



Anglo-Celtic Roots

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In This Issue

Isabella McPhail Tait: Pioneer

A Very Insolent Old Man

An Indenture Saga

My Mysterious Photos, Part 2

Don Treble's Ancestral Journey



Anglo-Celtic Roots

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Contents

COLUMN

From the President/2

FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

Isabella McPhail Tait: Pioneer

Chris MacPhail/3

A Very Insolent Old Man

Sandra Adams/10

An Indenture Saga

*Bryan D. Cook, Bobby Kay,
John D. Reid, Anne Sterling
and Glenn Wright/15*

My Mysterious Photos, Part 2

Wayne Campbell/19

Don Treble's Ancestral Journey

Bryan D. Cook and David Thomas/24

TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES

The Cream of the Crop

John D. Reid/36

The Bookworm

Betty Warburton/40

BIFHSGO NEWS

Membership Report

Kathy Wallace/42

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Back cover

Cover Illustration:

Isabella McPhail Tait

From the Editor:

The topics examined in this issue of *Anglo-Celtic Roots* vary widely—from Canada's pioneer days through BIFHSGO research projects to the DNA research of a long-time member.

Chris MacPhail brings us the story of his ancestors' lives as settlers, first in Ontario and later in the newly opened West.

Sandra Adams describes how she unveiled the likely reasons her ancestor was recorded as being such an insolent old man.

A BIFHSGO research team slogged through reams of legalese attempting to uncover the history behind some indentures that turned up in a Quebec garbage pile.

Wayne Campbell continues his tale of efforts to determine who is pictured in some unidentified family photos.

And Bryan Cook and David Thomas summarize what Don Treble uncovered about his genetic background over his many years of genetic research.

Jean Kitchen

From the President



Another BIFHSGO season comes to a close, and summer is upon us once again. We have had a wonderful year with well-attended meetings, an excellent conference, and an active group of volunteers through whose efforts all of this and more is possible month after month.

So much is happening in family history and genealogy, it is a wonder that we can keep up with new resources, methodologies and information. Unless you are planning

a research trip or a family reunion during the summer—and even if you are—it might be a good time to sit back and assess your own family history endeavours in light of this fast-changing environment. I know that I will be looking back at research I did some twenty years ago, asking new questions, looking for the proverbial crack in the brick wall or, in my case, walls.

We can also look forward to September, when we launch a new season of monthly meetings, Before BIFHSGO educational sessions and our annual conference. The Conference Committee is once again putting together a program that will appeal to all those who are researching their Irish ancestry and even to those who have yet to find an Irish ancestor in their past.

And I have good news!

After months of uncertainty, I can say with assurance that we will be staying at Library and Archives Canada in 2014 for both our monthly meetings and our annual conference. LAC is convenient, comfortable and simply the best venue we have for us to gather, to learn, to share and to enjoy family history and genealogy.

Have a happy and safe summer, see you in September!

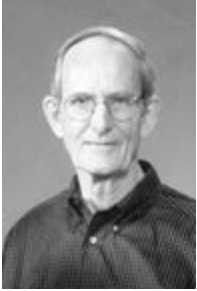
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Glenn Wright". The signature is written in black ink on a light-colored background.

Glenn Wright

Family History Research

Isabella McPhail Tait: Pioneer

BY CHRIS MACPHAIL



Chris MacPhail is a retired engineer who has been researching his MacPhail family from its roots in Argyllshire, Scotland, to the widespread distribution of the descendants across Canada. This chapter examines some of the conditions that led to further migration beyond the initial settlements.

My family's history begins with my great-great-grandfather, Alexander McPhail, on the Isle of Mull, Argyllshire, in the late 1700s. That was a time of extreme hardship among the common people, when the largely absentee landlords turned their lands over to sheep and many people had to resort to harvesting kelp for a living. When that too collapsed due to cheaper imports, emigration offered one of the few means to escape and search for a better life elsewhere—a pattern that would be repeated years later.

On a visit to Mull to learn more of my ancestors' history, I was advised by a local historian that I was wasting my time—that "... yours were poor folk, and no one wrote anything about them." Even though little has been learned about Alexander's birth, parents or siblings, a story has emerged that describes his immigration to Canada in 1822

with his wife, Catherine McDonald, and four children, their settlement in Ramsay Township, Lanark County, Bathurst District, Upper Canada, and the addition of five more children to his family.

We are fortunate in having a detailed account of the life of my great-grand-aunt Isabella, their youngest daughter, who was born in 1828 in Ramsay Township. The account was prepared by her descendants while the experiences were still fresh in their memories. It offers a valuable description of the experiences of early settlers in the Upper Ottawa Valley, and an explanation of why so many elected to move west to take advantage of the opening of the Prairies to settlement in the late nineteenth century.¹

According to the preamble to the story, a family tree and brief family history had been written some years before by one of Isabella's sons-in-law, Thomas Turnbull. Several of Isabella's descendants

expanded the story and the complete account was prepared in December 1953. The direct quotes are from that account.

Immigration and Settlement

When Isabella was growing up, "Gaelic was spoken in her home, and was the only language she knew until she went to school." When she was 19, Isabella married Samuel Tait and settled on a farm in the bush near Admaston, seven miles from Renfrew. The account states:

Samuel had been born in Lisburn, Ireland, in 1821. His parents, William Tait and Catherine Cannon, were from Glasgow, but spent several years in Ireland. He used to say "If you were born in a stable, it doesn't make you a horse", and always considered himself Scottish. The family moved back to Glasgow when he was a small boy. Accompanied by his friend Archie Miller, Samuel came to Canada in a sailing vessel in 1843, the journey taking six weeks. The two friends took up land together in Renfrew County.

When Isabella and Samuel were married, she was a handsome girl five feet six inches in height, very erect, with black hair and grey eyes. He was of medium height, inclined to be stout, but good-looking and charming, noted for his keen sense of humor.

Life on the bush farm was not easy, though it was rewarding. At first there was not even a road to the highway, only a blazed path. At times, Samuel carried home a sack of flour or other provisions on his

back, while his wife stayed home alone. Both young people worked hard, and they prospered. Isabella worked outside as well as in until her children were old enough to help. She had six daughters and four sons—Catherine, Mary, Sarah (who died at 16), William, Alexander, John [Jack], Samuel, Margaret, Isabella [Bella] and Christina [Tina].

In the early years, bears and even timber wolves prowled the woods around the farm, and one incident is still remembered in the story of 'Grandma's bear', told to several generations. Reports that a bear had been seen in the neighbourhood made everyone in the family nervous; then one night piercing squeals came from the pigpen. Dashing out, Samuel heard something lumbering off into the bush, but could not follow because of the darkness. In the morning he found his only pig so badly mangled it had to be killed. Though the carcass was spoiled for use as meat, something could still be salvaged. All fat was rendered out of the pig, and Isabella made soap. She already had lye, made from wood ashes by 'leaching'. A barrel of ashes was set up on blocks at an angle, water was poured through, and dripped into a pail. This home-made lye was mixed with the fat, boiled, and left to cool in a large iron pot.

That night the bear made a return visit. Disappointed by the empty pigpen, he wandered around until he found the pot of soap. Lifting up the lid, he scooped up a pawful of the stuff, put it in his mouth, then growled angrily and spat it out. By the time Samuel came out he again

had disappeared. Later he was shot by a neighbor.

When Isabella had been married several years, her widowed aunt, Euphemia McPhail McKillop, came to live with her, bringing a low spinning wheel which helped process the wool. ‘Aunt Phemie’ spoke only Gaelic, so the children were accustomed to hear this language, though few of them ever learned more than ‘Camara hashar’ [Ciamar a tha sibh (KIM-mer uh HAH shiv): How are you?].² This old aunt, totally blind for many years, lived to be 88.

The origins of “Aunt Phemie” are obscure. Canadian census records describe her as “Euphemia Mcphale” (1861) and “Euphemia McKillop” (1871). The term “Aunt” may have been informal. Her death certificate dated 5 May 1880 describes her as “Euphemia McKillop”, born in Argyllshire, Scotland, age 88. No record of her birth has been found to date.

After her husband's death, Mrs. William Tait [Isabella's mother-in-law] left Glasgow and . . . once visited her son Samuel in Renfrew, and before she came, Mary Tait (afterwards Halliday) remarked that maybe now she would be able to understand the conversation. She was tired of being left out of the Gaelic discourse between her mother and aunt. However, when her Scottish grandmother came, Mary found the Glasgow accent just about as impossible to understand.

On the farm there was always plenty of good plain food, well cooked.

The Taits kept cows, sheep, pigs, and later good horses, which kept everyone busy. Isabella said she used to take the wool when it came from the sheep's back, and work it until it was made into clothes for her family. First she spun the wool on a high spinning wheel. Then she dyed it and sent it to the weaver, who made it into red and gray checked material for the girls' dresses, and petticoats, and plain gray cloth for the boys' suits and her husband's. At times a travelling tailor came to help her make the clothes, but often she knit and sewed until 12 o'clock at night to keep up with the family's needs. She never had a sewing machine—it was all done by hand.



Figure 1: Isabella McPhail Tait
Source: Jean Murray

Butter, cheese, and maple sugar were also made at home. There was always a bountiful supply of apples, jams, and preserved fruit. Memories of delicious damson jam, [and] wild raspberry jam are still recalled by surviving members of the family.

As the girls grew up, they helped with the family chores. They were never idle, but made mats, knitted lace for pillow cases, and made quilts. It was a big, healthy, happy family, on good terms with the neighbors.

As there were no relatives living near, they depended for social life on the Irish and French Catholic families nearby. 'All were our friends, and a very pleasant, tolerant attitude prevailed at home and school,' Christine Turnbull recalls.

Isabella was perhaps more practical than her husband, though he was a good farmer and good manager. But on a shopping trip, she would buy a six months' supply of groceries; he would bring 'sweeties' for a treat for the children. He died in 1874, at 52, of what was called 'inflammation of the bowel', probably appendicitis. He had provided for ten children, his farm was clear, and he had \$1,000 in the bank—no mean achievement for those times.

Although the farm had been reasonably prosperous, at least by the standards of the times, it must have offered limited prospects to an expanding family. While Isabella's children helped her to continue operating the farm, the young men also went to work in the lumber woods of the Ottawa Valley. They would have developed practical skills working in the forests and handling boats on the rivers—the Madawaska, Bonnechere and Ottawa.

The Red River Expedition

In 1870, an expedition had been raised under the command of Colonel Wolseley and sent to the Red River Settlement in what is now Manitoba to quell an uprising led by Louis Riel. The expedition comprised some 400 British regulars and 800 Canadian militiamen, plus several hundred civilian volunteers who were retained to handle the canoes and York boats that were needed to transport the materials and supplies. The expedition party was assembled in Toronto and reached Collingwood by rail. Then they went by steamboat to Sault Ste. Marie, where, because the Americans refused to allow a British military force on their soil or through their locks, the equipment and provisions had to be off-loaded and transported around the rapids, and then reloaded on the Lake Superior side. The party travelled by steamboat to Prince Arthur's Landing, present-day Thunder Bay, for the start of the arduous trek through the wilderness.

