THE WORLD BOOK OF ISHMAELS

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

NO. 29574

THE WORLD BOOK OF ISHMAELS

This Certifies That
THE WORLD BOOK OF ISHMAELS
has been printed exclusively for

_____

_____

_____

This _____ Day of _____ AD 19 _____

PUBLISHED BY HALBERT'S FAMILY HERITAGE

Table Of Contents

Introduction i.1

Chapter 1 ..... 1.1

The Great Migrations Of Man: The Early Origins, Settlement And Development and Emigration

Chapter 2 ..... 2.1

How Names Originated And What The Ishmael Name Means: Spelling Variations, Surname Origins, The Soundex System And The Ishmael Coat Of Arms And Its History

Chapter 3 ..... 3.1

How Early Coats Of Arms Were Granted: The History of Heraldry, The Bearing Of Arms, The Symbols And Meanings, And Heraldry Around The World

Chapter 4 ..... 4.1

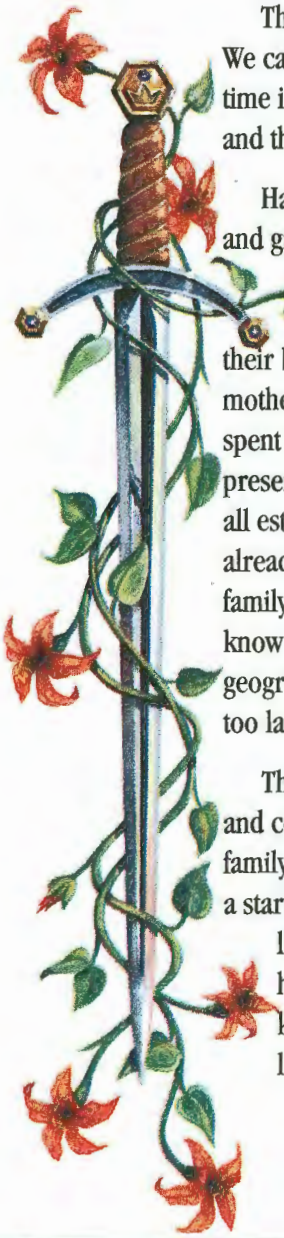
How To Discover Your Ancestors: How To Write For Official Records, The Pedigree Chart, Family History Questionnaire And The Family Tree

Chapter 5 ..... 5.1

The Ishmaels Around The World: Family Associations, Surname Registers And Reunion Committees, And The Ishmael International Registry

History with its flickering lamp stumbles along the trail of the past, trying to reconstruct its themes, to revive its echoes and kindle with pale gleams the passion of former days.

Sir Winston Spencer Churchill



The recorded past is available for us to discover. We can define our personal heritage at almost any time it is convenient for us to do so. The recent past and the present are not as easy to discover.

Have you ever wondered why your grandmother and grandfather so treasured a faded photograph, a worn Bible, or that small garden patch in their back yard; or, why the holidays spent with your mother's family are different from those occasions spent with your father's side? Remembering and preserving these memories, customs and traditions all establish a family heritage. Many families have already done the research necessary to preserve their family story. Many families have not. Many do not know how to begin because their family has been too geographically separated or because they believe it is too late to study their past.

This book is written to help the individual identify and communicate with living members of his or her family. The information contained herein can only be a starting point for you, the reader. It is a general look at your name, the people who share it, and how you can go about expanding your knowledge of family history and individual lineage or family genealogy.

Introduction

Your unique family heritage is what genealogists call "clues to your past." Properly collected and pieced together, these clues can unlock the most interesting adventure you will ever experience. These clues learned from other members of your family can teach you the story of your origin! Meeting with a reputable professional genealogist is suggested in order to explore fully all research possibilities and to gain complete satisfaction in tracing your own family lineage. Procedures for this search are included so that you can embark on a new and exciting journey of discovery of your own roots.

Unless we have been especially wise and especially fortunate, many of our older relatives will have left us before we have gleaned their knowledge of our family's past. And worse, they may have left us with few clues as to their origins.

Who were those people who gave you your family name? Why were some of us given baptismal and confirmation names? Where did names come from? In what parts of the world did your namesakes settle? How long did they stay? Where did they go, those who left for other lands? What were they like when they were here? Why did they leave their homeland?

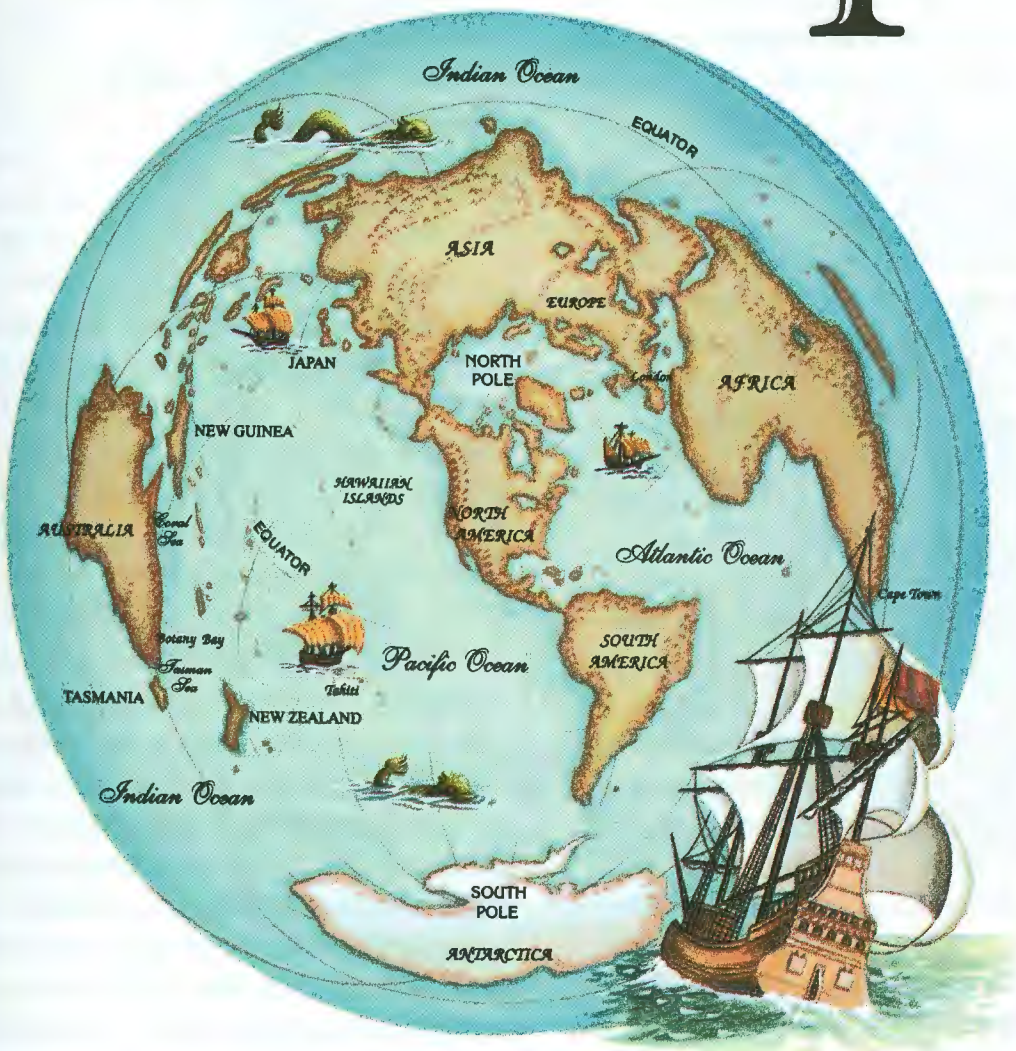
For most of us, the questions we have about our past never get beyond the level of idle curiosity. Not because we are not interested – what could be more fascinating than to trace one's origins? But where does one begin to look? What documents should one seek? Have spelling changes occurred in a name since its origin, brought on by time, by migration, by ignorance, or even by political expediency? Such tracing almost always involves considerable amounts of time, often a considerable amount of money, and some special skills.

Because few of us have the time or the money or the special skills we believe are needed to follow through with tracing our family trees, we put it off "until later." And so, our good intentions often fail to bear fruit – fruit, in this case, which would be of interest not only to us but to our own descendants. Information collected might also be of interest to many others of the same or a related surname elsewhere in the world. Our effort might be the inspiration of their searches. But the longer we put it off, the more difficult the tracing becomes. This is why, when an opportunity comes along to have experts do some of the tracing for us, and do it at a truly modest cost, we are usually glad to take advantage of the offer.

As you read on, allow your memory to recall and associate anything you may have ever heard a relative say – even the most apparently offhand fragment of information may be found later to fit into the puzzle of reconstructed origins. For beyond a certain point our origins are all shrouded in mystery.

In order to understand both the origins of and any changes which may have occurred in our family name, we must remember that an individual family is always part of a larger group – a tribe, a clan, a people. For most individuals, the most likely place to begin our understanding is in the histories of tribes and the people who preceded us.

Chapter 1


Indian Ocean
EQUATOR
ASIA
EUROPE
JAPAN
NORTH POLE
London
AFRICA
NEW GUINEA
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
AUSTRALIA
Coral Sea
EQUATOR
NORTH AMERICA
Atlantic Ocean
Cape Town
Botany Bay
Tasman Sea
Pacific Ocean
SOUTH AMERICA
Tahiti
TASMANIA
NEW ZEALAND
Indian Ocean
SOUTH POLE
ANTARCTICA

The Great Migrations Of Man:

Early Origins, Settlement And Development

The Epoch Of Early Migrations

Have you ever wondered where
and how it all began?

There are many ideas, legends, traditions, theories – some complementary, some conflicting – about when and where the human race began. The Old Testament seems to place the beginning some six thousand years ago, give or take one hundred fifty years or so. The present Hebrew calendar reckons from 3760 BC (or BCE, Before the Common Era, as it is often designated today). According to a complementary tradition based also upon some complex and not-too-clear biblical numerology, the world – and man – was created in the month of March. The great English poet, Geoffrey Chaucer, alludes to this tradition in *The Tales of Canterbury*, particularly in "The Nun's Priest's Tale," perhaps the most widely known of the tales. The Babylonians, the Egyptians, the Hindus, the Chinese, the Incas – nearly every civilization – has had its own legends about the beginnings. All these have, of course, considered their own nation or race to have been the favored one, the one chosen to begin it all. Again the Old Testament speaks of an Eden, a tropical or at least sub-tropical Paradise where clothes were unneeded and where food might be plucked from the bushes or the trees.

Curiously, the biblical name Eden is close both in etymology and in geography to the name of an area in western Saudi Arabia – Aden. The peninsula of Aden is a wasteland of extinct volcanoes; the mainland portion is largely desert – hardly a convincing site for Paradise. But just across the Red Sea lie the lush forests of East Africa, not far from where some archaeologists would place the beginnings of at least one major branch of the human race.

Modern scientists, too, have their various theories and explanations. Some of the stricter "gradual evolutionists" place the beginnings millions of years ago. Others, most notably a group of forensic anthropologists using sophisticated techniques of molecular biology and DNA studies, trace our beginnings back not more than 2,000,000 years, a very short distance indeed in universe time. Some, too, argue for a beginning in a single geographical place over a relatively short period of centuries;

others prefer to believe that mankind as we know it today began almost simultaneously at several places in the world: one branch in central Asia, another in South America, perhaps another in central Africa, still another somewhere on the Indian subcontinent. Some argue that until quite recent times, these different racial stocks remained more or less separate, carrying down with them in fairly pure form their particular skeletal and linguistic features. Others believe that there have been intermixtures of these stocks at various periods along the way.

Whatever the merits of various theories about the whens and wheres of our origins, on one point there is remarkable agreement among scientists, and even between scientists and major religions: not long after the ultimate beginnings, men began to migrate, not as individuals, but in groups certainly no smaller than tribes and more likely as large as entire families of tribes. Some, to be sure, stayed put, but large numbers migrated to other lands, other climes.

The patterns of these earliest migrations are almost as obscure as the questions of origins. Paleontology and archaeology have suggested some broad general patterns. For one thing, they occurred quite recently in terms of earth-age time. A widely accepted figure places their beginnings at some 200,000 years ago, in the Paleolithic Period, more popularly known as the Stone Age. This epoch, lasting down to about 40,000 years ago, witnessed a series of glacial advances and recessions. The earliest migrations of man, then, were quite probably in response to the advances and recessions of the great glaciers and the attendant climatic changes. One scenario places the earliest appearance of *Homo habilis*, the immediate ancestor of modern *Homo sapiens*, about 200,000 years ago in Equatorial East Africa. From this beginning, very loosely affiliated bands of humans spread throughout the continent; others flowed northward and eastward to the Mediterranean area, thence westward to the Pillars of Hercules and across the Strait of Gibraltar onto the Iberian Peninsula, and thence northward along the western coastal plain of Europe towards Scandinavia.

Still others moved northeastward along the eastern rim of the Mediterranean and on up into central Asia, thence perhaps southward and eastward into India and China. There is general agreement that the earliest inhabitants of the Americas crossed over the narrow Bering Strait – perhaps in an age when it was continuously frozen – to work their way down through the northern continent and across the narrow bridge of Central America into the southern hemisphere. The most restless and adventurous of these groups may have been direct ancestors of the unrelievedly primitive people Charles Darwin described as the natives of Tierra del Fuego, whom he encountered in his 5-year (1831–1836) globe-circling voyage with Captain Robert Fitzroy.

But while these earliest movements remain shrouded in mystery, the causes, directions, and results of the more recent movements have been fairly well established. The grand sweep of the Mongols out of the Steppes of Russia displaced the nomadic tribes of Asia Minor westward and

southward, down into the Crimea, the Balkans, and on into Asia Minor – Turkey, Iran, the Fertile Crescent. In one of those incomparable ironies of history, some of these peoples were now being driven back along the routes their own ancestors had trodden eons before. Eventually reaching a sort of temporary equilibrium around the Mediterranean Sea, these tribes gradually consolidated into larger groups along common linguistic lines. Over several thousand years these families evolved into the great early civilizations of the West: the Mesopotamians, the Egyptians, the Hebrews, the Phoenicians, the Minoans, the Greeks, and the Etruscans and Romans.

Another branch of the human tree began to press westward out of the colder climate of Central Asia across what is now western Russia into Europe. Some of those tribes and families who comprised the rear guard of these movements became the Slavic peoples of Europe, while those who drifted farther east, in search of more hospitable climates, formed the bases of the current populations of the Far East – China and Japan, the Southeast Asian peoples, and the peoples of India.

Early Europe

Our interest here, however, is more with the peoples of Central and Western Europe, the lands adjacent to the Mediterranean, and with some of the peoples of western Africa. In comparatively recent times, 1000 BC to about 500 AD, large groups belonging to the Teutonic linguistic stock moved into central Europe and flooded down into the weakening Roman Empire. The names of some of the subdivisions in this great migration are known to most schoolchildren: the Goths, Visigoths, and Ostrogoths; the Huns; the Vandals. The latter two are still remembered in our daily vocabulary for uncivilized behavior. But these tribes did not remain "uncivilized" for long. Recognizing the values inherent in the older civilizations of Arabia and the Near East, of Egypt, Greece, and Rome – relative peace, homes in the same place today as yesterday, better and more various foods, and so on – these "barbarous" Teutons adopted the dress, the architecture, and the religions of the peoples they overran. They also adapted the languages they encountered to their own, so much so that modern English, for example, is a curious mixture of Old Germanic grammar and largely Romanic vocabulary.

With their newly acquired culture, the Teutons carried Mediterranean customs, including the new Christianity, up into central Europe. And they crossed the English Channel to challenge the earliest inhabitants of the British Isles. These were the Celts and Brythons who had migrated there from northern Europe long ago, before some cataclysm of the last Ice Age carved out the English Channel and cut off that land from its namesake Bretagne in northern France.

Meanwhile the peoples of the far north, reacting as had the Germanic and Slavic tribes to a hostile climate and increasing local population pressures, began a two-pronged drive south and southeastward. The southward movements carried Icelanders, Danes, and Norsemen – the name "Vikings" was applied generically by friend and foe alike to all of these Nordic raider groups – on foraging raids into the British Isles and northwestern France. For more than two hundred years a large part of eastern Great Britain was known as the Danelaw, and inland Britons were forced for much of this time to pay tribute money called "Danegeld." The southeastern prong of this Viking movement surged down through the Baltic countries and western Russia and the Caucasus, penetrating eventually as far as the Black Sea and the Balkans.

The most significant achievement of these rugged Nordic peoples was their taking to the seas – not just to the adjacent coastal waters and inland rivers of

western Europe and the Mediterranean, but to the open waters of the North Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean. True, the Phoenicians, the Greeks, and the Romans had already explored the Mediterranean Basin. A few of the more hearty appear to have ventured outside the narrow strait at the western end – the so-called "Pillars of Hercules" (modern Gibraltar). Archaeological and linguistic evidence indicates that some probed at least as far north along the coast of Europe as Great Britain – coins and artifacts appear to be evidence of trading; and the Romans, beginning with Julius Caesar, left a rich heritage of roads, fortifications, and placenames: any place with *-caster* or *-chester* in it was the site of a Roman camp. To the south, at least one party of Greeks apparently circumnavigated the Dark Continent. That is the logical inference which has been drawn from the journals of the fifth century BC Greek historian, Herodotus, the "Father of History." But these adventurers did not stray far offshore (not intentionally, at any rate), and they were bent more on trade than they were upon seeking new and better places to live. Stories and legends of the times tell us that the crews were often fearful of these extended adventures, and almost all tell of the longings for home and family among the crews.

Vikings, on the other hand, may well have had other objectives. We have, to be sure, some very fine Nordic literature, but it gives us little real insight into their purposes. Nevertheless, their endurance and determination are attested to by their having spent weeks, perhaps even months, at sea, much of the time out of sight of land. Their boats were strong, and, like Mediterranean craft, were propelled by a combination of sails and oars; but the boats, if the few remains and reconstructions are to be credited, had very little by way of deck-housing or cabins. The crews must have spent nearly their entire voyages exposed to the elements, with little protection but animal skins, and perhaps small fires carefully laid in sandboxes in the belly of the ship. But in spite of what must have been at times almost unbearable hardship, a few of these intrepid adventurers made it to the continent of North America. There are clear traces of their presence for a time in Nova Scotia, in

Newfoundland, and in Vinland. They apparently penetrated the North American continent as far west as upper Minnesota. We know very little about the motives for these remarkable sea crossings: the pure lust for adventure proclaimed in their songs and

sagas seems hardly adequate to justify such grueling adventures.

Virtually no written records unearthed so far specifically describe the Vikings' westward expeditions. But the motivation to strike out and find new lands to colonize is surely implicit in the great feats of seamanship accomplished by such parties as those led by Leif Ericsson, son of Eric the Red. Trade does not seem to have been very important to them – the pattern in Europe was one of raid and loot –

Leif Ericsson, Norwegian navigator and son of Eric the Red, discovered North America's "Vinland" in 1000 A.D.

attack and carry off whatever seemed valuable to them. Nevertheless, after each raid into Britain, the Baltic states, and France, a few Norsemen stayed on. The small bands who stayed on seem generally, early on, to have held on to outposts rather than to establish colonies. Their language, their loyalties, their traditions harked back to the land of their origins rather than taking to the new locations. But after a while this changed; the outposts became settlements and the raiders intermarried with locals and gradually adopted more and more of their lifestyles. Scotland, Ireland, the eastern third of England, and northwestern France bore the brunt of the Viking assaults during the ninth century. That part of France closest to England is still called Normandy for these settlers. In 1066 one of these Normans, Duke William, crossed the Channel to assert his claim to the throne of England, in part because he was related through Nordic ancestors to the British royal line. Although William and his principal attendants spoke Norman French and disdained the language of their new subjects, their Norse forebears had already left indelible marks on the language of the English. A number of English words derive from Icelandic origin: sky, skin, skill, skirt, shirt, aye, gift, and many others.

What motives drove a few of these Vikings to endure the hardships of the westward ocean crossings? What were their objectives? The Viking adventurers may have realized what sailors from more congenial climes did not: the promise of wealth in the lands that lay to the west – wealth in the form of arable land which would grow wheat and grapes. (Sweet wild grapes already grew in one of the northerly outcroppings of the North American continent – a fact which prompted the Vikings to name it "Vinland." Just what part of the continent was thus named is still a matter of some dispute: was it what is now Labrador? Or Newfoundland? Or New England – Martha's Vineyard, perhaps?) And surely other crops would thrive in a land where the growing season was so much longer and warmer than that in their native lands. There would be food other than the fish which abounded in their home waters – a healthful broadening of their traditional diets. There were fur-bearing animals in greater abundance, and many of these were less formidable to hunt than the great elk and the polar bear. Colonization in North America would provide not only a wealth of food and clothing, but also a safety valve for the excesses of

population that from time to time strained the limited resources of the colder lands.

Leif Ericsson probably spent the winter of the year 1000 AD in that part of the continent he called "Vinland." But the colony did not last. Somehow, Ericsson got home to tell his tale. But the Vikings failed to establish lasting colonies in North America. Why? Why didn't more follow in the wake of Leif Ericsson and the few others? Given the harshness of their native lands, it is not unreasonable to suppose, as we have above, that they would welcome discovery of warmer climates that were almost completely open to colonization. Did the fierce Vikings have difficulties with the earlier inhabitants, the soon-to-be-called "Indians"? Is it possible that their capacity for social organization did not extend far enough beyond immediate tribal communities? Or was it the problem of returning eastward against the prevailing winds of the North Atlantic? Or was it something more simple: the sheer difficulty of completing the journey across so much open ocean with enough supplies to last until they could realize a living off the land? This latter problem would defeat more than one later colonization effort by the Europeans.

Discovery And Early Colonization Of North America

From the time of the Viking landings almost five hundred years were to pass before the next contact of Europeans with North America. Then, toward the end of the 15th century, a series of events occurred that were to have a most profound effect upon the history of human migrations. These events were not widely noted at the time – their significance would not begin to be realized for nearly another century.

Christopher Columbus' discoveries in the New World launched the greatest of all human migrations.

The story of Christopher Columbus' accidental landing at San Salvador in the Bahama Islands is too familiar to need retelling in detail. But certain aspects of that event and those immediately following – a series of mistakes, actually – have influenced perceptions of America by both Europeans and Americans ever since.

When a seaman aboard the *Niña* called out in the early morning hours of Friday, October 12, 1492, that land lay ahead, there was general relief aboard all three vessels of the small fleet. The *Santa Maria*, Columbus' flagship, was about 80 feet long; the *Pinta* and the *Niña* about 65 and 60 feet, respectively. Such ships were indeed quite small for men to trust almost three thousand miles from home in completely uncharted waters. They had left the little harbor of Palos, Spain, at eight in the morning of Friday, August 3rd. After refitting the *Pinta* with a new rudder at Tenerife in the Canary Islands, the ships spent some nine weeks without sight of land. In spite of compass variations which had never before been experienced, and with food and water supplies that were both dwindling and less than appetizing, Columbus kept their bows headed

stubbornly westward. By mid-September, the Admiral had had to be uncustomarily stern with his crews to prevent a mutiny. Only the appearance during the last week in September of flocks of "shore birds" – sea gulls, terns – and a distant line of low-lying clouds, which to sailors is a sure sign of land, forestalled more trouble.

Anchoring close in to the shore of the first land he spotted, Columbus wasted no time in landing with his officers and crews. Many of the men kissed the earth in gratitude for their lives; those who had grumbled on the voyage now sought the Admiral's forgiveness. For himself, Columbus, believing that he had touched one of the offshore islands of the Indian sub-continent, dressed himself in full admiral's regalia to formally take possession of the new land in the name of their majesties Ferdinand and Isabella. He named the island "San Salvador" – "Holy Savior" – and dubbed the natives "Indians." Columbus' own log books placed his landing at 24 degrees north latitude, 75.5 degrees west longitude. The island he landed upon was the easternmost of the Bahamas, probably the island still known as San Salvador, but

sometimes identified with nearby Watlings Island. In any case, the port town of San Salvador remains a monument to Columbus' faith in his navigational skill and in the charts prepared by his cartographer brother, Bartholomew.

Columbus was at first convinced that he had found a westward sea route to India. Apparently neither he nor his brother had any idea at the time that there might be other lands between Europe and the Far East. Many adventurers had travelled eastward to India; no one had yet tried going westward to it. It was in this ignorance that the inhabitants of the islands and coastal lands of the Caribbean were called "West Indians," a misnomer which persists to this day. After Columbus' subsequent voyages in 1493 and 1498 these native West Indian inhabitants were thought to be cannibals, a misconception due in part to a sociological imperative, deriving from a combination of European arrogance and resentment over the belated and largely futile resistance of some of the natives to efforts of the Spanish missionaries to "civilize" – that is, Christianize – them and of the more worldly Conquistadores to enslave them. Columbus dubbed them all "Caribes," an altered form of the Spanish word for cannibal. In fact, it was during his second voyage that the Admiral, perhaps inadvertently, inaugurated the infamous West Indian slave trade: the natives of the islands, far from being vicious cannibals, apparently were for the most part quite gentle and tractable, so much so that soon numbers of them were being shipped back to Spain to be sold as slaves to the wealthy. Hundreds of others were forced to labor for their harsh Spanish masters in the gold, copper, and silver mines of the islands. When the natives finally were goaded into violent resistance they were condemned as irredeemable savages and nearly exterminated by the heavily armed Spanish.

