montreal. The first edition of the booklet was printed in 1872 and its contents were based on Judge O'Farrell's address. In 1967, Centennial Year, the second edition was printed and still later in 1969, St Malachy's Church in Mayo, Quebec produced yet another printing. Today the Quebec Family History Society has a copy in their Library.

The booklet, as the name suggests, contains information on the Irish who settled in Canada well before the Plains of Abraham in the late 17th century through to the 18th century. Names of these early Irish settlers were recorded in the church and parish records. Very often the details were recorded by the French speaking priests who at times had great difficulty pronouncing and spelling these Irish names. As a result the names were often gallicised. Thus names such as O'Reilly changed to Riel, O'Ryan to Orion, O'Sullivan to Sylvain, Bailly to Belet, Leahey to Lehait and O'Brennan to Aubrey. There are many more such examples I am sure. Those of Irish descent might want to search out a copy of this booklet and learn in more detail the contents of this address by Judge O'Farrell in 1872. Unfortunately the article did not give a gallicised version of the name O'Farrell but perhaps some of you out there may have the answer or may have other examples of name changes. If so, send a letter to the editor of *Anglo-Celtic*

Roots and share your information with us.

Scottish Wills and Testaments

In modern times, wills tend to be very structured and concise documents couched in legal terminology with little or no personal comment. In much earlier times, wills and testaments were written in a much more informal style and contained not just information on the bequests, but personal thoughts and background information pertinent to the drawing up of the will or testament. An article entitled *Scottish Wills and Testaments* by Dr Isabel Barnes appeared in the *International Society for British Genealogy and Family History Newsletter*, Volume 20, Issue 3. In this article Dr Barnes discusses this wonderful source for historians and genealogists. As is the case today, people tend to draw up wills at times of stress and unrest when concern for loved ones intensifies. Often these wills of earlier times provide us with some very eloquent and descriptive passages of the life and times of that era. Dr Barnes illustrates this by citing some examples of such wills beginning with one drawn up in 1545 and ending with one from 1881. In one will there is a descriptive passage of the conflict between the English and the Scots and the fear it engendered in the rural communities. In another, a father expresses his concern for his family on the eve of his sea voyage and the uncertainties that lay ahead. Wills also give us a picture of trade and commerce. The wealthy Edinburgh merchant of 1572 lists all his assets in his will, giving a full inventory of the contents of his shop and warehouse. Records of jewelry, properties, land and family members are recorded in wills. In yet another example, among the assets listed are companies in Scotland and the USA from which we get a record of the type of trading and manufacturing companies both in Scotland and North America. Dr Barnes has produced an excellent article and a most enlightening and enjoyable read.

Extracts from *Scottish Snippets, the Rampart Scotland Newsletter Online*

The Scottish Archives Network

The Scottish Archive Network(SCAN) has plans to create an online database. This database will contain details on Scotland's past and will allow for online access to information, documents and papers dealing with Scottish history. Such material is currently difficult to access. It is expected to be of particular interest to genealogists. The Scottish Records Office in Edinburgh—where SCAN will be based—will now be renamed the National Archives of Scotland. It is hoped that the website, which will link more than forty archives throughout Scotland, will be up and running by November providing access to electronic images of wills of Scots from 1500 to 1875 as well as archival papers and collections which tell us of Scotland's little-known written heritage.

Alexander Mackenzie, Canadian Explorer

In 1764 in Lewis, situated in the Outer Hebrides of Scotland, Alexander Mackenzie was born. At the age of twelve, his family emigrated to North America. He went on to work as a trapper and trader for the North West Company. He and some of his contemporaries felt that there could be a passage by river to the Pacific. In 1789 he set out to find such a route. He followed the river, named Big River by the Indians, which in later years would be renamed the Mackenzie River, only to find that the river flowed north into the Arctic Ocean. He set out again three years later on the Peace River which proved to be impassable. He completed the journey on foot through the Rocky Mountains reaching the Pacific where he documented his arrival with an inscription on a rock, *Alex Mackenzie from Canada by Land 22 July 1793*. He returned to Scotland where he married and settled on the Black Isle, north of Inverness. He died in

1820. An exhibition dedicated to his life and explorations opened in the village of Avoch on the Black Isle.

A documentary on his life will be shown on the BBC TV on the 21 January. The current chief of the Cree Indians, interviewed for the documentary, stated that he believes his ancestors should have treated him as an enemy and killed him thus avoiding all of today's problems!

Extracts from the Cleveland FHS Journal, Volume 7 Issue 5.

Shropshire Roots

Are you interested in tracing Shropshire roots? *The Shropshire Star* newspaper contains a feature column, Family Detectives. The newspaper will publish your letter or query regarding your search for a Shropshire connection, free of charge in this column. Send a letter to Family Detectives, Star Mail, Shropshire Star, Ketley, Telford, Shropshire, UK TF1 4HU.

UK Copyright

Canadian copyright laws changed recently. The United Kingdom has changed their copyright laws to conform to those of the European Union. Intellectual copyright originally applied for 50 years from the death of the author. This now has been increased to 70 years. Copyright of a photograph originally held by the person who commissioned the photograph now belongs to the photographer.

The General Record Office

The General Record Office has a booklet, ARC.1, entitled *Tracing Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths*. This is a very useful booklet which explains clearly and concisely what records are available and how to apply for the various certificates. To obtain a copy, write to the General Register Office, P.O. Box 2, Southport, Merseyside, England, UK PR8 2JD or telephone 0151-471-4816. ■

Family History Queries—A Bernice Severson

Patrick Burke, 5 Malvern Way, Porton, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 ONL, England. Seeking descendants of Louisa Willis (nee Matthews) b Finkley, Andover, England, 1876. Parents were George Matthews and Charlotte Sivyer. Louisa m Alfred Willis 1898. Smannell, Andover, Hampshire, England. Maud Willis, daughter b. circa 1900.

Fanny Elizabeth Matthews: sister of Louisa, b Finkley, Hampshire 1886. This trio are said to have immigrated to Canada around 1905 and not heard from by family in England. Louisa is said to have left Alfred Willis, taken her daughter Maud and with sister Fanny emigrated to Canada.

Harris D Husted, 5517 Oakwood Cove #1, Austin Texas 78731 USA. Seeking information about John MacKay b Dumfries, Scotland 26 May 1814. Emigrated to Canada c1830. He married Matilda Macdowell b Kemptville ON, 1822. They had five children.

Marlene McCann, 263 Dorothy St, North Bay ON P1B 7Y5. Trying to locate the parents of Ewan McMullen (or McMillan) married Amoy Cameron at St Polycarp PQ, 11 Nov 1834.

Greta Wesby, S52 C57, RR 2, Oliver BC V0H 1T0.

Want descendants of Fredrick Wells b District of Lawrence, Reading, Berkshire, ENG. 24 May 1880. Parents were Joseph Wells and Charlotte Wilson. Frederick emigrated to Canada. Was killed in action in France 17 Nov 1914.

Corinne Jones, 10117, 144 St Edmonton AL T5N 2T8. Wants information about the family of John Clark and his wife Ann Moore. Came to Canada from Ireland 1828–29. Wants to find a son who was born in Ireland and accompanied parents to Canada. Family lived in North Gower Twp, according to 1851 census. They later lived in Carp, Huntley Twp. They are buried in Christ Church Anglican cemetery in Huntley. In the plot next to them are buried Robert Clark d Nov 1842 age 70, and Mary Clark d Nov 1855 age 86; natives of Cavan Ireland. Were these two parents of John Clark or other relatives?