They followed the rivers and lakes as much as possible, but had to construct a corduroy road for the first 50 miles to circumvent the shallow fast-flowing rivers rushing to Lake Superior. The trip took four months and the route included over 500 miles of forests and rivers of north-western Ontario. On their arrival, they found that Riel had abandoned the settlement and had gone to the

United States. The British regulars returned almost immediately, leaving the militia in charge.³

Samuel Forrest, a young neighbour, was a volunteer member of the expedition; he must have seen this as an opportunity to use his skills and to seek employment and adventure beyond the Ottawa Valley.

He returned from Manitoba with the military contingent, no doubt assisting again in the transportation of their boats and supplies.

On his return, Samuel married Catherine Tait and located on a farm in Bromley Township. During the next nine years, they raised three children.

Migration to Manitoba

Samuel had liked what he had seen of the prairies, and

... when land was opened up for homesteading in [1879], with prospect of a railway, he was one of the first settlers to go west. With the Forrests went Sam and Bella Tait. Bill Tait and Margaret went west a little later, leaving only Jack and Tina with their [widowed] mother on the farm.

In 1880 shocking news came from Manitoba. Mrs. Forrest [Catherine] and her baby daughter were dead, smothered by seed wheat stored upstairs in the farmhouse at Manitou, where it had been moved from a building which was not rainproof. Joists in the ceiling gave way under the weight, and a stream of wheat came down on the mother and child



Figure 2: Samuel Forrest

Source: Jean Murray

sleeping below.

Ten years later, Samuel returned to Renfrew County and married Jane Hastings Fraser, with whom he had an additional seven children.

Isabella decided to sell the farm and join the others out west. In October 1881, with [Tina] and Jack, she set out on the 'Albert Lea' route through the United States, after saying goodbye to her daughter, Mary Halliday, [the] only one of the family to remain in Ontario. The 'mixed train' took five days to complete the journey via St. Paul, Minnesota, by which time lunches packed for the trip were pretty dry. The party of six included Alex Tait and his bride, Annie Merrill, who had been married in Winnipeg and gone east for a honeymoon, and neighbor Archie Bremner.

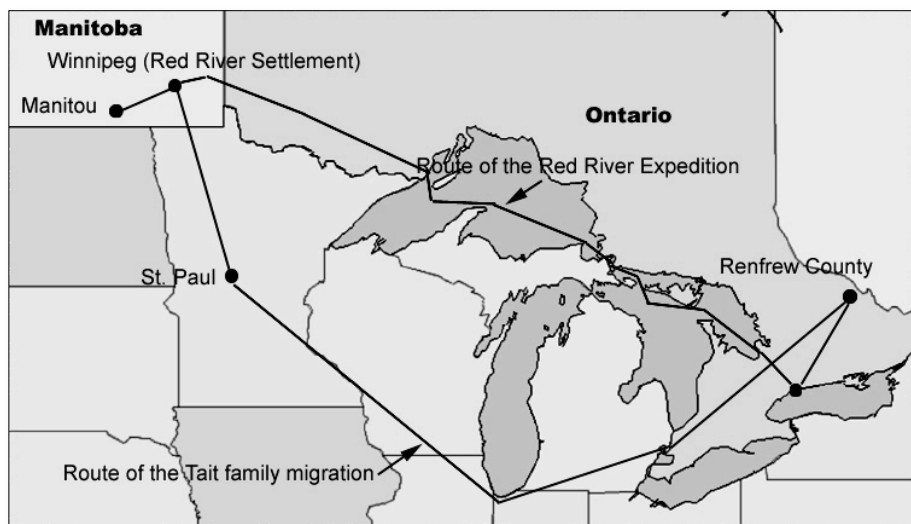


Figure 3: Tait family migration

Source: The Tait-McPhail Clan

Somewhere en route, it was discovered that the car containing the Tait's live-stock had been left behind at a station. Jack and Archie Bremner had to leave the 'mixed' and wait for its arrival. It was after dark when the 'mixed' arrived at the St. Boniface terminal. The tired travellers crossed the Red River on a ferry at the foot of what is now Water Street and went to Merrill's boarding house, where Isabella got her first sleep since leaving Ontario.

Soon after, [Isabella] and Jack went to live on a farm near Manitou. Tina worked in Winnipeg for several months, but in March of 1882 drove out 102 miles to Manitou in a sleigh with her cousin, Jim Metcalfe. The next year she joined her mother and Jack at Manitou.

Isabella's older sister Sarah McPhail had married James Metcalfe in Ramsay Township, and several of

their children relocated to Manitoba at or about the same time, settling next to Isabella's family.

It was four years before the railway came to Manitou—four monotonous and uninteresting years for a young woman[Tina] with no companions her own age in the settlement. An occasional dance, sometimes ten miles away, made a welcome break. The late maturing Red Fyfe wheat of those days was often frozen, and bread made from frozen wheat flour was heavy. But there were no game laws—ducks and prairie chickens were so plentiful and so tame it took little effort to get a barrel full frozen for winter use.

Until 1891, Tina and her mother kept house for Jack on the farm. [Then Tina lived with various other Manitoba relatives until she met and married Thomas Turnbull in Manitou in 1907.]

'Grandma Tait' was still a vigorous, active woman, though the varicose ulcers which were later to make her a semi-invalid were beginning to trouble her. She made her permanent home with the Turnbells, and for a few years was able to make visits to other children.



Figure 4: Isabella, circa 1900

Source: Jean Murray⁴

In 1909 she moved to Winnipeg with the Turnbells, in 1910 accompanied them to a farm in East St. Paul, north of Winnipeg, and later to Norwood, where she died in 1912, unexpectedly, of a heavy cold. In spite of her advanced age, she made new friends wherever she went. Though her 'bad leg' kept her in bed, her general health was good, sight and hearing were excellent, her mind active, her interest in people and things keen. She had a phenomenal memory for dates and facts, particularly those concerning politics and family anniversaries.

While she had left Renfrew in 1881, she never forgot her friends there, and subscribed to *The Renfrew Mercury* to the end. The day before she died, a new copy had come in and been thoroughly read. She was expert at knitting, sewing, and mending, continuing to work at something every day.

'Grandma Tait' was frank, outspoken, detesting sham or hypocrisy in any form, but she was never unkind, and was far from being grim or stern. Wherever the Turnbells lived, a downstairs room became her bedroom, and soon was the heart of the house. Everybody gathered there—it was used far more than the living-room—and visitors were always taken to see the grand old lady. Her views and comments on news of the day, as well as her reminiscences, were well worth hearing. Old and young enjoyed her company.

She was fond of music, and used to hum Scottish tunes when 'dandling' her grandchildren. One favorite was 'Loudon's Bonnie Woods and Braes'. She liked listening to 'Edinburgh Quadrille' and other tunes which recalled dances in her youth.

She died peacefully in her sleep in her 85th year.

The pioneers described in this story were ordinary people and might have been considered "poor folk" about whom nobody wrote a thing—but we are the beneficiaries of their hard work and sacrifices. As with the countless ordinary people who have made Canada their home,

their story is worth recording, preserving and re-telling.

Reference Notes

¹ The account, titled *The Tait-McPhail Clan*, was prepared with the help of Margaret Tait McKay, Bella Tait Dickson, and Christina Tait Turnbull. The text was provided to me by Mary O'Connor of London, Ontario, with whose kind permission I have quoted extensively.

² Scottish Gaelic Conversational Phrases: <http://scotgaelic.tripod.com/phrases.html>.

³ *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, Vol. 3, (Hurtig Publishing Ltd.: Edmonton, 1988), 1837.

⁴ Photographs are courtesy of Jean Murray, from the Woodhull-Forrest Family Tree on *Ancestry.ca*.

Henry Creswicke: A Very Insolent Old Man[©]

BY SANDRA ADAMS



Sandra Adams became interested in family history 15 years ago when her daughter decided her newly born son should know who all his great-grandparents were. There was no stopping when that goal was achieved, and Sandra continues to pursue all the ancestors of her extended family.

An 1851
Census
record in
Ancestry.com

with a scathing note on it from the enumerator gave me the first indication that my great-great-great-grandfather, Henry Creswicke, was a most unhappy man near the end of his life. Henry was listed in the 1851 British Census as a 70-year-old widower who had been born in Gloucestershire. He was living in London with four of his adult children, who had been born in various English counties.

The census record includes a note from the enumerator: "A Very Insolent Old Man and could only with great difficulty be persuaded to

state what he has. Himself Sons & Daurs carry on the Laundry Business." The enumerator had given me a word picture of my g-g-g-grandfather. Immediately the question arose—what had happened in Henry Creswicke's life to make him so embittered?

Clues about Henry's Life

When Henry Creswicke died in 1852, his son Robert said his father's occupation was "decayed Gentleman" . . . which I thought was pretty gruesome until I learned that this was the common terminology of the day for a gentleman who had fallen on hard times. Henry had died from old age and exhaustion and was buried in a pauper's grave in Kensal Green Cemetery.

When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant
Smiths Borough 1852 Spring Way Kensal Green	Henry Creswicke	Male	76 years	decayed Gentleman	Old age and exhaustion Certified	Robert Creswicke present at death Spring Cottage Kensal Green

Figure 1: 1852 Death Certificate for Henry Creswicke

Source: London, England: General Register Office

One of Henry's sons was my great-great-grandfather Frederic Creswicke. When Frederic married in 1837, he used a middle name, Comley, and said his father Henry was a "Gent."

Another clue came from Frederic's baptism in 1810. Frederic was baptized in Rotherfield Peppard, a small village just outside of Henley-on-Thames in Oxfordshire. Frederic's mother's name was Leah.

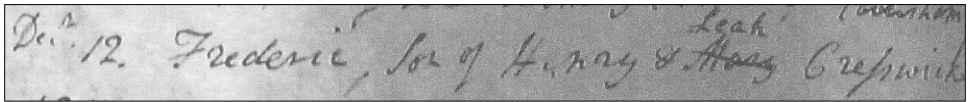


Figure 2: Figure 2: 1810 Baptism of Frederic Creswicke

Source: Oxfordshire History Centre, PAR225/1/R1/3, Baptism and burial register 1754–1812

As family historians, we are taught to search for records of the siblings of our ancestors. The baptism record for Frederic Creswicke's sister Anne in 1813 provided another clue about Henry Creswicke. Three years after Frederic's baptism, Henry and Leah had a daughter baptized at the same Rotherfield Peppard church. Anne is one of Henry's daughters who was with him in that 1851 census record.

Henry is said to be a "Gentleman." This time the rector wrote a note beside Leah's name: "NB Not his wife" (see Figure 3).

At this point in my research, here is what I knew of Henry Creswicke:

- He was born in Gloucestershire about 1780.
- He had been a Gentleman.
- He had children with a woman called Leah from 1810 to 1822, but Leah was not his wife.
- His son Frederic Creswicke used the middle name Comley when he married, so Leah's surname might be Comley.
- He was a pauper when he was buried in 1852 in Kensal Green Cemetery.