Although he was feted royally on this return from the first expedition, Columbus' reputation was thereafter in constant danger from intrigues at court and in the new colonies established on his second and third voyages. When he returned in 1493 to the colony he had left at Fort Natividad (Haiti), he found it deserted and burned. Disappointed but undaunted, he established a new colony a few miles down the coast. Here he established most of the 1500 men and

twelve Benedictine missionaries who had been sent along with him to "Christianize" and plunder the new lands. During his third voyage, in 1498, the Admiral touched at several places along the northern coast of South America. Trinidad he named partly for the Trinity, partly for the three prominent hill-tops visible from the sea. He discovered the mouth of the Orinoco River in northern Venezuela. And as he sailed northward again toward Haiti he sighted and named many of the islands of the "Antilles," which as a group he named for the fabled land which some ancient geographers imagined lay between the Canary Islands and East India. But by the time Columbus arrived back at La Natividad on Hispaniola (Haiti), a new governor had been appointed by King Ferdinand in response to the clamorings of some disappointed ex-colonists. This time, Columbus narrowly escaped execution; he was sent home in irons. The captain of his homeward vessel offered to remove the Admiral's chains during the voyage, but Columbus indignantly refused: none but the King who had put them there would remove the irons. This was, of course, accomplished as soon as Columbus was able to tell his story at court. His position was strengthened by the testimony of such friends as Ponce de Leon and Amerigus Vespucci. Nevertheless, Columbus never forgot the indignity: he asked his son to make sure the irons were buried with him.

Ponce de Leon (1460?–1521) sailed with Columbus on one of his voyages westward and later discovered Florida.

Seen in perspective, Columbus' achievement was certainly heroic and little short of marvelous. It may have been in part because Ferdinand and Isabella were so intent on "purifying" their country of all non-Christian (that is, Jewish and Moslem) influences that the full importance of Columbus' achievement was slow to be recognized in Europe. Under the ruthless generalship of the Dominican Torquemada the powerful Inquisition kept its watchful eye on every Spaniard near and far. In spite of the explorations of other Spaniards such as Hernando Cortes and Ponce de Leon, it was more than a century later that the first serious efforts were made at colonization in North America. Eventually, however, Columbus' discoveries launched the greatest of all human migrations.

Immigration To North America: The Beginnings

The earliest adventurers to begin serious efforts at establishing settlements in North America were motivated primarily by profit and self-aggrandizement. Even conquest, the motive most often assigned these early privateers, was secondary to finding wealth, both for themselves and for their respective sovereigns. Gold would enhance their social and political prestige and power at home. The Spanish in Haiti, the West Indies, and Florida; the English at Cape Hatteras and at Jamestown: though they took possession in the name of church and sovereign, all kept their eyes firmly on possible personal material benefits. The Spanish adventurer Ponce de Leon had sailed with Christopher Columbus on his second westward voyage and had served for several years as royal governor of the little Spanish colony at Puerto Rico (the "harbor of riches"). In 1513, in search of a marvelous spring rumored to exist in "the Biminis"

and to have remarkable restorative powers for older men, de Leon chanced upon what is now the state of Florida, near the mouth of the St. Johns river, near modern Jacksonville. He took possession in the name of God and of Ferdinand and Isabella and called the new land Florida, probably for the Spanish Pascua Florida (Easter Sunday) when he made his landfall.

To the north, almost a hundred years later, on what is now Roanoke Island at Cape Hatteras, the English adventurer, Sir Walter Raleigh, made several unsuccessful efforts to establish a colony. Although he made certain to dedicate his efforts to the glory of Queen Elizabeth, his personal history suggests that he

England's Sir Walter Raleigh (1552?–1618) sought to establish a colony on Roanoke Island in dedication to Queen Elizabeth.

did little in his life that was not motivated by hopes for personal profit. Under authority of patents from Elizabeth, he sent Sir Richard Grenville with a party of settlers to Roanoke in 1585. The island had earlier been visited by an exploratory mission under two of Raleigh's sea captains, Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe. Raleigh sought to establish a colony there that would enhance his own unstable fortune at home. The first group of colonists landed on the north end of the island just inside the Outer Banks. (The area was to be made famous again more than three hundred years later by man's first powered flight: the Wright brothers, Wilbur and Orville, flew their experimental aircraft along the beach at nearby "Kill Devil Hill".) Raleigh's first colonization effort lasted less than a year. The would-be settlers landed in August, 1585, and very shortly thereafter Grenville sailed back to England for more colonists and supplies. In June, 1586, just a few days before Grenville would arrive with more help, the entire colony – hungry, at odds with and thoroughly frightened by the natives – packed up and returned to England aboard the ships of Sir Francis Drake, who had touched at the colony to get fresh water and such supplies as could be spared for his crews. On this occasion, Grenville, in spite of his past experience, left fifteen colonists on the island and returned to England for reinforcements. When the third group of settlers dispatched by Raleigh arrived in July of 1587, under command of John White, they found not a single one of the fifteen settlers alive. The beginning for the newest settlers was inauspicious, as well – they were stranded on the island by the refusal of the ships' crews to carry them any farther. It was during this sortie that White's granddaughter was born, the first child born in America to non-native parents. She was appropriately named Virginia Dare: Virginia, for the supposed site of the colony (nearly all the land north of Spanish Florida was called "Virginia" by Raleigh and others for many years), and Dare, for the daring adventure itself.

Once again, White returned to England for supplies and more settlers, but this time he was delayed in England until 1591. When he finally returned to Roanoke, he found no trace of the colony except the word "Croatan" carved into a tree. The fate of those hundred and twenty-odd settlers has been one of the persistent mysteries of American history. No really satisfactory explanation has ever

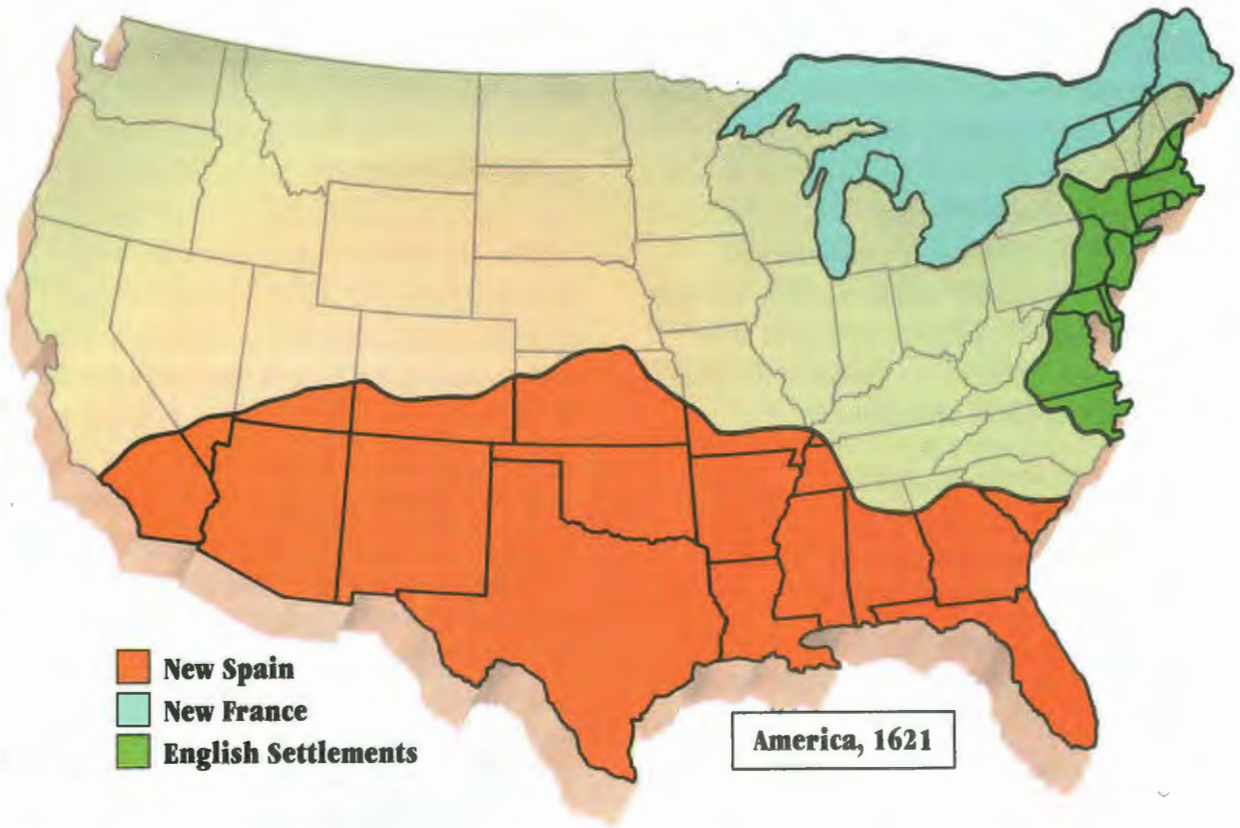
surfaced, although there are speculations, including one that argues the settlers intermarried with a group of Hatteras Indians in nearby Robeson County. Raleigh had poured a goodly sum of his own as well as others' monies and efforts into the Roanoke Island adventure. But in spite of the best efforts of his deputies the colony failed. And by this time, Raleigh's political as well as his economic fortunes at home had taken a turn for the worse. He was never again able to pursue his efforts at Roanoke.

Farther north, inside the great Chesapeake Bay basin and a few miles up the James River, members of another royal Charter Company also risked their personal fortunes on the success of a colonial enterprise. This colony was founded at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. As already noted, the territory had been dedicated to Elizabeth I. Now, under a new monarch, this colony and the river were named for James I of England. The influence of this king was destined to extend far beyond the little colony on the small spit of land jutting out into the river. James I was the royal sponsor of the Authorized Version of the Holy Bible, more often called the King James Version (KJV). It was this book that would permeate the early settlements and later travel west with the pioneers. The Jamestown colony, founded by Captain John Smith and several other English adventurers, was both better situated geographically and better managed than Roanoke. In spite of some internal dissensions, these settlers were able to get along with the natives and to learn from them to produce good crops of maize and tobacco. It was Smith who introduced smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff into Europe in order to develop a market for his colony's most exportable product.

Then in 1620 a stubborn, resourceful band of Puritans and Separatists, (102 passengers – some 35 Puritan "saints," the rest "strangers,") – landed on the mainland inside the raised arm of Cape Cod, after a trying and perilous two-month passage in a vessel that would hardly be considered seaworthy today. In spite of the hardships they had to endure and their own lack of hospitality for people with anything they considered a deviant religious or social view, the Puritans and Plymouth colony succeeded where others had failed. And about two hundred miles south of it lay the village of New Amsterdam, which had been established by Dutch fur traders following Henry Hudson's explorations of the great northern river. Within a few short years, traffic flowed between these two colonies, and the first waves of new immigrants began descending upon the shores of the new land. Before long that Dutch fur-trading post would become a subject of dispute in the French and Indian War and in the American Revolution, and its name would be changed to New York.

English Captain John Smith (1580–1631) founded the colony of Jamestown in Virginia.

Many early immigrants to America at this time were driven from Great Britain and Europe by religious motives: to escape disquiet, even persecution, at home and to establish their own brand of religious communities in other lands. These



newly founded colonies were, often as not, quite as intolerant as the conditions in the cities and villages of the old country. Such a colony, for example, was established by the so-called "Puritans," a strong-willed minority among the passengers aboard the Mayflower in 1620. What they sought for themselves in the New World they stubbornly refused to grant to others in their new "Plimmoth Plantation." Roger Williams, a well-educated and promising scion of good family, could probably have had almost any pulpit he wished among the Puritan settlements, had he been more willing to conform. Instead, he left Massachussetts Colony in 1636 to found his own more tolerant settlement, Providence, later to become Rhode Island. Two years later another dissenter, Anne Hutchinson, left the mother colony and founded another at Portsmouth. A woman of courage and fine wit, Hutchinson was described by Governor John Winthrop of Plymouth Colony as "like Roger Williams or worse": not only did she staunchly maintain that individual religious judgement was a matter of private conscience – not for clergy or courts to interfere with – but she was a woman.

Williams held four cardinal principles that, from the first, alienated him from the Plymouth Puritans but which, at length, came to be embedded in the Constitution of the new nation which grew from these early beginnings. His first principle was that "persecution for cause of conscience is most evidently and lamentably contrary to the doctrine of Christ Jesus." His second held that "no one should be bound to worship or to maintain a worship against his own consent." Third, Williams maintained that church and state were and should be kept separate. To limit political office to members of the church was like choosing a physician for his religious beliefs rather than for his medical skills. And fourth, the power of the civil courts extended only "to the bodies and goods of men," not to matters of conscience.

The Mayflower

Certain families in the United States today trace their American origins from the Mayflower and her sister ships. This tradition is founded on both written and oral records. The *Mayflower Compact* probably represents the first time in history that the articles of a government preceded a landing or the establishment of a colony. Other records include church rolls, property ownership records, even punishment records for those distinguished in no other way. A few of these earliest settlers so distinguished themselves that they have become part of our common heritage: Anne Bradstreet, the first woman poet in America; Jonathan Edwards, the fiery preacher who struck fear into the hearts of his congregations; William Bradford, the first governor of the Bay Colony; Roger Williams, the first effective dissenter from Puritan rule and founder of Providence colony. Some of these families became a self-proclaimed "aristocracy" in the new land, but many other names went unrecorded. Some of the "strangers," made to feel less than welcome in Plymouth, moved off toward Maine and New Hampshire, staying for the most part close to the seashore. Others drifted down toward the Dutch trading-post on the Hudson River, New Amsterdam.

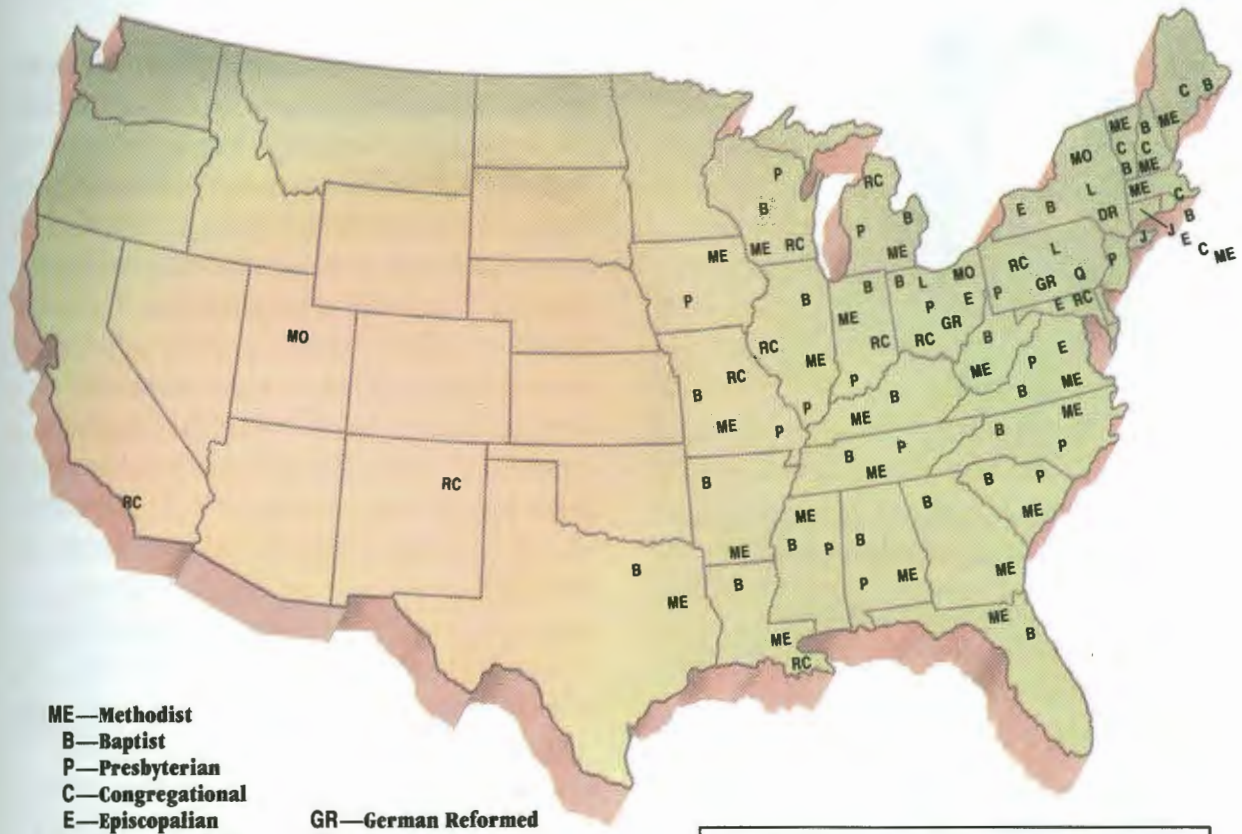
Into Plymouth Colony aboard the Mayflower came not only the small band of Puritans but a much larger number of "strangers" whose motives were more economic than religious. Of moderate if not indifferent piety, they sought relief from the economic oppressions of England. Many were of the lower classes; many had been driven off their small farmsteads by the "enclosure movement," whereby wealthier landowners consolidated and enlarged their holdings to capitalize on the rising prices of wool and woolen goods. Seeing no chance to own even the most meager plot of soil in England, these yeomen and women sought the plentiful, thus-far unencumbered land of the New World. Some of these people were encouraged, even helped, to leave England by committees of fellow townsmen who wanted them off the relief rolls. Others, unable to save or raise sufficient funds to pay their passage, sold their labor in indentured contracts as servants or laborers to their more affluent compatriots. Once here, however, because they were not apparently of the "elect," these people not infrequently confronted the same kinds of intolerance and repression they had experienced at home. And they soon found it to their advantage, however daunting it might at first have seemed, to leave the new colony and set out into the wilderness. Some, to be sure, fell victim to Indian violence. But a substantial portion made homesteads for themselves and their families in the wilds of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and western New York and Connecticut. Until quite recently, the dialects of English spoken in some of the more isolated communities in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire would have sounded quite familiar to Shakespeare: living outside the dialectal mainstream that began stretching itself down the east coast toward Philadelphia and Baltimore, descendants of

these early yeomen kept the speech patterns of England in the first half of the 17th century.

Into these more tolerant, less rigidly sectarian communities followed still other secular refugees who had chafed under the self-assumed Puritan aristocracy. Many of these were worthy artisans and productive laborers. Others were energetic if not always humane entrepreneurs. Not long after the colony of Rhode Island received its own charter from King Charles II in 1663, some of the more restless and enterprising began taking to the seas in ships of their own construction or purchase. They inaugurated a lively trade with the "West Indies." Thus began one of the darker episodes of the American saga. These sea traders brought home molasses from the islands. This they distilled into hard liquors – rum, especially – which they then exchanged on the "Gold Coast" for black Africans whom they delivered to the plantation-builders in Maryland, in North and South Carolina, and in Georgia. Long before the revolution, which finally freed the colonies from the yoke of British sovereignty, some of these entrepreneurs had already amassed impressive fortunes in this gruesome trade. And they had unwittingly sown the seeds that would ripen a century later into the bloodiest civil war the world would ever witness.

But in religious matters, tolerance seemed to take root and grow with the population. In 1658 the Dutch who had settled in the Flushing borough of New Amsterdam successfully resisted an attempt by the town elders to forbid the immigration of Quakers. The townsfolk argued that all people – Dutch Calvinist, Quaker, even Jew, Turk, and Egyptian (these last were commonly referred to, even by many well-meaning folk, as "Gypsies") – were children of God. "Our desire," they proclaimed, "is to do unto all men as we desire all men should do unto us." These Dutch Calvinists had known at home in Europe the constant fear of persecution. In the late 1500s Philip II of Spain "inherited" the Netherlands as part of his father's vast empire. Philip levied burdensome taxes on the Dutch and Belgians, who resented having their money support the Spanish throne. Worse, he systematically persecuted the Dutch Calvinists and Anabaptists. In 1566 he introduced a six-year reign of terror, attempting with sword and Inquisition to annihilate those who would not convert. Thousands of Roman Catholic Belgians fled southward for French protection. Thousands of Dutch Protestants were put to the sword in the merciless campaign. Thousands more fled northward from the conquered southern provinces, and many of these sought refuge in the New World.

Religious wars had begun in Europe with the Protestant Revolt in 1517, usually called, somewhat inaccurately, the "Reformation." Such wars were a constant condition of life in Europe until well into the 18th century, wars which left the northern countries predominantly Protestant and southern ones predominantly Roman Catholic. There were wars not only between Roman Catholic countries and Protestant countries but also between Catholic and Protestant fellow countrymen – German against German, French against French, Swiss against Swiss, Dutch against Dutch. There was little tolerance shown by any group in Europe. For example on Saint Bartholomew's Day, August 24, 1572, thousands of French Calvinists and Huguenots were massacred by French Roman Catholics, soldier and civilian alike, under the goading of the fanatical and frightened Queen, the former Catherine de' Medici. Many Huguenots fled France, some eventually arriving, along with other religious refugees, in North America. The Massacre reignited the flames of religious war in Europe, but already people in the New World were seeking to prevent that historic pattern from repeating itself this side of the Atlantic.



Predominant Religions in the United States and Territories (1850)

Motives Driving Early Immigrants

It must be acknowledged that the American colonies were in a very favorable position to denounce old hatreds and broaden the scope of toleration. British and European rulers generally looked upon any religious deviance at home as no less than a personal offense – dissent was considered seditious, and was therefore intolerable. The fortunes of Protestant, Catholic, Jew, and Moslem had swung like deadly pendulums under the successive kings and queens of France and England and under the monolithic rule of the Spanish royalty, but enforcing such narrow views upon a mixed group of people three thousand miles to the west was another matter. Therefore, more out of necessity than good will, the growing tolerance of the colonists was not effectively opposed by the rulers and the archbishops of Europe. By 1661, in fact, Charles II of England, a Roman Catholic newly restored to the throne seized from his father by the Puritan Oliver Cromwell, granted to Rhode Island a royal Charter which specifically permitted "freedom from molestation, punishment, or disquiet for religious views."

Not all the other new colonies practiced meaningful religious tolerance, however. When the land around Boston and the original Plymouth settlement became less plentiful, some adventurous "saints" moved west along the Connecticut River to found the colonies of Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, together designated the "New Canaan." These people, too, drew up a written constitution which they called their "Fundamental Orders"; this "constitution" carried the Puritan concept of an established church into the wilderness of central

Charles II of England (1630–1685) granted a royal Charter to Rhode Island to support religious freedom.

Connecticut. In the fervor of their religious conviction, these settlers soon fell upon the peaceful but "heathen" Pequod Indians and virtually exterminated them.

But in spite of setbacks, tolerance spread, tolerance that eventually extended to a quite wide range of religious attitudes, and more people left England and Europe for the New World. The Society of Friends, a religious group founded by George Fox, found itself coming under more and more suspicion and disquiet in England. Guiding themselves by an "Inner Light," they affected some bizarre habits of dress and behavior which soon provoked ostracism and other oppressive measures. But within a few years these "Quakers," as they were contemptuously called, had for the most part moderated the strangest of their behavior patterns, and in about 1670 they attracted a powerful recruit, the Oxford-educated William Penn. The son of well-to-do pious and Puritan parents, Penn was seeking a quiet, non-proseletyzing manner of worship. One of the Friends, John Archdale, had bought proprietary settlement right in the territory of North Carolina. He hoped to found a colony there for the Society. But nothing came of this venture. What did thrive, perhaps beyond his most extravagant dream, was the enterprise of William Penn in Philadelphia.

Though a peaceful man, Penn was an able leader. He tried at first to work with the Quakers and Swedes who had settled in West Jersey along the Delaware River (the West Jersey communities of Swedesboro and Penn's Neck recall the period). A group of Swedes had settled on the west side of the Delaware where the Schuylkill River emptied into it. Penn soon became impatient with the slow progress of the West Jersey settlement, and sent surveyors across the Delaware River to lay out a large tract of land "suitable for a large city." He permitted the Swedes to stay and take first choice of land tracts in the new city. Those who preferred to leave he bought out. Plans for the city were drawn, and the settlement prospered under Penn's concepts for organization and for dealing with the natives. One of the early acts of the Philadelphia assembly was to pass, in 1683, an act providing that all children should be taught to read, write and cipher by the time they were twelve. Parents or guardians who neglected their children's early learning could be fined rather heavily. Under his tutelage, "Penn's Woods" grew into a thriving settlement. By 1688 its population had jumped to 12,000 souls – English, Irish, Dutch and Germans lived peacefully and tolerantly in the new city. But even in Pennsylvania, tolerance was not absolute: in

English Quaker William Penn (1644–1718) established the settlement of Philadelphia.

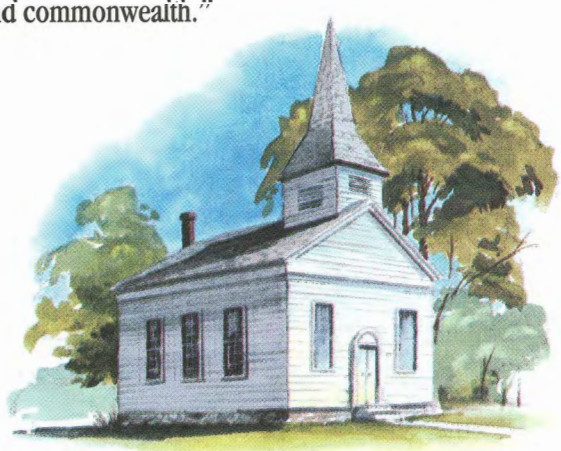
the Charter of 1701 Penn stipulated that "no Person...who shall confess and acknowledge one almighty God...shall be in any case molested or prejudiced on account of personal beliefs." But only persons professing "to believe in Jesus Christ...shall be capable...to serve this Government in any capacity." Nevertheless, Penn's settlement was by and large the most successful colony up to that time and justly deserved the name Philadelphia – the "City of Brotherly Love." Within a hundred years, it became the capital of the United States, and saw the adoption of a new instrument of government among men – the Constitution of the United States.