James G McDonald, 159 Queens Rd, Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire, AB439PU, Scotland. Searching for Isabella Margaret Allison McDonald b 28 Jan 1882 at Gifford, Yester, Scotland. Known as Maggie only daughter of James Mc Donald and Mary Allison. Family moved to North Berwick, Haddington County, near Edinburgh. Believed to have migrated to Canada between 1900 and 1911. Never heard from again by family in Scotland.

George Suffel, RR2, Mountain ON K0E 1S0. Looking

for parents and grandparents of Joseph Cook senior, b 1789 Grenville Co, Edwardsburg Twp ON. Closest town either Cardinal or Spencerville ON. It appears Silas Cook could be father, but cannot prove same. Silas may have lived in Brant Co before coming to Grenville.

Helen M Elford, 5 Comfort's Cove, SS#1 Sandycove Acres, Stroud ON L0L 2M0. Any information about the following people would be greatly appreciated: David Garlick b c1884 Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England. Came to Canada at age 16 c1870 with brother Thomas, to Ingersoll ON. Both butchers. David married Mary Jane Smith daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Smith. Charles Elford b 1809 Ramsbury Wiltshire, England to Kent Co ON c1830. Occupation photographer/druggist married Mary Anne Hobbs in England, c1826. Any information re Elford's in England appreciated. Huckle/Huckvale came from Wescot Barton area Oxfordshire, England name changed to Huckle on emigrating.

Barbara Sue Baker, 206 Morrena Rd, Kanata ON K2L 1E1. Seeking information about O'Meara, Eleanor (Ellen) b c1807 Ireland. Married late 1820s Thomas Holden.

Living in Quebec City area in 1830s. Want time and place of marriage. Where in Ireland did the O'Meara family live? John Patrick O'Meara married Anne Sterling Notre Dame, Quebec City. Father was James O' Meara. Was he related to Eleanor? Two O'Meara sisters Catherine and Margaret married in 1836 and 1837 respectively (Father was Pat O'Meara). Were they related to Eleanor? Really want Eleanor O'Meara's place and date of birth and name of parents and siblings.

Norma J Moug, PO Box 383, Prescott ON K0E 1T0. Seeking information about Samuel Clarke. Came from Ireland, not known from where or when. In 1851 census for Kitley was living with daughter's family at Lake Elora. No record of death. Not on 1861 census for Kitley, Leeds Co. Daughter was Ann Jane, married John Morris in 1821-22. They came to Leeds Co (Kitley) in 1832. Did this John Morris come from Ireland?

Roy McGregor Doohoo, 2092 Woodcrest Rd, Ottawa ON K1H 6H8. Looking for information about Isaac/Jacob Doohoo from before 1738 in Gloucestershire. Any suggestions? ■



Conference 99

at

The National Library of Canada

on

Friday 24 September to Sunday 26 September 1999

Conference Focus: Ireland

Keynote Speaker—Kyle J Betit

Salt Lake City Utah

Co-Editor of The Irish at Home and Abroad

Many other: Speakers, Workshops, Demonstrations, Suppliers' Booth etc.



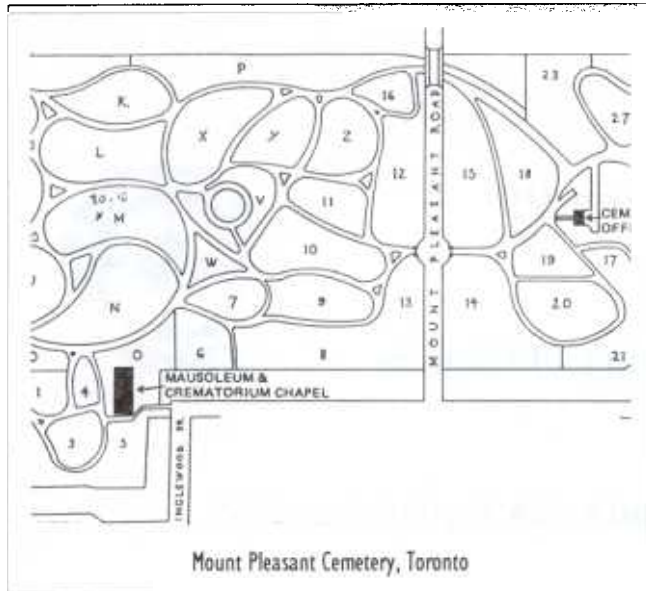
BIFHSGO MEMBER RESEARCH TOPICS
ARTICLES

Searching Cemeteries for Family History Clues

BETTY B WARBURTON

In 1967, after the death and burial of his father in Toronto's Mount Pleasant Cemetery, my husband, Ed Warburton, wrote a note to himself that his grandparents, Thomas and Rebecca Bliss were buried there as well. He also noted that Ernie Bliss, Rebecca's nephew, whom she had raised since the death of his mother, gave up his place in the gravesite to Rebecca. This may have been the beginning of our research into family history.

Gradually we had gathered a little information about other ancestors but had nothing about the Bliss family. One sunny summer day in 1981, on a visit to Toronto, we decided to visit Mount Pleasant Cemetery to find his grandparents' graves. We went first to the Cemetery Office. The young man there was able to give us, from the records, the following information:



Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto

Plot M Section 20 Lot 10. Purchased by Henry Bliss, Box 34, 69 Merritt St, St Catharines ON. 3 Jul 1884.

The following people are interred in the five graves:

1. Rebecca M M Bliss 18 Jul 1887 age 2 mos,
2. Edward R Parker 29 Aug 1888 age 9 mos,
3. Thomas B Bliss 18 Dec 1896 age 33,
4. Martha Bliss 2 May 1898 age 39,
5. Rebecca Bliss 19 Jul 1920 age 63.

He gave us a map of the cemetery with a rough location of the graves. And off we went wondering whom Edward Parker was and how he came to be buried with the Bliss family.

It didn't take us long to find Plot M. But we could not find a head stone for Thomas and Rebecca Bliss! We did locate a stone for the Parker Family. Maybe the inscriptions would explain Edward Parker.

Inscriptions on the Parker headstone:

On one side

George Parker
born March 9, 1822
Gosport England
died Oct. 17, 1903
His wife
Rebecca Parker
born August 18, 1829
died August 18, 1909

On the other side

Albert John Parker
born Feb. 9, 1873
died Feb. 27 1881
Elizabeth Parker
born July 4 1861
died Aug. 12 1861
Sarah Parker
wife of George Brent
born Sept. 15, 1849
died Jan. 2, 1897
Martha Parker
wife of Henry Bliss
born Feb. 18 1859
died April 28, 1898

Martha Parker! Here was a link to the information from the cemetery record office. These Parkers were connected to Thomas and Rebecca Bliss.

At the time I did not know how useful that information would prove to be. The birth and death dates were helpful but the birthplace for George Parker in England saved a lot of frustration and time. Subsequent research confirmed that George and Rebecca Parker were Rebecca Bliss's father and mother. The other people on the stone were brothers and sisters of Rebecca Parker Bliss. Martha was the twin sister of Rebecca, mother of Ernie, and wife of Henry Bliss, owner of Lot 10 and brother of Thomas Bliss. I still do not know who Edward Parker is. I suspect he is the infant son of Rebecca's brother, Edward Parker.