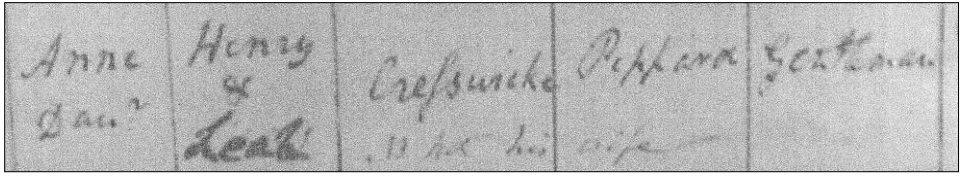


Figure 3: 1813 Baptism of Anne Creswicke

Source: Oxfordshire History Centre, PAR225/1/R1/3,
Baptism register 1813–1872

So now my research goal was to find a Henry Creswicke who was born about 1780 in Gloucestershire into a gentleman's family and who died in London in 1852. Fortunately, Creswicke is a rare name, and Creswickses in Gloucestershire are even more rare.

A Henry Creswicke of Hanham Court

After much searching, I found a book with a pedigree showing a Henry Creswicke who had died in 1852. This Henry Creswicke's ancestors were Lords of the Manor of Hanham Court in the parish of Bitton, just outside of Bristol, in Gloucestershire, so Henry Creswicke of Hanham Court was definitely a Gentleman.

The pedigree goes back through six generations of Creswickses from the Henry Creswicke who died in 1852. This Henry was descended from another Henry, and another, and a Francis who was visited by the King, and another Henry who was knighted by King Charles the Second, and another Francis who was a Mayor of

Bristol . . . all the way back to a Roger Creswicke who lived in the 1500s.

This was all very exciting, but how could I determine if Henry Creswicke of Hanham Court was my Henry Creswicke the Very Insolent Old Man? Clearly, I had to learn more about the life of Henry of Hanham Court.

The Creswicke pedigree is in a book called *The History of the Parish of Bitton, in the county of Gloucestershire*, written by the Reverend Henry Thomas Ellacombe, who published his book in 1881. Ellacombe had been the Curate and then the Vicar of St Mary's, Bitton, from 1817 until 1850. In the preface to his book, Reverend Ellacombe writes, "Collecting materials for this history has been a labour of love, beginning from the beginning of my residence in the parish, and following it up ever since as opportunities might occur (sometimes not without long intervals of doing nothing) . . ." Any family historian can relate to his description of the process!

It turns out that Reverend Ellacombe preserved the materials he collected over the years, pasting them into big scrapbooks, the "Ellacombe Manuscripts," held by the Bristol Central Library. When I learned that Volume 4 of the Ellacombe Manuscripts is entitled "Newton, Creswick, & Seymour Families," it did not take me long to make arrangements to get to Bristol to see the manuscripts for myself. I wanted to see if there was anything in them that would connect my ancestors Henry Creswicke and Leah [Comley?] to the last Henry Creswicke of Hanham Court.

When I arrived, the library had set aside a room for me to work in.

I found that the Creswicke section of Volume 4 of the Ellacombe Manuscripts holds 200 years of original

family letters and legal documents of the Creswicks of Hanham Court. I looked first at material from the 1800s and quickly found a letter from 1830 that told me what I needed to know.

My Dear Sister,

I received your good cake Saturday and am much obliged to you. I am still in Prison, disgracefully and shamefully treated for money I never owed, robbed of my paternal Estate, who by: only by them whom I have supported . . .

. . . Do not let me hurt your feeling, it is not my wish, but tread on a Worm as I am in the lowest Ebb of poverty and distress, not a friend on Earth to assist me but Mrs. Comly who daily attends me in prison visiting me, clothing and feeding me by Industry. My feelings overcome me as I write.

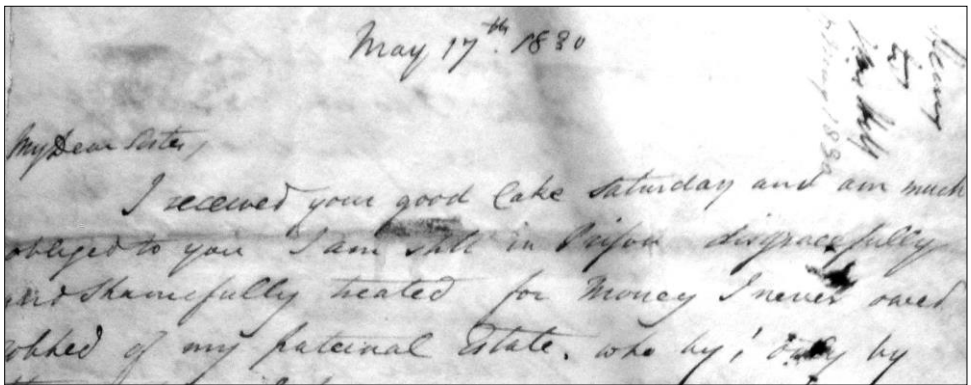


Figure 4: Henry's 1830 letter from Fleet Prison

Source: Ellacombe, H.T., The Ellacombe Manuscripts

This letter convinced me that Henry Creswicke of Hanham Court was in-

deed my ancestor, and that Leah Comley was the name of the mother

of my great-great-grandfather Frederic Comley Creswicke.

More about

Henry Creswicke's Life

Continuing to turn the pages of the manuscripts, I was able to learn more of Henry's life story. I found an 1879 letter written to Reverend Ellacombe when he must have been trying to finalize his book.

Henry who was the Elder lived in London I believe after deserting his wife. There he had a large family by a second wife or woman named Comely or some such name & when he could no longer support them he sent them down to Hanham and they lived in the Cottage on the Estate at the top of the Wood . . .

Henry was referred to in the letter as "the Elder" because when he left Hanham Court upon inheriting it in 1806 he deserted his wife and their two children, including a son who also was named Henry. The son was raised by his mother in a village nearby.

To give you the full flavour of my Henry Creswicke's character, let me continue with that letter:

. . . the last I recollect of the Elder Henry was at Hanham. He had spent his last shilling & become very penitent, writing to his poor wife most touching & pious letters, & imploring her to take home 'her stray lamb to its fold'. This was too much for the poor woman, and the stray lamb did come home, where I saw him several times. Whether he left upon

the old lady's death or before I know not.

I can add now that Henry did indeed leave his wife again, to return to London where he ran that laundry business we saw in the 1851 Census record. His astonishingly forgiving wife outlived him.

So now I had a pretty clear idea of why my Henry Creswicke ended up as a Very Insolent Old Man. Henry was born a gentleman but was apparently unwilling to assume the responsibilities that came with serving as Lord of the Manor of Hanham Court. Hanham Court simply yielded too little income to pay the expenses of the estate and the family. Henry hoped he had found a way out for himself by leasing Hanham Court to his brother Humphrey Creswicke in 1806, but Humphrey achieved only the final bankrupting of the estate.

A descent from life as a gentleman's son at Hanham Court, to a life trying to support himself and a growing second family in many different counties in England, to life in the Fleet Prison, and ultimately to life running a laundry business in a tiny Kensal New Town cottage—it all could make a weak man bitter and insolent.

Only the Beginning

With my Henry Creswicke now found at Hanham Court, I was able to embark on research into the one and only branch of my family tree

that includes "gentry." During my two astounding days with the Ellacombe Manuscripts, I photographed everything that Reverend Ellacombe had kept about his researches into the Creswicks of Hanham Court. Those photographs have given me a springboard for my research into this branch of my family, whose history I have now been able to trace back to the 1500s.

I have been delighted to find how much better documented the lives of the gentry are than the lives of their labourer counterparts. My Creswicke gentlemen, and the fami-

lies of the gentlewomen whom they married, left behind a treasure trove of marriage contracts, deeds, lawsuits, portraits, and even some mentions in history books. The ancestors of my g-g-g-grandfather Henry Creswicke include merchant venturers, soldiers, privateers, craftsmen, landowners, politicians, and Quaker leaders.

The Ellacombe Manuscripts started me on a fascinating journey that continues today. Thank you very much for saving your collected papers for me, Reverend Ellacombe!

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An Indenture Saga

BY BRYAN COOK, BOBBY KAY, JOHN D. REID, ANNE STERLING AND GLENN WRIGHT

The authors, all BIFHSGO members, undertook an unusual research project as a special challenge. This article presents the results of their labours.

Jeanette Arthurs, a long-time BIFHSGO member, had rescued from the trash a package of British indentures (legal contracts) found at Trinity Church in Iberville, St. Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec in the 1970s. She asked whether BIFHSGO could find out anything about the documents and possibly find them a good home.

At the November 2010 BIFHSGO meeting, an informal project to explore the package was announced. The authors of this article formed a volunteer research group, with Anne Sterling as convener.

Our indentures were too big for a home scanner and we wanted to keep them as a package. After some scouting around, Anne Sterling made contact with Jacqueline Vincent of Brechin Imaging Services of Kanata, a company that had a contract with Library and Archives Canada and skill in handling old documents. Jacqueline agreed to scan the indentures to digital images at an affordable cost.

The tasks of transcription were parcelled out among the group members. This was no mean feat, as the documents were hand-penned, tightly and irregularly lined, and

highly repetitive in the legal language of the day. One had to wonder whether lawyers and their clerks got paid by the word or line-inch.

The transcriptions were then “de-jargoned” in order to understand their essence in plain English.

We discovered a sequence of indentures, each building on or overriding the last . . . a lawyer’s dream! However, for the ease of the reader, we have summarized their contents without belabouring the details.

What Did the Indentures Tell Us?

The story told by these indentures and other information unearthed by further research showed they were part of a large and complicated legal matter. Now when it’s hard to follow the action in our series of indentures, it helps to have a *dramatis personae*. The cast had surnames . . . Clare, Dare, Emley, Gurney, Leigh Clare, Littlewood, Mill, Pick, Toulmin, Wornall and Wright . . . and there were other bit players, such as clerks and witnesses.

The indentures dated from 1851 to 1866 and originated from a mortgage held by grocer and merchant Gideon Dare, who lived with his wife Ellen and children James and Mary in a freehold house at Poultoncum-Seacombe in the Wirral peninsula of the county of Cheshire. The

What is an Indenture?

An indenture is a legally notarised deed or contract executed between two or more parties. In keeping with legal practise dating back to medieval times, indentures were originally handwritten in English on large sheepskins. Their top edges had a wavy or “indented” margin, from which the name derives, which safeguarded against counterfeiting by placing all copies together and cutting this margin in a wavy, irregular pattern, thus uniquely identifying the authenticity of each copy.

Our indentures were not such exotic collector’s items, having been executed during the 19th century in large vellum format, sewn together as a package.

See Barber, P. *An Introduction to Collecting Vellum Indentures*: (www.historicpages.com/texts/velhist.htm, accessed 26 February 2013).

house stood on a walled 16 × 128-ft strip of land in Cocks Butt, or the Little Near Field Close on the south side of Whiteland (more correctly Wheatland) Lane. It was 10 minutes’ walk to the ferry to Liverpool, just across the Mersey. We pinpointed the land at 53.407042N, 3.023547W on a Cheshire tithe map.¹

What are Tithe Maps?

Tithe Maps are very useful sources of information for genealogists searching for ancestors, their neighbours and their homes which often still exist in the U.K. These maps of English and Welsh parishes or townships were prepared following the *Tithe Commutation Act 1836* which allowed tithes or rents to be paid in cash rather than goods. The map and its accompanying schedule gave the names of all owners and occupiers of land in the parish. They are well archived in the U.K. and searchable electronically. Prior to the Act, individual tithe owners had sometimes prepared maps for their own use to show who owned what land. These maps are sometimes also called tithe maps, although such maps are not common before 1836.