In response to tracts Penn and his followers circulated widely in Europe, many other groups came to enlarge Penn's settlement. Anabaptists, or Mennonites (the name Anabaptist had become anathema in Germany after the Peasant's Revolt of 1524 and the Munster uprising of 1533), answered Penn's invitation. Lured from Germany, Holland, and England, they first settled just northwest of the city and gave their name to Germantown. It is worth noting that as early as February, 1838, the Mennonites of Germantown passed resolutions objecting to the practice of Negro slavery: "These are the reasons why we are against the traffic of men-body as followeth: is there any that would be done or handled at this manner? viz., to be sold or made a slave for all the time of his life?" Further, they objected that the separation of wives and husbands made the owners accomplices in adultery, in violation of the Commandment. Another branch of the Mennonites, the Amish (Upland Anabaptists)

Ethnic Origin	When	Number	Motive
Irish	1840's and 1850's	About 1 1/2 million	Famine resulting from potato crop failure
Germans	1840's to 1880's	About 4 million	Severe depression and unemployment; political unrest and failure of liberal revolutionary movement
Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes	1870's to 1900's	About 1 1/2 million	Poverty; shortage of farmland
Poles	1880's to 1920's	About 1 million	Poverty; political repression; cholera epidemics
Jews from Eastern Europe	1880's to 1920's	About 2 1/2 million	Religious persecution
Austrians, Czechs, Hungarians, and Slovaks	1880's to 1920's	About 4 million	Poverty; overpopulation
Italians	1880's to 1920's	About 4 1/2 million	Poverty; overpopulation
Mexicans	1910's to 1920's 1950's to 1980's	About 700,000 About 1 1/2 million	Mexican Revolution of 1910; low wages and unemployment Poverty; unemployment
Cubans	1960's to 1980's	About 600,000	Take-over by Fidel Castro in 1959
Cambodians, Laotians, and Vietnamese	1970's and 1980's	About 165,000	Vietnam War (1959–1975); Communist take-overs

settled to the west of the city. Later, led by Johannes Beissel, they moved on to Lancaster, where they established the Ephrata cloisters. Known by this time as the "Pennsylvania Dutch," other Amish pushed on to Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin. Still other religious refugees poured out of Europe over the next hundred years. Moravians came from central Europe, mostly Germany. Lutherans, too, came to Pennsylvania, and many stayed, but like others before them, most went west, settling in the rich prairie lands that were to become Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

We have already noted that the Puritans and certain others in the northeast had created "established" churches. Such churches were supported and the clergy paid from local taxes. These communities were often "little Genevas," theocratic communities run by councils of Calvinist elders. They attempted to regulate virtually every aspect of the lives of those living in their communities, whether or not members of the local church. In some communities no one not a member of the church was permitted to own property within the town limits. In most communities, there were religious qualifications for holding any public office. But while these Puritans were often very strict in what they saw as matters of morality, they may not have deserved the characterization visited upon them by a noted American literary critic and historian that they constantly "worried that somewhere, someone might be happy." For despite the "hell-fire and brimstone" images conjured up by such extremists as Jonathan Edwards, bills of materials for the construction of churches and other public buildings almost always included a few hogsheads of beer for the workmen. Furthermore, if the passionate poems of Anne Bradstreet to her husband are in any way representative of marital intimacy, there was nothing cold about such relations. Additionally, the widely accepted picture of Pilgrims wearing only black or other somber clothing is rather inaccurate: among the women, at least, gingham and other bright fabrics were considered quite commonplace. However, the religious freedom for which the United States later became renowned throughout the world did not appear all at once, nor was it equal at first in all colonies. We have already mentioned Roger Williams' and Anne Hutchinson's flight from Plymouth Bay. Slowly at first, the idea of broad toleration spread. In 1649 the Maryland Assembly passed the so-called "Toleration Act," that extended toleration to non-Roman Catholic Christians, but specified heavy fines and forfeitures of property for anyone who would deny the divinity of Jesus or the doctrine of the Trinity. Otherwise, no one should be "troubled, molested, or discountenanced" for Protestant beliefs and practices. Just two years earlier, Massachusetts had enacted a "public school law" requiring that every town of fifty or more persons shall appoint a teacher of the children, "it being one chief project of the ould deluder, Satan, to keepe men from the knowledge of the Scriptures." We need schools, they held, so that "learning may not be buried in the grave of our fathers in the church and commonwealth."



In 1780, the same state passed a "Bill of Rights" which, other freedoms notwithstanding, held it to be the right and duty of all men in society "publicly, and at stated seasons, to worship the Supreme Being...[but] no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for

worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience." And the Anglican Church remained the established church in Virginia until 1779.

Nevertheless, the idea that religion and government were best kept completely separate was growing in America. It was first written into law in Virginia in June of 1776. Although much of the Virginia "Declaration of Rights" was drafted by George Mason, Article 16, the declaration of religious freedom, was written by Patrick Henry. It declared "That religion...and the manner of [worshipping], can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence; and therefore all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience."

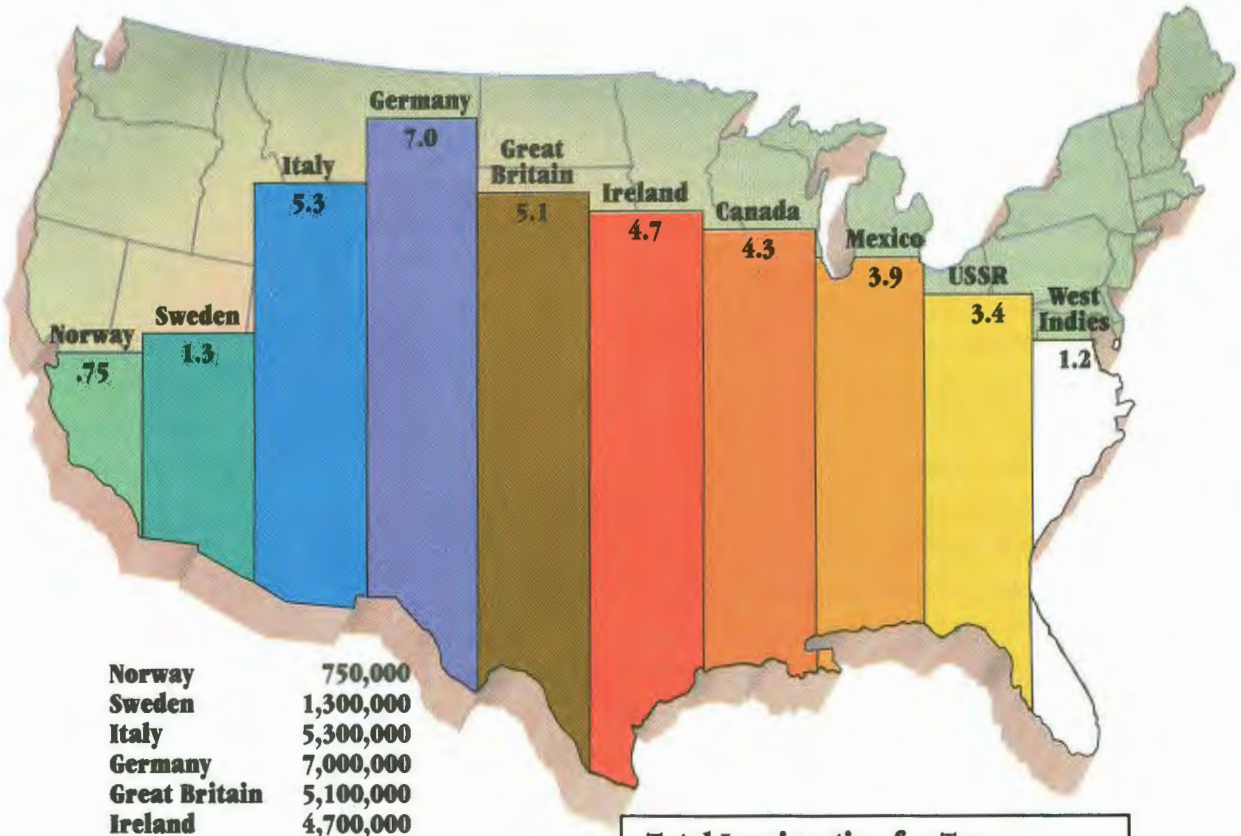
But even this did not go far enough for Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Although the Virginia law was considered by many a model of tolerance, Jefferson and Madison wanted to go even further – they would tolerate no government sanction of any religion at all. The idea was bitterly fought by all the major Protestant denominations: Anglican, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and others. Even Patrick Henry found the idea of state-supported churches – all major denominations on equal terms – not objectionable. In spite of the opposition, however, Madison, Mason, and others managed in 1783 to get a law passed in the Virginia House of Burgesses that declared the mind of man free of control by law: "Whereas Almighty God hath created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it by punishments...tend only to beget hypocrisy and meanness...[Therefore] no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place or ministry whatsoever...[and] all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinion in matters of religion."

Patrick Henry (1736–1799) wrote Article 16, the declaration of religious freedom.

Thus the Virginia legislature prepared the way for the religion clause of the United States Constitution. When the "Bill of Rights," the first ten amendments, of the Constitution was finally ratified in 1791, the very first Amendment forbade government intervention either for or against any religious practice or belief: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." It proclaimed an almost absolute separation of church and state. Nevertheless, not all of the thirteen original colonies ratified the "Bill of Rights" at once: the legislatures of Massachusetts, Georgia, and Connecticut did not ratify it until the spring of 1939!

19th Through 20th Century Immigration

From these modest beginnings – a few dozen English Separatists and Dissenters in the north and a hardly greater number of early – and not always willing – settlers in Virginia, began a series of westward migrations that in the 18th and 19th



Norway	750,000
Sweden	1,300,000
Italy	5,300,000
Germany	7,000,000
Great Britain	5,100,000
Ireland	4,700,000
Canada	4,300,000
Mexico	3,900,000
USSR	3,400,000
West Indies	1,200,000

Total Immigration for Top Ten Countries of Origin (1820-1990) *in millions

centuries drew millions of people from other lands into the United States. The heaviest influxes in the 18th and early 19th centuries were from Great Britain, Ireland, and northwestern Europe. The stream grew from a few thousand – just over eight thousand in 1820 – to over two million per decade around the middle of the 19th century. This was a period of great industrial expansion in the United States, and there was great need for cheap labor. Before 1820, immigration records were largely kept by the States, and even when the records can be found they are sometimes less than fully reliable. One of the ablest historians of the subject, Mr. Samuel Blodget, wrote in his *Statistical Manual* in 1806 that the best estimates of immigration for the decade 1784 to 1794 placed it at not more than 4,000 persons per year. A reliable estimate for the year 1794 alone stood at 10,000. From then until 1810, the average for each year has been placed at not more than 6,000 per year.

The flow was interrupted briefly on account of the renewed hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, culminating in the War of 1812. (The formal declaration of war was voted in Congress on June 18, 1812.) During much of the preceding decade, with British men-of-war intercepting America-bound shipping at sea or, later, actually blockading American ports, immigration must have seemed overly risky. From about 1806 until the formal conclusion of peace between the belligerents in 1815, the stream virtually dried up. But the flow was soon to increase dramatically.

"Old Ironsides"

Between 1820 and 1986 the U.S. Immigration Service records the entry into the United States of almost fifty-two million people, the greatest numbers from the United Kingdom and Germany.

By 1865 immigration from Great Britain and Germany had lessened to a mere trickle; the greater numbers in the second half of the 19th century were from southern and eastern Europe and from Asia.

The heaviest period of immigration into the United States was the decade from 1901 to 1910: more than eight-and-a-half million people accepted "Liberty's" invitation. Most of these people came from Europe, many in this period from southern and eastern countries – Italy, Hungary, Germany, Greece, and the Near East. A goodly number, however, came from the Orient – Chinese and, later, Japanese, looking for new lives. It hardly needs saying that with such great numbers arriving on virtually every boat, record-keeping aboard ship about the conditions these immigrants endured in their quest was less than complete.

By the turn of the century, conditions endured by passengers on many of the incoming vessels had improved very little since 1820 when Congress first began attempting to regulate such matters. Most traveled "steerage," literally the lowest decks of a vessel above the actual bilges. The accommdations were minimal at best, degrading at worst. This is a matter of record: in a report presented to a Congressional committee by the Immigration Commission, steerage conditions were described as often "disgusting and demoralizing." In 1908 special agents of the Commission traveled as passengers to observe firsthand the conditions immigrants and other steerage passengers were subjected to by the often uncaring if not downright unscrupulous masters and crews of these ships: hunger, lack of privacy, and generally uncomfortable and unsanitary conditions. "The old-type steerage," reads one passage of the report, "was one whose horrors have been so often described. It is unfortunately still found in a majority of the vessels bringing immigrants to the United States... Sleeping quarters are large compartments accommodating as many as 300 or more persons each... The berths are in two tiers [and] consist of an iron framework containing a mattress, a pillow, or more often a life preserver as a substitute, and a blanket." This berth, "6 feet long and 2 feet wide," had to accommodate the traveler and all his or her luggage, as well as provide sleeping facilities for a voyage of "some seven to seventeen days." No place was provided to store or clean eating utensils, which most passengers had to provide for themselves, continues the report, and food was often "sold to the passengers by the steward for his own profit."

Although laws required that washrooms and lavatories "shall be kept in a clean and serviceable condition throughout the voyage," such laws, like others, generally were indifferently observed. "The number of wash basins," continues this report, "is invariably far too few (for the number of people expected to use them), and the rooms in which they are placed so small as to admit only by crowding as many persons as there are basins." The only water available for general washing was cold salt-water,

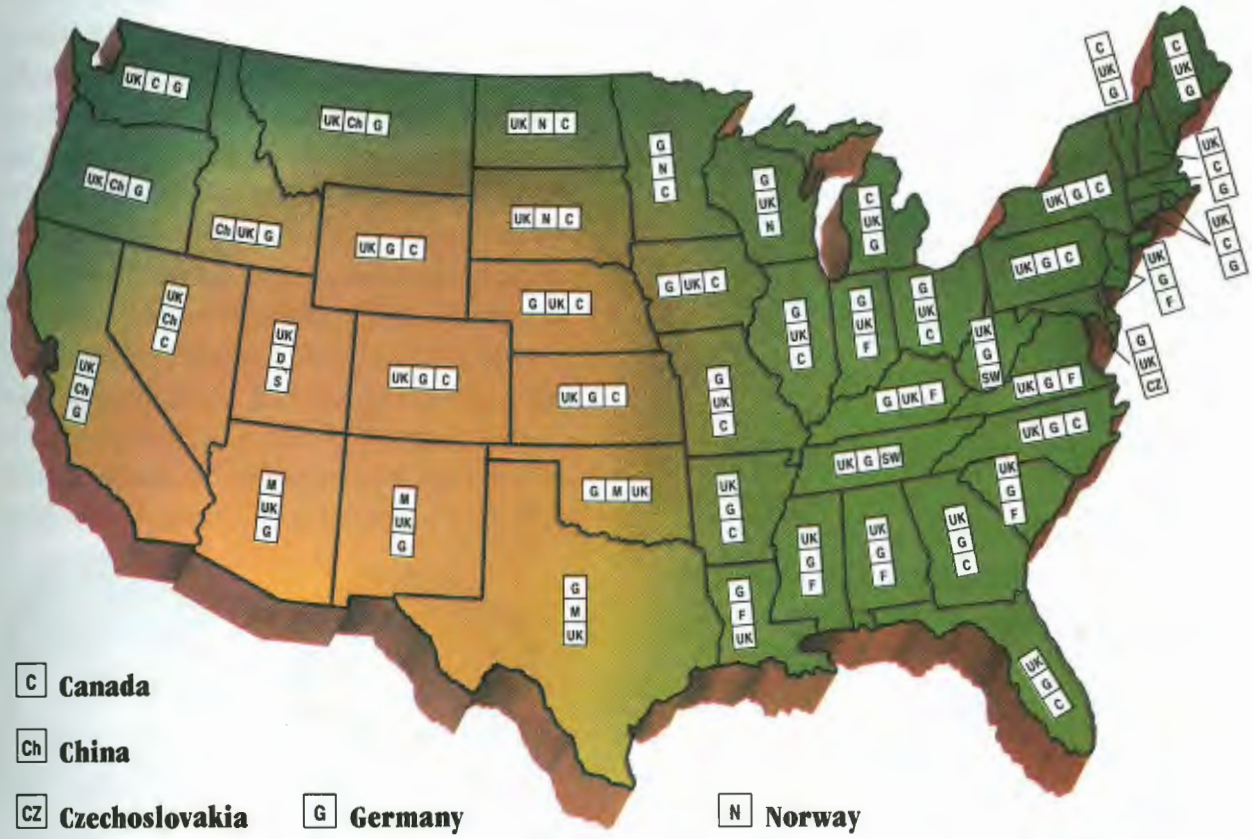
with perhaps one warm-water faucet for personal hygiene as well as for cleansing eating utensils. At mealtimes, groups were fed from tin trays, and the food, though of fairly good quality originally, was "usually spoiled by being wretchedly prepared." "Bread, potatoes and meat, when not old leavings from the first and second galleys," might provide a fair meal, but the "preparation, the manner of serving the food, and disregard for the proportions of the several food groups required by the human body make the food unsatisfying, and therefore insufficient." And these conditions prevailed under *the new steerage* as regulated by Congress!

Ironically, it was about this time, too, that that towering national symbol of refuge was erected in New York Harbor. Originally entitled "Liberty Enlightening the World," the 152-foot Statue of Liberty, as it is now called, was designed by the French sculptor F. A. Bartholdi. Made of copper sheets, the monument was erected in 1886 on Bedloe's Island and dedicated on October 28 of that year. A plaque containing Emma Lazarus's famous poem, "The New Colossus," was added to the base of the statue in 1903, calling the world to "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free..." Some twenty million people had already migrated to these shores; another thirty million plus would see that monument as their first glimpse of the new land.

Not all immigrants were welcome, however, and not all were seen as coming here for worthwhile purposes. Several of the states passed laws prohibiting the importation of "any infant, lunatic, maimed, deaf, dumb, aged or infirm person, who is likely to become chargeable (for support) to any county." Penalties could be quite high: any judge of the state could require bond "in the sum of five hundred dollars for each of such persons so brought" on penalty of prison (Code of Alabama). Most states also passed laws prohibiting the importing of "any person...convicted in any other state or in any foreign country of any infamous crime,...or any person of a notoriously dissolute, infamous, and abandoned life and character" (Rhode Island). And of course laws were passed prohibiting the "importation and harboring of women for immoral purposes." The tone of indignation is unmistakable in the wording of some of these laws, but so also is a growing unease about allowing unbridled immigration to alter the established characters of the various states. This unease began to grow rapidly after the Bolshevik Revolution in autumn of 1917, and reached a peak of paranoia in the mid-1950s.

Where Did They Settle?

The Port of New York has almost always gotten the lion's share of the publicity and recognition for U.S. immigration. But while New York has undoubtedly been the major port of entry for immigrants, several other ports deserve mention. Until the end of the 19th century Philadelphia was the second largest port of immigration, closely followed by Baltimore, New Orleans, Boston and Charleston, South Carolina making up the next category. A few immigrants trickled into the country at several other ports – even into Sandusky, Ohio, on Lake Erie. Between about 1870 and 1930 San Francisco functioned as the principal, if not only, West Coast port of entry.



C Canada
Ch China
CZ Czechoslovakia
D Denmark
F France
G Germany
UK Great Britain & Ireland
M Mexico
N Norway
S Sweden
SW Switzerland

Sources of U.S. Immigration, 1870

In February, 1848, the first steamer arrived with immigrants who had officially entered the United States at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. (At that time the city's population was reportedly only 2,000.) These people had been delivered by boat to the Caribbean port of Panama, and had then ridden or walked across the Isthmus to board another boat bound for San Francisco. Later, after California was admitted to the Union in 1850, the port was the major point of entry for Orientals emigrating to the United States. The city is justly known for the character of its Chinese and Japanese communities. Between 1871 and 1880 -- the years of greatest railroad construction in the United States -- over 123,000 people entered the country from the Orient. Most entered at San Francisco.

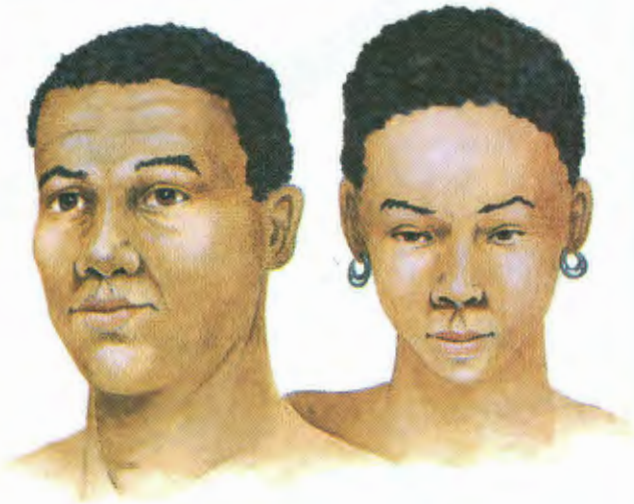
The principal immigrant groups to the United States during the 18th and 19th centuries spread out across the land, often settling in groups to give their own character to given areas. We have already mentioned the Germans of northwest Philadelphia (Germantown) and Lancaster. But still other German and Austrian immigrants established communities in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In fact, there are few states without their "German" or Anabaptist areas. Canadian immigration has been less and has spread out less than almost any other

nationality-source. And, as might be expected, the Canadian immigrants settled principally in the northern tier of States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and the Great Lakes States.

French immigrants entered the United States principally through the Port of New Orleans; they were quite at home in the southern provinces of the Louisiana Territory which the United States purchased from Napoleon in 1803. Other French immigrants, especially the Protestant Huguenots, settled in eastern States: northern New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky. British – by far the largest contingent of immigrants during the Colonial period and the first century of nationhood – spread more widely throughout the land than any other group. And they more readily assimilated to their new environment and submerged their overseas heritage than did almost any other nationality.

Southern European immigrants, especially from Mediterranean countries, and most especially those from Italy and the Near East, settled heavily in the big industrial cities of the north. This was no accident, as U.S. immigration policy during the latter half of the 19th and first quarter of the 20th centuries was largely directed to allow the entrance of people most likely to provide cheap menial labor for the great industries – steel, automobiles, mining and construction. Thus resulted the prevailing pattern for these immigrants settling in New York City; Paterson, New Jersey; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Youngstown, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Gary, Indiana; Chicago; and St. Joseph, Missouri.

Two significant groups of early immigrants – that is, before 1850 – were Africans and South Americans. The African-American is unique in the annals of U.S. immigration. The African- American is the only class which immigrated against its will. As we have already noted, the American slave trade had already been started a century before by the New England rum-and-slave merchants – and even long before them by Columbus himself. Principal ports of entry for African slaves were at Baltimore, Savannah, Charleston and New Orleans. Britain abolished slavery at home and in her colonies in 1833. Certain American States abolished slavery on their own – Vermont as early as 1777, New Jersey by 1804. But ultimately this nefarious trade was not to be ended in the entirety of the United States by anything less than a bloody civil war. The Emancipation Proclamation was announced on January 1, 1863; three years later Congress proposed the Fourteenth Amendment, declaring that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States...are citizens of the United States...[and



no State shall] deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Before 1863, as the territories west of the Mississippi organized themselves into state-sized units and applied for admission to the Union, the question of the propriety of slavery in a nation founded on principles of freedom and justice had been raised anew. But all those entering the Union after 1864 entered slave-free.

The abolition of slavery in the United States was one of the conditions that encouraged Mexicans and other South and Central Americans to seek entry into the country. Many Mexicans already lived in the

Southwest Territory when its several divisions finally became integrated into the Union. Thus, they automatically became citizens. Often, however, the illegality of slavery was only a technicality: both Mexicans and African-Americans continued to be exploited almost mercilessly well into the second half of the 20th century. But while Mexican and other Central and South American immigrants have stayed pretty much in the southwest – principally in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California – the African-American has migrated principally to the larger cities in the eastern half of the country. There are African-American farmers in the Midwest, to be sure, but they are only an occasional phenomenon between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.

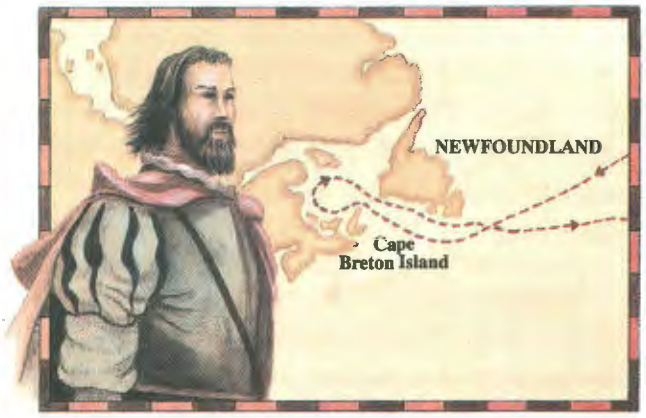
The most recent immigrant groups to the United States are refugees, principally Asians from Vietnam, Cambodia and Korea, and Caribbeans from Puerto Rico, Cuba, Haiti and other West Indian islands. By far the heaviest concentrations of these immigrants have been in Miami and New York City, but here, again, the older pattern seems to be showing up: gradual dispersion from the congested central communities along with somewhat slower assimilation into other areas.

Emigration To Canada

Emigration and its role in the making of Canadian history is an exciting account of people representing many backgrounds and beliefs, who united over a span of centuries to carve out a new nation from an uncharted wilderness. Fortitude, heroism, and discernment were the hallmarks of these transworld emigrants, whose self-renewing vitality created one of the grandest national epics in the history of the western world: the birth and the coming of age of Canada.