Later that day we visited Uncle Perce, the son of Thomas and Rebecca Bliss, and the last of that generation. We sat on the balcony of his 25th floor apartment, high above the Don Valley Parkway, while he reminisced about his own early life and the difficult time his mother had raising four small children after his father died. While I frantically took notes, he also talked about his



Parker Headstone, Mount Pleasant Cemetery

grandparents and his uncles and aunts. That visit to the cemetery had opened up a flood of memories. I am still researching some of that information.

I think my interest in genealogy began at that point.

There is more to the story of this headstone. Many years later I obtained a copy of George Parker's will. In it he gives instructions to his daughters, Emma and Annie, to erect a headstone on the grave lot at Mount Pleasant, ownership to be transferred to them at the death of his wife. So, if George Parker and Henry Bliss owned lots in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, perhaps other family members owned lots. I think it would be worthwhile to contact the cemetery on my next visit to Toronto.

This experience was so successful I decided to visit Kidderminster Cemetery when I was in England in October 1998. As a child, I had visited my grandfather's grave with my grandmother, Louisa Gale. I had a hazy recollection of standing by a low rectangular curb with an inscription on the side. Behind us was a road and to the left a row of tall trees and a spiky black iron fence with a gate. To the right and into the distance in front were more graves and green grass. I thought I knew where my grandfather was buried. To be on the safe side I wrote to the Registrar of the cemetery before I left Canada asking for the locations of the graves of both sets of grandparents and of a great-grandfather. She sent me the information I requested with very nice note and a cemetery map showing where the graves were located.

I learned who purchased the site, who was buried in the grave, age, occupation, dates of death and burial and residence at time of death.

In Grave 373, Section 1 were buried:

Henry Richard Gale, 61, retired gentleman, d 13 Feb 1921, bur 17 Feb 1921, 36 Lark Hill,

Louisa Gale, 73, widow, d 21 Mar 1936, bur 25 Mar 1936, 37 Reservoir Rd,

Ethel Nellie Gale, 52, spinster, d 31 Dec 1941, bur 5 Jan 1942, 'The Braids' Bewdley Rd, Stourport.

Purchaser of grave: Louisa Gale.

In Grave 339, Section 2 were buried:

Herbert Charles Morris, 78, tailor, d 26 Feb 1946, bur 1 Mar 1946, 65 George St,

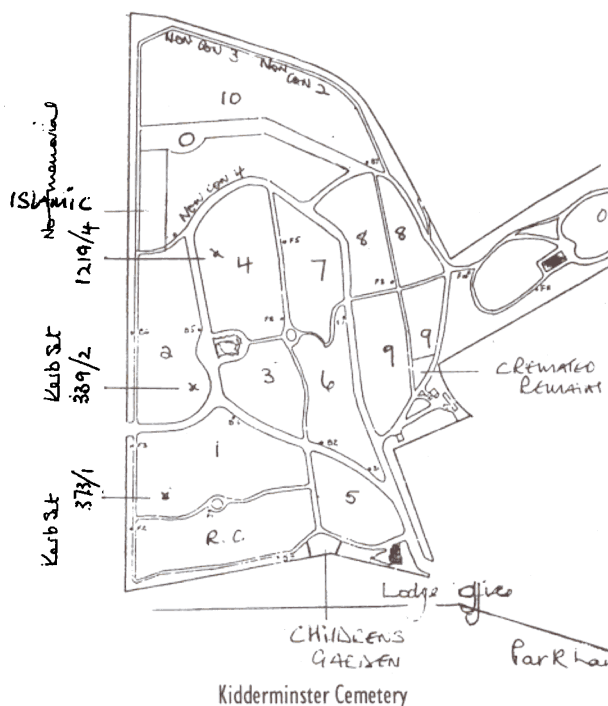
Edith Mary Morris, 78, d 10 Jan 1949, bur 12 Jan 1949, 65 George St,

Purchaser of grave: Edith Morris.

The only Thomas Jones who died between 1900-1910 was aged 84, labourer, d 19 Aug 1906, bur 23 Aug 1906. The Workhouse. Grave 1219, Section 4, Common grave.

When my cousin, Sheila, saw the last item she shook her head and said, "That can't be our great-grandfather. He wouldn't be buried in a pauper's grave. He had his own successful plastering business." I agreed with her and I remembered that she and other cousins had told me of visiting the old movie theatre in Kidderminster and being shown by their proud parents the beautiful plasterwork done by Thomas Jones. I pointed out that the Thomas Jones in the letter was too old. A more likely candidate, I thought, was a Thomas Jones who had died in Kidderminster at the age of 74 in the spring of 1907. We debated whether he would have been buried in the parish churchyard of St. George in Kidderminster or beside his first wife Ann Shakespeare who had died in Malvern. Sheila remembered her mother visiting

often a grave at St. George's and suggested we go there to see if it was Thomas Jones's grave. Sheila had no trouble finding the site. But it was the grave of her mother's best friend and cousin, Eva Bennett Diaper, who died in childbirth and of her infant son, Brian, who died a few months later. We did not have the time to explore the graveyard further on such a dull rainy morning. We paused briefly at the plaques marking the cremated remains of Sheila's mother and father and then went on our way to Kidderminster Cemetery.



Let me describe the cemetery. When my cousin and I drove in through the front gate from Park Lane we started to climb. As we went on we could see Sections 1 and 2 rising steeply on our left. The whole cemetery was a small valley surrounded by steep hills. Instead of head stones most of the graves had low curbs—perhaps to prevent erosion

Scrambling about like mountain goats Sheila and I started our search. It wasn't long before we realized we needed help. The workman we found told us he spends fifty percent of his time helping people locate graves. It did not take him long to locate the sites for both sets of grandparents. The grave I remembered, that of Henry and Louisa Gale, had lost its curbing and, of course, any inscriptions. It was just a small grassy plot. How disappointing! Also my memory had played tricks. The road had shrunk to a path; the fence and trees were a lot closer; the cemetery I remembered had no hills.

Very close to that site we found a grave with an impressive curbstone of black granite and the following inscription: Henry Gale, 11 Feb. 1909, age 75 Ann, his wife, 19 Mar 1924, age 88. Walter Harry Robinson, 5 Jun 1972, age 91. Tamar Robinson, 20 Apr. 1958, age 77.

This time I knew enough about my family history to

know we had found the graves of my great-grandfather, Henry Gale, and of my great-grandmother, Ann Swan. Walter Harry Robinson must be the eldest son of Ellen Gale Robinson, their daughter. Another nearby grave carried this inscription: William Swan Gale, d 23 May 1927, age 66. Emily (wife of), 4 Aug 1924, age 71. Harold Gale, 9 Aug 1909, age 19. Walter Gale, 6 Jan 1915, age 21.

William was the youngest son of Henry and Ann Gale. This must be his grave and that of his wife and, I presume, of their two sons.

Beside the grave of Herbert and Edith Morris is the grave of their daughter, Elsie Gertrude Morris, who died 21 Apr 1987. Buried with her are her husband, Charles Albert Loney (d 8 Apr 1938) and their two children, Heather Barbara (d 7 Nov 1950) and Kenneth Bertram (d 9 Nov 1997). All three visits to cemeteries had yielded information for my family records. But the visits to Mount Pleasant Cemetery and Kidderminster Cemetery, where I had planned ahead, asked questions and accessed the burial records, had been more rewarding. ■

Lyndhurst H B H McADOO (1880—1918)

“A McAdoo Stray in Cataraqui Cemetery, Kingston, Ontario”

JAMES A HEAL

McAdoo Lane in Saanich near Victoria, British Columbia, was named in honour of Lyndhurst McAdoo, a soldier who died 22 January 1918 in the Queen's Military Hospital, Kingston, Ontario. He had become seriously ill of a malignant tumour while serving in France during World War I and had been invalided back to Canada. Driver Lyndhurst McAdoo, Regimental. Number 313932, of the 3rd Division, Ammunition Column, Canadian Field Artillery, was buried in Grave 15, Range 2, Section G of Kingston's Cataraqui Cemetery.