See *Wikipedia*, "Tithe maps," (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tithe_maps, accessed 26 February 2013).

The land secured by Dare's mortgage was originally part of the assets of John Worrall, who died in 1843 naming William Clare as one of his executors. John Worrall of Knotty Ash House was a wealthy merchant who had contributed to the founding in 1834 of St. John the Evangelist Church, which still

stands at Thomas Lane, Knotty Ash, Liverpool.

William Clare and his brother John were cotton brokers. They went bankrupt when cotton mills in Lancashire declined during the U.S. Civil War, as the North embargoed cotton exports and blockaded the ports of the Confederate States.

In addition to the indentures, we accessed and transcribed John Worrall's complex six-page will, which contained provisions that sought to secure his daughters and protect the family fortune from being squandered by an errant son.² However, it was open to interpretation, resulting in a legal action (Gurney vs. Clare), which seems to have dragged on for several decades.

The Dare family, who on first sight appeared to be pawns in the game, turned out to have been astute. Several advertisements in the Liverpool press listed Gideon Dare as a property agent; his wife appeared to be running a local shop.

Shortly after Gideon Dare died in 1849, his wife retired to live comfortably on the Isle of Man. When she died in 1876 her estate was valued at under £450; that's £33,000 in today's money, using retail price index escalation.

The Worrall, Clare and Emley families were interrelated by marriage well before the first indenture. The

Gurney family entered the picture when two brothers married two Emley sisters, perhaps with an eye to their fortunes.

The vulnerability of women at that time to fortune seekers and their lesser standing in the eyes of the law and society is evident throughout the indentures; good reason for John Worrall to have provided for his daughters in his will.

In the end, the rights to the small parcel of land on the Wirral Peninsula for which Gideon Dare once held a mortgage landed in the hands of a speculator, Thomas Toulmin.

He was a Tory Liverpool city councillor and alderman, “learned in the law and the principle of accumulation.” An unflattering word portrait of him at 65 years of age is in the *Liverpool Mercury* of 2 August 1856:

of fair complexion and somewhat shambling gait . . . his voice thin and reedy; his hair stands upright on his brow . . . To his superiors he can show an oily, insinuating, condescending almost fawning demeanour; to his equals he can be civil and considerate; but to those he regards as his inferiors he can exhibit a temper and manner which are neither commendable nor becoming.

When Toulmin died he left everything to his wife, including his debts; his creditors, John Littlewood, John Littlewood Pick and Lawrence Mill, all of Liverpool, were at her door!

In the End: A Brick Wall

We speculated on the motivation and opportunity that would lead to documents from the mid-nineteenth century relating to land in Cheshire ending up in the church in Iberville in the 1970s. Obviously they were interesting enough to someone at some time to be transported across the Atlantic; but could we find out by whom and when? The research group scoured the Quebec censuses and directories for Iberville and surrounding parishes from 1861 to 1911 without finding any link to people of those surnames with an English origin.

The name Leigh Clare was found twice on a list of children who had come to Canada as Second World War evacuees. We were eventually able to contact one of them, now living in Southern Ontario. Her experience was fascinating, but another story. She had no knowledge of the indentures and had never lived in Quebec. She did know of her Clare ancestors and that John Clare had worked as an agent in the cotton business in North America.

Once in Canada, the journey of our package of indentures could well be serendipitous. Perhaps they were found and saved by a scholarly person, only to end up in personal effects donated to the Church and unsold at the annual church bazaar. This is probably a usual part of the provenance of many an antique script. We may never pin down its

Canadian journey unless a descendant of the cast happens upon this story in *Anglo-Celtic Roots* or on the Internet. Only then may our brick wall be demolished.

An Epilogue

Despite having run into a brick wall, we learned along the way of the rich detail to be found if you are lucky enough to trace some indentures relevant to your genealogy, perhaps from the records of lawyers who prepared your ancestral wills. It was and still is quite usual for the same legal firm to service a family for several generations. This back-

ground detail can be further elaborated with searches for tithe maps, wills, newspaper references, advertisements and obituaries, church histories and censuses; all guided by the dates and dramatis personae of these ancient contracts.

Reference Notes

- ¹ "E-mapping Victorian Cheshire: Cheshire's Tithe Maps Online," Cheshire Archives and Local Studies (<http://maps.cheshire.gov.uk/tithemaps>, accessed 26 February 2013).
- ² John Worrall will, The National Archives (U.K.), prob. 11/1987/image/pages 224–226, Public Record Office, London, England.

My Mysterious Family Photos, Part 2[©]

BY WAYNE CAMPBELL



Wayne wrote in the Summer 2012 issue of ACR about his efforts to put names to the faces in some anonymous Victorian family photos he inherited; here he describes his latest findings.

In my initial article about the four photos I inherited from my great-aunt, Christy McCuaig, in the

1970s, I described how I was able to partly achieve my goal. I discovered the couple in two of the photos were my great-great-aunt, Kate Haigh, and her husband, Werner Aschenbach. The icing on the cake of this research project was meeting

two descendants of Kate and Werner a couple of years ago in Bradford, England. I've since enjoyed a second visit with these new cousins and we've become friends through regular online contact.

Two unnamed photos remained in my collection. It seemed they might be Kate's sister Annie and her husband, Henry Glaser, but I had no evidence of that and no avenues to pursue.

My progress towards identifying the man and woman depicted in the

photos started by chance, not by design. I had posted a message some years ago on *Rootschat* providing data on several siblings of my great-great-grandmother, Frances Haigh, hoping that this post would lead to connections with their living descendants.

Out of the blue, in December 2010, I received a message from Australia. A man named Bill Dessauer identified himself as a descendant of a brother of Emma Dessauer, the wife of Frances' younger brother, Stephen Haigh. Bill had travelled to the U.K. in the 1970s and had met several other descendants of Stephen and Emma. He also had an undated photo of Stephen.

This revelation really piqued my interest, because a comparison of Bill's photo with mine could provide proof of my working hypothesis that my photos were portraits of Stephen and his wife Emma.

Our family historian, my late great-aunt Christy, had passed on these photos to me but didn't know, or had forgotten, the names of her maternal ancestors posing in the photos. As a consequence, she labelled the woman's portrait as "2, This is my great aunt. Wife of number 1," and the man's portrait as "1, husband of number 2."

Not much to go on there, to say the least. Both photos had been taken at studios in Bradford, West Yorkshire.

The lady's portrait had a serial number. The man's had no number, was taken at a different studio and had been mounted with a black border.

Bill was keen to determine the age of his photo of Stephen. He emailed me a scan of Stephen's portrait, as well as one of Emma. Stephen's was very faded and stained; the photo of Emma showed her in old age.

Comparing Bill's with my photos on the computer just compounded my indecision and I didn't want to make a determination based on wishful thinking. The two women didn't seem to resemble each other. It seemed to me that the men shared similar traits. If they weren't the same man, maybe they were brothers? Bill tentatively supported this hypothesis but wasn't sure.

Meanwhile, I made some progress dating one of my photos. *Rootschat* has a message board specific to this topic. I posted the woman's photo with the photographer's serial number. I received a couple of responses from photo-dating experts, who estimated the portraits had been taken between the mid-1880s and the early 1890s. Emma was born in 1862, so she would have been in her twenties or early thirties, according to the photo number.

This was plausible, based on her appearance in my photo. However,

without confirmation of the identity of her husband, this remained pure speculation.

Bill's photo of Stephen did have a serial number, unlike mine. This number dated the photo from the early 1890s. Bill and I threw hypotheses back and forth, and we finally concluded that Bill's photo depicted Stephen at the age of 36 at the time of his marriage to Emma in 1891 in Manchester.

A correspondent on *Rootschat* had noted that my photo of the young man was edged in black, suggesting a copy made after his death; plus, he was wearing a white tie, which signified an important occasion, possibly marriage.

Stephen died in 1940, but the Victorian style of my photo ruled out the idea that it had been produced during the Second World War.

By this point, I hadn't made much progress. Bill suggested I write to Stephen's grandson, a retired farmer in Northamptonshire, England, which I did. Bill's address for the grandson dated from the 1970s, and I couldn't find a current address on the Internet, but I decided to give it a go and see if I would receive a reply.

I sent copies of my photos, described my speculation that the couple were his grandparents, and asked for his opinion. I received a

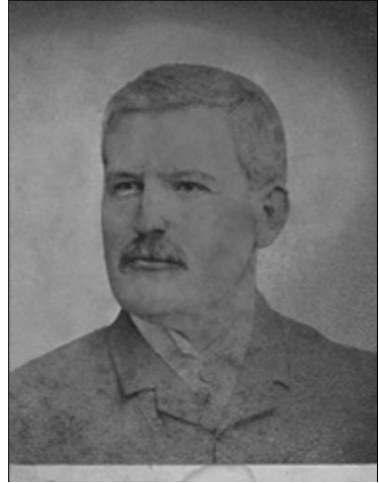


Figure 1: Stephen Cutt Haigh

Source, all photos: author

response, about a year later, which wasn't helpful. Stephen's grandson, also Stephen, had vague memories of his grandparents visiting his family prior to WW II but couldn't confirm the identities of my photos. He had no photos of his grandparents, and didn't seem interested in his ancestry, which was very disappointing.

My partner and I ran Bill's badly deteriorated photo of Stephen through the Photoshop® program to see if we could tidy it up and make it easier to compare photos. We were able to do so.

We placed the two photos side-by-side on the computer, and the result was clear: the two men were not the same! However, there also was a definite resemblance between them, wishful thinking notwithstanding.

Assessing the status of my research at this point led to several conclusions: first, my photo of the young man most likely depicted a member of Frances and Stephen's family, possibly his younger brother, Samuel Haigh. (There were three Haigh brothers. I have a photo of the eldest, Fred, taken in Blackpool. The photo is undated but clearly shows a resemblance to Stephen in Bill's photo, and to my anonymous man.)

Second, the young woman in my photo was not Stephen's wife Emma but Samuel's wife Ellen, as my great-aunt had labelled her photo "my great-aunt." (I credit her with an excellent and accurate grasp of her maternal family's ancestry based on my comparison of the results of my own Internet-based research with the data I inherited

from her, so I accept her label as valid.)

So, by a process of elimination I was left with the hypothesis that the couple in my photos were my great-great-grandmother's brother Samuel Haigh and his wife.

Having access to *Ancestry*, I undertook some online research on the life of Samuel. Unfortunately, I did not inherit any family memorabilia that mentioned him, and to date, I haven't encountered any Haigh descendants who have any knowledge of him or his wife. Samuel was the eighth child and youngest son of John Haigh and Elizabeth Cutt, b. 1861 in the West Yorkshire town of South Kirkby.

At the time of the 1881 Census he lived with his widowed mother and three unmarried siblings in Bradford. His occupation was given as clerk in the "stuff" (i.e. wool) trade. Older brother Stephen was in the same business, as was brother-in-law Henry Glaser, husband of their sister Annie.

Samuel Haigh married Ellen Howarth at the Bradford parish church in October 1890, with brother Stephen and sister Kate as witnesses. Samuel was 29, Ellen, 28. The newlyweds moved into a townhouse near Samuel's mother and were able to afford one servant, who was recorded on the 1891 Bradford Census as living with them.