Just as England was being invaded for the last time by William the Conqueror in 1066, the amazing story of Canada was about to begin with the exploration of its eastern coast by Viking warriors. These Norsemen established the first Canadian settlement at L'Anse aux Meadows, in northern Newfoundland. Shortly thereafter, however, this Viking outpost was abandoned, and no known visitors would appear on Canadian shores until almost 500 years later.

Yet once Canadian exploration resumed, it would continue virtually unabated until the present day. This resumption began in earnest when the Italian explorer (in English service), John Cabot, landed in 1497, either on the coast of Newfoundland or Cape Breton Island. Cabot, who had been commissioned by Henry VII of England to discover new trade routes to China and India, claimed all of Canada for his King.



In 1497, explorer John Cabot landed in North America, claiming all of Canada for his King.

Thirty-seven years later, the French explorer, Jacques Cartier, sailed into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, landing eventually on the Gaspé shore of what is now Quebec. In so doing, he claimed the vast new land for his King, Francis I.

Chapter 1

Jacques Cartier sailed into Quebec in 1534 to claim the St. Lawrence River valley for France.

Following Cartier, at the beginning of the next century, was Samuel de Champlain, sometimes called the "Father of New France." Together with Sieur de Monts, Champlain founded Quebec, the first permanent settlement in Canada. Shortly thereafter, his followers established a missionary center within Quebec named Ville Marie. In 1642 its name was changed to Montreal.

Two years after he assumed personal rule of France, the most glorious of all French kings, Louis XIV, made Canada a province of his kingdom. This was done in 1663, and one hundred years later, there would be about 60,000 French settlers in the new province.

Because England and France were mortal enemies during and long after the reign of Louis XIV, the Anglo-French wars on the European continent that/resulted from this hostile relationship all had counterparts in the North American continent. Thus English and American colonists did battle with French Canadians during the War of the League of Augsburg (1689–97), Queen Anne's War (1701–13), King George's War (1740–48), and the French and Indian War (1754–63).

In virtually all of these conflicts, the Mother Country left English and American colonists to their own devices. At times this cost dearly in human suffering and loss of life. Moreover, territories captured by the English and American colonists in Canada were returned to the French through the peace treaty that ended King George's War.

Fortunately, Great Britain took its participation in the French and Indian War more seriously – and none too soon. During the first four years of this conflict, the French, led by the Marquis de Montcalm, inflicted punishing defeats on Anglo-Americans. Not until 1758 did the latter successfully counterattack and, in so doing, overrun French fortresses on the Canadian-American frontier.

Leading Anglo-American forces in what proved to be the final showdown was General James Wolfe, who attacked Montcalm and the French armies on the Plains of Abraham. Although emerging victorious in this contest, which became known as the Battle of Quebec, Wolfe (along with Montcalm) lost his life. In dying, however, the great British general made it possible for generations of others to live and prosper in a Canada that would never again face the prospect of a serious takeover attempt.

In the immediate aftermath of General Wolfe's liberation of Canada, this brave new world experienced its first major, multi-cultural infusion. From 1763 to 1774, it has been carefully estimated that approximately 45,000 pioneers set sail from the five Irish ports of Londonderry, Belfast, Newry, Larne, and Portrush for the Atlantic coast of Canada. These determined sea voyagers were joined by even larger numbers of immigrants who came mainly from the Scottish areas of Islay, Skye, Inverness, Lochiel, and the Hebrides, and of course, England herself.

In 1783, 40,000 American colonists affirmed their loyalty to the British Crown and left the United States for new and happier homes in Canada. Like their English, Scottish, and Irish brethren, these "United Empire Loyalists" were confirmed British

patriots who rose to the challenge of building new cities on the very cutting edge of civilization.

Rather than crushing the totally vanquished French who had inhabited Canada since 1534, British-American governors instead implemented the Quebec Act of 1774. This benevolent law, termed the "Magna Carta of the French Canadian Race," placed French civil law, the French language, and the French/Catholic Church under the protection of the British Crown. Thus the political rights and the freedom to worship as Roman Catholics were solidly guaranteed for the French population of Canada.

The clairvoyant and merciful Quebec Act also assured the loyalty of French Canadians to Great Britain. In 1775 when the American rebels mounted a pathetic attempt to conquer Canada, the "Habitants," as they were called, joined the British Canadians in totally repulsing all armies of the would-be invasion.

In 1791 Great Britain increased the local freedoms of both the British Canadians and the "Habitants" by creating two provinces in the Saint Lawrence and Great Lakes region: a lower Canada to remain French, and an Upper Canada to be English. Both provinces received the same liberal government as that enjoyed by the thirteen colonies before the American Revolution.

Such an arrangement worked well for many years, and in 1812 it was put to the test. At this time, the young and brash United States declared war on Great Britain, and, in so doing, decided once again to "conquer Canada."

Just as in 1775, however, American belligerence aroused a national sentiment among both the British and French Canadians. Reaffirming their loyalty to the British Crown, Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Celts joined forces with the "Habitants" to drive the American foreigners out of Canada.

Even the Act of 1791 could not guarantee domestic tranquility for all Canadians indefinitely. By the 1830s it became clear that more self-government was needed by the British and French populations of Canada.

In 1839, one of the classic documents in the rise of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Durham Report, recommended numerous liberal reforms in the administration of Canada. In political matters, it made a strong case for Canadian self-government in which an elected assembly would assume virtual control over all domestic affairs.

Most of the Durham Report was accepted immediately and a united Canada was given the machinery of independence in 1840. And, when yet another military effort to annex Canada into the United States was launched in 1866, the Canadians proved more than capable of repelling the armed invaders.

Meanwhile, in the face of the American Civil War, a federal constitution – drafted in Canada by Canadians – was approved by the British Government in 1867 as the British North American Act. By this action the Maritime Provinces (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), Upper Canada (Ontario), and Lower Canada (Quebec) became a federal union, governed by a common Parliament, in which the majority party controlled a responsible ministry according to British principles of cabinet government.

By 1905, this federal union, constitutionally designated the Dominion of Canada, would acquire the additional provinces of Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. Linking all the provinces was the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Dominion of Canada, though never large in population, possessed from the beginning a

significance far beyond the mere numbers of its people. It constituted the first successful example of the granting of political liberty within one of the European colonial empires, and thereby provided the blueprints for the self-government of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and the former British Colonies in Africa.

Emigration To Australia

Australia was the last continent to be discovered and colonized by Europeans. Whether earlier contacts had been made by the Chinese, Malays or Arab traders remains an unsolved mystery. Certainly it was within the capabilities of their ships to penetrate so far south, but there is no documented evidence to support such theories. The land's original inhabitants, the Australian aborigines, may have been living there as long as 40,000 years ago, but until the 1600s they remained quite unknown to Europeans.

A European presence in the Indian and Pacific Oceans developed from both the east and the west. As early as 1511, the Portuguese had established a trading station and fort at Malacca. From the other direction came the Spanish, with similar objectives. The Spanish were particularly interested in discovering the legendary "Terra Australis Incognita" The Unknown South Land.

Incan legends of wealth to be found across the Pacific stimulated the voyages of Mendana in 1567 and 1595, specifically seeking the Unknown South Land. On the first voyage, landfall was made in the Solomon Islands, so named in the faint hope that this was the site of King Solomon's gold mines. The second voyage resulted in the discovery of the Marquesas Islands.

Fernandez de Quiros, a pilot on the second Mendana expedition, obtained permission to make a new search. The missionary zeal of the promoters is reflected in the fact that his ships carried no less than six Franciscan friars. They arrived in the New Hebrides, which at first Quiros mistook for the Unknown South Land. It was here that the ship commanded by Luis Vaez de Torres became detached from the other two, and Torres decided to head for the Philippines. Driven more by the exigencies of tides, winds and reefs, he threaded his way through the strait between Australia and New Guinea early in September 1606. Torres was not to know that the Australian mainland had in fact been sighted – and two hundred miles of it charted – in the region of Torres Strait six months before.

Late in 1605, the *Duyfken*, commanded by Captain Willem Jansz, was sent on a voyage of reconnaissance towards New Guinea. During March of 1606, Jansz sighted Cape York and sailed south. By 1613, the Dutch ships were taking a faster route to the Indies by travelling due east across the Indian Ocean, then northeast. In this way, many of their

trading ships encountered the Western Australia coast, and quite a number were wrecked there.

The two voyages of Abel Tasman round off this period of Dutch exploration. On the first, Tasman actually circumnavigated Australia. On the second voyage, two years later (1644), he charted the northwest of the continent, filling in the gaps, so that the entire western half of the coast, from Cape York around nearly to present-day Adelaide, became known.

English contacts began with the wreck of the *Tryal* in Western Australia (1622). A second English ship reached the same coast in 1681, captained by John Daniels. Six years later, the *Cygnet* sailed from Timor to explore their region.

After 1700, there were many English voyages across the Pacific, but none approached Australia. In 1768, Captain James Cook was dispatched in the *Endeavour* to set up an astronomical observation post in Tahiti. He then sailed to New Zealand and charted both islands. While sailing west from New Zealand, Captain Cook and his crew sighted the Australian mainland on April 20th, 1770 at Cape Everard near the present Victoria/New South Wales border. On Sunday, April 29th, the first landing was made in Botany Bay, a few miles south of Sydney. Over the next six weeks, Cook travelled north along the coast, mapping and occasionally putting ashore exploration parties. On June 11th, the ship struck coral in the Great Barrier Reef and was all but lost. For weeks it had to be beached near the site of Cooktown for repairs. Resuming his voyage, Cook sailed through Torres Strait. And on August 22nd, 1770, he and a small official party went ashore on a small island near Cape York, hoisted the British flag and solemnly took possession of the whole eastern coast in the King's name. Today this island is known as Possession Island. Cook touched Australia once more on his third voyage, when he landed in Adventure Bay, Tasmania. This was in January, 1777.

British Captain James Cook and his crew sighted Australia in 1770.

In the late 1770s, the question of overcrowded jails in England became critical. This led to the debate over transporting criminals to penal colonies. Historians have long been divided as to the motives that lay behind dispatching the First Fleet and establishing a settlement in Australia. The usually accepted explanation has been that it was occasioned by the overcrowded state of the jails, but other causes have been put forward. These include the motive of setting up one or more posts in the Pacific region, or that of Imperial strategy wishing to "show the flag" in that part of the world.

Not until mid-1786 was the decision finally taken to transport convicts to Botany Bay. Intention became reality on August 18th, 1786, when Lord

Chapter 1

Botany Bay

Sydney sent a letter to the Lords of the Treasury announcing that it was "The King's pleasure that ships should be provided for carrying 750 convicts to Botany Bay with such provisions, necessities and implements for agriculture as may be necessary for use after their arrival." Fitting out the expedition and providing adequate supplies for the new settlement's first couple of years was an enormous task and went on continuously from August, 1786 to May, 1787.

The fleet of eleven ships set sail just before dawn on May 13th, 1787. By May 20th, the fleet lay about two hundred miles west of the Scilly Islands (the "toe" of England). Captain Arthur Phillip now turned towards the south, his goal the Canary Islands, where he intended to take on water and supplies of fresh food.

By the evening of June 3rd, all ships were anchored in the harbor of Santa Cruz, in the Canary Islands. A week's sailing brought them to the vicinity of the Cape Verde Islands, a thousand miles from the Canaries and directly on their proposed route to Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. Ahead of them lay seven weeks of sailing before the fleet would again come to anchor. By the evening of August 5th, the ships were all moored in Rio's harbor. The First Fleet remained in Rio for a month, during which much time was devoted to making necessary repairs to the rigging and sails of the various ships.

On September 4th, the fleet resumed its itinerary, bound for the Cape of Good Hope, a distance of nearly three and a half thousand miles. The crossing took five weeks and four days. Arriving on October 14th, the fleet would spend a month at Cape Town.

On the afternoon of November 12th, the First Fleet was again under sail, on what would prove to be the longest sector of the whole voyage. It was not until January 20th, 1788 that the ships reached Botany Bay. On the 21st, Phillip set out with a reconnaissance party in three small boats to investigate the possibilities of an inlet to the north which Cook had named Port Jackson. Port Jackson proved to be an ideal place for the new settlement.

In the evening of this first day, January 26th, the whole of the party that had come from Botany Bay in the *Supply* assembled at the spot where they had landed and where a flag now flew from an improvised flagpole. The marines fired volleys, and toasts were drunk to the King and the Royal Family, and to the success of the new colony. This was the day that is now celebrated as Australia's Foundation Day.

The food situation continued to be the new colony's main problem for the first few years after 1788. The arrival of further consignments of convicts, especially the great number of sick and dying brought by the Second Fleet (June 1790), did

little to improve the position. Not until 1792 could food be grown in any quantity, and additional supplies could sometimes be purchased from visiting ships, sailing chiefly from America.

After 1821, transportation was stepped up. It would still run for another twenty years (at least to New South Wales), and it would be over those twenty years that the bulk of the 120,000 convicts who came to the colony would arrive.

The years 1825–29 saw the number of arrivals of small capitalist immigrants rise dramatically from about five hundred to two thousand, with a consequent rise in the demand for labor.

From the middle 1830s, the trickle of free immigrants became an absolute flood. Between about 1836 and 1841, thousands came to seek their fortune in Australia.

The founding of Port Phillip had in fact coincided with the beginning of a great period in Australian history: "the squatting era." From about 1835, sheepmen fanned out north, west and south from Sydney, taking their flocks hundreds of miles into the interior.

The pattern of national development changed dramatically when in 1851 gold was discovered in the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria. There was an enormous rise in the total population between 1851 and 1860 which rose from half a million to a million. The population of Victoria was multiplied seven-fold.

From 1860 to 1890, the history of Australia might be described as a period of constant, steady growth made possible by considerable injections of British capital.

The population grew steadily, if unremarkably, with much of the increase being due to sustained immigration from the British Isles. By 1890, about three and a half million people lived in Australia but their orientation was very clearly towards Britain.

It was in 1898 that Australia became a federation. Although Australia had now become a separate nation rather than a set of colonies, loyalty to Britain, the monarchy and the Empire was in no way diminished. This was especially evident in the threat of war. Some Australian troops had served in the Boer War, but the First World War showed the real extent to which they were prepared to suffer and die for the land of their forefathers. All who served in the armed services were volunteers, and the figures speak for themselves. Four hundred thousand volunteered and three-quarters of these saw overseas service. Out of these 330,000, two-thirds were casualties, including 60,000 killed.

At the outbreak of World War II, the Prime Minister's carefully chosen words expressed all: "Great Britain has declared war, and as a result, Australia is also at war." During this conflict, as during the First World War, Australian troops served in a number of overseas threatened areas, though with smaller losses.

In the aftermath of the war, determined efforts were made to create a "new Australia," especially through the development of manufacturers and a plan for massive immigration that would at once

build up the population and provide a labor force for the new industries.

Immigration was stepped up, notably among peoples of non-British nationality and displaced persons from the war period. The old pattern of almost 100% British immigrants was gone forever, and Australia began to accept great numbers of people from other European countries.

The new pattern began with numbers of immigrants from Northern Europe, then developed into mass immigration from Mediterranean countries such as Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia, and, later still, Turkey and Lebanon. It was largely through this policy of deliberately encouraged (and assisted) mass immigration that the population, which rose from four million to six million between 1900 and 1940, has increased to today's figure of over fifteen million.

The pattern changed again in the 1970s. The White Australia Policy was no longer held up as a national ideal, and Australia began to accept increasing numbers of Asian people, especially after the end of the Vietnam War.

Australia has become home to people from a great range of overseas countries – peoples who have had to make radical adjustments to their way of life, but who today are as much a part of Australia as those of British descent, whose forefathers created the first settlement two hundred years ago.

Emigration To New Zealand

Emigration to New Zealand may have begun in the 10th or 11th century AD. Dates are still largely conjectural.

In 1642 when the Dutch explorer Abel Janszoon Tasman came upon the two great islands in the "Southern Ocean" he mistook the brown-skinned natives for aborigines. The Maori had in fact been there probably no more than two centuries. The earlier inhabitants of the island were evidently of Melanesian – New Guinea – origin. It is not known how long these people inhabited the great southern islands before being overrun by the Micronesians. But Maori tradition holds that sometime in what must have been the 14th century they had deliberately emigrated from Savaii in the Samoan Islands some two thousand miles to the north. They came first to the North Island in seven canoes led by a tribal chief named Te Kupe. By the time of Tasman's arrival, the new settlers had either wiped out or assimilated the earlier people. The Maori (their name is pronounced "Mauri," and their origins may be ultimately traceable to the Hawaiian group) were apparently gentle in their domestic relations. Nevertheless, they were fierce warriors who loved to fight. At least four from the crew of Tasman's ship *Heemskerk*, as well as a number of later would-be colonists, found cannibalism an accepted tradition among the tribes. In the early days the practice had been confined to eating the heart of a valiant enemy in order to partake of his courage.

It was Tasman who gave the island group its earliest name: Staten Land (Land of the States, i.e., of Holland). There are actually three islands: North and South Islands are quite large; Stewart Island is southernmost and smallest. He named what is now known as "Massacre Bay" because while at anchor there he lost several of his seamen to the natives. Sometime later the name New Zealand was given by Dutch cartographers to the discovery, and that name has survived, even though the first serious efforts at white colonization began after Captain James Cook took possession in the name of Great Britain 127 years later. The natives had made a profound impression on Tasman: he and his crew brought back horrific tales of the ferocious people of the Southern Ocean which circulated widely in Europe and England. But Cook was wiser, and had better

experiences with the Island people. When his first landing party was attacked, they shot one of the natives; the next day they took three Maori aboard ship for questioning. These natives were well treated by Cook and his people, and released the next day with gifts and tokens. The word seems to have spread quickly, and was undoubtedly responsible for the natives being thereafter more receptive to Cook's landing parties as they continued to explore and map the islands.

Dutch mariner Abel Janszoon Tasman (1603–1659) discovered New Zealand and Tasmania.

But the natives' goodwill was soon tested by another European contact. While Cook and his party were engaged in a mapping and charting mission back along the coast of Australia, a French ship, the *St. Jean Baptiste*, touched in at Manganui Harbor. Profiting from the good will accorded Cook, the perfidious Captain Jean de Surville allowed the natives to nurse back to health several sick crew members – then turned and burned the village that had befriended him and captured and beat to death its chief, Kunui. Ironically, de Surville himself drowned a few days later under mysterious circumstances. The next ships to touch in were also French, the *Mascarin* and the *Marquis de Castries*. Commanded by Captain Marion du Fresne, the ships dropped anchor in the Bay of Islands in April, 1771. When a landing party failed to return, a second party was dispatched in search. A few stragglers managed to get back to the ships with a tale of horror: the natives had killed and eaten the first party, and would certainly do the same to those of the second party who had not escaped. That, it seems, was enough for the French.

Except for occasional temporary sealing and whaling bases, no further move was made to establish permanent contact with New Zealand until Samuel Marsden arrived on December 22, 1814. A zealous missionary, Marsden had become discouraged working with the convicts in Australia and decided to try to Christianize the non-converted in New Zealand. Alternating his time between the Maoris and the Australians, Marsden eventually purchased more than two thousand acres of land for his mission at Rangihoula on the Bay of Islands. The first non-missionary settlement of any significance began about 1830 in Kororareka, across the Bay from the Marsden's Church Missionary Society. This settlement varied widely in population as sailors jumped ship to seek refuge here or set off on other ships either voluntarily or by impressment. For a number of years the population did not increase much above two dozen persons.

But then in late 1826 two groups came to stay on the North Island. First the ship *Rosanna* of the British New Zealand Company tried to establish a settlement at Hauraki Gulf but gave up the design when they were met by hostile Maoris. A few Scottish mechanics stayed on at Kororareka, and those were soon joined by some forty convicts escaped from a ship bound for the penal colony at Australia. All but six of these were rounded up, however, with the help of the Maoris, and returned to captivity. Nevertheless, the non-native population of the islands began slowly

to grow. By 1840 over two hundred Europeans had settled in New Zealand, most of them on the North Island in and around the village of Hokianga. For a short time Hokianga became a lumbering center, providing steadier work than the highly seasonal fishing, sealing, and whaling industries. But this, too, was short-lived; the area was lumbered out within a few years.

Maori Tribesman

Soon the New Zealand Company, under the driving force of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, began diligent efforts to colonize New Zealand. Wakefield's motives are not entirely clear. He seemed to be genuinely interested in finding employment for working class people driven from their land into cities in part by the enclosure movement, only to swell the ranks of the unemployed as a recession gripped British manufacturing in the 1820s. It is also quite possible that Wakefield shared some of the fear endemic among middle and upper-class British that the lower classes were somehow genetically predisposed to criminal behavior; any considerable number of such people without jobs to occupy their waking hours might well turn their attention to attacking the property and persons of the privileged classes. As with the American colonies earlier and the Australian "transportation" system after the American Revolution, much of British society felt safer if these people could just be gotten out of the country.

Wakefield's venture soon ran into difficulties. Neither Parliament nor the King had given any official sanction to Wakefield's scheme. Nevertheless, he "sold" thousands of acres of land he himself had never seen to such British investors as were willing to risk the purchase. Nearly two-thirds of the land sold under this scheme went to investors with no intention of ever visiting, let alone living in, New Zealand. Wakefield thus created a whole new group of absentee landlords of land that was twelve thousand miles from home. But with intensive advertising depicting the country as an unspoiled paradise where any reasonably hardworking Englishman could establish his own little "estate," Wakefield managed to get together a "migration party." He sent his brother ahead to "buy" land for the settlements. The brother, Colonel William Wakefield, had apparently no scruple about buying some twenty million acres of land from native chiefs who did not own it.

When the first shipload of immigrants arrived at Fort Nicholson (later renamed Wellington) in January, 1840, the people were bitterly disappointed at what they saw: a narrow strip of beach backed by dense, hostile forest and steep, rocky hills and mountains. The hapless immigrants were summarily depositednon-Americans on the sandy beach with all their worldly belongings but without thought for their shelter or feeding. Without help from the natives, those first settlers would surely have perished promptly. But the friendly relations were short-lived: the settlers both feared and abhorred the primitive "savages;" the natives perceived themselves as being crowded back from their free habitat, restricted as to where they could wander. For decades whites warred bitterly with brown-skinned Maoris.

But while Wakefield was busy raising more capital and enrolling more emigrants, the colonists in New Zealand were becoming enraged at his management, especially the fraudulent land deals. Even after the settlers were awarded damages of some $200,000 in

pounds sterling, the company withheld news of the judgment and tried to buy a more favorable interpretation. Eventually, the New Zealand Company was forced to make good on some of its commitments, but the company's records were in such disarray (perhaps not unintentionally) that many settlers wound up bearing themselves the cost of clarifying inaccurate surveys and establishing bona fide deeds and claims. Faced with incontestable litigation and loss of faith, the New Zealand Company soon expired ignominiously, and the colonists established their own provincial governments to regulate their affairs.

Edward Gibbon Wakefield made efforts to colonize New Zealand in the 19th century.

Motivation to emigrate to New Zealand for the earliest settlers was not religious or political but economic. These were working and lower middle-class people who sought a chance to make their way by honest effort. Of course there were those among them who thought to get rich quick. It is doubtful that these latter had much luck, in spite of the discovery of gold and silver in the 1860s. The discovery of gold on the South Island created a gold rush that swelled the population of the town of Otago within a few weeks from a little over twelve thousand to over sixty thousand. But the North Island remained more stable, even though some gold was also discovered there. The gold rushes were rather short-lived, and when they petered out in the late 1860s they left in their wake economic depression intensified by the costly Maori wars earlier in the decade.

The economic forces were too much for the loosely affiliated provincial councils. Strong measures were needed, and in 1870 they began to happen. Under the vigorous leadership of Julius Vogel a strong central government was established. This government borrowed some $200,000,000 in pounds sterling in the ensuing decade and recruited immigrant labor at the rate of some fifteen thousand people a year. Under this program were built eleven hundred miles of railroads, four thousand miles of telegraph lines, and many roads and bridges. By 1880 the population had grown to five times that of 1860, and the economy was thriving. Unfortunately, the enthusiasm of this expansion brought with it some bad decisions. The new transportation system made more and more land accessible, and much of this land was sold off recklessly in huge parcels. This led to much the same conditions that still prevailed in England: the wealthy owned all of the best land. By 1891 a mere 584 people owned seven million of the twelve and a half million acres in private possession. Further complicating matters, banks, born on the wave of enthusiasm sparked by Vogel's plans, had granted enormous numbers of loans on what were for the times quite liberal terms. But these banks were owned or financed by banks in Great Britain. These home banks came to look upon such unbridled enthusiasm with dismay and took measures to sharply reduce their capitalization of the New Zealand banks. The shock waves induced in the New Zealand economy by this action soon brought about the collapse of the land boom. Many landowners and businessmen were ruined, and the economy lapsed into a severe depression. Conditions

soon became so bad that people began leaving the country in such numbers that the flight became known as "the Exodus." Most went to Victoria, Australia. But many began returning when Victoria's economy, too, underwent a slump in the 1890s.

In 1882 a new technology came to New Zealand that would turn its economy around with a lasting impact; in that year the vessel *Dunedin* sailed for England with the first cargo of frozen meat. The age of refrigeration had come to New Zealand. The export trade in frozen meats and fish has been a major part of the Island's economy ever since.