Although he had paternal roots in Ireland, and was a Canadian soldier, Lyndhurst McAdoo was born in Australia. **Lyndhurst Howard Barry Henderson McAdoo** was born 30 October 1880 at Colac, Victoria, Australia, the eldest of at least four children of Robert McAdoo, a merchant, and Julia Morrow Gordon. According to the Victoria, Australia Marriage Index, Lyndhurst's father was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and his mother at Geelong, Victoria, Australia. After serving for three and a half years in an Australian Cadet Corps, he had migrated to Ireland, and at the time of the 1901 census was an assistant farmer with his Uncle James McAdoo and Aunt Margaret McAdoo at Dernacally, Taughboyne Parish, County Donegal. Dernacally is a townland in south Donegal about one mile north of St Johnstown. It is presumed that Lyndhurst's father, Robert McAdoo, had returned to Ireland with his family in the late 1890s, and that Lyndhurst was being trained to take over the ancestral farm.

Lyndhurst McAdoo married 20th October 1909 in Ireland. According to the marriage registration in the Registration District of Strabane, County Tyrone, he was a bachelor farmer of full age residing at Dernakelly, his father being Robert McAdoo, merchant. His bride, Roberta Donnell Todd, a spinster of full age residing at Fyfin, was a daughter of William H Todd, farmer. The marriage was solemnized in the Ardstraw Presbyterian Church, County Tyrone, by license. The officiating minister was A MacLurg, and the marriage witnesses were Ethel Todd and Robert McAdoo (possibly Lyndhurst's father). Fyfin, where Roberta Todd resided, is a townland near Ardstraw, County Tyrone.



Lyndhurst McAdoo
Grave 15, Range 2, Section G, Cataraqui Cemetery, Kingston

Lyndhurst, known as "Lindie", and Roberta McAdoo emigrated from Ireland to British Columbia after their marriage, settling at Errington near Parksville on Vancouver Island, where he became a rancher. Why did they go to British Columbia? It was probably the result of several factors.

His ancestors, of Scots Presbyterian origin, had resided at Dernacally, Taughboyne Parish, from before 1827 when a James, John and Robert McAdoo were recorded in the Tithe Applotments as being farmers on that townland. McAdoos had been living in Taughboyne Parish, Donegal, from at least 1665 when a James McAdoo was listed in the Hearth Money Rolls for Gortlush, a townland about three and a half miles north of Dernacally. They were tenant farmers, leasing their land from the Marquis of Abercorn. Four McAdoos: James, John, Mungo and Robert are listed in the Flax Seed Premium List of 1796 for Taughboyne Parish, but the townlands in which they were living are not known. Presumably at least one of them was farming and growing flax at Dernacally.

In 1870, Catherine McAdoo, spinster of full age, resident of Dernacally, and a daughter of Robert McAdoo, farmer, had married Henry Wark, bachelor farmer of full age of Langley, British Columbia, son of Joseph Wark, farmer, at the St. Johnstown Presbyterian Meeting House, County Donegal. The marriage witnesses were James and John McAdoo. It is assumed that James and John were Catherine's brothers, and that Lindie's father Robert was another brother. Presumably, Henry Wark returned to British Columbia with his wife after the marriage. Henry Wark and Catherine McAdoo may have been cousins. According to the BC Death Index, a John McAdoo Wark died 20 Dec 1909, aged 80, at Victoria, BC. This indicates that there was a connection between the McAdoo and Wark families going back to the early 1800s. In any event, it is likely that Lindie and Roberta McAdoo had relatives in British Columbia.

As mentioned previously, Lindie was living with his Uncle James and Aunt Margaret McAdoo at Dernacally in 1901. Margaret was a spinster housekeeper age 78 and James a 75 year old bachelor; born about 1822 and 1825, respectively. They were living in a first class stone house with eight windows in the front. Margaret died in 1904 and her brother James passed away in 1906. In 1907, Lindie's younger brother Gordon Whitton McAdoo also died. He had probably been helping Lindie on the farm so his death caused further distress.

Lindie McAdoo had been born and raised in the wide open spaces of Australia. He probably felt confined at Dernacally and chaffed at being a tenant farmer when he could readily own his land elsewhere. He likely had no great affinity for the large house and farm he had inherited. It is

therefore presumed that after his marriage in 1909 he made up his mind to leave Ireland. While he may have contemplated returning to Australia, he decided to go where he had relatives, to British Columbia, Canada.

Lindie and Roberta McAdoo settled at Errington near Parksville on Vancouver Island where he became a rancher. There they had two daughters: Mona Frances born 10 December 1913, baptized 22 April 1914; and Patricia born 3 July 1915, baptized 11 August 1915. Both baptisms were at the Parksville United Church.

Shortly afterwards, in the middle of World War I, Lindie McAdoo decided to join the army, enlisting on 13th January 1916 at Victoria. According to his service records, he was a man of medium height and ruddy complexion with auburn hair and grey eyes. His only distinguishing marks were a scar on his left cheek and a mole on his right calf. He had probably disposed of his property at Errington and moved his wife and children to a home in Saanich shortly before enlisting. The 1917 Victoria Directory lists Roberta McAdoo residing at 3570 Calumet Avenue, Saanich; with her husband, Lindie, on active service.

Lindie McAdoo arrived in England 12 March 1916 aboard the SS Missanabie, and was attached to the Ammunition Column, 10th Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery. In late April he was admitted to hospital for two weeks with an inflamed mole. On 13th July he embarked for France. He was hospitalized for a week in April 1917 with the 6th Canadian Field Ambulance for a sprained left knee. On 5 July 1917 he was admitted to No.8 Red Cross Hospital, Le Touret, France, with a lymphatic tumour. From there he was transferred to a number of military hospitals before finally being invalided back to Canada in late December, seriously ill. He was admitted to the Queen's Military Hospital, Kingston, on 31st December, where he died 22nd January, 1918.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission records, in addition to showing his widow Roberta McAdoo living at 3570 Calumet Ave., Victoria, BC, reveal that his mother, Mrs Julia McAdoo, was residing at Exeter, Devon, England, and that his father, Robert McAdoo, was deceased.

Lindie is a McAdoo stray in Kingston's Cataract Cemetery, where numerous other McAdoos, who first settled in Pittsburgh Township, Frontenac County in the late 1820s, are buried. McAdoo Lane, Saanich, BC, is a short passageway off Calumet Avenue, and probably goes by the house where Lindie and Roberta McAdoo moved shortly before his enlistment. His name is also inscribed on the Parksville War Memorial and is listed on the Honour Roll of the Parksville Legion. Each Armistice day his name is read out.

Rest in Peace, Lyndhurst. You have not been forgotten ■

The celebration rose "Ancestry" will be launched at the British Rose Festival at the Hampton Court Palace Flower Show in July 1999. It is being launched to celebrate the twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Federation of Family History Societies. It is a rose with a 40 year pedigree. Plants will be available from November 1999 and will cost £6.95 for one or £18.95 for three (including post and packaging) Regulations in the UK do not permit the sale of these roses overseas.