Figure 2: Possibly Samuel Haigh

Ten years later, the Haighs had moved to Baildon, a Bradford suburb. Samuel was a cashier for a “stuff merchant” and the couple had one live-in servant and no children.



Figure 3: Possibly Ellen Howarth Haigh

Samuel and Ellen lived in the same seven-room townhome at the time of the 1911 Census. According to the census entry, they had never had children. They continued to employ one servant. Samuel’s occupation remained the same.

The last online record for Samuel lists his death in Bradford in 1915. I ordered a copy of his death certificate from the U.K. National Archives in Kew, which showed that Samuel died at home in Baildon at the age of 54. Causes of death were chronic bronchitis and a heart ailment. His widow Ellen survived until the age of 84. She died in Bradford in 1947.

While the data on Samuel provide a chronological framework for his life, they supply no details about his character, his likes or dislikes, how he was regarded by his peers and family, why he was not as successful in business as his brother Stephen, or why he died prematurely.

Because he had no children, no one living now has any memories or mementos of his life, except possibly me, with my sole anonymous photo of a serious-looking young man in formal dress. It seems likely now that this was a wedding photo, possibly reproduced by his wife Ellen following his death.

I believe these two remaining anonymous photos in my collection depict my great-great-uncle, Samuel Haigh, and his wife, Ellen Howarth Haigh. I have no proof for this, though, other than the man’s resemblance to two other great-great-uncles, Fred and Stephen Haigh.

I wonder whether, and how, I will ever find a solution to this challenging mystery.

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Don Treble's Ancestral Journey

COMPILED BY BRYAN D. COOK AND DAVID THOMAS

This summary of Don Treble's genetic inheritance was prepared to honour his research and show how much can be revealed by melding traditional and genetic genealogy.

Our colleague, the late Don Treble, was a pioneer of genetic genealogy in BIFHSGO and a founding and active member of our DNA Special Interest Group.

A BIFHSGO research team¹ was convened to compile and publish Don's genealogical research. Don used to recount how he had been given ancient documents to safe-keep by an owner of Treble Farm in Devon, England. We have not yet been able to find these and ensure their preservation for posterity. For now, we can report as much as we know about his traditional genealogical research and his genetic origins. These are presented in this paper along with some complementary research.

This paper has been "cleaned" as much as possible of the technical terminology used in the discipline of genetic genealogy. We have also dropped the listings of raw data and précised the analysis. Our apologies to Don, who was a stickler for detail and accuracy!

Don's Paper Trail: Saxons, Normans, Elizabethans

Don Treble conducted remarkable research into what proved to be a colourful family tree.

He told of his passion in the September 1999 *Maclean's* Magazine article "The Search for Roots":²

Don Treble, 67, had no fear in fleshing out his family tree. Over the past 10 years, the retired Ottawa bureaucrat and engineer travelled to France, Ireland, England and Australia researching his ancestors; he then followed leads to unearth distant cousins.

Among his ancestral family: an Elizabethan spy, a lawyer-convict who was in jail while his wife and mistress were pregnant with his babies, and a knight who fought alongside William the Conqueror in the 1066 Norman takeover of England.

Along the way, Treble accumulated his great-great-grandfather's Bible and discovered the family name mentioned in a Saxon Charter of 739 AD. "What turns me on," says Treble, who meets regularly with a distant cousin who is a British earl, "is not so much who these ancestors of mine were, but what was happening at the time, and how they fit in."

He was confident that he had traced his Giffard line back to the Norman Conquest and beyond, except for discontinuities in Church birth records for a generation or two during the English Reformation.

Walter Giffard, Lord of Longueville in Normandy,³ was one of the fifteen "proven companions"⁴ of William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings. Indeed, he was among the six Norman magnates who offered their

Don Treble's DNA Research Network

Don was an active member of the Devon DNA Project of Family Tree DNA (FTDNA),¹² the founder and Administrator of the FTDNA-Treble Family Project,¹³ and a keen participant and follower of the Double-Helix web discussion forum, notably the E1b1b1a(M78+) Board and its Child Board E1b1b1a2 (V13+).¹⁴ He also participated in FTDNA's E-M35 and Null 425 projects.

full support when William consulted them concerning the attack on England. Giffard provided 30 ships in support of the invasion. Although he was an older warrior, he was one of two who were asked to carry William's standard into battle. Walter respectfully declined, saying he wanted to keep both hands free to fight. After the victory, William rewarded Walter with 107 lordships.

The Giffard family was significant in English history. Sir Francis Walsingham, the Secretary of State and spymaster for Queen Elizabeth I,⁵ enlisted Gilbert Gifford (whose father was Sir John Giffard of Chillington Hall, a Member of Parlia-

ment) as a double agent. Gilbert Gifford was an expatriate Catholic who would later become a priest. Gifford funneled important correspondence to Walsingham that led to the exposure of the Babington Plot⁶ against Queen Elizabeth. Mary, Queen of Scots, was ultimately linked to the Babington Plot, leading to her execution. The English ambassador in Paris, Sir Edward Stafford, went through Gifford's papers after his arrest in 1587 and concluded that "He had showed himself to be the most notable double, treble villain that ever lived."

Don's conventional genealogical research had also established a well-documented ancestral record back on his male lineage to the marriage in 1637 of William Treble (b. ca. 1617) and Thomasine Gendell, in Clawton Parish, in northwest Devon. The Trebles were in Clawton Parish as early as 1480 (Patent Rolls 1482).⁷

Don was keen to make a continuous documented ancestral connection back further in deep antiquity to the Treble Farm in Devon (Figure 1), Treble being a variant spelling of Treble.

A large number of farms in this part of Devon date back to the Domesday Book period and before.

The first known mention of the Treble farm, held by a Briton named Ebell, is in a Saxon charter



Figure 1: Treble Farm, Lane and Woods near Cheriton Bishop, Devon

Source: Google Maps - ©2013 Google

dated 739 A.D. It details the 18 points marking the perimeter of the farm. The farm was again mentioned in the 976 A.D. landbook of Edward the Martyr, who had given it to one Aelfsige, and in the Domesday Book of 1086.⁸ According to the records, following the Conquest, the Treble families were concentrated in southwest England. Since then they have spread worldwide, with major numbers in the U.S. and Canada.⁹

This gives credence to the following hypothesis from David Tribble (deceased) of Bedfordshire, England:¹⁰

There was one Celtic Lord of the Manor, who apparently held large estates in Devon and Cornwall, sometime around the year 900 AD.

He was called Ebell. Now the Celtic (generic Brythonic) prefix TRE or TREV means 'House of' or 'Homestead of' and so we get TREVEBELL as the name for these estates of our chieftain. One of these is known to have been a large area to the east and northeast of Dartmoor and there to this day, just off the Penzance main road, is TREABLE'S Farm—the one reminder of the name Trevebell after a thousand years. On the first serious map of the district, surveyed in 1810, the farm is shown as TREBLE'S.

As people often took their surname from the place where they lived and worked, the estates of Ebell gave us the Trevebells who became Trebels and the many other variants of the name.¹¹

So, this is likely the origin of Don's surname; his ancestors probably worked on a farm of the Ebell estate on the northeastern border of Dartmoor. But it told him nothing of his more ancient origins. For this, Don decided to delve into genetic genealogy.

Don's Genes

Don's genetic research was meticulous, leaving no analytic possibility unexplored and consulting all experts who could shed light on his data and its interpretation.

Don was tested for the genetic "paternal signature" that he "inherited" almost entirely unaltered from his direct male ancestors on his father's side.

His paternal signature placed him in the “male population” of E on the male human ancestral tree. This tree has been traced back to “genetic” Adam, with the E branch appearing 50–55,000 years ago.¹⁵ Furthermore, Don’s paternal signature placed him within a very specific male group, with all men sharing the same genetic signature, which we will call for the sake of simplicity EV13.

Don Treble’s Genetic Signature

Don’s full genetic signature is E1b1b1a1b: M78+ L142.1+ L542, V36+ V13+; referenced on Internet sites in a summary form as E1b1b1a1b: EV13, or E3B1a2.

Don was sufficiently cautious and inquisitive to investigate some unusual quirks in his paternal signature caused by faults in the genetic copying process. He corresponded at length on them on the Double–Helix web discussion forum. The conclusion was that they did not affect his belonging to that specific male group. In fact, as more test results of individuals are published, they might help to identify further ancestral matches with Don.

Don investigated all the persons found to have been, or thought to be, very close to his paternal signature in Devon. His is the only one named Treble with an oldest documented paternal ancestor called

William Treble, born ca. 1617 and married in Clawton, Devon in 1637.

Don has two exact matches: unnamed, but probably his son and a Tribble, respectively. The Tribble is likely a documented direct relative, as we know that Don was encouraging a relative in Devon to be tested. Don’s FTDNA page is locked for reasons of privacy, so we cannot access it to be clear about these relationships and the location of their oldest documented paternal ancestors in the U.K. However, we can tell from Don’s mitochondrial DNA results, which he inherited from his mother, that these two matches have different mothers.

One other Tribble was found with an oldest documented paternal ancestor called George Wills, born circa 1764 in Bickington, Devon, which is 28 miles to the north of Clawton, close to Barnstable on Bideford Bay. He is quite far from being an exact match for Don, though without access to Don’s FTDNA page we have not been able to calculate the genetic distance of that difference.

Don was also in touch with a John Read. He shares some characteristics with Don’s paternal signature, but his oldest documented paternal ancestor is William Read, b. 1629, of Gillingham, Dorset.¹⁶ Given the genetic differences between their signatures, their most recent common ancestor can be calculated, with a 50 per cent probability, to

have lived around 1100, or about 500 years before their William ancestors (William Treble and William Read) of the 1600s.

In Don's words:

I have a paper trail for my Treble ancestors dating back to 1637 and there were other Trebles in the tiny village of Clawton as early as 1480. I am surprised that I haven't any close matches from Devon in as much as the early rolls show the family living in north and south Devon as well as Cornwall and Somerset. My branch of the Trebles was first shown in Clawton Parish. They then moved to Ashwater Parish then to Holsworthy Parish. All these are adjoining parishes in Holsworthy Deanery. The parish churches are but a few miles apart. My great grandfather John Treble, who emigrated to Canada in 1843, was married to Elizabeth Stevens of Bradworthy, Devon.¹⁷

We can reasonably conclude that, within the limitation of the current size of the published database, Don's extended ancestral family has a unique paternal signature (EV13) in Devon, located in a region between the A30 and A3072 roads just north of Dartmoor Forest (see Figure 1).

Don's Deep Ancestry: Romans, Thracians, Africans

Don wanted to know about the origins and history of his specific male group and closely related groups in Britain. His surprising discovery came from the expert research of Steven B. Bird, a world authority on

his specific male group and with whom Don had a friendship and correspondence.

Don's Maternal Genetic Testing

The marriage of Don's father to his mother in Canada gave Don an inherited "maternal signature." This placed a part of his DNA in the female population of R on the "female human ancestral tree" and within a "specific female group" with all women sharing the same maternal signature (R1a). However, this is neither relevant to tracing the provenance of his Y chromosome lineage in Devon, nor useful in matching with others in the traditional genealogical time frame, as a maternal signature is not passed in any complete sense from son to son.