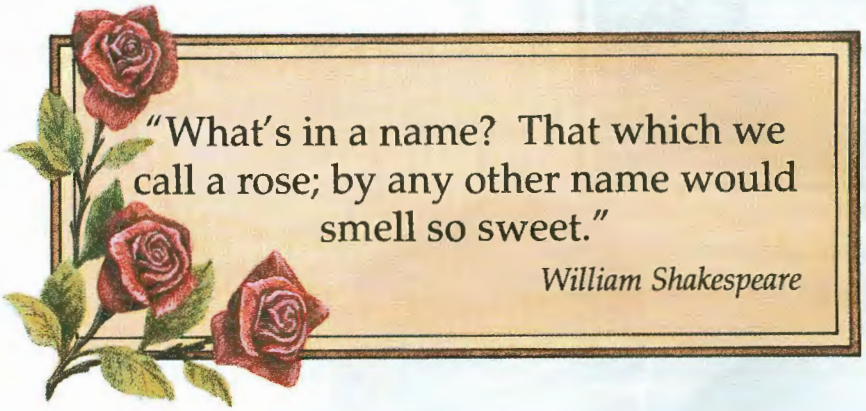
Then in 1892 a new government made a move to free up many of the excessively large land holdings and make them available to smaller entrepreneurs. The government implemented a tax scheme which encouraged ownership of smaller parcels. Under this program, many of the larger holders sold their land to the government which in turn made smaller parcels available for purchase by less affluent but more industrious people. Together with rising agricultural prices, and a general prosperity in the world markets, New Zealand's economy recovered and stabilized. And by 1890, the population consisted more of locally-born people of European descent than of immigrants.

But two World Wars and the intervening depression took their toll on the islands' people and economy. As a British Dominion at the outbreak of World War I New Zealand, like Australia, entered the war on behalf of Great Britain and her allies. The New Zealanders fought with distinction everywhere they were committed: Gallipoli, France, Palestine. But they paid a heavy price: more than ten percent of the population was involved directly with the war. Over one hundred thousand served. Nearly seventeen thousand never returned to their homes.

The worldwide depression that began in 1929 did not spare New Zealand. Farming, the country's major industry, was badly depressed. A vast government-sponsored public works program helped many weather the storm. Such conditions virtually ended immigration between 1927 and 1947: from 1936 to 1946 there were just fifty immigrants. Finally, in 1933, conditions began to improve. One significant positive event occurred in 1931: the Statute of Westminster gave all British Commonwealth Dominions the independence to stand clear of any future wars in which Great Britain might become enmeshed. But the freedom was only a token – in 1939 New Zealand declared war on Nazi Germany. When Japanese hostilities opened in 1941, most of New Zealand's fighting forces, together with those of Australia, were already committed to the respected ANZAC divisions engaged in the North African campaigns against the German Wehrmacht. Their country did not recall them, but began a program of conscription. Men up to age forty five were placed on full military duty, while non-combat service was required for all men under age sixty-six. Again, New Zealand paid its full dues: 40,000 casualties represented twenty-three out of every one thousand inhabitants.

After the war the people's concern for the care of their disabled servicemen forced the government to again sponsor immigration. This new policy was an effort to rebuild a depleted population and a lagging economy. Most of New Zealand's post-war immigrants came from English-speaking nations, especially Australia, England, Scotland, and Ireland. In the late 1950s the government did allow some Hungarian immigration. But since the Immigration Act of 1964 few immigrants have been admitted and those few have been persons with special skills or talents needed in the New Zealand economy or the society as a whole.

Chapter 2


"What's in a name? That which we call a rose; by any other name would smell so sweet."
William Shakespeare

How Names Originated

And What The Ishmael Name Means

Have you ever had the experience where your name was misspelled – perhaps on an account or in a letter? What are the typical misspellings or pronunciation errors associated with the Ishmael name? It strikes one very personally because the Ishmael name is your possession and identification, and it tells the world who you are. Historically, names have served as a fingerprint of life, perhaps a basic clue to one's personality. Knowledge of naming practices in our ancestral country of origin can help us trace our respective families back to a village or a place, tell us their occupation, or it can give us an idea about what our ancestors looked like. The intriguing story of surnames dates back thousands of years. How and where they began, what they originally meant, and their various spellings, is called the study of onomastics.

The first known people to acquire surnames were the Chinese. Legends suggest that the Emperor Fushi decreed the use of surnames, or family names, about 2852 B.C. The Chinese customarily have three names. The surname is placed first and comes from one of the 438 words in the sacred Chinese poem *Po-Chia-Hsing*. The family name is followed by a generation name, taken from a poem of 30 characters adopted by each family. The given name is then placed last.

In early times, the Romans had only one name. Later, they changed to using three names. The given name stood first and was called a "praenomen." This was followed by the "nomen" which designates the gens, or clan. The last name designates the family and is known as the "cognomen." Some Romans added a fourth name, the "agnomen," to commemorate an illustrious action, or remarkable event. As the Roman Empire began to decline, family names became confused and single names once again became customary.

During the early Middle Ages, people were referred to by a single given name. But gradually the custom of adding another name as a way to distinguish individuals gained popularity. Certain distinct traits became commonly used as a part of this practice. For instance, the place of birth: St. Francis of Assisi; a descriptive characteristic: Lambert Le Tort, an Old French poet whose name means "Lambert the Twisted;" the person's occupation: Piers Plowman; or the use of the father's name: Leif Ericsson.

By the 12th century, the use of a second name had become so widespread that, in some places, it was considered vulgar not to have one. However, even though this custom was the source of all surnames used today, the second names used in the early Middle Ages did not apply to families, nor were they hereditary.

Whether these second names evolved into fixed, hereditary surnames is difficult to pinpoint with any accuracy since the practice advanced slowly over a period of several hundreds of years. Many fixed surnames existed alongside the more temporary bynames and descriptive terms used by the people as second names.

The modern hereditary use of surnames is a practice that originated among the Venetian aristocracy in Italy about the 10th or 11th centuries. Crusaders returning from the Holy Land took note of this custom and soon spread its use throughout Europe. France, the British Isles, and then Germany

and Spain began applying the practice as the need to distinguish individuals became more important. By the 1370s the word "surname" was found in documents, and had come to acquire some emotive and dynastic significance. Men sometimes sought to keep their surname alive by encouraging a collateral to adopt it when they had no direct descendants of their own in the male line. Although we can see that the handing on of a surname has become a matter of pride, we can only guess as to the reasons for adopting hereditary surnames in the first place.

Government became more and more a matter of written record. As the activities of government, particularly in the levying of taxation and the exaction of military service, touched an ever-widening range of the population, perhaps it became necessary to identify individuals accurately. In some of the larger urban communities especially, personal names were no longer sufficient to distinguish people for social as well as administrative purposes. In the countryside, manorial administration, with its stress on hereditary succession to land, needed some means of keeping track of families and not just of individuals. We can be certain that by about 1450 at the latest, most people of whatever social rank had a fixed, hereditary surname. This surname identified the family, provided a link with the family's past, and would preserve its identity in the future. It is not surprising that the preservation of surnames became a matter of family pride. It was a cause for much regret if a man had no male descendants to whom he could pass on the surname he himself had inherited and had borne with pride.

Beginning in the 15th and 16th centuries, family names gained in popularity in Poland and Russia. The Scandinavian countries, bound by their custom of using the father's name as a second name, didn't begin using family surnames until the 19th century. Turkey waited until 1933, when the government forced the practice on its people.

In nearly every case, surnames were first used by the nobility and wealthy landowners, and the practice then trickled down to the merchants and commoners. The first permanent names were those of barons and landowners who derived their names from their manors and fiefs. These names became fixed through the hereditary nature of their lands. For the members of the working and middle classes seeking status, the practices of the nobility were imitated, leading to the widespread use of surnames.

It would be a difficult task to work out a simple classification of family names due to spelling and pronunciation changes over the years. Many old words had different meanings, or are now obsolete. Many family names were dependent on the competency and discretion of the writer. The same name can sometimes be spelled in different ways even in the same document.

Family names have come down to us in various ways. They may have grown out of a person's surroundings or job, or the name of an ancestor. Most surnames evolved from four general sources:

Occupation

The local house builder, food preparer, grain grinder and suit maker, would be named respectively: John Carpenter, John Cook, John Miller and John Taylor. The person who made barrels was called Cooper. The blacksmith was called Smith. Every village had its share of Smiths, Carpenters and Millers and the Millers in one town weren't necessarily related to the Millers in the next.

Location

The John who lived over the hill became known as John Overhill; the one who dwelled near a stream might be dubbed John Brook. Many locational surnames originated as placenames. You can tell that a surname is a locational placename if it ends with one of the regular placename elements, such as -hill,

-ford, -wood, -brook, -well, and so on. Less easily recognized locational surnames end with -ton, -ham, -wick, -stead meaning a farm, or small settlement. Other common locational endings are -don (a hill), -bury (a fortification) or -leigh, or -ley (a clearing).

Patronymic *(father's name)*

Many of these surnames can be recognized by the termination *son*, such as Williamson, Jackson, etc. Some endings used by other countries to indicate "son" are: Armenians – ian; Danes and Norwegians – sen; Finns – nen; Greeks – poulos; Spaniards – ez; and Poles – wiecz. Prefixes denoting "son" are the Welsh – Ap, the Scots and Irish – Mac, and the Norman – Fitz. So, John the son of Randolph became John fitz-Randolph because "fitz" means "son of." In Wales, David the son of John tacked "ap" in front of his father's name, and David ap John was soon being called David Upjohn. In Scotland, Gilleain's descendants were known as MacGilleain and later shortened to MacLeab, McClean, McLane, and all the other versions.

Characteristic

An unusually small person might be labeled Small, Short, Little or Lytle. A large man might be named Longfellow, Large, Lang or Long. Many persons having characteristics of a certain animal would be given the animal's name. Examples: a sly person might be named Fox; a good swimmer, Fish; a quiet man, Dove; etc.

Many historians believe that surnames derived from places (locational) were the first to become hereditary. Surnames evolving from nicknames or descriptive traits (characteristic) are also of early origin. Surnames taken from occupations came later, and those of patronymic origin were the last to become hereditary. Even though patronymic names have been in use a long time, they would change with every generation: William's son John would be known as John Williamson, while his son William would be William Johnson.

Surnames that are the most fun, the most surprising and sometimes even embarrassing, are the characteristic names. One word of caution, though: do not be distressed if the Ishmael name originally meant something you consider uncomplimentary. Remember that the definition may have applied to a Ishmael who lived centuries ago. There are obvious characteristic surnames, including Longfellow, Redd (one with red hair), and White (white complexion or hair), and their Italian and German counterparts, Bianco and Weiss, respectively. You cannot always take at face value what names seem to mean, because of changes in word meanings over the centuries. Hence the English name Stout, which brings to mind a rather fat fellow, is actually indicative of an early ancestor who was easily irritated, a noisy fellow. There are some names that leave us with an immediate picture of a person with a most distinctive physical characteristic: Stradling, an English name meaning one with bowed legs; the French Beaudry, - one with good bearing, beautiful; and the Irish Balfe, - one who stammered and stuttered. Our ancestors pulled no punches. You will have to admit that occasionally they spared no feelings.

How the Old and Distinguished Ishmael Family Got Its Name And What The Ishmael Name Means

The surname Ishmael appears to be patronymical in origin. Our research indicates that it can be associated with the English, meaning, "descendant of Ishmael (one heald favorably by God)." Although this interpretation is the result of onomastic research, you may find other meanings for the Ishmael family name. Many surnames have more than one origin. For instance, the English surname "Bell" may designate one who lived or worked at the sign of the

bell, or it may refer to a bellringer, or bellmaker. It may be a nickname for "the handsome one," from the Old French word "bel" which means beautiful. It could also indicate the descendant of "Bel," or pet form of Isabel.

When you begin to do more extensive research on the Ishmael name you may have difficulty finding it with the exact spelling which you use today. It, in fact, may very well have been spelled differently hundreds of years ago, or you may even know of someone in your family's past who actually changed his name. The more research you do, the more likely you'll find several different spellings. Language changes, carelessness and a high degree of illiteracy (sometimes the man himself did not know how to spell his own name) compounded the number of ways a name might have been spelled. Often the town clerk spelled the name the way it sounded to him.

Spelling Variations Of The Family Name

Knowing that different spellings of the same original surname are a common occurrence, it is not surprising that dictionaries of surnames indicate probable spelling variations of the Ishmael surname to be Ismael and Ishmaels. Although bearers of the old and distinguished Ishmael name comprise a small percentage of individuals living in the world today, there may be a large number of your direct relatives who are using one of the Ishmael name variations.

We have mentioned the most common sources from which surnames are derived and investigated the meaning of the Ishmael family name. We must now examine some of the idiosyncracies for name giving for the country of origin. Different cultures had different ways of choosing names for their offspring. Below are various nationalities and ethnic groups and some of the ways in which their names are derived.

The Origins Of Surnames Around The World

Belgian

Belgian surnames are either of French or Dutch origin. In the North, surnames tend to be of a Dutch origin and are similar in nature to those found in the Netherlands. The remainder of the country falls under French influence, particularly the Walloon dialect; and surnames from these areas resemble those of the French.

Chinese

Although China has over one billion people, there are only approximately 1000 surnames, and only 60 of these are common. Most Chinese surnames are only one syllable and are characteristic or descriptive in origin. The most common Chinese names are Wang (yellow), Wong (field or wide water), Chan (old) and Chew (mountain). Since almost all Chinese names are one syllable and easy to pronounce, and because of strong Chinese family and ancestral ties, few names have been changed. The Chinese still place their surnames first, although this practice is no longer followed by the Chinese people living in Western countries.

Czech

Czech surnames are related to Polish surnames, but they tend to be shorter and easier to pronounce, since they contain fewer consonants. It is common to find a Czech surname derived from a nickname and diminutive forms are also widespread. Many Czechs have German or "Germanicized" names. Some interesting Czech surnames include the following: Hovorka (one who was overly talkative), Kostal (a dweller in a field where cabbages have been cut) and Melnick (one who ground grain, a miller).

Danish

The vast majority of Danish names are patronymic in origin and end in -sen. Prior to the late 1860s, these surnames were not hereditary, but changed with each generation. The son of Jorgen Petersen would be known by the surname Jorgensen. In 1904 the Danish Government began to encourage the use of surnames other than the traditional -sen names, and many people then added a place or occupational name to their -sen name by hyphenating the two. Other Danish surnames include: Henricksen (the son of Henry; home rule), Krogh (a worker in an inn, or dweller in a corner), Pedersen (the son of Peter; a rock) and Jorgenson (the son of George; farmer).

Dutch

The use of hereditary family surnames began in the 13th and 14th centuries but did not spread to the Low Countries until the middle of the 17th century. Many Dutch names are recognized by the prefixes van, van der, van den, and ver which mean "from" or "from the." The Dutch van is not like the German von which designates nobility. Characteristic nicknames were also used as surnames by the Dutch, and, like many other cultures, patronymics which changed with each generation were long a fixture in the Dutch name system. The following surnames are of Dutch origin: Drukker (one who prints or works as a pressman), Zylstra (a dweller near a lock, or drainage sluice), Groen (the young, inexperienced, vigorous person) and Hartig (a strong, robust man).

English

By the end of the 13th century, Englishmen and English personal names were to be found not just in England but in many parts of Scotland, Wales and Ireland as well. These personal names were derived from a variety of sources. Some were biblical in origin, or were the names of saints and martyrs of the early Christian Church. Many were Norman, and a handful were Anglo-Saxon survivals or revivals. Also, saints who were popular in particular regions, such as Cuthbert in the north, might influence the choice of personal names in those regions. The following surnames are of English origin and their usage spread throughout Great Britain: Palmer (a palm-bearing pilgrim returned from the holy land), Weedman (one in charge of a heathen temple), Yale (a dweller at a corner, nook, or secret place) and Schoolcraft (a dweller in a hut in a small field or enclosure).

French

Except for the difference in language, the French system of names closely resembles that of the English. French contact with the English during the period of development of English surnames is largely responsible for the similarities. Please find the following surnames of French origin: Chevrier (one who took care of goats), Legault (a dweller by the woods), Pegues (one who produced and sold pitch, or wax) and Rozier (dweller near a rose bush).

German

Most German surnames are derived from occupations, colors or locations. Some are from descriptive forms (characteristic) such as Klein (little) and Gross (big). The following surnames are of German origin: Kreuser (one who had curly hair), Schluter (one who worked as a doorkeeper of the prison), Tobler (a dweller in a forest, or ravine) and Shuck (one who made and sold shoes).

Greek

Most Greek names are patronymic in origin or derive from geographical placenames. The most popular Greek name is Pappas, meaning descended from a priest. The following Greek surnames are

derived from a religious, or characteristic origin: Kraikos (one who follows God), Xenos (the stranger), Galanis (one with blue eyes) and Psiharis (one who contributes for the good of his soul).

Hebrew

Up until the early 19th century, most Jewish names were patronymic or locational. However, during the persecutions in Germany, they were forced by law to take permanent surnames. Many were able to pay officials to choose their own surnames, usually one describing beauty. Unfortunately, many were unable to pay and were assigned names that were purposely offensive. Since many European Jews were strictly limited in their choice of professions, only a limited number of surnames are occupational in origin. Below please find some surnames of Hebrew origin. As you will see, they are mostly descriptive in nature: Meier (the scholarly man), Ury (fire, light), Joffe (the handsome or beautiful person) and Shifrin (descendant of Shifra; beautiful).

Irish

Hereditary surnames were first used in Ireland as early as the 10th century, but the custom did not become widespread until the 12th century. Because ownership of land was determined by family relationships, pedigrees were accurately maintained from early times. This interest in descent is also the reason most Irish names are patronymics, which are signified by either O or Mac. O stands for the old Gaelic word *ua*, meaning descended from, while Mac means son and is sometimes abbreviated to Mc or M'. Because of persecution, many people dropped the O and Mac from their names, but in modern times, the use of these prefixes has been resumed. Some interesting Irish surnames include the following: McClary (the son of the clerk), Rogan (one with red hair, or a ruddy complexion), Ryan (the grandson of Rian; little king) and Tamory (the son of the tympanist).

Italian

All Italian surnames end in a vowel and many of them have been derived from a descriptive nickname. Even after hereditary surnames had become the rule in Italy, descriptive nicknames were often passed from one generation to another and gradually replaced the hereditary surname. This practice has produced numerous animal, fish, bird and insect names. The following surnames are of Italian origin and all end in a vowel: Cannella (a dweller where bent grass grew), Medici (one who practiced medicine), Pellicanno (one thought to possess the characteristics of a pelican) and Rotolo (one who made or wrote on scrolls).

Japanese

Throughout most of the history of Japan, only the nobility had surnames. However, this changed in the late 1800s when the Emperor declared that everyone must have a last name. Whole villages then took the same name. For this reason, there are only about 10,000 surnames in use in Japan and most of these are locational. The following are examples of Japanese surnames: Arakawa (rough, river), Yamada (mountain, rice fields), Hata (farm) and Shishido (flesh, door).

Polish

The most prominent characteristics of Polish surnames are the endings -ski and -orocki. These were originally used by the nobility as a way to distinguish themselves, but gradually the use spread to the peasants who used the suffixes to mean "son of." Many Poles had German names due to German influence. However, since World War II, many have changed their surnames to remove any reminder of the German occupation. The following surnames are of Polish origin: Drozd (a dweller at the sign of the thrush), Pajak (one with spider-like characteristics), Rudzinski (a dweller near a mine where ore was

obtained) and Gorcyzka (one who raised and prepared mustard).

Portuguese

Portuguese nobles and wealthy landowners began using surnames in the 11th century, but these didn't become hereditary until the 16th century. Wealthy nobles often chose the name of their estates as a surname and this practice spread as commoners began using placenames. An unusual type of surname is found in Portugal – it refers to religious devotion, such as "da Santa Maria." Other surnames of Portuguese origin include the following: Henrigues (the son of Henry; home rule), Marques (descendant of Marcus; belonging to Mars), Mello (one who came from Mello in Portugal) and Souza (one who came from a salty place).

Russian

Each person in Russia received three names: a first name, a second name derived from the father's name and the surname. Most are locational in origin. After the Revolution of 1917, many religious names were changed so that they were more acceptable to the Communist Party. Peasants also changed their names at this time to shed the offensive names given to them as serfs. The following are examples of Russian surnames: Droski (one who drove a coach), Shiroff (the son of a big, or wide man), Kosloff (one with the characteristics of a billy goat) and Rosoff (the son of Roza; Rose).

Scottish

During the Middle Ages, the infant mortality rate in Scotland was high. For this reason, many Scottish families would use the same name over and over so that one family might have several children with the same name if more than one child survived. They also changed their surnames if they changed residence. Even through the 18th century, many Scottish women retained their own names when they married. This may be a carry over of an even older custom of the man taking the wife's name at the time of marriage.

There are two groups of Scottish surnames: Highland and Lowland. The Highland surnames developed slowly, and it was not until the 18th century that a man ceased to be designated by his father's name. The clan system was largely responsible for preserving the old ways of the Highlanders. A man would join a clan for protection and, to show his allegiance, he would then adopt a clan surname – usually Mac followed by the chief's name. As chieftainship was hereditary, the names were mainly patronymic. In the Lowlands, the use of surnames developed much the same as English surnames, although at a somewhat slower pace. Many Lowland surnames are indistinguishable from English ones. Some examples of surnames of Scottish origin include the following: Mawhiney (son of Suibhne; well going), Peebles (a dweller in a tent, or assembly hall; one who came from Pebbleshire), Scrimgeour (one who taught fencing, a fencing master), and Rutherford (one who came from a river passage used by cattle).

Spanish

According to legend, Spanish names actually began as cries between Christian families, warning each other of the approaching Moors. Most surnames in the Spanish world today are patronymic and locational in origin. Before surnames became hereditary, a father's name was generally used as a surname. These were distinguished by the endings -es and -ez which mean "son of." Some of these names gradually evolved into hereditary family names. Lords tended to use the name of their estates as surnames and sometimes the estate name was combined with a patronymic. A recent custom has been to use the father's surname in conjunction with the mother's. In these names, the father's surname

comes first and is joined to the mother's by "y" (and) or occasionally by a hyphen. Other Spanish surnames include: Palo (a dweller near a tree), Tirado (the sharpshooter, or marksman), Labrador (one who cultivated the land; farmer) and Seda (one who dealt in silk).

Swedish and Norwegian

Since the early 10th century, Norwegians have traditionally taken a name associated with the family farm. Swedish surnames are of more recent origin and are generally patronymic. As a matter of interest, there were so many "sons" in Sweden that the government asked for new family names to be instituted. Accordingly, the National Family Name Committee approved fifty-six thousand new names, making record keeping a bit easier in Sweden. Some interesting surnames of Norwegian or Swedish origin include the following: Utter (otter), Raske (one who was daring; a soldier name), Seaberg (sea, mountain) and Hallberg (boulder, mountain).

Swiss

Few surnames originated in Switzerland. Most are of French, German, Italian or Romansch origin. Most of the common Swiss surnames are of German origin. Below please find the following eclectic surnames of Swiss origin: Pallin (a dweller near the marsh, or swamp), Gonda (dweller at the stony slope), Rush (an excitable person) and Pestalozzi (one who cuts bones, a bonecutter).

Welsh

Fixed family names are a recent introduction to Wales. Before they were imposed for legal purposes, fixed family names were neglected in favor of patronymic surnames. These were essentially a genealogical history of the family, where one generation was connected to another by ap, which means "son of." Names such as Llewelyn ap Dafydd ap Leuan ap Griffith ap Meredith were not uncommon. At the end of the 19th century, this practice ceased and ap was usually combined with one name to yield surnames such as Upjohn (from Apjohn) and Powell (from Aphowell). The following surnames are of Welsh origin: Heavens (descendant of Evan, the Welsh form of John), Mattock (son of Madog, or Madoc; fortunate), Parsons (the son of a parson, or son of Peter) and Ryder (the rider, or trooper; a mounted guardian of a forest).

American Indian Names

Indian names reflect the culture of a particular tribe. Generally, most Indians have a birth name, such as "Sunrise Beauty;" a family name, "Smooth Water;" and an adult name, "White Mountain." These names are always symbolic, although each tribe has its own naming practices. Sometimes names are kept secret because of religious laws.

In many tribes, a child will be given one name at birth, and other names during various stages of his or her life. As individuals take a new name, they discard the earlier one. For legal identification purposes, many Indians assumed "Americanized" names such as Frank Beaver, or Willard Rivers.

Emigrant Black Names

The majority of the names of black North Americans are similar to those of the white population. During the years of slavery, many were given names, some biblical, by the plantation owners. After slavery, many black Americans adopted the surnames of their former owners.

But after the rise of the Civil Rights Movement, some blacks changed their names for religious reasons or to reflect their African heritage. Some blacks have converted to the Muslim religion and taken Muslim names. Others have given their children names from such African languages as Arabic, Ibo, Kikuyu, Swahili, or Yoruba. Some children have such names as Aba (born on

Thursday), Dakarai (happiness), Aduke (much loved) and Marjani (Lord).

The Origin Of Given Names Around The World

Although your last name offers you the most substantial clues to your family history, first and middle names can also be valuable in tracing your family tree. We generally think of names with three parts: first, middle and last. First names are called "given" or "Christian" names, because early Christians changed their pagan first names to Christian names at baptism.

Most first names used in the Western World today originate from five languages: Hebrew, Teutonic, Greek, Italic and Celtic. Most European languages – and those that have had the greatest influence on English – are derived from the family of languages known as Indo – European. Except for Greek, the primary groups within this family have produced many sub – languages. Teutonic includes the Germanic group that has fathered various forms of High and Low German, from which are derived Dutch, Flemish and Yiddish and English. From Italic emerged Latin, which in turn has given us Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Romanian. Celtic refers to a family of languages used in the British Isles dating back to 1000 B.C. including Erse, Scottish, Gaelic, Irish Manx, Breton, Cornish and Welsh. Hebrew belongs to a family of languages known as the Afro – Asiatic family. Attempts to connect Hebrew root names, etymologically, to Greek, Celtic, Italic or Germanic root names, have no scholarly basis because all names of Hebrew origin have a source totally independent of Indo-European names.