British Isles Place Names in Canada Names from the Southwest of Ireland

ALAN RAYBURN

The three counties of Cork, Kerry and Waterford in the southwest of Ireland have been the sources of several names in Canada, primarily in the provinces of Ontario, Alberta and New Brunswick.

The community of Cork in New Brunswick, 40 kilometres southwest of Fredericton, and on the former main Canadian Pacific line from Montreal to Saint John, was founded in 1842 by destitute Irish workers, who had first sought work in Fredericton. Many of them had taken the pledge against alcoholic beverages before leaving Ireland, so their community in New Brunswick also became known as Teetotal Settlement. Cork Station post office operated here from 1870 to 1967. A Cork post office served another New Brunswick area for 15 months in the mid-1880s, eight kilometres south of Grand Falls. Another Cork post office served a rural area of Alberta, west of Bonnyville from 1910 to 1956.

In the development of communities in Canada, it often occurs that they straddle county boundaries, resulting in two first level jurisdictions and two second level jurisdictions providing administrative services to the same unincorporated place. A classic example is Cloyne, which is located in the woods on Highway 41, some 90 kilometres north of Napanee, and is cut in half by the County of Frontenac and the Township of North Frontenac, on its east side, and the County of Lennox and Addington and the Township of Addington Highlands on its west side. Cloyne's post office was named in 1859 after an Irish village, 23 kilometres east of the city of Cork.

Waterford River, which flows into St. John's Harbour, Newfoundland, was named after the "young lads" who were brought to the colony by the English merchants in the early 1800s from Waterford, Ireland, to tend the seasonal fishery. Waterford, Ontario, 10 kilometres north of the town of Simcoe, is located in the largely rural city of Nanticoke. It was not named, however, directly after the Irish city or county, but after a town on the Hudson River, north of the New York state capital of Albany. Almonte in Eastern Ontario was briefly called Waterford in the 1850s, but the authorities would not permit a duplication in what was then

called Canada East. Although its area was predominantly Irish, the name actually came from the practice of fording horses across the Mississippi River above a set of falls.

The Dungarvon River in eastern New Brunswick was the scene of many a log drive in the late 1900s. It may have been named by Mad Mike MURPHY after the town of Dungarvan in County Waterford. There is also a Mount Dungarvan in Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta. Lismore in Pictou County, Nova Scotia recalls a place in County Waterford. Tramore, also in County Waterford, provided the source of a name for a small rural community in central Renfrew County, Ontario.

As reflected in song and story, Killarney and the Lakes of Killarney are known world wide for their beautiful setting and scenery in one of Ireland's most loved counties, County Kerry. On the north shore of Ontario's Georgian Bay is the small community of Killarney, where the meeting of rock and water reminded its namer in 1854 of the Irish town's landscape. In 1883, John O'BRIEN was disappointed to learn that a beautiful gem of a lake southeast of Brandon, Manitoba, was plainly called Oak Lake, and successfully had it renamed Killarney Lake. At the same time, the community of Oak Lake became Killarney, and it was incorporated as a town in 1907.

In 1855, two adjoining Perth County settlements on the Maitland River were laid out. The one on the east bank was called Mapleton, the one on the west bank, Windham. Each demanded that a new post office bear its name, so the postal authorities ignored both of them, and imposed Listowel, after Listowel in County Kerry. Not knowing the Irish pronunciation, which is 'lis-TOH-ul', the local residents adopted 'LIS-ta-wul'. In 1866, when the present town was incorporated as a village, the name was respelled Listowel.

The small island of Valentia, off the coast of Kerry, was widely recognized in 1866 when the transatlantic cable was successfully laid to it from North America. Its name was given that year to a small community in Victoria County, 14 kilometres southwest of Lindsay.

[The author acknowledges the provision of information for this article by Kathleen O'Brien (#150)] ■

Kingston, First Capital of United Canada 1841

Heritage Celebration 1999

The City of Kingston, as part of their 1999 Heritage celebration, would like to contact anyone who can trace their relatives back to 1841 in the Kingston area.

Communications: First Capital, Anchor House, 36 Johnson Street, Kingston ON K7L 1X5
Telephone: 613-544-4447. Fax: 613-544-1777

Gleanings from the National Archives of Canada

MARY M NASH

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

Casey 1 1630. A Few observations upon the value and importance of our North American colonies by Lieut. Colonel Oldfield KH, Corps of Royal Engineers. London: published by F. Pinkney, at the Military Library (late Egerton's), near Whitehall, 1838. 17 pages. John Oldfield (1789–1863) had served in the North American colonies and felt that they were most important to maritime prosperity. French naval power was gone but the French were then fostering a military force. In 1775 the North American fisheries had 564 vessels and 27,000 men for an annual value of 1 million pounds. Since 1815 the French had supported the Newfoundland fisheries with subsidies of up to 60,000 pounds per year to train their mariners. Fortress Louisbourg was built at a cost of 1.25 million pounds to maintain the fisheries and provide a secure harbour for French ships. After 1759 some stone from the Fortress was sent to Newfoundland to build Signal Hill. Our author figured that Cape Breton was important for its coal mines and agricultural produce which supplied the West Indies and the Newfoundland fisheries. Newfoundland produced little agriculturally but exported cod, oil, seal skins and furs. In 1834 exports amounted to 0.8 million pounds and imports at 0.6 million pounds. Prince Edward Island was deemed to be of value due to its fertile soil which yielded agricultural produce for the West Indies and Newfoundland. The only expensive public work so far had been the building of the Rideau Canal. In 1832 the cost of militia and ordinance establishments in British North America, including public works, was 351,819 pounds but in 1830 the value of imports to the UK from British North America was 1.1 million pounds. He argued that in the 1830s the US consumed more than when they were colonies due to increase in population and wealth. Therefore, if they were still a colony the benefit would be greater, that is, more dependence on the mother country and the goods also would be carried in British ships, yet more benefit!

The timber trade was also important, valued in 1831 at more than 1 million pounds. In the same year the value of the fur trade was more than 200,000 pounds. The East had coal and there was iron to be found in Upper and Lower Canada. Gypsum and grindstones were exported from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Gypsum was also found in Newfoundland together with red ochre. Value of agricultural exports were 0.6 million pounds in 1831. He argues that these colonies cannot be abandoned because people have invested in land and would have to be compensated. Halifax was important as a naval station, with a harbour that was always open and only 220 miles from Boston. There were good roads in Nova Scotia and it was easy to get from St. John's to Fredericton by river or road. At this time the Eastern Townships were still claimed by the US and he urges that the boundaries be settled. Fish boundaries in

Newfoundland also had to be adjusted, a source of dispute since late 17th Century. The author claims his to be an unbiased view free of political feeling or party prejudice, and says that he has no connection with ships or commerce of the colonies.