Thracian Mercenary

Bird's seminal paper "Haplogroup E3b1a2 as a Possible Indicator of Settlement in Roman Britain by Soldiers of Balkan Origin" was published in the *Journal of Genetic Genealogy* in 2007.¹⁸ This is a "must read" for those interested in Don's deeper ancestry.

Bird re-evaluated existing databases for the distributions of Don's specific male group EV13 and closely related groups in Britain and the Balkans; he examined all the evi-

dence, analyses and theories for colonization of Britain by members of those groups. He demonstrated how they could not have been involved in the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements of Britain. He concluded that the invasion of Britain by the Roman military in A.D. 43, and the subsequent occupation of Britain for nearly four centuries, brought thousands of soldiers from the Balkan Peninsula to Britain as part of auxiliary units and as regular legionnaires. Many stayed and/or left their paternal DNA signatures to their male Romano-British descendants. Bird showed that the closest proxy signature to EV13 has its highest frequency in the geographic region corresponding closely to the ancient Roman province of Moesia Superior, a region that today encompasses Kosovo, southern Serbia, northern Macedonia and extreme northwestern Bulgaria.

Moesia Superior was the homeland of the Thracian and Dacian peoples and the provider of recruits for the Roman army.

The best source for evidence and mapping of the Roman occupation of Britain is at www.roman-britain.org/, from which much of the following has been gleaned. It is an important site for exploring anomalous DNA signatures and suspected Roman army ancestry.

Archaeological and epigraphic

evidence shows retired Thracian soldiers and their families lived principally in North Wales, Cheshire and southeastern England. These Thracians were mercenary cohorts in the Roman army, often cavalry, and they frequently obtained Roman citizenship for long service and loyalty.

In southwestern England, known as Dumnonia (Cornwall and Devon), stood the Roman fort of Durocornavis, 15 miles SW from Tintagel, and additional settlements have been identified at Seaton, Topsham Plymouth and, of interest to Don, at Exeter. A tombstone relief of a mounted warrior spearing an enemy is found at Wotton, near Gloucester and translates as "Rufus, trooper of the Sixth Cohort of Thracians, aged 40, of 22 years' service. His heirs had this erected according to his will. He lies here." It is similar to others found in Britain.

Durnovaria (Dorchester), about 30 miles E of Exeter, was a major Roman settlement featuring a high level of cultural sophistication. A Roman townhouse there was excavated in 2000; evidence of continuous construction from the first to the fourth centuries was evident. Coin finds indicated continuous occupation of the site until at least the fifth century. The location of Durnovaria corresponds geographically to the higher frequency of the male group signature

within which is found Don's specific EV13.¹⁹

Given this evidence of a Thracian regional presence and Roman settlement as close as Exeter and Dorchester, and given his genetic paternal signature whose distribution is focused in the Thracian homeland of Moesia Superior in the Balkans, Don cautiously concluded that his ancestral origin was likely as a Thracian mercenary who may have retired to the vicinity of what was to become the Devon estate of a Saxon chief at Treable Farm.

Admittedly, this is tenuous proof by the standards for traditional genealogical research. On the other hand, we inherit our genes in a fashion that is more accurate than much of the written record. It all rests on interpreting what those genes tell us through analyses of their geographic distribution and anthropological evidence built on the sciences of

archaeology, climatology, palaeontology and linguistics. A greater understanding will come in time, with larger sampling and further discovery. It is not beyond reason that an aero-magnetic or infrared survey of the Treable Farm and its surroundings within the eighteen-point perimeter delineated on the Saxon Charter could reveal a Roman villa worthy of excavation!

So where did the Thracians come from?

Don had suggested that his deepest origins were African, but he did not explore this further. We have done so to complete his genetic journey. Figure 2 provides a diagram of the male human ancestral tree with its principal male population signatures, including E, to which Don belonged, stretching back to the most recent common male ancestor (MRC Y-ancestor) or "genetic" Adam.

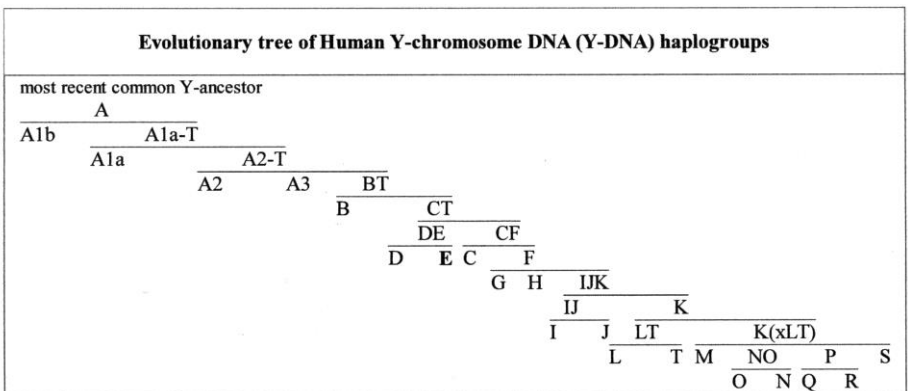


Figure 2: Evolutionary Tree of Human Y-DNA Haplogroups

Source: *Wikipedia*: "Haplogroup E-V68(Y-DNA)"

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup_E1b1b_%28Y-DNA%29)

A classification of E into its specific male groups can be selected to trace the history of consecutive alterations to the original E signature down to the one with Don's paternal signature (see Appendix 1).

The current view in the research literature is that E originated in East Africa some 50–55,000 years ago.²⁰ The root group of E is very rare and its primary subgroups (E1 and E2) are found almost exclusively in Africa.

Subgroups of E1 evolved sequentially and are found along an East African corridor up into North Africa, the Middle East and the Levant²¹ and then on into Western Asia.

It is believed that climate-change-induced droughts in Central Africa forced Don's ancient forebears to migrate to more plentiful food supplies and better climates for farming. The Nile River and its main tributaries would have provided a migration corridor following northward-moving rainfall belts to the Near East and then on up rivers into Western Asia. It is therefore not surprising that an early subgroup of E1 is especially common amongst Oromos and Somalis in the Horn of Africa, as well as Berbers, Egyptians and Tuareg in North Africa.

A parallel and not exclusive hypothesis is that during northern hemispheric glaciation events, sea levels were sufficiently lowered to provide further fertile routes for

population movement. People displaced by desertification in Central Africa migrated to the East African coast and then north along the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea, through the Red Sea and Persian Gulf to the Middle East and Levant and up major rivers into West Asia.

From Western Asia, a later subgroup of E1 (E1b1b1a1) spread into the Balkans and the rest of Europe while diversifying in further subgroups of which Don's is one (E1b1b1a1b). It is believed that this represents the introduction of early farming technologies, during the Neolithic expansion into Europe by way of the Balkans and homeland of the Thracians, where Don's paternal signature is especially common.²²

Hence, the genetic signature of Don's Thracian mercenary horseman ancestor and Don's deepest ancestral origins out of Africa!

Conclusions

Don's traditional genealogical research uncovered a rich Saxon, Norman and Elizabethan ancestral legacy. He was able to extend this legacy with the help of the modern methods of genetic genealogy.

Don's extended ancestral family has a unique paternal signature (EV13) in Devon, located in a region between the A30 and A3072 roads just north of Dartmoor Forest. This is the location of the Treable farm with a providence documented to

an eighteen-point land grant in a Saxon charter of 739 A.D. There is considerable evidence of Roman and Thracian mercenary settlement in this region.

Don's genetic signature is likely Thracian in origin with a hearthland

in the Balkans. This fits with patterns of migration and the genetic evolution of his phylogenetic macro classification E, originating in East Africa. It is time to remotely survey for the retirement villa of Don's Thracian cavalry ancestor!

Appendix 1: A Selective Phylogeny of Y-haplogroup E Down to Don's Paternal Signature

The E group is divided into two primary subgroups identified by genetic mutations: E1 (E-P147) and E2 (E-M75). These are further divided in secondary subgroups identified by genetic mutations shown in brackets, with selective tracing to Don's paternal signature (E1b1b1a1b) as follows: ²³

Y chromosome « Adam »

- A (M91, P97)
- * BT (Page65.1/SRY1532.1/SRY10831.1, M42, M94, M139, M299)
- • B (M60, M181/Page32, M247/P85, P90)
- • CT (M168, M294, P9.1)
- • • DE (M1/YAP, M145/P205, M203/Page36, P144, P153, P165, P167, P183)
- • • • D (M174/Page30, IMS-JST021355, Page3)
- ❖ E (L339, L614, M40/SRY4064/SRY8299, M96, P29, P150, P152, P154, P155, P156, P162, P168, P169, P170, P171, P172, P173, P174, P175, P176)
 - E1 (P147)
 - E1a (L633, M33, M132)
 - E1b (P177)
 - E1b1 (DYS391p, P2/PN2, P179, P180, P181)
 - E1b1a (L222.1, V38, V100)
 - E1b1b (M215/PAGE40)
 - ◆ E1b1b1 (L336, M35.1, M243)
 - E1b1b1a (V68)
 - E1b1b1a1 (L18, M78)
 - ◆ E1b1b1a1b (L142.1, L542, V13, V36) Don's "Paternal Signature" EV13
 - E2 (M75, P68)

Reference Notes

- ¹ Brian Glenn: Director Research BIFHSGO and team leader
Bryan Cook: genetic genealogy research and co-author
David Thomas: traditional genealogical research and co-author
John Reid: Past President BIFHSGO and project advisor
- ² Nichol, J. 1999, "The Search for Roots"; *Maclean's Magazine*, September 20, 1999, pp. 42–47.
- ³ *Wikipedia*, "Entry for Walter Giffard, Lord of Longueville," (accessed 2 March 2013). *Wikipedia* cites its sources for specific facts in the entry as:
- Elisabeth M.C. van Houts, "The Ship List of William the Conqueror," *Anglo-Norman Studies X; Proceedings of the Battle Conference 1987*, Ed. R. Allen Brown (Woodbridge, UK: The Boydell Press, 1988), p. 161.
 - *Anglo-Norman Studies X, Proceedings of the Battle Conference 1987*, ed. R. Allen Brown. (The Boydell Press, Woodbridge, U.K. 1988), Appendix 4. "Ships list of William the Conqueror."
 - Edward A. Freeman, *The Norman Conquest of England*, Vol. III (Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1869), p. 465.
 - George Edward Cokayne, *Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom, Extant, Extinct or Dormant*, Vol. II, Ed. Vicary Gibbs (London: The St. Catherine Press, Ltd., 1912), p. 387.
- ⁴ *Wikipedia*, "Companions of William the Conqueror," (accessed 2 March 2013). According to this article, "the following three sources constitute the only generally accepted reliable contemporary evidence which names participants at the Battle of Hastings. Between all three sources only 15 names result:
- *Gesta Guillelmi II Ducis Normannorum* ("The Deeds of William II, Duke of the Normans") by William of Poitiers, written between 1071 and 1077;
 - *Historia Ecclesiastica* ("The Ecclesiastical History"), by Orderic Vitalis, particularly books 4 and 5;
 - The Bayeux Tapestry, an annotated pictorial representation of the Norman Conquest. It was probably made at Bayeux, Normandy, shortly after the event, 11th century."
- ⁵ *Wikipedia*, "Gilbert Gifford," (accessed 2 March 2013). *Wikipedia* cites the following sources for the excerpted details:
- Alison Plowden: "Gilbert Gifford" in the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography;
 - Letter of Sir Edward Stafford to Walsingham, 15 December 1587, Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series (London: HMSO), vol. 21, part 1, p. 660;
 - Letter of Sir Edward Stafford to Walsingham, January 1588, Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series (London: HMSO), vol. 21, part 1, pp. 661–2.
- ⁶ *Wikipedia*, "Babington Plot" (accessed 2 March 2013).