It's fascinating to learn how easily first names fall into obvious categories. Hebrew contributed biblical names, which are the earliest personal names on record. For the most part, biblical names are easy to understand because their roots can be easily traced to the Hebrew, or many are explained in the Bible itself. The Hebrew root of the name Cain, for instance, is ***kanoh***, meaning "to acquire, to buy." The verse in Genesis (4:1) explains it: "And she [Eve] conceived and bore Cain, and said, 'I have *acquired* a man [Cain] with the help of the Lord.' " There are many such examples in the pages of the Bible. Christians of the first centuries used Old Testament Hebrew names. In time, however, these were abandoned by many New Testament figures as a way of protesting against Judaism. Today about one-half of the English-speaking population have first names from the New Testament such as Elizabeth, Mary, John and Joseph. The Teutonic tongues gave us names linked with warlike characteristics, such as Charles (to become adult), or Ethel (noble). The Greek, Latin and Celtic languages also gave us names for personal characteristics and abstract qualities. For example, the Greek name Andrew means "manly," the Greek Dorothy is "gift of God," the Latin Victor means "victory in battle," and the Latin Laura translates to "the air." Names of Celtic origin are almost poetic, such as Kevin meaning "gentle and beloved" and Morgan meaning "sea dweller."

While there is a wealth of first names available, the actual selection process has been somewhat limited. It is necessary to remember that in 1545 the Catholic Church made the use of a saint's name mandatory for baptism, so for centuries first names have been confined to the John – and – Mary tradition. In fact, in all western countries during the Middle Ages, there were only about twenty common names for infant boys and girls. And John and Mary were most frequently used. In the 1600s the Protestants rejected anything associated with Catholicism, so in came names from the Old Testament, such as Elijah, Priscilla and Joshua.

Middle names weren't used until the 15th century when a second "first" name was used as a status symbol by German nobility. Many years passed before this practice became widespread, and in the United States, it did not become popular until after the Revolutionary War, when the fashion was to use the mother's maiden name.

Perhaps you have or will come across an ancestor's name with what appears to be a title. For example, "Esquire" following a name meant someone much respected, one step away from a knight. "Gentleman" was one step down from an Esquire. The title "Goodman" (or a woman was called "Goody" or "Goodwife") meant the person was head of a household. Many other terms from our past have changed meaning. Esquire and Gentleman were expanded through the years to include persons with special social standing in the community – doctors, clergymen, lawyers. Also "Senior" and "Junior" placed immediately following a name did not necessarily imply a father-and-son relationship. They could have been an uncle and nephew who bore the same name and lived near each other. The term cousin was widely used to mean "an extended family," not legally just the child of an aunt or uncle.

The Soundex System

The National Archives has microfilm copies of card indexes that can be useful in obtaining United States Federal Census records for the 1880 (partial), 1900, 1910 and 1920 censuses. When using census records, it is recommended that you begin your research in the most recent available indexed census. At present, only federal censuses through 1920 are open to the public. To protect the privacy of the living American people whose names appear in each schedule, population schedules are closed for 72 years after the census is taken, and are not generally available to researchers during that time.

In the late 1930s the federal government, in its efforts to index the U.S. censuses, devised the Soundex system. The names from the census records were extracted, coded and placed onto cards. After coding, the cards were then sorted according to certain Soundex rules. The result was a listing of people from the censuses whose names, although spelled differently, were grouped together because they "sounded" alike.

Finding the Soundex code for a given surname can be one of the most valuable tools in genealogical research, since it facilitates using government documents that are arranged by the Soundex Index. Other federal records that have been indexed using this system include ship passenger lists and military records, and many state and local records are soundexed as well.

The Soundex coding system is useful because it allows you to find a person in the census even though their name may have been recorded under various spellings. The advantage to this type of index is that phonetic spellings are grouped with what might be considered the standard spelling for the name. This helps to compensate for an unusual spelling of the surname. Surnames that sound the same but are spelled differently, like Smith and Smyth, have the same code and are filed together in the index.

To locate a particular surname in the Soundex index, you must first find its code. Finding the Soundex code for a person's name is easy to do. Every Soundex code consists of a letter and a 3-digit number. The letter is always the first letter of the surname. If the name is Kuhne, for example, the index card will be in the "K" segment of the index. Then numbers are assigned to the remaining letters of the surname. The code for Kuhne, worked out according to the system below, is 500.

The Soundex Coding Guide

The Number:	Key Letters or Equivalents:
1	b, p, f, v
2	c, s, k, g, j, q, x, z
3	d, t
4	l
5	m, n
6	r

The letters a, e, i ,o, u, y, w and h are *not* coded. The first letter of a surname is *not* coded. Every Soundex number must be a 3-digit number.

Line 1:

Line 2:

Step 1
On line 1, write the surname you are coding, placing one letter in each box.

Step 2
On line 2, write the first letter of the surname in the first box.

Step 3
On line 1, disregarding the first letter, slash through the remaining letters a, e, i, o, u, w, y and h.

Step 4
On line 2, write the numbers found on the Soundex Coding Guide for the first three remaining unslashed letters. Add zeros to any empty boxes. Disregard any additional letters.

Most Surnames can be coded using the four steps mentioned above. However, for names with prefixes, double letters or letters side by side that have the same number on the Soundex Coding Guide, some additional rules apply.

Additional Soundex Rules

Names with Prefixes

If your surname has a prefix – like Van, Von, De, Di, or Le – you should code it both with and without the prefix because it might be listed under either code. The surname vanDevater, for example, should be coded in the two ways shown. (Mc and Mac are *not* considered prefixes.)

Line 1	V	~~A~~	N_5	D_3	~~E~~	V_1	~~A~~	N	T	~~E~~	R
Line 2	V	5	3	1							

Line 1	D	~~E~~	V_1	~~A~~	N_5	T_3	~~E~~	R
Line 2	D	1	5	3				

Names with Double Letters

If your surname has any double letters, they should be treated as one letter. Thus, in the surname Lloyd, the second L should be slashed out; in the surname Gutierrez, the second R should be slashed out.

Line 1	L	~~L~~	0	~~Y~~	D
Line 2	L	3	0	0	

Line 1	G	~~U~~	T_3	~~Y~~	~~E~~	R_6	~~R~~	~~E~~	Z_2
Line 2	G	3	6	2					

Names with Letters Side by Side that Have the Same Number on the Soundex Coding Guide

Your surname may have different letters that are side by side and have the same number on the Soundex Coding Guide; for example, PF in Pfister (1 is the number for both P and F); CKS in Jackson (2 is the number for C, K, and S). These letters should be treated as one letter. Thus, in the name Pfister, F should be slashed out; in the name Jackson, K and S should be slashed out.

Line 1	P	~~F~~	~~I~~	S_2	T_3	~~E~~	R_6
Line 2	P	2	3	6			

Line 1	J	~~A~~	C_2	~~K~~	~~S~~	~~O~~	N_5
Line 2	J	2	5	0			

Once your ancestor's name is correctly coded, you are ready to use the microfilmed Soundex card index. This index is organized by state, thereunder by Soundex code, and thereunder alphabetically by the first name or initial of the individual for whom you are searching. After you have located the first name, look for the surname and then the county. When you find the person you're looking for on the microfilm roll, you'll discover that the index card displayed on the screen lists quite a bit of information on the individual (although not as much information as contained in the actual census schedules).

It is important to note that the 1880 and 1910 Soundex indexes are not as complete as the 1900 and 1920. For the 1880 census, Soundex entries include only those households containing a child age 10 or under. The Soundex cards you'll see on the microfilm roll show the name, age and birthplace of each member of such households. There is a separate cross-reference card for each child age 10 or under whose surname differs from that of the head of the household under whom he is listed.

You must know at least your ancestor's full name and state or territory of residence to begin research in the 1900, 1910 or 1920 censuses. It is also helpful to know the full name of the head of household in which your ancestor lived because at the turn of the century, as in all U.S. censuses, census takers recorded information under that name. For the 1900 census, there is a complete Soundex Index

to all household heads with cross-reference cards for all persons with different surnames. For the 1910 census, there are microfilm Soundex indexes for only these states: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. Another indexing method that is similar to the Soundex system is known as "Miracode." It has been used to develop indexes for Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. There are no indexes for the remaining states and territories.

After you've located a person's name in the Soundex Index, using the Soundex code, you'll need to copy from the displayed Soundex card the enumeration number; sheet number and line number in order to use the census schedules. The microfilm for the different census schedules is usually organized by census year, state, and county. Many libraries can order any state that you request free of charge from the American Genealogical Lending Library (AGLL).

When viewing census schedules, it is necessary to look first for the state and county. Then you need to go by the enumeration district number (that appeared in the Soundex Index for the particular person); followed by the sheet number, and finally the line number. Special forms are available for transcribing census information. You can generally get them for a small fee at Latter-Day Saints (LDS) branch libraries, historical societies, or places with genealogical research rooms. The forms are different for each census year, and you will want to make several copies of each of them for your use.

Soundex Coding The Ishmael Name

The appropriate code for the Ishmael name, worked out according to the Soundex Coding Guide, is I254.

The following examples illustrate other surnames that have the same Soundex coding as the Ishmael name. Though this may not be an exhaustive list, sufficient examples are included so that you can locate most if not all surnames with the same reference code. Although these names display the same code, it is important to understand that no genealogical or ethnic relationships are implied.

If you're still uncertain on how to work out the Soundex code for a surname of interest, the codes to over 500,000 surnames have been published in a book called *The Soundex Reference Guide* which is available in most large libraries and also from the AGLL.

For more information on how to locate a family in the census schedules (after finding the Soundex code), contact the American Genealogical Lending Library (AGLL), P. O. Box 244, Bountiful, UT 84011.

Surnames With Soundex "I254"

IACONELLI
IACUANIELLO
IAQUANIELLO
IGNALL
IGNELL
IGNELZI
ISHMAEL
ISHMAIL
ISHMEL
ISMAEIL
ISMAEL
ISMAIEL
ISMAIL
ISMAILI
ISMAILOFF
ISMAILY
ISMALL
ISMIL

The Ishmael Coat Of Arms

And Its History

Coats of Arms were developed in the Middle Ages as a means of identifying warriors in battle and tournaments. The present function of the Coat of Arms (although still one of identity) serves more to preserve the traditions that arose from its earlier use.

Heraldic artists of old developed their own unique language to describe an individual Coat of Arms. The Coat of Arms illustrated herein was drawn by an heraldic artist from information recorded in ancient heraldic archives. Our research indicates that there are often times a number of different Coats of Arms recorded for a specific surname. When possible we select and translate the Coat of Arms most representative of your surname or its variant for illustration.

THE ISHMAEL COAT OF ARMS IS HEREBY ILLUSTRATED. IN THE TRADITIONAL LANGUAGE OF HERALDRY, THE ARMS (SHIELD) WOULD BE DESCRIBED AS:

"DIVIDED HORIZONTALLY: 1ST, ARG.; A PAIR OF HANDS PLACED AS IF PRAYING PPR.; 2ND, AZ. A STAR (6) OR, ON EACH SIDE OF IT THREE HOLLY LEAVES IN PAIRLE VERT, IN THE CENTER OF WHICH ARE THREE HOLLY BERRIES VERT."

WHEN TRANSLATED THE BLAZON ALSO DESCRIBES THE ORIGINAL COLORS OF THE ISHMAEL ARMS AS:

"DIVIDED HORIZONTALLY: 1) SILVER, A PAIR OF NATURALLY COLORED HANDS PLACED AS IF PRAYING; 2) BLUE, A GOLD SIX–POINTED STAR, ON EACH SIDE ARE THREE GREEN HOLLY LEAVES IN A Y–SHAPE, IN THE CENTER ARE THREE GREEN HOLLY BERRIES."

Mediaeval Knight In Armour

The HELM frequently had a dome-shaped top section (SKULL) to deflect blows. The most popular form of CREST was a fan-shaped construction of painted parchment on a wood or metal frame. The viewing area (SIGHT) when the VISOR was down permitted limited vision but was small enough to reject weapon thrusts. The air slots in the visor were called BREATHS. When not in use in combat, the visor was lifted or removed altogether. The neck cover (GORGET) was a series of curved plates which were tied or chained together. Body armor was usually strapped over chain mail. The upper arm (PAULDRON) and lower arm (VAMBRACE) defenses were curved plates articulated at the elbow with small cupped plates (COUTERS). A circular plate (RONDEL or BESAGEW) was tied or riveted at the shoulder. The BREASTPLATE, a single plate covering the whole chest, was developed from a series

of small plates which were chained or riveted together. It was generally tied or buckled across the open back, although some breastplates with holes for lacings apparently had some form of back defense. The LANCE REST was only used in tournaments or combat and was generally folded away or removed when not in use. The hip defense (TASSET) was usually a series of curved articulated plates which encircled the waist and were fastened at the sides. Leg harness consisted of curved plates (CUISSES) about the upper leg and lower leg (GREAVES). The knee defense (POLEYN) had small circular side wings to protect the tendons inside the joint. Foot defenses (SABATON) were often plate-covered shoes. Hands were protected by cuffs and encircling wrist plates, with the fingers covered by rows of over-lapping scales (GAUNTLETS). The SHIELD was generally long with a flattened top and pointed bottom, a design which allowed the user both visibility and maneuverability on horseback.

Chapter 3

How Early Coats of Arms Were Granted

Since the early 13th century, Coats of Arms and Heraldry have been a source of great fascination as well as a subject of true historical importance. It is easy to understand why more than half a million Coats of Arms recorded by individuals with their respective family names are still being researched and studied after more than seven centuries.

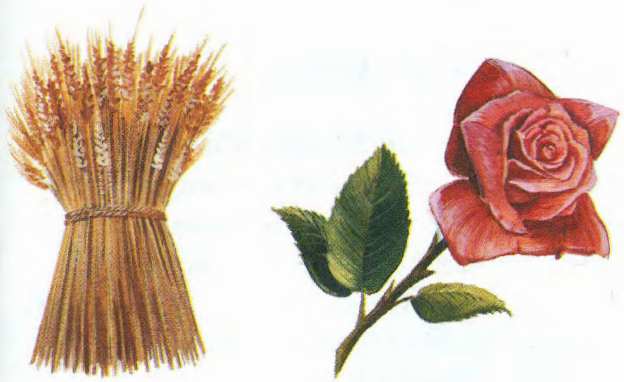
How the term "Coat of Arms" evolved makes an interesting story. Because wars were almost a continual occurrence during the Middle Ages, more and more armor was added to a knight's battle uniform until the medieval warrior was finally protected from head to toe. The metal suit of armor always included a helmet to protect the head, thus it was virtually impossible to tell one knight from another. In order to prevent any mishaps on the battlefield, such as one friend injuring another, a means of identification was necessary. A colorful solution first came as knights painted patterns on their battle shields. These patterns were eventually woven into cloth surcoats which were worn over the suit of armor. In fact, many a horse was also seen prancing around in a fancy cloth surcoat with its master's Coat of Arms ablaze on the side.

This colorful identification was certainly displayed with great pride. As more designs were created, it became necessary to register or copyright these designs, to prevent two knights from using the same insignia. Records were kept that gave each knight exclusive rights to his arms. In many cases, records were then compiled listing the family name and an exact description of its Coat of Arms. These are called "armorials" or "blazons." The word "heraldry" is associated with Coats of Arms due to the role of the "herald" in recording the blazons, and comes from a common practice at a medieval sporting event. Tournaments (or jousting contests) were popular during the days of knighthood, and as each soldier was presented at a tournament, a herald sounded the trumpet and then announced the knight's achievements and described his Arms. The heralds would then record the Arms as a way of ensuring that a family maintained its protective rights to have and use its individual Arms.

Heraldry And History

Coats of Arms are intertwined with heraldry and history. Heraldry offers a fascinating study of medieval lifestyles where we can surmise much regarding our forefathers. Historically, different creatures of nature denoted certain characteristics, and various inanimate shapes implied certain traits, historical factors or aspirations. For example, the chevron symbolized protection and has often been placed on Arms to tell others that its bearer achieved some notable feat. A symbol (or charge) placed on a Coat of Arms usually provided clues to a person's being. Some Arms are an artistic interpretation of a person's name, e.g. many of the Fisher Arms include dolphins or fish. Many Arms

reveal a person's occupation. Others tell about less tangible characteristics, such as the early bearer's



Some Arms display characteristics of early bearers: hope is symbolized by a wheat sheaf, and joy by a red rose.

hopes, wishes and aspirations. For example, hope is shown by a wheat garb or sheaf, and joy by garlands of flowers or a red rose. Crosses and religious symbols often meant the person felt a closeness to his god, or could have symbolized that the knight was a veteran of one of history's bloodiest series of battles -- the Crusades. Heraldic research is full of proud warriors boasting their war records via their Coats of Arms.

The first Arms were quite simple, consisting only of the shield. The design was set off with a horizontal or vertical band, star or half-moon; however, the renderings became more complex during later times. Immediately above the shield is the helmet, the style of which depends on the country and the status of the early bearer. The wreath, or torce, is mounted on top of the helmet. The crest wasn't included on the Coat of Arms until the 13th century. The crest was the emblem that survived when the banner was destroyed and the shield shattered, as a rallying symbol of the knight's courage. It was painted on leather, sometimes thin metal or even wood, and was attached to the helmet, so that allies could easily pick out who was who. The lambrequin or mantling, now represented in strips, was once cloth which hung down from the helmet to cover the back of the neck. It meant that the bearer had been to battle. The mantling in most instances is of secondary importance to the shield and crest. Standardized mantlings are often used to illustrate different Coats of Arms. The ornate mantling illustrated with your shield has been designed to be used with any particular Coat of Arms.

Some families have also passed down mottos through the ages. They may have begun as war cries or as a variation of a family name. They might express piety, hope or determination, or commemorate a deed or past occasion. The historical tradition of Coats of Arms became more complicated as the designs became more complex. By 1419, Henry V of England found it necessary to impose rigid legal regulations over the use of Coats of Arms because court battles were becoming quite numerous.

The King forbade anyone to take on Arms unless by right of ancestry or as a gift from the Crown. Later Henry VIII even sent the heralds (now Royal Authenticators of Arms) into the shires on what were called "visitations." Unbelievable as it may seem to us today, these "visitations" were held once every generation for almost two centuries for the sole reason of officially verifying, listing or denying Arms in use. It is interesting to note that the language most commonly used by the heralds was Norman French, the court language of the time. For instance, the blazon written in the Norman French language, "D'azur a une fortune, posse sur une boule d'or," can be translated as follows: "Blue with the figure of fortune standing on a gold ball." Interestingly, you'll find that even the most complex blazon is normally only one sentence long.

King Henry VIII of England (1491 – 1547) had heralds officially verify any Arms in use.

The Bearing of Arms

Under most heraldic rules, only first sons of first sons of the recipient of a Coat of Arms are permitted to bear their ancestor's Arms. Younger sons may use a version of their father's Arms, but the rules of heraldry say that they must be changed ("differenced") somewhat. If the bearer of a Coat of Arms (called an "Armiger") dies without male heirs, his daughter may combine her father's Arms with her husband's Arms. This process is called "impaling." Although these principles seem formal today, they do give us an idea of the rich, protective tradition which surrounded heraldry through the ages.

There are over one million surnames in use throughout the world today. However, less than 75,000 of these names can be associated with a Coat of Arms. An early Coat of Arms might have been granted to a person with your surname. Although you may or may not be related by blood to this early namesake, you may wish to adopt this crest for your own use today.

Or it is possible to have your own Coat of Arms designed and registered depending on the country in which you reside.

The Symbols and Meanings

You can easily learn the different terms of heraldry and the parts of the Coat of Arms. A complete Coat of Arms consists of a shield, crest and motto (if one exists). The shield, or escutcheon, is the main element. The crest (usually an animal) rests on top of the shield. The motto may be in any language, but is usually Latin, French or English.

For many Coats of Arms, the researcher will find a helmet, or supporters, or both have been added to the shield. Many Coats of Arms include accessories such as the mantling and wreath. The mantling was originally used to protect the knight from the direct rays of the sun and to protect his helmet from rust and stains. The wreath symbolizes the device used to cover the point where the crest was attached to the knight's helmet. It is important to note that the word "blazon" is the correct technical description for a Coat of Arms.

Parts Of The Shield

The right side of the shield (from the knight's viewpoint) is called the dexter side, and the left is the sinister side. The term "tincture" is the name given to the colors used in a Coat of Arms. The tinctures represent two metals, seven colors and various furs.

The Field

The blazon of the Coat of Arms gives the tincture of the field first. For shields which have more than one tincture, partition lines in various forms are depicted. Each type of line has its own heraldic term. When a straight line divides the shield horizontally the shield is said to be blazoned "per fess"; vertically, "per pale"; diagonally from dexter to sinister, "per bend"; and diagonally from sinister to dexter, "per bend sinister." The lines which are not simple or straight have special names, such as wavy, indented, or raguly. A shield may be "quartered," or divided into four equal parts. Some shields have bands of color called ordinaries that have special meanings because of common usage.

The Charge

The blazon gives the description of the charge next. Almost anything that can be symbolized in color or form can be a charge. Charges include representations of animals, people, monsters, divine beings, natural and manmade objects. Often charges are one word that simplifies the task of describing them. For instance, a lion standing on one hind leg with the front paws raised is called "rampant." An eagle looking over its right shoulder and with its talons and wings out-stretched is called "displayed."

The charges on the field you will most likely see are the lion, the rose and the lily, the most widely used designs. Then there are the ordinaries: the honorable ordinaries and the sub- ordinaries. These are geometrical figures used as the charges on the field. The seven honorable ordinaries are the bend, the chevron, the chief, the cross, the fess, the pale and the saltire. The fourteen sub-ordinaries are the annulet, the billet, the bordure, the canton, the flaunch, the fret, the gyron, the inescutcheon, the label, the lozenge, the orle, the pile, the roundel and the tressure. The partition lines are used to separate the field and to border the honorable ordinaries and the sub-ordinaries. The eight basic styles are indented, inverted, engrailed, wavy, nebuly, embattled, raguly and dove-tailed. The ordinaries and partitions were added onto the shield to strengthen it. These were painted to enrich the decoration on the field and eventually became a traditional component of the shield and of the charges.

The Colors And Furs

You'll find that even the hues used in heraldry represent a clue about the bearer. The tinctures used are divided into metals, colors and furs. The metals used are gold and silver. Gold (or yellow) denotes generosity, valor or perseverance. Silver (or white) represents serenity and nobility. The colors are red, green, black, blue and purple. Red represents fortitude and creative power. Green means hope, vitality and plenty, while black is for repentance or vengeance. Blue and purple represent loyalty and splendor.

The furs most commonly used are Ermine and Vair. Ermine represents dignity and nobility; Vair, a high mark of dignity. Rarely used are the colors reddish-purple and orange-tawny, both said to be marks of disgrace due to "abatement of honor." Because designs were so important on the battlefield, so was the display of colors. The important rule to remember here is that metal is always displayed on color and color always on metal. For example, blue on gold, not blue on green, as it would lose its clarity or distinctiveness of design.

Tinctures Used In Heraldry

The tinctures used in heraldry are divided into metals, colors and furs. These are indicated in black and white drawings by a system of lines or dots that was introduced in the 17th Century by the Italian Herald Silvestre de Petra-Sancta.

The Colors

Red - Gules depicted by perpendicular lines, represents fortitude and creative power.

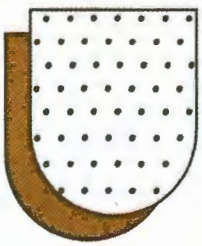
Green - Vert depicted by lines from the right-hand upper corner to the lower part, represents hope, vitality and plenty.

Purple - Purpure depicted by lines from top left corner to the lower right corner, represents loyalty and splendor.

Blue - Azure depicted by horizontal lines, represents loyalty and splendor.

Black - Sable depicted by crossed lines, represents repentance or vengeance.

The Metals



Gold - Or depicted by dots or points, denotes generosity, valor and perseverance.

Silver - Argent or White depicted by a white space, represents serenity and nobility.

The Furs

Ermine - Erm depicted by a white field with black spots, represents dignity and nobility.

Vair - composed originally of fur pieces but now silver and blue flower shapes in contrasting rows, represents a high mark of dignity.

Ordinaries, Partitions, And Charges Most Frequently Used On Coats Of Arms

The ordinaries in heraldry are believed to have originated from the bars of wood or iron that were used to strengthen or fasten the early shields. Generally they are very simple geometric forms and were the earliest heraldic figures. They include the Bar, Barre (or Bend Sinister), Bend, Chevron, Chief, Cross, Fess, Pale and Saltire.

BEND - one of the Honorable Ordinaries.

BAR - one of the Honorable Ordinaries, being one-fifth of the shield.

BENDLET

BARRE (or Bend Sinister) - one of the principal Ordinaries.

QUARTERED

BARRY

BORDER-a Sub-ordinary.

CHEQUY-a Sub-ordinary.

FESS - one of the Honorable Ordinaries.

CHEVRON-one of the Honorable Ordinaries.

PALE - one of the Honorable Ordinaries.

CHIEF-one of the Honorable Ordinaries.

SALTIRE - one of the Honorable Ordinaries.

CROSS-one of the Honorable Ordinaries.

INNER SHIELD - (or escutcheon)-a Sub-ordinary.

PARTY PER PALE

PILE - a Sub-ordinary.

FASCES

Searching For Heraldry Around The World

Now that you are more familiar with the workings of heraldry, you will be able to pursue your own heraldic search.

Imagine how exciting it would be to discover that your family has the right to bear an historic Coat of Arms. There are a plethora of sources throughout Europe to contact regarding this important search. There are approximately 100,000 English Arms, including Wales and six counties of Northern Ireland, on the Rolls of the Royal College of Arms in London.

The Scots maintain their own heraldry, governed by their own tradition and rules, as do many old craft guilds, including bakers, surgeons, dentists, barbers, journalists and even circus riders. Arms are also designed and used by countries and their military establishments, fraternities and sororities, corporations and religious groups.