Casey 1 2520. Letters from North America, written during the summer of 1853. Private Impression. Canterbury: St. Augustine's College Press, 1855. This is a collection of letters written to the Warden of St. Augustine's College in Canterbury by a member of the college (Allen Page Moore) during a tour of the Northern US and South British possessions in North America while visiting various Church establishments. There are nine letters; letter one written from Halifax, May 14, 1853 describing the crossing to North America. Letter two from Bangor, Maine on May 24 describes visiting New Brunswick and crossing into Maine by river and overland where he mentions seeing lumbermen, whom he says are "Englishmen in an uncivilized state." The letter is continued from Boston on May 27 and 30 where he meets up with Transatlantic Fanaticism in the person of Abby Folson and also meets the poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Letter three is from Hartford and New Haven, Connecticut on June 3. He thinks Hartford looks like "the finer parts of Kent" with much greater breadth of landscape, he also writes from New York on June 10 where he thinks that the houses on Fifth Avenue look like those on Belgrave Square. Letter four is written from Philadelphia on June 21, and he describes more New York happenings such as seeing a great fire on the Brooklyn side. In Philadelphia he stayed in a room once occupied by Jenny Lind and saw the Mint. He then goes on to Baltimore and Washington where it is 98 degrees in the shade. He writes again from Chicago where he has arrived via Pittsburgh which he finds dirty. He then goes on to Milwaukee and complains of Michigan being flat and uninteresting en-route. In letter five, written from Galena, Fever River, Upper Mississippi on July 6, he talks about bringing some of the students from Nashotah, in Wisconsin to England to study. He writes again from Chicago on July 12 that he has passed through Nauvoo, the deserted Mormon city on the Mississippi river and seeing the junction of the Missouri with the Mississippi. He goes to St. Louis by steamer up the Illinois to join the railroad for Chicago. From Chicago he goes to Monroe and on to Buffalo. In letter six, written from Hamilton, Ont. on July 23, he writes about visiting Niagara Falls for the first time and meeting Mr Fillmore, a former President of the US in Buffalo. He notes that Mr Fillmore is very interested in religions of all kinds. He describes accidents at the Falls with people in boats being swept over them. He then visits Geneva on Lake Seneca and goes back to the Falls about four times. He visits Hamilton and thinks Ancaster looks like parts of Derbyshire.

He goes on to Toronto where he visits the new cathedral costing 10,000 pounds but still unfinished. By steamer he goes to Kingston and from there to Montreal. Ottawa (Bytown) is not mentioned at all. In Montreal he climbs Mont Royal.

In letter seven, written from New York on Aug. 11, he describes visiting the Plains of Abraham in Quebec City and comparing it to Dover Castle. He visits Grosse Isle and describes the conditions of 1847, just six years before. Here he visits the sheds and the hospitals. He goes back to Montreal and via Caldwell to Saratoga which he likens to the best spas of Europe. He proceeds to Albany where he spends time with the governor and after visiting West Point he arrives in New York and spends time at the Crystal Palace and Staten Island and complains bitterly about the heat.

In letter eight, written from New Haven, Connecticut on Aug. 22 he likes the beauty of New England and describes a cave supposedly used by a parliamentary committee which judged Charles I. He also visits Hartford and Boston again. Letter nine is written on the Steamer *America* off the coast of Nova Scotia on Sept. 2, 1853. He describes leaving Hartford and going on to Springfield to get to Boston so he can visit again with Longfellow. The ship stops at Halifax to take on the Governor General. It was a rough crossing back as he writes from Tory Island, off the north coast of Ireland on Saturday morning. He writes again on Saturday at 3 pm, Sunday morning and Monday morning after a safe arrival at Liverpool, happy to be back on native soil.

Casey 1 1487. Report of the Special Sanitary Committee of Montreal upon cholera and emigration for the year 1834. Montreal: Printed by James and Thomas A Starke. 108 Notre Dame Street, 1835. 13 pages with appendix. At this time there were no public funds, no quarantine and no Board of Health established in Montreal. At the time of the report 4452 emigrants received public relief and 3783 were forwarded to destinations in Upper Canada. The necessary funds were obtained by personal loans from the Committee members. Of 210 admitted to the cholera hospital, 132 died, 78 were moved to other hospitals. Most (155) were Irish. A law was proposed that would limit the number of passengers coming over in hot weather. Most of the ships were poorly equipped and their amenities misrepresented. There were often sailing delays of many days which resulted in a shortage of funds for the passengers. Another law was proposed to limit the number of passenger to two for every five tons of ship weight and full provisions had to be guaranteed. The system at that time turned people away from Montreal and encouraged people to travel to or at least through the US to their ultimate destination. Cholera affected immigrants particularly due to their weakened state. Emigration was declared to be good for a country but arriving emigrants were often poor and destitute. 153,000 people had landed since 1831 and more than 30,000 had to be supported by public funds. This charity proved an enticement to beggary from abroad and emigration agents proved not to be useful. Grosse Isle was said to be a fosterer and propagator of the epidemic rather than a preventer and many people contracted the disease while in detention at Grosse Isle, therefore, many more needed help. The committee recommended that better

preparation was needed for the onslaught in the summer months and a new Quarantine Act was wanted. Bank of Montreal President Peter McGill gave a charitable donation for much needed relief work. The Appendix details correspondence between McGill and William Rowan, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and from the emigration office to John Patton at Prescott. The appendix concluded with further correspondence and meeting minutes and a Table of the number of emigrants forwarded from Montreal.

Casey 1 1407. Emigration: letters from Sussex emigrants, who sailed from Portsmouth in April 1832 on board the ships Lord Melville and Eveline, for Upper Canada. Extracts from various writers on emigration to Canada and from Canadian newspapers with reference to the letters; Capt Hale's Instructions to Emigrants, and a gazetteer of the places named in the letters. Sold by John Phillips, Petworth and by Longman and Co. London, 1833. Price 2s. Petworth: printed by John Phillips, Church Street. The introduction describes the structure of the party and the ships taking a group of settlers from Petworth (Sussex) to York in Upper Canada. There are listed: strict instructions on what to take, and the cost of the journey, 5 pounds per person all the way to York or 3 pounds 10 shillings as far as Montreal. No money was issued to the settlers before the journey began. It describes the discomforts of the sea voyage and the fatigue to be expected on the journey up country once Canada was reached. It was recommended that more space be allotted per person on the ships.

A list of where the passengers were from is provided. Most were from Sussex with some from Hampshire, Cambridgeshire and Surrey. On April 11, 1832 two ships sailed with a total of 603 passengers and the *England* sailed on May 9 with a further 164 passengers. All told there were 767 passengers traveling under the supervision of the Petworth Committee. A letter from R Mount explains the settlement of the passengers in various places in Canada. A list of letters from 27 settlers is provided. One from S Goatcher, supervisor of the party on the *Eveline*, to his wife describes the whiskey as cheap and the mosquitos as large. He also describes the vegetation and notes that land is cheap and plentiful with most getting 100 acres either on military discharge or delayed payment over six years. He advises people to bring cloth and clothing.

In the Appendix is a table of duties payable on various goods brought in. These are higher in the US than in Canada. Also printed are abstracts from newspapers on various topics pertaining to Canada as well as a list of clerics in various areas from Church of England, Church of Scotland and the Roman Catholics. A letter from Capt J C Hale describes in great detail what to bring such as pots and pans, metallic cutlery and tin ware, with another list of what not to bring. He notes that a shilling in North America buys what a pound would in England. For clothing he advocates wool and suggests old clothes be taken for the voyage and says that shoes and blankets are valuable commodities to have. He advises the taking of all tools and carpeting. In the manner of food the only meat he suggests for the voyage is bacon with plenty of biscuits, pickled onions, pickled tripe, oatmeal, potable soup, sugar, barley broth, butter, cheese, all

quantities calculated to last 60 days. He also suggests bringing essence of peppermint, caraway seeds, peppermint drops and gingerbread, all provisions at a total cost of about three pounds. He advocates cleanliness at all times and urges passengers to help the crew with cleaning of the decks and to treat them with respect and to bathe in salt water. Children could be bribed with gingerbread to do things and should be exercised on deck after breakfast. He urges cleaning the area around the berth every morning so as to keep it free from lice. On disembarking he advises settlers to keep a sharp eye on their belongings at all times and stresses that the passage up river from Montreal is tedious but may be avoided in the future by the Rideau Canal. The group travels to Prescott and then on to York. He advises the settlers to work through the Canada Co in order to get land. The Gazetteer to the place names calls York the infant capital of Upper Canada and a list of maps of various areas of Canada is given and the maps are available from J Phillips. With the exception of two infants who died and two young men who drowned "due to their own imprudence" (drunk), all of the Petworth

party arrived safely in Quebec.