- ⁷ Y-Search Treble User ID TP54W: Notes prepared by Don Treble, http://www.ysearch.org/alphalist_view.asp?uid=9HXQ4&letter=T&lastname=Treble&viewuid=TP54W&p=0 (accessed 12 February 2013),
 “Clawton, Devon England is at Lat. 50 deg 7 min N/Long. 4 deg 33 min W. After the marriage, the Treble family proceeded to adjacent Ashwater Parish then to Chilsworthy (Holsworthy Parish) where they owned Vognacott farm for several generations.”
- ⁸ FTDNA-Treble Family Project: Background: Prepared by Don Treble, <http://www.familytreedna.com/public/TREBLEFAMILY/default.aspx> (accessed 12 February 2013).
- ⁹ Op. cit. FTDNA-Treble Family Project.
- ¹⁰ Posting by Keith Rozendal on GenForum, June 25, 2001: re: Tribble Family Name Origin, <http://genforum.genealogy.com/tribble/messages/499.html> (accessed 12 February 2013).
- ¹¹ Variants of the name Treble litter the records in the U.K. and North America: Treable, Tribble, Tribble, Trybble, Trebel, Trebble, Tribal, Tribell, Tryfabel, Treeble, Tribille, Trybyll, Tripple, Trebell, Tribile, Triball, Trbl, Trefebel, and Trefebelle. Preble is another surname variation found in 19th century Devon records. The most usual spelling was Treble from 1640 to about 1710 (and was still the most used spelling in the London Postal Area 1979 Phone Book), was Tribble from about 1710 to about 1760, and was Tribble from about 1760 to the present. Beware, however, of thinking that all these variants have the same origin. For example, Tribells (often with accent on 2nd syllable), were Huguenots and fled France during the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 by King Louis XIV. Taken from <http://genforum.genealogy.com/tribble/messages/499.html> (accessed 12 February 2013).
- ¹² FTDNA Devon DNA project <http://www.familytreedna.com/public/Devon/default.aspx?section=yresults> (accessed 12 February 2013).
- ¹³ Op. cit. FTDNA-Treble Family Project.
- ¹⁴ Double-Helix web discussion forum index: at <http://community.haplozone.net/index.php?PHPSESSID=b5bdbde675d9527dfde166b2e57673a7&>.
- ¹⁵ *Wikipedia* “Haplogroup E-M96 (Y-DNA)” at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup_E_%28Y-DNA%29 (accessed 12 February 2013).
- ¹⁶ John Read: E1b1b1a2: V13+, V36+, L142.1+, L17-, L99-, L143-, L219-, L241-, P65-, V27- mtDNA T1a1, FTDNA kit #130076, YSearch id #Z6BKG. DYF371X=10c-10c-13c-13c; DYF399X=19t-24c-25.1t; DYF401=10-15; DYS464X=14g-15.3g-17g-17g.
- ¹⁷ Personal communication between Don Treble and Debbie Kennett, Administrator, FTDNA Devon Project, given to Bryan Cook 12/12/2011.

¹⁸ Bird, Steven C.: "Haplogroup E3b1a2 as a Possible Indicator of Settlement in Roman Britain by Soldiers of Balkan Origin," *Journal of Genetic Genealogy*. 3(2): 26-46, 2007. <http://www.jogg.info/32/bird.htm> (accessed 12 February 2013).

¹⁹ Op. cit. Bird, Steven C.

²⁰ From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup_E_%28Y-DNA%29 updated 26 January 2012 (accessed 12 February 2013):

"Underhill et al. (2001) proposed that haplogroup E may have arisen in East Africa. Some authors as Chandrasekar et al. (2007) continue to accept the earlier position of Hammer et al. (1997) that Haplogroup E may have originated in Asia, given that:

- E is a clade of Haplogroup DE, with the other major clade, haplogroup D, being East Asian;
- DE is a clade within M168 with the other two major clades, C and F, considered having a Eurasian origin."

However, several discoveries made since the Hammer articles are thought to make an Asian origin less likely.

- Underhill and Kivisild (2007) demonstrated that C and F have a common ancestor, meaning that DE has only one sibling which is non-African.
- DE is found in both Asia and Africa, meaning that not only one, but several siblings of D are found in Africa.
- Karafet et al. (2008), in which Hammer is a co-author, significantly rearranged time estimates leading to "new interpretations on the geographical origin of ancient sub-clades." Amongst other things this article proposed a much older age for haplogroup E than had been considered previously, giving it a similar age to Haplogroup D, and DE itself, meaning that there is no longer any strong reason to see it as an offshoot of DE which must have happened long after DE came into existence and had entered Asia."

²¹ *Wikipedia*: "Haplogroup E-V68(Y-DNA)" at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup_E1b1b_%28Y-DNA%29. Reviews of the evolution and migration patterns for this haplogroup (accessed 12 February 2013).

²² *Wikipedia*: "Haplogroup E-V68(Y-DNA)" at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup_E1b1b1a_%28Y-DNA%29. An excellent review of this haplogroup's origins (accessed 12 February 2013).

²³ Excerpted from the ISOGG Y-DNA Haplogroup Tree 2012: at http://www.isogg.org/tree/ISOGG_YDNATreeTrunk.html (accessed 12 February 2013).

Practice Safe Computing

When did you last back up your files?

Regular and frequent backups are important to prevent the loss of data.

Software can be reinstalled; your data could be lost forever.

Whether it's on CDs, DVDs, external hard drives, flash drives, network drives or to the cloud, ensure your files exist in more than one place.

Techniques and Resources

The Cream of the Crop

Top items from recent posts on the Anglo-Celtic Connections blog

BY JOHN D. REID



By the time you receive this issue of ACR, custody of the 1921 Canadian Census should have officially passed from Statistics Canada to Li-

brary and Archives Canada. Will the census become publicly available for access and indexing as promptly as the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) made the 1940 U.S. Census available last year? It took just a few months to get the 1940 Census completely name-indexed.

This was a significant if not unprecedented achievement thanks to crowdsourcing—volunteers indexing online. Bearing in mind all the questionable decisions taken at LAC in recent years, and even considering their proclaimed intent to go aggressively digital, I think it unlikely that LAC will prove to be as progressive as NARA. I hope I'm wrong. Your favourite Canadian genealogy blogs will surely be keeping an eye on 1921 Canadian Census developments.

Since writing my last column, I have attended two major genealogical events: *Who Do You Think You Are? Live*, which was held in London, England, and *RootsTech*, held in Salt Lake City, Utah. Deviating from my usual format, this column is an overview of those two events. There are further details on my blog.

WDYTYA? Live

They call it the world's largest family history event. This February 22–24, more than 13,000 people crowded into London's Olympia Exhibition Centre during the annual *Who Do You Think You Are? Live* show.

The show builds on the popular TV program, *Who Do You Think You Are?*, which airs on the main BBC television network. First appearing in 2004, the British TV staple regularly attracts six million viewers.

Unlike most North American genealogy events, which focus on presentations with a marketplace as a sideshow, the commercial exhibits are the main event at *WDYTYA? Live*.

The venue is a large arena and a mezzanine. Glenn Wright recognized it from photos he had seen as the site of the first overseas performance of the RCMP Musical Ride in the 1930s.

Again this year *Ancestry.co.uk* was the lead sponsor, with its name appearing on the show logo and in prime locations in the exhibition hall. The company's constantly busy area was staffed by employees, including Lesley Anderson from *Ancestry.ca*, helping people use the company's service and get past brick walls.

An area was set aside as an *Ancestry* lounge, where subscribers could rest their weary legs. Company staff presented a series of seminars, streamed live on the Internet in a dedicated presentation area, one of which was given by popular TV personality Tony Robinson (*Time Team*, *Blackadder*).

While other major companies such as *findmypast*, *MyHeritage* and *Family Tree DNA* also incorporated presentation areas in their exhibits, most exhibitors used simple stands to display their wares, conduct book signings and make available special offers. These latter exhibitors included family history magazines, publishers, authors, archives and museums, government departments, online databases, educational organizations and more.

Having attended the show now for three successive years, the biggest change I saw this time was a greater presence of organizations offering DNA service. The *Family Tree DNA* stand in particular was inundated from opening to closing with people signing up, typically for the low-cost 12 marker Y-DNA special. The company's presentations were popular, with rarely an empty seat to be found.

While the commercial exhibits take up the lion's share of the space on the main level, local and specialist family history societies are well represented, thanks to the Society of Genealogists. SOG had for many years organized an annual fair that featured local societies. They terminated this when *WDYTYA? Live* came along, but not before negotiating favourable terms for the participation of local societies in the larger event.

The local society stands are typically staffed by members knowledgeable about their county or area of speciality (Jewish, Catholic, British in India, and many more), who sell resource material like books and data compilations, and gladly accept membership applications.

Special areas offering military and photographic advice were set up on the mezzanine level, where fast food was also available from various vendors. Most of the presentation

areas were also located there. Typically SOG organized six presentations at any given time. In one day you could attend presentations by experts like Michael Gandy, Else Churchill, Audrey Collins, Simon Fowler and Chris Paton—just some of the speakers who have spoken at BIFHSGO over the years—as well as Eileen Ó Dúill and Lisa Louise Cooke, both of whom will be BIFHSGO conference speakers in 2013.

This year, for the first time, Glenn Wright and I joined the show's illustrious company of speakers by offering a Canadian presentation—*Finding Your English Emigrants to Canada and Their Descendants*. All 100 seats in the presentation area had been booked well before the event started and people stood around the two open sides of the area two and three deep to hear us.

If you are thinking of attending this event in future, you need to be prepared. Travel is expensive, despite February being low season when fares are at their lowest and sales are often available. On most days there are direct flights from Ottawa to London Heathrow, but the discount airlines operate out of Toronto or Montreal at this time of year. Accommodation in London is not cheap either but, again, low season bargains may be found. There are show admission discounts like advance purchase two-for-one tickets. It can be cold in February. This

year temperatures were near freezing with the occasional snowflake. Accommodation is rarely heated to Canadian standards.

For the genealogist with British interests, this show is your best option for one-stop shopping. To get the most out of your trip, plan to include visits to locations that figure in your family history. This year Glenn Wright added visits to the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich and to London's Highgate Cemetery. Lesley Anderson did family research in Derbyshire. London has The National Archives, the London Metropolitan Archives, local history centres, museums, theatres, live music . . . the choice is almost endless.

RootsTech

Now North America's largest family history conference, *RootsTech* attracted nearly 7,000 paid registrants to the Salt Palace Convention Centre in Salt Lake City, Utah, 21–23 March 2013. Another 1,500 teens attended a parallel one-day Saturday event and thousands watched sessions online.

This was the third year that the conference was organized by *FamilySearch*, the genealogy arm of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Attendance has grown by 50 per cent each year. The major co-sponsors were *Ancestry*, *findmypast* and *MyHeritage*, while a host of smaller organizations also participated.