Germany, France and Italy have no current heraldic system (there has been no monarchy in any of these lands for some time) but the interest in Coats of Arms remains strong. Spain, without royal rulers until recent times, has always done a conscientious job of maintaining heraldic records. Many countries throughout Europe have organizations that can help you with your heraldic research. The following will describe many of these organizations and provide you with some interesting facts about them.

Searching For Heraldry In Belgium

It appears that heraldry in Belgium was mostly limited to the privileged nobility from the king down to his knights. You will find the Coats of Arms of ancient Belgian families, as well as those of families ennobled by her various conquerors. Belgium's turbulent history brought many cultural influences from other areas, so expect to find heraldry and symbols from the Holy Roman Empire, the Spanish, the French and the Dutch. Requests for information should be directed to The Office Généalogique et Héraldique de Belgique, Parc du Cinquanteraire 10, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium.

Searching For Heraldry In France

When searching for heraldry in France, the researcher must be aware that different heraldic rules applied during different forms of government. France went from a monarchy to a republic, back to a monarchy and then to the Second Empire. As long as there is no infringement on existing armorial bearings, everyone in France is free to assume a Coat of Arms. Although there is a great interest in civic heraldry, all registered Coats of Arms are protected by French law.

If you are able to trace your family history back to the French aristocracy, you are eligible to join the Association de la Noblesse Francaise. The heraldic association to contact in France is Le Conseil Historique et Héraldique de France à Paris, 105 Rue de Courcelles – 75017 Paris, France.

Searching For Heraldry In Germany And Austria

These countries were first known as part of the Holy Roman Empire. The oldest Coats of Arms in Germany and Austria were self-assumed, mostly by men returning from the Crusades. Towards the end of the 1300s, emperors began to award Arms to specially appointed persons known as "palace counts." When a commoner was raised to the rank of nobility, he was allowed to keep his original Coat of Arms, but added new charges, or quarterings. The earliest arms for commoners date back to the early 1200s. For information on heraldry associated with Northern German names it is advisable to contact Herold-Verein fur Genealogie, Archivstrasse 12-14, D–14195 Berlin,

Germany. For names of Southern German and Austrian origin you may wish to contact Heraldische-Genealogische Gesellshaft "Adler" Haarhof 4a, A-1040 Vienna, Austria.

Searching For Heraldry In Great Britain And Ireland

At the head of the College of Arms in London is the Earl Marshall, an hereditary post held by the family of the Duke of Norfolk. The Earl Marshall is a royal appointment and he, in turn, appoints the Scottish and Irish heralds.

The law for the right to use armorial bearings in the British Isles is quite specific. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland the granting and registration of all Coats of Arms is under the jurisdiction of the Earl Marshall, assisted by the College of Arms, and acting under charters granted to them on behalf of the Sovereign. To have a right to Arms in England and Wales you must have either obtained a grant of Arms yourself, proved you are descended in the male line from someone to whom Arms had been granted, or from someone whose Coat of Arms was recorded during the "visitations" made by the heralds in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Unfortunately, heraldry came to be abused in the 18th century. Many people adopted Arms to which they were not entitled, because they did not want to admit that they were of less grand lineage. This abuse of heraldry reached its peak during the Victorian Era.

However, some of you may have found a Coat of Arms recorded in a family album or Bible. If it is found to be genuine, you will most likely discover a wealth of genealogical information pertaining to your family history. But be prepared to find that you have no connection with the Arms in question and you will not be disappointed if no relationship exists. It is a worthwhile exercise to investigate any Coat of Arms which could be linked to your family. For a small fee, the College of Arms will be able to indicate to whom the Coat of Arms actually belongs. The College of Arms is located on Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4BT, England.

Great Britain has another large heraldic association to which you can write for further information: The Heraldic Society, 44/45 Museum Street, London WC1A 1LY, England.

In Scotland, the law of Arms differs somewhat from that in England and Wales. There have never been any "visitations" by heralds in Scotland. However, an act was passed in 1672 that required all persons entitled to Arms to register them in the Register of All Arms and Bearings.

The authority which enforces the proper use of Arms is the Lyon King of Arms, who acts on behalf of the Crown. If you are researching Scottish heraldry or a particular Coat of Arms, it is well worth contacting the Court of the Lord Lyon, King of Arms, New Register House, Princes Street, Edinburgh EH1 3YT, Scotland.

The armorial authority in Ireland was the Ulster King of Arms. Now that the Republic of Ireland has been established, the Chief Herald of Ireland has taken over the records at Dublin Castle. The armorial authority for Northern Ireland is now known as Norroy and Ulster King of Arms. For any enquiries regarding Coats of Arms for Northern Ireland, the researcher should contact the Norroy and Ulster King of Arms. This can be done by contacting either the Chief Herald of Ireland, or the College of Arms in England. The addresses are as follows: Norroy and Ulster King of Arms, c/o 2 Kildare Street, Dublin 2, Ireland, or Norroy and Ulster King of Arms, c/o College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4BT, England.

The Chief Herald of Ireland is responsible for all heraldic matters in the Republic of Ireland. For a small fee, the Chief Herald's office will send you extracts from their records. To contact the Chief

Herald, write to The Chief Herald of Ireland, 2 Kildare Street, Dublin 2, Ireland.

Searching For Heraldry In Italy

At various times in Italian history, different parts of Italy were under the rule of Germany, Austria, France and Spain. The rulers kept changing over the years, particularly in the northern regions. As a result, many foreign influences are found in Italian heraldry. Under the monarchy from 1861 to 1946, an heraldic administration was formed. Although the name of the association changed as governments changed back and forth, the original records still exist today. Please write to Collegio Araldico, Via Santa Maria dell'Anima 16, 00186 Rome, Italy.

Searching For Heraldry In The Netherlands

During the period from 1581 to 1815, everyone in the Netherlands had the right to assume Arms. Many common families designed and registered Coats of Arms during this time. Although Dutch law protects the Coats of Arms of the nobility, it does not apply to commoners. If you are of Dutch heritage, you will find a great number of recognized Coats of Arms. The center for heraldry in the Netherlands is Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Geschlacht en Wappenkunde, Prins–Willem–Alexanderhof 24, NL–2595, The Hague, Netherlands.

Searching For Heraldry In Poland

There are thought to be approximately five thousand Coats of Arms that were preserved in Poland. Unfortunately, the majority of Polish heraldry was destroyed by the Germans and Russians. During World War II, the Germans destroyed any seals they discovered. Subsequently, the Russians used the suppression of heraldry as a means of suppressing the Polish nationality.

Polish heraldry differs a great deal from that in other countries. Many of the Polish designs are unknown outside of Poland, and many of the commonly used European designs are unknown in Poland. Most countries also grant a Coat of Arms to an individual; whereas in Poland, whole families will share the same Coat of Arms. Sometimes groups as large as one hundred members will use the same Coat of Arms. It is disturbing for those of Polish ancestry to note the turbulent history of Poland, and the destruction of much of her heraldry. It is also distressing that we could find no evidence of any organized heraldic organization.

Searching For Heraldry In Spain

When King Alphonso went into exile, and Spain became a Republic (1931), all nobility and Coats of Arms were abolished. A bloody civil war soon followed which General Franco eventually won in 1939. It was not until 1947 that General Franco declared Spain a Kingdom, although there was no king at that time. Finally, in 1951 an official heraldry office was set up under the Minister of Justice and the registration and supervision of heraldry was revived.

You will find there are five "Heraldic Registrars" in Spain who deal with heraldry as well as questions regarding titles of nobility. Noblemen and commoners alike may request information, or authorization of a new Coat of Arms. Spanish Coats of Arms are protected by law, and only those that are properly registered may be displayed. Please direct your enquiries to Cronistas de Armas, Ministry of Justice, 28000 Madrid, Spain.

Searching For Heraldry In Sweden

Throughout Swedish history, members of the middle class have been allowed to establish their own Coat of Arms. Although many families registered their Coat of Arms, there is scarcely an example of Arms being handed down from one generation to the next with the exception of nobility.

Many of Sweden's heraldic forms have their roots in German heraldry. The heraldic forms and artwork for the last century tended to be copied from Gothic and Renaissance periods. However, Swedish heraldry has had a more contemporary influence since the 1950s. During this decade, two new heraldic authorities were appointed. These are the heraldic department at the Royal Archives, and the Statens Heraldiska Namnd. As the government has increased support for these institutions, heraldry has been considered more important in Sweden. The two Swedish societies that you will want to contact are as follows: Scandinavian Heraldiske Selskab, Vallgatan 3, 234 00 Lomma, Scania, Sweden, or Heraldiska Salskap, Vasta Sveriges, Fortroligheten 4, S-41270 Goteburg, Sweden.

Searching For Heraldry In Switzerland

Almost everyone in Switzerland has a Coat of Arms. Although many of these were independently assumed, heraldry in Switzerland is of the utmost importance. Swiss heraldry reflects many of the different influences of her various foreign rulers. These include Coats of Arms that were granted to Swiss citizens during different periods of history by the Germans, the French, the Hungarians, the Bohemians and even the English. You will also find many Coats of Arms where the customary helmet has been replaced by the "William Tell Cap of Liberty." For information on Swiss heraldry contact: Schweizerische Heraldische Gesellschaft, c/o the President, 5 Rue Robert de Traz, 1200 Geneva, Switzerland.

Chapter 4

How To Discover Your Ancestors

The process of how to trace your family history can be summarized in this one paragraph. You begin simply by questioning the elders of your family and constructing a miniature family tree. After you learn how to prepare family group records and research charts, you then fill in the missing links. All genealogical research must proceed from the known to the unknown.

You may well find your International Registry to be a valuable tool to aid you in tracing your family tree. Once your research has identified the gaps, you might wish to send a letter or family history questionnaire to persons with your surname who reside in that particular region. For example, you may have had a forefather who immigrated to Salem, Virginia to start a plantation. Perhaps you have no other information than his name and the location of the plantation. Try writing to persons with your surname who currently reside in that particular area. You may be surprised at the knowledge you gain.

Before you begin your research, read and learn as much as you can about the methods and techniques that others have found to work for them. A number of fine books on the subject are available at your local library.

You will find yourself collecting family records soon enough. Bibles, old letters, scrapbooks, diaries, photo albums, newspaper clippings and legal documents are like fingerprints left behind by your relatives to help you solve the mystery of your past. In other words, exhaust family sources first. And keep in mind your chief goal: to find out the facts about your forefathers. This process may not lead to a grand and illustrious family line, but it can be challenging, educational and entertaining.

Your ancestors could have been scholars or scoundrels, knights or knaves, princes or pirates, lords or loafers. But, whatever they may have been, they are an important part of your heritage.

The science of tracing your family back through the centuries is called genealogy, but that hardly tells of the fun and challenge of climbing a family tree. The intrigue in tracing is that once you start, you never know where you're going or what you'll find when you get there.

As you consider tracing your family tree you are undoubtedly aware that you can employ the services

of an experienced researcher or genealogist who, for varying fees, can trace your ancestry more extensively than you might be able to do yourself. We highly recommend that you employ a certified researcher if you can afford to do so. When hiring someone you should review all of your past accumulated records and data so that they will not find themselves duplicating your own past effort. You will find a list of International Genealogical Societies later in this chapter. These Societies can provide you with a list of certified researchers who would be willing to help with your research in that country.

To set up your family history program requires very little in the way of supplies. Here's what you'll need:

- Two loose-leaf binders, one for your notes and ongoing research, the other for your permanent family history book.
- Personal road maps to your family history. Genealogists call these "pedigree charts" and "family group sheets." Samples are included in this chapter.
- Family history question sheet. This you can easily make up yourself. It's helpful when gathering material because it reminds you of what you want to be sure to ask.

Where to begin? First, with yourself. Sit down and search your memory and records (family Bible, scrapbooks, letters) for every bit of information you can find on names, places and dates. The next step is to seek out your oldest relatives. While the word "interviewing" sounds very formal, that's just what you'll be doing. Interview them by post or ask another relative or family friend to talk with them. Before you visit your relatives, though, write a brief note telling them about the kinds of information you want from them. Then give them a few weeks to look for scrapbooks or mementos which most likely will jog their memory about the past.

If a personal visit isn't possible, then you'll need to compile an informal questionnaire. Write it in "fill in the blank" style and your relative won't feel overwhelmed by answering your questions by post. Tell them about your project and try to stir up their enthusiasm. And remember to include a stamped, self-addressed envelope for the reply.

A family history should be more than a collection of names, dates and places. It should be a collection of artifacts. Here's where to look:

- Vital records: birth, death and marriage certificates.
- Personal records: journals, diaries, letters, newspaper clippings, photos, baby books, wedding albums, funeral booklets, work and retirement records.
- Legal papers: contracts, tax bills, wills, deeds, mortgages.
- School records: diplomas, yearbooks, awards, alumni papers.
- Religious records: baptismal, marriage, church membership, family Bible.
- Government records: military discharge papers and awards, citizenship or naturalization papers, passports, business licenses, forms.
- Health records: vaccination, hospital, insurance, doctor bills.

No family historian spends all his time in the attic or talking with relatives as the above might suggest. He also becomes very familiar with public libraries, genealogical/historical societies and their periodicals, private libraries with special genealogical collections, state libraries or archives, and cemeteries where family members have been buried.

And don't forget that the national capitals hold a wealth of census records. You'll find military

records, veterans' pensions, and veterans' bounty landgrants as well as ships' passenger lists and naturalization records.

How far back you will be able to trace your family depends on your persistence and your luck. If sufficient information on your family has survived through the years, your chances of filling in family branches are better. Then your venture depends on how well the records were preserved. If you're not sure where your relatives lived, you can attempt locating copies of your ancestors' birth, marriage and death certificates. Provided in this chapter are lists of where to write for birth, death and marriage certificates in different countries.

If you are able to move back into the 1500s (remember this may take years of research), then you'll need to run into a titled line to progress further because prior to the 16th century, the only family records kept were those of royal, noble and gentle families. But if you cross this hurdle and link yourself to one of these families, you may be able to go back further because some European royal lines stretch back to the 3rd or 4th centuries.

How To Write For Official Records

Record-keeping was never as sophisticated as it is today since computers store volumes of information about each and every one of us. But begin your search on the assumption that there should be an official certificate filed IN THE PLACE WHERE THE EVENT HAPPENED for every birth, death and marriage that transpired. When writing to the Vital Statistics offices, here's what you should be sure to include:

- Full name of the person whose certificate you want
- Sex and race of that person
- His or her parents' names, including mother's maiden name
- Exact date of birth, death or marriage (month, day and year)
- Exact place of birth, death or marriage (include the hospital if any).

You can ask for a full copy (the certificate in its entirety) or the short form (less information, but also less expensive). You may have to write two letters: one to find out the cost and the second one to place your order. The fee should be moderate if you include enough information so that the document can be easily obtained, because the charge is for looking up the certificate. If a person is still living, it's best to have them obtain the documents themselves because some areas won't supply this information to others.

Searching For Your Ancestry Around the World

Helpful Assistance From The Mormon Church

One of the first places to begin your family history research is the Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. They possess the largest single source of genealogical information in the world. No research into a family history should be regarded as complete until the material in the Mormon libraries has been examined.

The Mormons' interest in genealogical research begins from their belief that family relationships are meant to be eternal. The Mormons believe that families will remain together throughout eternity, along with their ancestors and descendants. Members of the church trace their ancestry to prepare for a "sealing" ceremony which will bind their families together forever. Before the families

can be "sealed" together, they must trace all of their ancestors.

The Library is actively engaged in the most comprehensive genealogical research program ever known to mankind.

They have compiled and catalogued information on over 10 million families. Some 60 million names can be found in the International Genealogical Index. They have copied such documents as parish registers, marriage bonds, cemetery records, deeds, military records, land grants and probate records.

The library in Salt Lake City, Utah (U.S.A.) is massive and holds over one million rolls of microfilm and 200,000 printed volumes. Over 30,000 new rolls and 3,000 printed volumes are added each year. Every day records are being microfilmed in some 38 countries around the world.

All of this information is available to both Mormons and non-Mormons alike, and can be obtained by contacting or consulting your nearest Mormon Library. For instance, the Church has copied and indexed the parish registers in some countries, and for a small fee can obtain a computer listing of this index for the surname you are researching. Although the Library will gladly answer one or two specific questions, they do not have sufficient staff to handle detailed family research for individuals. However, if you require detailed information, they will provide you with a list of accredited researchers. When requesting this list, be sure to specify the country or countries in which you are searching, as they have specialists for particular areas. You will then be able to select your researcher and negotiate any financial arrangements.

The Mormons have done extensive microfilming of records around the world. They will provide you with a small booklet for each country outlining the information they are able to provide. Although the Mormon records are vast and comprehensive, they are a starting point and not the final word. Use them as a guide to further your research, and always be prepared to examine other sources.

Below you will find the addresses of the main library of The Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and its main international branch libraries.

Main Library

The Family History Library of the Church
of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
35 N. West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150 U.S.A.
Phone: (801) 240–2331

International Main Branch Libraries

AUSTRIA:
Family History Center
Boeklinser 55
Vienna, Austria

BELGIUM:
Family History Center
Strombeeklinde, 110
Grimbergen, Belgium

CANADA:
Family History Center
95 Melbert Street
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

FRENCH CANADA:
Family History Center
470 Gilford
Montreal, Quebec, Canada

CHANNEL ISLANDS:
Family History Center
Rue De La Vallee, St. Mary
Jersey, Channel Islands

DENMARK:
Family History Center
Priorvej 12
Frederiksberg, Denmark

ENGLAND:
Family History Center
64/68 Exhibition Road
South Kensington, London, England

FRANCE:
Family History Center
5 Rond Point de l'Alliance
Versailles, France

GERMANY:
Family History Center
Wartenau 20
22089 Hamburg

IRELAND:
Family History Center
The Willows, Finglas Road
Dublin, Ireland

ITALY:
Family History Center
Casa Riunione
Milan, Italy

MEXICO:
Colonia Juarez Branch Genealogical Library
Colonia Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico

NETHERLANDS:
Family History Center
Boerhavestr/Edisonlaan
Apeldoorm, Netherlands

NEW ZEALAND:
Family History Center
2 Rowandale Road
Manurewa, Auckland, New Zealand

NORTHERN IRELAND:
Family History Center
401 Holywood Road
Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland

SCOTLAND:
Family History Center
North Anderson Drive
Aberdeen, Grampian, Scotland

SWEDEN:
Family History Center
Tempelvagen 3
Vasterhanginge, Sweden

SWITZERLAND:
Family History Center
32 Avenue Louis Casai
Cointrin, Switzerland

WALES:
Family History Center
Nant-y-gwenith Street, George Town
Merthyr Tydfil, Mid Glamorgan, Wales

Searching For English Ancestry

Many people are surprised to learn that civil registration only started in England and Wales in 1837. Before this time, church records or parish records contained information on baptisms, marriages and burials. All birth, marriage and death certificates for England and Wales are kept at the General Register Office, St. Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP, England.

Your next step will be to search parish registers. You will want to discover whether your parish has been included in the parishes of Great Britain which have been covered by the microfiche of the Latter-day Saints.

Sooner or later, as one discovery leads to the next, you will want to visit different libraries and the public records office. Before visiting the British Library, first examine the Library of the Society of Genealogists which is noted as having the best collection on genealogy in the British Isles. The Society of Genealogists is located at 14 Charterhouse

Buildings, London, EC1M 7BA, England and is within walking distance of Barbican Station.

In 1977 the Society of Genealogists acquired the index to some 25 million records on baptisms and marriages in the British Isles between 1538–1875 from the Genealogical Society of Utah. This microfiche file index is arranged by counties and can be read on viewers at the library. The library contains various editions of *Burke's Peerage* and *Landed Gentry*, the *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, and *Walford's County Families*, as well as the Society's books on heraldry.

The British Library has a large section devoted to genealogical works. One will find sets of the *Gentlemans Magazine, Scots Magazine*, and *London Magazine*.

The Library houses an extensive collection of old newspapers, and a surprising number of county histories. You can visit the British Library, Reference Division at Great Russell Street, London, WC1B 3DG, England.

You will also want to search at the Public Records Office, Chancery Lane, London, WC2A 1LR, England, and at the new building located on Ruskin Avenue, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 4DU, England.

Here you will find legal records, and the Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills prior to 1858. Wills and administrations after 1858 are kept at Somerset House, London WC2, England. The amount of information at the Public Records Office and its depositories is staggering in volume. Before visiting the Public Records Office, you may wish to consult the three volumes entitled "Guide to the Contents of the Public Records Office." If you are still unsure on how to proceed, it is advisable to seek assistance from one of the officials at the Records Office who are very helpful.

The value of a good library can never be underestimated. Below you will find a list of libraries, historical societies and religious records offices that will be useful to your search.

Libraries

British Library
Reference Division
Great Russell Street
London WC1B 3DG, England

Canterbury Cathedral Archives
and Library
Canterbury CT1 2DG, England

Catholic Central Library
47 Francis Street
London SW1P 1DN, England

Guildhall Library
Aldermanbury
London EC2P 2EJ, England

Huguenot Library
University College
Gower Street
London WC1E 6BT, England

British Library
India Office Library and Records
197 Blackfriars Road
London SE1 8NG, England

John Rylands University Library
Oxford Road
Manchester M13 9PP, England

Religious Associations

The Baptist Union of Great Britain
Baptist House
129 The Broadway
DIDCOT
Oxfordshire OX11 8RT, England

Catholic Record Society
114 Mount Street
London W2Y 6AH, England

Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter-day Saints
Family History Centre
Hyde Park Chapel
64/68 Exhibition Road
London SW7 2PA, England

Huguenot Society
Huguenot Library
University College
Gower Street
London WC1E 6BT, England

Methodist Connection Archivists
c/o The Property Division
Central Hall
Oldham Street
Manchester M1 1JQ, England

Presbyterian Historical Society
of England
86 Tavistock Place
London WC1H 9RR, England

Friends House
Euston Road
London NW1 2BJ, England

Historical And Genealogical Societies

Association of Genealogists
and Record Agents
The Secretary
29 Badgers Close
Horsham, West Sussex RH12 5RU, England

Federation of Family History Societies
Benson Room
Birmingham and Midland Institute
Margaret Street
Birmingham B3 3BS, England

Irish Genealogical Society
of Great Britain
The Irish Club
82 Eaton Square
London SW1W 9AJ, England

Institute of Heraldic
and Genealogical Studies
79–82 Northgate
Canterbury
Kent CT1 1BA, England

Society of Genealogists
14 Charterhouse Buildings
Goswell Road
London EC1M 7BA, England

Searching For Welsh Ancestry

Welsh genealogy follows a similar pattern to English genealogy. Welsh wills and administrations since 1858 are also kept at Somerset House in London. A large number of Welsh Wills are held at the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, Dyfed SY23 3BU, Wales. The Welsh records in the Public Records Office are now being transferred to the National Library of Wales. This library contains early Welsh records dating from 1277, known as the "Welsh Rolls." This information was recorded in good detail, but was discontinued when the area was incorporated into England. If you are unable to visit the library in Aberystwyth, send your query to the library. You'll find many of the libraries respond happily to specific questions. For detailed assistance, one should contact a genealogist, or visit the library in person.

Searching For Scottish Ancestry

Civil registration of births, marriages and deaths did not begin in Scotland until 1855. Both Civil Registration records and the Old Parochial Registers

can be found at the General Register Office, New Register House, Princes Street, Edinburgh EH1 3YT, Scotland. Census Returns for the years 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881 and 1891 are also held at New Register House. Again, if you cannot visit the office in person, particular searches can be made by post.

Unfortunately, the Scottish parish registers were for the most part poorly kept. Many of the registers were not started until the early 18th century. However, one should still search these parochial and parish registers; who knows what you will find.

An advantage to people tracing their ancestry in Scotland is the existence of the Sasines Registers. This large register records the transfer of land titles from one owner to another. Therefore, it is possible to trace anyone who was a landowner, even if he was the owner of only a small cottage. These records exist from the early 17th century and are located at the Scottish Records Office, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh EH1 3YY, Scotland. The Scottish Records Office also has a large quantity of public and privately donated records and family histories.

Below you will find a number of useful names and addresses for anyone interested in Scottish Ancestry.

National Library of Scotland
George IV Bridge
Edinburgh EH1 1EW, Scotland

Scottish Records Office
HM General Register House
Princes Street
Edinburgh EH1 3YY, Scotland

Registrar General Of Scotland
New Register House
Princes Street
Edinburgh EH1 3YT, Scotland

Scottish Tartans Society
Hall of Records
Port-na-Craigie Road
Pitlochry
Perthshire PH16 5ND, Scotland

Scottish Genealogy Society
15 Victoria Terrace
Edinburgh EH1 2JL, Scotland

Scots Ancestry Research Society
29B Albany Street
Edinburgh EH1 3QN, Scotland

Searching For Irish Ancestry

Civil Registration in Ireland did not start until 1864. These records are kept at the General Register Office, Joyce House, 8–11 Lombard Street East, Dublin 2, Ireland. Fortunately, these records were not stored at Four Courts.

It is impossible to downplay the loss to Irish genealogists in the destruction of Four Courts in Dublin in 1922. Almost all of the wills and Protestant Church registers of baptism, marriage and burial were destroyed.

It must be said that unless the local parish register is still surviving and did not send records to Four Courts, or the family concerned was that of landowners, it is extremely difficult to trace Irish families.

However, after you have obtained birth, marriage or death certificates, you will want to contact the Registry of Deeds on Henrietta Street in Dublin, Ireland. They have records of all land transactions involving a deed as far back as 1708.

The Genealogical Office at 2 Kildare Street in Dublin, Ireland has extensive records of pedigrees, armorial bearings, wills and genealogical material dating back to the 1660s. Following are some useful addresses for the Republic of Ireland.