Casey 1 1423. Copies and extracts of letters from Settlers in Upper Canada. London: Marchant, Printer, Ingram Court, Fenchurch Street. 1833. 11 pages. The first letter is from a settler on #44, 1st concession of N Easthorpe, Avon, Huron Tract, Upper Canada to a relative in Ireland written on July 17, 1833. The second letter is from Guelph on 21 July 1833 written to Yorkshire and the third is an extract written from Goderich on July 14, 1832 to an unspecified recipient. All letters mention that the price of land is going up rapidly with more settlement but say that they would gladly undergo the same hardships and more in order to gain the same standard of living they have already been able to achieve in their new country. They talk about the crops they have planted, land cleared and houses built and towns growing out of the wilderness. They mention the animals they have and that they have hopped "from the fire into the frying pan" and declare that people are more civil and well behaved than back home. ■

BIFHSGO News LISTINGS

Library Acquisitions Listing

Judith Madore

The following offers a list of some of the publications recently received both from other genealogical societies and through the kind donations of our members. These publications will be made available, for viewing only, during our regular monthly meetings.

Canada: *Family Chronicle*. A Canadian periodical, *Family Chronicle* covers a diverse range of genealogical research not limited to Canadian or British Isles family history.

Volume 2, Number 4 March/April 1998

1. English Land Records: Colin Chapman describes information that can be obtained by looking at real estate records
2. Hispanic Roots in New Mexico.
3. Roots of Genealogy Software: Ultimate Family Tree Deluxe software from Palladium.
4. The Rush to the West: Westward migration prior to the building of the railroads.
5. City Directories: The Fourth Vital Record.
6. Allen County Public Library (Fort Wayne, Indiana)
7. NGS Bigger and Better: changes at the National Genealogical Society.

Volume 2, Number 6 July/August 1998

1. Scanning Tips and Tricks: Helpful hints.
2. Photo Restoration.
3. Bringing Your Ancestor to Life: Extracting family history from the pages of newspapers.
4. The English Public Records Office.
5. Getting Started on Your German Line: Overcoming language and other problems.
6. Finding Your Ancestral Home Using Maps.
7. Death Records.
8. The French in North America.

UK: *Genealogist's Magazine*. Journal of the Society of Genealogists.

Volume 26, Number 2 June 1998

1. The Queen's Peace: Lawmen Officiating in the control of itinerants in Elizabethan England.
2. The Dorcas Society: Religion, philanthropy and community (Dorset village in the 1880s).
3. Same-Name Children-Alive or Dead?

Volume 26, Number 3 September 1998

1. A Stable Past? Residential persistence in Tottenham.
2. Seeking the Genes of Lady Eleanor Talbot.
3. Medieval and Royal Genealogy Update.
4. Samuel Hunter Christie, Victorian Mathematician - a case of mistaken identity.

Federation of Family History Societies series *Essex: the Genealogist's Library Guide*

Stuart A. Raymond, 1998 Volume 1: Genealogical Sources. Volume 2: Family Histories and Pedigrees.

Ireland *Irish Roots*

Issue No. 27, Third Quarter 1998

1. The O'Connor Clans.
2. Surnames of County Cavan.
3. Irish Brigade Officers in the US.
4. The South American Irish.
5. The Young Irishmen.
6. An RIC Man's Diary
7. Heraldry in Ireland
8. The Kavanagh Clan.
9. An Emigrant's Story.
10. Anglo-Norman Surnames.
11. Not in Front of the Servants.

NAME SEARCH

LOUISE JUTRAS

(Locate the name you are researching in Table A and note the membership number [No] in the last column; using this Membership Number, contact the member listed in Table B. Please note each member may be searching up to five names so be specific when communicating with them. Good luck.)

TABLE A (Names being searched)							
Family Name	Location	Year	No	Family Name	Location	Year	No
Abson	ENG, Yorkshire	1804	399	Gale	ENG, Worcestershire, Kidderminster	1834-1970	029
Addis	ENG, Gloucester, Kempsford	1750	178	Garrett	IRL, Wicklow	1786	427
Anderson	ENG, Bristol, London	1830	307	Galloway	CAN, ON, Wentworth/Rockford	1860	056
Anderson	USA, Massachusetts ENG, Essex, Gloucester	1720	056	Gray	ENG, Yorkshire	1802	147
Atkin	ENG, Staffordshire, Wednesbury	1834	216	Gray	IRL, Armagh	1800-1850	267
Baird	SCT, Ayrshire, Cumnock	All	327	Haining	SCT, Ayrshire, Catrine	1740	427
Ballard	ENG, Kent	1800	178	Hinskens	CAN, ON, Lancaster	1900	019
Bateson	ENG, Yorkshire, Wakefield	1750	309	Holden	IRL, Wexford	1806	427
Beaton	CAN, ON, Kenora	1885	056	Johnson	IRL, Fermanagh	1830	147
Bedford	CAN, ON, Hope Township	1796	469	Johnston	IRL, Tyrone CAN, Leeds, Kitley	1845	004
Bliss	CAN, ON, Toronto ENG, Northamptonshire, Cosgrove	1860	029	Kelly	IRL, Laois (formerly Queen's)	1834	427
Blood	IRL, Clare	1870	117	Kerrison	ENG, Suffolk, Wenboston	1800-1836	267
Boyle	SCT, Ayrshire, Cumnock	1800-1850	327	Le Marinel	ENG, Jersey, St John	Early 1800's	096
Brahan	IRL	1845	216	Logan	IRL CAN, Leeds, Kitley	1830	004
Brazier	CAN, MB, Winnipeg	1870	117	Lomas	CAN, ON	1870	117
Brodie	SCT, Orkney Islands	1836	214	MacGillvray	CAN, ON, Toronto	1840	469
Bryan	ENG, Warwickshire, Birmingham	1852	096	McHenry	N IRL, North Antrim	1817	427
Burnell	ENG, Bristol	1796	307	McKenzie	CAN, ON, Toronto SCT, Dyce	1850-1840	469
Butler	ENG, Yorkshire, Tickhill	1748	216	McKillop	SCT, Isle of Arran	1820	214
Calhoun	IRL, Tyrone CAN, Dufferin, East Garafraxa	1845	004	McRae	CAN, ON, Galt SCT, Inverness	Before 1852	469
Campbell	SCT, Ayrshire, Cumnock	1850	327	Macey	ENG, Wiltshire, Bremhill	1688	178
Carrick	SCT, Perthshire	1870	019	Main	USA, NJ ENG, Sussex, Stillwater	1780	056
Clugston	IRL, Fermanagh CAN, Peel, Chinguacousy	1845	004	Midwinter	CAN, ON, Hamilton	1850	117
Cook	IRL, Tyrone CAN, Dufferin, East Garafraxa	1845	004	Moffatt	CAN, ON	1800's	399
Cooper	CAN, PQ, Cantley	1850	019	Moore	CAN, ON, Halton	1840	299
Coote	ENG, Kent	1800	178	Morris	ENG, Worcestershire, Kidderminster ENG, Hertfordshire, Ledbury	1838	029
Darnbrook (Dambrouch)	ENG, Yorkshire, Pateley Bridge	1695	216	Murphy	IRL	1821	427
Dempsey	ENG	1876	216	O'Meara	IRL	1807	427
Dycie	CAN, PQ	1800's	399	Parker	CAN, ON, Toronto ENG, Hampshire, Gosport	1800-1901	029
Ferguson	SCT, Dumfriesshire, Kirkconnel	All	327	Pidgeon	CAN, ON, Williamstown	1800	019
Fisher	ENG, Sheffield	Before 1904	399	Piaget	Switzerland, Neuchatel	1800	178
Fisher	CAN, ON, Fredericksburg CAN, ON, Ashburn	1791-1827	469	Porter	IRL, Sligo	1800-1840	267
Franklyn	ENG, Newcastle-on-Tyne	Late 1800's		Reburn	IRL, Monaghan CAN, Peel, Caledon	1826	004
Fralick	USA, NY, Schoharie	1770	299	Rigg	ENG, Lancashire, Bacup	1840	299