Unlike *WDYT YA? Live*, this is a presentation-centred event. Each day a professionally produced multi-screen keynote session, featuring one of the three major sponsors, offers attendees a common starting experience in a huge space accommodating thousands. These keynote sessions were a mix of the inspirational and informational.

Inspiration came from Sydney Lieberman, a storyteller, on the first day; from Jyl Pattee, a social media expert, the next day; and, lastly, from David Pogue, personal technology columnist for the *New York Times*. Information was presented by a major speaker from the day's sponsoring company. Those sessions were live-streamed free on the Web and, along with some other presentations, may still be available at www.rootstech.org.

At any one time there was a choice of up to 20 parallel sessions—“something for everyone” in spades! They were organized into themes of “find and organize,” “preserve and share,” general topics, and specialized workshops. Just about every technology-related genealogy-related topic you can think of was

the subject of a presentation. Some involved generic technology that was applicable to genealogy, like Evernote or webinars; some dealt with technology specifically developed for genealogy, like Treelines (a new product prize winner from treelines.com).

A large marketplace, called an Expo, while not as big as in London, featured all the same major companies and many smaller local ones. For two of the three days there were optional special evening events.

Getting to Salt Lake City from Canada involves at least one change of aircraft, at Detroit or Chicago. Longer, sometimes less costly, routings exist but there is a greater risk that something will go wrong, as I discovered when a weather problem changed my routing and significantly delayed my arrival. Several hotels near the Salt Palace Convention Centre offer special discount prices. All are also within easy walking distance of the Family History Library, in case you want to do some research. If you are thinking of attending the next *RootsTech* conference, the dates are 6–8 February 2014.

BIFHSGO Conference 2013

You can now register online for the BIFHSGO Annual Family History Conference or, if you prefer, download a form to mail in. For conference information and registration, go to <http://www.bifhsgo.ca/cpage.php?pt=22>

The Bookworm

BY BETTY WARBURTON



Most of the titles in this list of books about the British army before 1914 are self-explanatory.

General

Farwell, Bryan.

Mr. Kipling's Army. W. W. Norton, 1981. If you wish to know what life was like for your ancestor as a private or officer in Britain's army during the nineteenth century, this very readable social history is the book for you.

Fowler, Simon. *A Guide to Military History on the Internet: a Comprehensive Introduction for Genealogists and Military Historians.* Pen and Sword, 2007.

Fowler, Simon. *Tracing Your Army Ancestors.* Pen and Sword, 2006.

Kitzmiller, John M. *In Search of the "Forlorn Hope": a Comprehensive Guide to Locating British Regiments and Their Records (1640–WW I).* Three volumes. Manuscript Publishing Foundation, 1988. The first two volumes contain information about the location of British regiments. The third volume is a guide to finding that information effectively.

Spencer, William. *Medals: the Researcher's Guide.* The National Archives, 2008.

Militia Lists

Gibson, Jeremy S. W. and Medleycot, Mervyn. *Militia Lists and Musters 1757–1876.* Federation of Family History Societies, 2000.

Gibson, Jeremy S. W. and Dell, Alan. *Tudor and Stuart Muster Rolls: a Directory of Holdings in the British Isles.* Federation of Family History Societies, 1989.

Goring, Jeremy and Wake, Joan, editors. *Northamptonshire Lieutenantcy Papers and Other Documents (1580–1614).* Northamptonshire Record Society, 1975.

Hatley, Victor, editor. *Northamptonshire Militia Lists 1777.* (Northamptonshire Record Society v. 25). Northamptonshire Record Society, 1973.

Westlake, Ray. *Tracing the Rifle Volunteers 1859–1908: a Guide for Military and Family Historians.* Pen and Sword, 2010.

Wars of the Nineteenth Century

Hibbert, Christopher. *The Great Mutiny: India 1857.* Penguin, 1980.

Tomaselli, Phil. *The Anglo-Boer War 1899–1902 (Military History Sources for Family Historians).* Federation of Family History Societies, 2006.

Tomaselli, Phil. *The Crimean War 1854–56 (Military History Sources for Family Historians)*. Federation of Family History Societies, 2006.

Tomaselli, Phil. *The Zulu War 1879 (Military History Sources for Family Historians)*. Federation of Family History Societies, 2006.

Ireland

D'Alton, John. *King James's Irish Army List [1689]: Illustrations, Historical and Genealogical*. Irish Genealogical Foundation, 1997.

Hayes-McCoy, G. A. *Irish Battles: a Military History of Ireland*. Appletree Press, 1969.

McGee, James. *Sketches of Irish Soldiers in Every Land*. Fr. Pustet & Co., 1881.

Scotland

Adam, Frank, revised by Thomas Innes. *Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands*. 6th ed. W. & A. K. Johnston & G. W. Bacon, 1960.

Prebble, John Ross. *Culloden*. Penguin, 1967.

Prebble, John Ross. *Mutiny: Highland Regiments in Revolt 1743–1804*. Penguin, 1975.

Canada

Index to Canadian Service Records to the South African War (1899–1902) Held at the National Archives of Canada. British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, 1999.

Hitsman, J. Mackey, Milner, Marc, editor. Updated by Donald Edward Graves. *The Incredible War of 1812: a Military History*. Robin Brass Studio, 1999.

Canadian Military History: Selected Readings. (New Canadian Readings). Copp Clark Pitman, 1993.

Reid, John D., editor. *The Ottawa Sharpshooters: the Story of the Company and the Men Who Served During the North West Rebellion, Incorporating the Diary of Capt. A. Hamblyn Todd*. British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, 2005.

Women and War

Page, F. C. G. *Following the Drum: Women in Wellington's Wars*. Andre Deutsch, 1986.

Turn Off the Internet

If you are stuck on a research problem, try working on it offline for at least an hour—maybe even more. Organize and analyze what you already have. If research ideas come to you while doing this, write them down. But do not perform any online searches.

The constant temptation to "search" may be hindering your progress.

© Michael John Neill, "Genealogy Tip of the Day,"

<http://genealogytipoftheday.blogspot.com>, 14 January 2013

BIFHSGO News

Membership Report

BY KATHY WALLACE

New BIFHSGO Members 11 February 2013–5 May 2013

Member No.	Name	Address
1581	Jamey Burr	Ottawa, ON
1581	Pamela Burr	Ottawa, ON
1582	Gerald Eagan Southam	Burlington, ON
1583	Michel Gigault	Orleans, ON
1583	Gisèle Ouellette-Gigault	Orleans, ON
1584	Judith Ann Henderson	Chute à Blondeau, ON
1584	George Henderson	Chute à Blondeau, ON
1585	Martin Taylor Rice	Orleans, ON
1585	Claudette G. Gaudet	Orleans, ON
1586	Heather McCormack	Ottawa, ON
1587	Lee O'Brien	Ottawa, ON
1588	Gwyneth Pearce	Toronto, ON
1589	Charlotte Taylor	Ottawa, ON
1590	Lisa-Dawn Crawley	Kanata, ON

In Memoriam

Margaret Burwell, 1 April 2013; a founding and very active BIFHSGO member, she served in various Board positions, was Registrar for several annual conferences, spoke and wrote on genealogy, and was named to the Hall of Fame in 2011.

Jim Heal, 26 April 2013; as well as being a BIFHSGO founding member, he served as its first Vice-President, Programs and Conferences, and was named to the Hall of Fame in 2001 for his tireless volunteer assistance to genealogists.

*Celebrate Your
Anglo-Celtic Roots!*



19th Annual BIFHSGO

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Ireland



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20–22 September 2013

Library and Archives Canada
395 Wellington Street, Ottawa

For registration information

www.bifhsgo.ca
conferenceregistrar@bifhsgo.ca
613-234-2520 (voicemail)

Special Event on 9 November 2013: Military Great Moments in Genealogy

The following seven talks will be presented in honour of Remembrance Day; the first two at Before BIFHSGO and the last five during the regular monthly meeting.

Over the Top: Researching our First War Ancestors . . . in Fifteen Minutes—Glenn Wright will highlight the major sources for researching and understanding Great War records.

Finding a Family Member on the Western Front—Jane Down will reveal how the discovery of a French gravestone linked a First World War soldier to her family tree.

Sam Cromie: Canadian Private to British Officer—Wendy Croome will trace Sam's military career through Canadian and British records.

A Family in Service—Mark Lloyd will describe how so many of the Lloyd family members, newly arrived in Montreal, returned to Britain to help with the war effort.

Slipping Backward: A Canadian Prisoner of War, 1915–1918—Brian Watson will relate his grandfather's POW experience, as revealed in a letter home.

William Sterling Lamb (1894–1918): A Promising Life Cut Short—Anne Sterling will tell how she has put together William Sterling Lamb's life story, aided by a locket, photos, directories and Drouin Collection records.

What *Did* He Do for Armistice—Brian Glenn will discuss his grandfather's WW I experience serving in a lesser-known company of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

BIFHSGO Board of Directors 2012–2013

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Librarian	Betty Warburton
Conference 2013	Jane Down, Gloria Tubman
Auditor	Darrell Kennedy

The Society

The British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) is an independent, federally incorporated society and a registered charity (Reg. No. 89227 4044 RR0001). Its purpose is to encourage, carry on and facilitate research into and publication of family histories by people who have ancestors in the British Isles.

BIFHSGO's objectives are two-fold: 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 this research and 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; hold 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 is available to all those interested in furthering its objectives and consists of anyone who submits an application for admission as a member accompanied by payment of the applicable fees or dues. The 2013 calendar year fees for membership are \$40 for individuals, \$50 for families, and \$40 for institutions. Annual membership benefits include the year's four issues of *Anglo-Celtic Roots*, ten family history meetings, friendly advice from other members, and participation in special interest groups.

BIFHSGO Calendar of Events

Saturday Morning Meetings

Library and Archives Canada
395 Wellington Street, Ottawa

- 7 Sept 2013** **Little by Little from Co. Mayo to Fitzroy and Beyond**—Brenda Krauter will tell us of how the Little family came to Canada from Ireland during the Potato Famine, their long-ago family feud, and her success in breaking down a brick wall.
- 12 Oct 2013** **And a Brother Who Went to Australia?**—Chris MacPhail's grandfather was a Home Child who came to Canada from Scotland with an elder brother in the 1880s, but family lore suggested that another brother went to Australia. Chris will describe his efforts to verify the story, and the new challenges this raised.
- 9 Nov 2013** **Special Event**—In honour of Remembrance Day, seven military-focussed Great Moments in Genealogy talks will be presented beginning at 9:00, combining the Before BIFHSGO and monthly meetings; see page 44 for details.

Schedule

- 9:00–9:30 Before BIFHSGO Educational Sessions: check www.bifhsgo.ca for up-to-date information.
- 9:30 Discovery Tables
- 10:00–11:30 Meeting and Presentation
- 12:00–1:00 Writing Group

For up-to-date information on meetings of other special interest groups (Scottish, Irish, DNA, Master Genealogist Users), check www.bifhsgo.ca.

Articles for *Anglo-Celtic Roots*

Articles and illustrations for publication are welcome. For advice on preparing manuscripts, please email the Editor, acreditor@bifhsgo.ca. The deadline for publication in the next issue is 26 July 2013.