Sharp	ENG, Yorkshire	1808	147	Sexsmith	IRL, Laois (formerly Queen's)	1823	427
Sharpley	CAN, ON	1750-1850	399	Underdown	ENG, Kent, Hythe		
Shaw	ENG, Yorkshire	1830	147	Walker	SCT, Stirlingshire, Polmont	1800	427
(Shaw family)	ENG, Suffolk, Wenhaston	1800-1836	267	Warburton	CAN, ON, Dundas, Hamilton, Toronto ENG, Cheshire, Stockport	1850	029
Simpson	SCT, Stirling, Bothkennar	1800	117	Ward	ENG, Norfolk, Gt Yarmouth	1813	147
Spall	ENG, Suffolk	1850-1890	519	Watson	IRL, Armagh	1800-1850	267
Stevenson	SCT, Ayrshire, Auchinleck	All	327	Wilkinson	CAN, ON, Brant/Bantford	1905	056
Tait	SCT, Orkney Islands	1786	214	Wilson	ENG, Norfolk, Yarmouth	1840	096
Timmon(e)y	IRL, Clare	1702	427	Wilson	SCT, Wilsontown	1700	019

TABLE B (Members referred to in Table A)

No	Member's Name and Address	No	Member's Name and Address
004	Alan Rayburn, 5 Solva Drive, Nepean, ON, K2H 5R4. E-mail: <arayburn@cyberus.ca> Fax: 613-828-8510	267	Mrs Dawn Broughton, 185 Ontario St, #1305, Kingston, ON, K7L 2Y7. E-mail: <gbrghtn@kos.net>
019	Ms Dolores M Allen, 1156 Maybank St, Ottawa, ON, K2C 2W6.	299	Jeanette and William Arthurs, 1228 Lampman Cr, Ottawa, ON, K2C 1P8. E-mail: <arthurs@cyberus.ca>
029	Mrs Betty B Warburton 2061 Alton St, Ottawa, ON, K1G 1X3. E-mail: <bwarburton@sprint.ca>	307	Edward L Burnell, RR2, 2192 Old Perth Road, Almonte, ON, K0A 1A0.
056	George and Janet Anderson, 64 Saginaw Cr, Nepean, ON, K2E 5N7. E-mail: <andrew1@magma.com>	309	Percy Bateson, 650 Southmore Dr W, Ottawa, ON, K1V 7A1. E-mail: <bateson@cyberus.ca>
096	Joe Bryant, 447 Thessaly Circle, Ottawa, ON, K1H 5W7.	327	Michael G Baird, 57 Hackett St, Ottawa, ON, K1V 0P6. E-mail: <mgbaird@heartinst.on.ca> Fax: 613-738-9260
117	Gordon and Joan Taylor, 715 Mooney's Bay Place, Ottawa, ON, K1V 8W4. E-mail: <dk770@freenet.carleton.ca>	399	Ronald Abson, 2363 Tobin Ave, Ottawa, ON, K2C 1K1. E-mail: <absonclan@sympatico.ca>
147	William Ernest Ward, 589 LaVerendrye Drive, Gloucester, ON, K1J 7C1.	427	Barbara Sue Baker, 206 Morrena Rd, Kanata, ON, K2L 1E1. E-mail: <bbaker@cyberus.ca>
178	Mrs Audrey J Ballard, 22 Windchime Cr, Nepean, ON, K2G 6J3. E-mail: <aballard@cyberus.ca>	469	Robert and Millicent Kavanagh, 849 Maryland St, Ottawa, ON, K2C 0H9. E-mail: <dr192@freenet.carleton.ca>
214	Mrs Betty Lou Cunningham, 1054 Castle Hill Cr, Ottawa, ON, K2C 2A8.	519	Mr and Mrs Ann and Clifford Adams, 6 Apache Crescent, Nepean, ON, K2E 6H7. E-mail: <cadams@intranet.ca>
216	John Brahan, 2192 Hamelin Cr, Gloucester, ON, K1J 6L1. E-mail: <jbrahan@ieee.org>		

Tracing Your Family History

Congratulations to the following genealogists who successfully completed the OGS/BIFHSGO course *Tracing Your Family History* in November 1998

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Marilyn Davis | Ralph Davis | Rose Dean | William Dean |
| Faith Gadde | Margaret Giacomelli | Catherine Gill | Linda Gillespie |
| Ian Griffith | Eleanor Hicks | John Ingles | Millicent Kavanaugh |
| Edward Kipp | Maryann Kingsbury | Margaret Lawley | Anthony LeMoine |
| Eleanor Lillicoe | Dorothy Meyerhof | Michael More | Ronald More |
| Dianne McMahan | Nancy McMaster | Doris O'Dell | Patricia Oestreicher |
| James L. Piche | Chris Pomroy | David Smith | Shirley Smith |
| Marilyn Windmill | | | |

Another course is being planned for the Fall of 1999

Ottawa Family History Centre – Hours of Operation

Tuesday to Friday 9:30 am–3:30 pm
 6:30 pm–9:30 pm
Saturday 9:30 am–12:30 pm

BIFHSGO Calendar of Events

Saturday Morning Meetings

British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa.
Meetings at The Montgomery Branch, Royal Canadian Legion,
330 Kent Street

Contact: Jim Heal, (613) 828-9569

Members are encouraged to arrive at 9:30 am when the Discovery Tables open

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 10 April 1999, 10:00-11:30 am. | Beechwood Cemetery and
Crematorium Records— <i>Roger Boulton</i>
(Assistant General Manager,
Beechwood Cemetery and
Crematorium) |
| 8 May 1999, 10:00-11:30 am | Planning a Research Trip
— <i>Margaret Giacomelli</i>
(BIFHSGO Member) |
| 12 June 1999, 10:00-11:30 am. | Update on the Copyright Act
— <i>Wanda Noel</i> (Lawyer) |

Internet Group

Unless otherwise noted all meetings will be held at:
Room 1A, Nepean Civic Complex, 101 Centrepointhe Drive, Nepean.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 26 April 1999, 7:30 pm. | Library Web Sites for Genalogical
Research— <i>Mary Bond</i>
(National Library of Canada) |
| 31 May 1999, 7:30 pm. | Accessing Ielnet for Genalogical
Research— <i>Donna Dinberg</i>
(National Library of Canada) |

Other Family History Events

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 26–27 March 1999. | Gen-O-Rama 99. Sponsored by Ottawa
Branch, OGS and Nepean Library (See
Winter 1998/99 Issue, page 7, for
details) |
|-------------------|--|