Registrar General of Ireland
Joyce House
8–11 Lombard Street East
Dublin 2, Ireland

Registry Of Deeds
Henrietta Street
Dublin 7, Ireland

National Library of Ireland
2 Kildare Street
Dublin 2, Ireland

National Archives
Bishop Street
Dublin 8, Ireland

Contact the Registrar General of Northern Ireland for birth, marriage and death certificates. The following are useful addresses which will help you with research in Northern Ireland.

Presbyterian Historical Society
of Northern Ireland
Church House
Fisherwick Place
Belfast BT1 6DW
Northern Ireland

Public Record Office of Northern Ireland
66 Balmoral Avenue
Belfast BT9 6NY
Northern Ireland

Registrar General of Northern Ireland
Fermanagh House
Ormeau Avenue
Belfast BT2 8HX
Northern Ireland

Registrar General's Office
Oxford House
49–55 Chichester Street
Belfast BT1 4HL
Northern Ireland

Searching For European Ancestry

Tracing one's ancestry in Continental Europe can be difficult. However, if you are determined to succeed, then there is a good chance that your results may exceed your expectations. Genealogical research in Europe has been affected by revolutions, religious persecutions, wars, boundary changes and political upheavals. The family historian must take all of this into account.

The three recent major events that transformed the lives of millions of people were the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire (1830–1913), the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire (1918–1919), and the division of Germany and loss of its Eastern territories (1946). The eastern and western states of Germany have since been reunified (1990).

The Ottoman Empire

Early in the 19th century, the Ottoman Empire consisted of a vast conglomerate of both people and land on the European, African and Asian continents. In Europe there were over nine million people under the Ottoman rule, most of them Christians. The first major rebellions against the Empire occurred in the beginning of the 19th century. During the next 80 years, Serbia, Greece, Montenegro, Romania and Bulgaria were granted independence. After Albania was granted independence (1912), the old Ottoman empire was confined to the area around Constantinople. If you are able to trace your family back to the Ottoman Empire, you may be able to obtain information from the archives in Turkey. We

suggest you write to General Directorate of Population and Citizenship Affairs, Ministry of Internal Affairs, TC Icisleri Bakanligi, Nufas ve Vatandaslik, Icisleri Gn.Md., Bakanlikar, Turkey. You may be able to find information relating to ancestors who lived at that time in Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia and Romania.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire

During the years of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, 11 distinct national groups lived within the frontiers ruled by the Hapsburg Dynasty. These were Austrians, Croats, Czechs, Germans, Hungarians, Italians, Romanians, Serbs, Slovaks and other minor ethnic groups. The Austrians were found mostly in the area of Austria as it exists today. The Croatians were found in Yugoslavia; the Germans in some of the Hungarian provinces; the Czechs in Bohemia and Moravia; the Hungarians in Hungary and the eastern provinces; the Italians in South Tirol and Istria; the Romanians in Transylvania; the Serbs in Yugoslavia; and the Slovaks in Slovakia.

One serious problem every researcher encounters is the change in placenames that occurred with the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. If you are unable to obtain information from one source, remember to check the records in surrounding areas. Millions of Germans were left residing in Czechoslovakia and thousands of Austrians found themselves in Italy. Austria itself was reduced to the German-speaking part of the Empire, and Hungary was reduced to a small country having lost all of the lands in the east and southeast. Hungarians whose ancestors had lived in Transylvania for a thousand years were forced to flee or become second class citizens of Romania. Today, over one and a half million people of Hungarian descent reside in Romania. The researcher must be aware of placename changes and make adjustments for boundary changes as they occurred over the years.

The Division Of Germany

According to the Potsdam Agreement (1945), all German territories east of the Oder and Neisse Rivers were placed under Polish administration. The areas of Konigsberg, Northeastern Prussia and Memel were ceded to the Soviet Union. These two accords affected one-fourth of Germany. In addition, the Sudetenland was returned to Czechoslovakia.

It was decided that there should be a transfer of Germans from Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. Thus began one of the largest movements of population in history. Over four million Germans had already fled as the Russians advanced. After the Potsdam Agreement took effect, five million Germans were forcibly expelled from areas occupied by Poland, as were another three million Sudeten Germans now living in Czechoslovakia. All told, more than 13 million Germans migrated from the land they had lived on for centuries, and more than one million died during the mass exodus.

In 1948 the area of Germany occupied by the Western powers became the Federal Republic of Germany. The Russian zone became what was until 1990 East Germany. During the years 1948–1961 over three and a half million people left East Germany for West Germany.

Although the mass movements of people, boundary changes, placename and surname changes can be cause for discouragement, remember that many records were kept and many exist today. Below you will find a list of various public records offices (birth, marriage and death certificates) and genealogical societies in Europe that can assist you with your research.

AUSTRIA:

Osterreiches Staatsarchiv
Minoriten platz 1
1010 Wien, Austria

Heraldisch Genealogische
Gesellschaft "Adler"
Haarhof 4a, A–1040 Wien, Austria

BELGIUM:

Archives Generales du Royaume
Rue de Ruysbroeck 2
1000 Bruxelles, Belgium

Vlaamse Vereniging voor Familiekunde
van Heybeeckstraat 3
2060 Antwerpen-Merksem, Belgium

CZECH REPUBLIC:

Statni Ustredni Archiv
Mala Strana, Karmelitska 2
11801 Prague, Czech Republic

DENMARK:

(National Archives)
Rigsdagsgarden 9, 1218 Kobenhavn K, Denmark

(The Danish National Collection of Books
and Documents in Emigration History)
Det Danske Udvandrerarkiv
v/Vor Frue Kirke, P.O. Box 1731
9100 Aalborg, Denmark

FRANCE:

Archive Nationales
60, rue des Francs Bourgeois
F–75141 Paris Cedex 03, France

Federation des Societies
Francaises de Genealogie,
d'Heraldique et de Sigillographie
3 Rue Turbigo
75001 Paris, France

GERMANY:

Deutsches Zentralarchiv
Historische Abteilung I
Berliner Strasse 98
14467 Potsdam, Germany

Deutsches Zentralarchiv
Historische Abteilung II
An-der-Weissen-Mauer 48
06217 Merseburg, Germany

Arbeitsgemeinschaft fur
Ostdeutscher Familienforscher
Fuhrweg 29
53229 Bonn, Germany

Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft
Genealogischer Verbände (D.A.G.V.)
Schlosstrasse 12
50321 Brühl, Germany

Braunschweigischer Geschichtsverein
Steintorwall 15 (Stadtarchiv)
38100 Braunschweig/Brunswick, Germany

ITALY:

Archivio Centrale dello Stato
Piazzale degli Archivi 27
00144 Rome, Italy

Instituto Genealogico Italiano
via Santo Spirito 27
50121 Florence, Italy

THE NETHERLANDS:

Algemeen Rijksarchief
Prins Willem-Alexanderhof 20
Postbus 90520
2509 LM 's–Gravenhage, Netherlands

Centraal Bureau voor Genealogie
Prins-Willem-Alexanderhof 22
Postbus 11755
NL–2502 AT's-Gravenhage, Netherlands

Nederlandse Genealogische Vereniging
Postbus 976
1000 AZ Amsterdam, Netherlands

NORWAY:

(National Archives of Norway)
Riksarkivet, Folke Bernadottes vei 21
Postboks 20 Kringsja,
N–0807 Oslo 8, Norway

PORTUGAL:

Arguivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo
Largo de S. Bento
1200 Lisboa, Portugal

SPAIN:

Archivo Histórico Nacional
Serrano 115
28071 Madrid, Spain

Instituto Salazar y Castro
La Calle de Medinaceli 4
28008 Madrid, Spain

SWEDEN:

Riksarkivet (The National Record Office)
Fyrverkarbacken 13–17, Box 12541
10229 Stockholm, Sweden

Personhistoriska Samfundet
Riksarkivet
10026 Stockholm, Sweden

Genealogiska Foreningen
Box 2029
10311 Stockholm, Sweden

SWITZERLAND:

Schweizerische Gesellschaft für
Familienforschung
Eggstrasse 46
8102 Oberengstringen, Switzerland

Searching For Jewish Ancestry In Europe

Many people of Jewish descent have long believed it impossible to trace their ancestry in Europe. Although many records were destroyed, there has been a concerted effort to consolidate and catalogue the information that has been preserved.

Your first effort should be directed towards the local synagogue. The people of Jewish faith registered their vital events with the rabbi in the synagogue of the community. You will also find that Jews were required to register their vital events with a priest or minister of the state church, whether it was Catholic or Lutheran. Remember that there are records of Jewish ancestors recorded in many of the general genealogical archives in the various European countries.

Once you have searched the local synagogue, church records, and the public archives, you will want to examine the Hamburg Ships' Passenger Lists. This is particularly important if your immigrant ancestors came from Central or Eastern Europe and sailed from the Continent to other destinations.

Although there had been much individual migration over the English Channel since the time of the Norman Conquest, the first groups of Jews migrated from Portugal to England in the 16th and 17th centuries. There was further emigration to England from Poland, France, the Netherlands, and Eastern and Central Europe during the 18th century.

Although the first Jewish immigrants actually arrived in North America as early as 1654, the main migration began in the early 1800s. The American Jewish Archives, Hebrew Union College, 3103 Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45220 U.S.A. has collected every available record of Jewish people in the United States before 1900.

There are also several excellent sources to contact in Israel. The Central Archives for the History of the Jewish People, Givat Ram Campus, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel was founded in

1949. The Central Archives have the largest single collection of Jewish records and documents in the world. The Archives also maintain up-to-date records of all items of Jewish interest in archives in other countries. For instance, the archives contain nearly all registrations of vital events in Jewish communities in Germany from 1800 to 1876 when state civil registration began.

Located near the Central Archives is The Jewish National and University Library, Givat Ram Campus, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel. They possess a vast collection of birth and death registers from Austria, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Turkey and the U.S.S.R. Unfortunately, the records from Eastern Europe are limited, but they can tell you if they have information for a specific community.

Although you are already aware of boundary and placename changes, you will most likely encounter surname changes also. For instance, Moses became Morris, and Martinez became Martin. Another problem every researcher encounters concerns the translations of the name. For example, Zevi in Hebrew became Hart in English and Hirsch in German.

Searching For Canadian Ancestry

One of the first steps is to locate birth, marriage and death certificates for Canadian ancestors. Each province is responsible for recording this information. The following is a list of places to write in each province for this information, and the years for which records are available.

Canadian Bureaus Of Vital Statistics

ALBERTA:

Social Services and Community Health Division
of Vital Statistics
Texaco Building
10130 112th Street
Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2P2, Canada. (Incomplete birth records from 1853. Incomplete death records from 1893. Most records complete from 1898. Complete from 1918.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA:

Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Health, Division of Vital Statistics
1515 Blanshard Street
Victoria, British Columbia V8W 3C8, Canada.
(All records begin 1872.)

MANITOBA:

Manitoba Community Services
Vital Statics, Norquay Building, Room 104
401 York Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C OP8, Canada.
(All records begin in 1882.)

NEW BRUNSWICK:

Registrar General
Vital Statistics, Centennial Building
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5H1, Canada.
(All records begin in 1888.)

NEWFOUNDLAND:

Vital Statistics Division
Department of Health
Confederation Building
St. John's, Newfoundland A1C 5T7, Canada.
(All records begin 1892.)

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES:

Registrar General of Vital Statistics
Government of the Northwest Territories
P.O. Box 1320, Yellowknife
Northwest Territories X1A 2L9, Canada. (Records begin in 1940.)

NOVA SCOTIA:

Deputy Registrar General
Nova Scotia Department of Health, P.O. Box 157
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2M9, Canada. (In general, records begin in 1864. Marriage records are incomplete 1876–1908.)

ONTARIO:

Office of the Registrar General
MacDonald Block, Parliament Buildings
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1Y5, Canada. (All records begin on July 1, 1869.)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

Prince Edward Island Department
of Health and Social Services
Director of Vital Statistics, P.O. Box 2000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7N8, Canada. (Birth and death records from 1906. Marriage records from 1832. Church baptismal records from 1800.)

QUEBEC:

Archives Nationales du Quebec
Regional Centre, 1210 Avenue de Senimarie
St. Foy, Quebec G1V 4N1, Canada. (Records back to 1926. Church records back to 1621.)

SASKATCHEWAN:

Province of Saskatchewan
Department of Health, Division of Vital Statistics,
3475 Albert Street, Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 6X6, Canada. (Records incomplete from 1878. Records complete from 1920.)

YUKON:

Deputy Registrar General of Vital Statistics
P.O. Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6, Canada. (Records begin in 1899. Birth records from 1895.)

Canadian Historical And Genealogical Societies

Genealogical societies and organizations can provide a considerable amount of information about available records and repositories in their provinces or regions. Each society also maintains a genealogical library for the use of its members and may also be involved with special record-gathering projects in order to make previously unknown or difficult-to-use genealogical records more accessible to researchers.

Alberta Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 12015
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 3L2, Canada

British Columbia Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 88054
Richmond, British Columbia V6Y 3T6, Canada

Prince Edward Island Genealogical Society
c/o P.E.I. Heritage Foundation,
Box 922 Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island C1A 7L9, Canada

Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia
P.O. Box 641, Station M
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2T3, Canada

Manitoba Genealogical Society
420–167 Lombard Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0T6, Canada

North American Ancestry Research Society
R.R.1
Lachute, Quebec J8H 2C5, Canada

La Societe Historique Nicholas Denys
Centre Universitaire de Shippagan
New Brunswick E0B 2P0, Canada

Ontario Genealogical Society
40 Orchard View Blvd. Suite 102
Toronto, Ontario M4R 1B9, Canada

Quebec Family History Society
P.O. Box 1026
Pointe Claire, Quebec H9S 4H9, Canada

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 1894
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3E1, Canada

Societe Genealogique
Canadienne-Francaise, C.P. 335, Place d'Armes
Montreal, Quebec H2Y 2H1, Canada

National Archives of Canada
395 Wellington Street, Ottawa
Ontario K1A 0N4, Canada

Searching For American Ancestry

Tracing the ancestry of people who emigrated from Europe to the United States can be made easier if you know from where they emigrated. This information can take the search back several generations.

Next you must find out all you can about the emigrant in the United States. You will want to search ships' passenger lists and write for birth, marriage and death certificates. These are recorded by each state. Following is information on where to write. Remember to write to the state *in which the event happened.*

United States Bureaus Of Vital Statistics

ALABAMA:
Alabama Department of Public Health
Center for Health Statistics, Office of Vital Records
P.O. Box 5625
Montgomery, Alabama 36130, U.S.A.
(Births and deaths 1908+. Marriages August 1936+.)
(205) 242–5033

ALASKA:
Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Bureau of Vital Statistics
P.O. Box 110675
Juneau, Alaska 99811, U.S.A.
(Records 1913+.)
(907) 465–3392

ARIZONA:
Office of Vital Records
Arizona Department of Health Services
2727 Glendale Avenue, P.O. Box 3887
Phoenix, Arizona 85030, U.S.A.
(Births, deaths, marriages 1909+.)
(602) 255–3260

ARKANSAS:
Arkansas Department of Health
Division of Vital Records
4815 W. Markham Street, Slot 44
Little Rock, Arkansas 72205, U.S.A.
(Births and deaths 1914+, marriages 1917+.)
(501) 661–2336

CALIFORNIA:
Office of the State Registrar of Vital Statistics
Department of Health Services
P.O. Box 730241
Sacramento, California 94244, U.S.A. (Births and deaths 1905+.)
(916) 445–2684

COLORADO:
Colorado Department of Health
Vital Record Section, 4300 Cherry Creek Drive
Denver, Colorado 80222, U.S.A.
(303) 756–4464

CONNECTICUT:
Connecticut State Department of Health Services,
Vital Records Section, 150 Washington Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106, U.S.A.
(Births and deaths 1897+.)
(203) 566–1124

DELAWARE:

Office of Vital Records
Division of Public Health, P.O. Box 637
Dover, Delaware 19903, U.S.A. (Births and deaths 1860+, marriages 1847+.)
(302) 739–4721

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

Office of Vital Records
613 G Street NW, 9th Floor
Washington, DC 20001, U.S.A.
(202) 727–9281

FLORIDA:

Office of Vital Records, State of Florida
Department of Health and Rehabilitation Services
P.O. Box 210, Jacksonville, Florida 32231, U.S.A.
(Births 1865+, deaths 1877+, marriages 1927+.)
(904) 359–6900

GEORGIA:

Georgia Department of Human Resources
Vital Records Service
47 Trinity Avenue S.W., Room 217–H
Atlanta, Georgia 30334, U.S.A. (Births and deaths 1919+.)
(404) 656–4750

HAWAII:

State Department of Health, Research and Statistics Office, Vital Records Section
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801, U.S.A. (Births 1850+, deaths 1861+, marriages 1849+.)
(808) 961–7327

IDAHO:

Department of Health and Welfare
Bureau of Vital Statistics
450 West State Street
Boise, Idaho 83720, U.S.A. (Births, deaths, marriages 1911+.)
(208) 334–5980

ILLINOIS:

Illinois Department of Public Health
Division of Vital Records
605 West Jefferson Street
Springfield, Illinois 62702, U.S.A.
(Births and deaths 1916+. Marriage records are in the custody of each County Clerk from date of county's organization.)
(217) 782–6553

INDIANA:

Indiana State Board of Health
Office of Vital Records
1330 West Michigan Street
P.O. Box 1964
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206, U.S.A. (Births October 1907+, marriages 1958+. For birth and death records from 1882 to 1908, write to County Clerk of each county, or check with the State Library, Indianapolis.)
(317) 633–0276

IOWA:

Iowa State Department of Health
Vital Records Section
Lucas State Office Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319, U.S.A. (Births 1880+, deaths 1896+, marriages 1916+.)
(515) 281–4944

KANSAS:

Kansas State Department of Health and Environment, Office of Vital Statistics
900 S.W. Jackson, Room 151
Topeka, Kansas 66612, U.S.A. (Births and deaths 1911+, marriages 1913+.)
(913) 296–1400

KENTUCKY:
Department for Health Services
Cabinet for Human Services
275 East Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40621, U.S.A. (Births and deaths 1911+.)
(606) 564–4212

LOUISIANA:
Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals
Vital Records Registry
P.O. Box 60630
New Orleans, Louisiana 70160, U.S.A. (Births and deaths 1914+.)
(504) 568–5152

MAINE:
Maine Department of Human Services
Office of Vital Statistics
221 State Street
State House Station 11
Augusta, Maine 04333, U.S.A. (Births, deaths, marriages 1892+.)
(207) 287–3181

MARYLAND:
Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Division of Vital Records
4201 Patterson Avenue
P.O. Box 68760
Baltimore, Maryland 21215, U.S.A. (Births and deaths 1898+.)
(410) 225–5988

MASSACHUSETTS:
Massachusetts Department of Public Health
Registry of Vital Records and Statistics
150 Tremont Street, Room B–3
Boston, Massachusetts 02111, U.S.A. (Births, deaths, marriages 1841+.)
(617) 727–0036

MICHIGAN:
Michigan Department of Public Health
Office of the State Registrar and Center for Health Statistics
3423 North Logan Street
P.O. Box 30195
Lansing, Michigan 48909, U.S.A. (Births and deaths 1867+, marriages 1868+.)
(517) 335–8656

MINNESOTA:
Minnesota Department of Health
Section of Vital Statistics Registration
717 Delaware Street S.E.,
P.O. Box 9441
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440, U.S.A. (Births and deaths 1900+.)
(612) 623–5121

MISSISSIPPI:
Vital Records Office
Mississippi State Department of Health
2423 North State Street
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, Mississippi 39215, U.S.A. (Births and deaths 1912+. Marriage records 1926+.)
(601) 960–7981

MISSOURI:
Missouri Department of Health
Bureau of Vital Records
P.O. Box 570
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102, U.S.A. (Births and deaths 1910+.)
(314) 751–6400

MONTANA:

Montana Department of Environmental Sciences
Vital Records and Statistics Bureau
1400 Broadway
P.O. Box 200901
Helena, Montana 59620, U.S.A.
(406) 444–4228

NEBRASKA:

Bureau of Vital Statistics
Nebraska State Department of Health
P.O. Box 95007
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509, U.S.A. (Births and deaths 1904+, marriages 1909+.)
(402) 471–2872

NEVADA:

Nevada State Department of Human Resources
State Health Division, Section of Vital Statistics,
505 East King Street, Room 102
Carson City, Nevada 89710, U.S.A. (Births and deaths July 1911+, marriages 1968+.)
(702) 687–4480

NEW HAMPSHIRE:

New Hampshire Division of Public Health Services
Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics
6 Hazen Drive
Concord, New Hampshire 03301, U.S.A. (Births, deaths, marriages 1640+.)
(603) 271–4650

NEW JERSEY:

New Jersey State Department of Health
State Registrar - Search Unit
Bureau of Vital Records, CN 370
Trenton, New Jersey 08625, U.S.A. (Births, deaths, marriages 1878+.)
(609) 292–4087

NEW MEXICO:

New Mexico Public Health Division
Office of Vital Records and Health Statistics
1190 St. Francis Drive
P.O. Box 26110
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504, U.S.A.
(505) 827–2321

NEW YORK:

New York State Department of Health
Vital Records Section
Corning Tower
Empire State Plaza, Albany, New York 12237, U.S.A. (Births, deaths, marriages 1880+.)
(518) 474–3077

NEW YORK CITY:

New York City Department of Health
Bureau of Vital Records
P.O. Box 3776
Church Street Station
New York, New York 10007, U.S.A.
(Records 1898+.)
(212) 619–4530

OLD CITY OF NEW YORK:

Municipal Archives
Department of Records and Information Services
31 Chambers Street, Room 103
New York, New York 10007, U.S.A. (Records from 1865 to 1897.)
(212) 788–8580

NORTH CAROLINA:

North Carolina Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources, Vital Records Section
P.O. Box 29537
Raleigh, North Carolina 27626, U.S.A.
(919) 733–3526

NORTH DAKOTA:
North Dakota State Department of Health and
Consolidated Laboratories
Division of Vital Records
State Capitol
600 East Boulevard Avenue
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505, U.S.A.
(701) 224–2360

OHIO:
Ohio Department of Health
Bureau of Vital Statistics
P.O. Box 15098
Columbus, Ohio 43215, U.S.A.
(614) 466–2531

OKLAHOMA:
Division of Vital Records
Oklahoma State Department of Health
1000 Northeast 10th Street
P.O. Box 53551
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73152, U.S.A. (Births and deaths 1908+.)
(405) 271–4040

OREGON:
Oregon State Department of Human Resources
Health Division, Office of Vital Records
P.O. Box 14050
Portland, Oregon 97214, U.S.A.
(503) 731–4095

PENNSYLVANIA:
Pennsylvania Department of Health
Division of Vital Records
101 South Mercer Street
P.O. Box 1528
New Castle, Pennsylvania 16103, U.S.A. (Births and deaths 1906+.)
(412) 656–3100

RHODE ISLAND:
Rhode Island Department of Health
Vital Records Division
3 Capital Hill, Room 101
Providence, Rhode Island 02908, U.S.A.
(401) 277–2811

SOUTH CAROLINA:
South Carolina Department of Health
and Environmental Control
Office of Vital Records and Public Health Statistics
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201, U.S.A. (Births and deaths 1915+, marriages July 1950+.)
(803) 734–4830

SOUTH DAKOTA:
South Dakota Department of Health
Center for Health Statistics
445 East Capitol
Pierre, South Dakota 57501, U.S.A.
(605) 773–4961

TENNESSEE:
Tennessee State Department of Health
Vital Records Office C3–324
Cordell Hull Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37247, U.S.A. (Birth and deaths 1914+.)
(615) 741–1763

TEXAS:
Texas State Department of Health
Bureau of Vital Statistics
1100 West 49th Street
Austin, Texas 78756, U.S.A. (Births and deaths 1903+.)
(512) 458–7111

UTAH:

Utah State Department of Health
Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics
288 North 1460 West, P.O. Box 16700
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116, U.S.A. (Births and deaths 1905+, marriages 1954+.)
(801) 538–6380

VERMONT:

Vermont Department of Health
Vital Records Unit
108 Cherry Street, P.O. Box 70
Burlington, Vermont 05402, U.S.A. (Births 1760+, deaths 1857+, marriages 1780+.)
(802) 863–7275

VIRGINIA:

Virginia Department of Health
Division of Vital Records, James Madison Building
P.O. Box 1000
Richmond, Virginia 23208, U.S.A. (Births and deaths 1912+, marriages 1853+.)
(804) 786–6228

WASHINGTON:

Washington State Department of Health
Center for Health Statistics, P.O. Box 9709
Olympia, Washington 98507, U.S.A. (Births and deaths July 1907+, marriages 1968+.)
(206) 753–5936

WEST VIRGINIA:

West Virginia Department of Health
Division of Vital Statistics
State Capital Complex
Charleston, West Virginia 25305, U.S.A.
(304) 558–2931

WISCONSIN:

Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Vital Statistics Section
1 West Wilson Street, P.O. Box 309
Madison, Wisconsin 53701, U.S.A. (Births and deaths 1909+, marriages 1914+.)
(608) 266–1371

WYOMING:

Wyoming State Vital Records Services
Hathaway Building
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002, U.S.A. (Births and deaths 1909+, marriages 1914+.)
(307) 777–7591

Bureaus Of Vital Statistics For United States Territories

AMERICAN SAMOA:

Registrar of Vital Statistics
LBJ Tropical Medical Center, Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799 (Records since 1900+.)

CANAL ZONE:

Panama Canal Commission
Vital Statistics Unit 2300
A.P.O. AA 34011 (Records 1904–1979.)

GUAM:

Guam Department of Public Health
and Social Sevices, Office of Statistics
P.O. Box 2816
Agana, Guam 96910 (Records from 1901+.)

PUERTO RICO:

Department of Health
Demographic Registry,
P.O. Box 9342, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00908
(Records 1931+.)

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS:

Vital Statistics Department
The Superior Court
P.O. Box 307
Saipan, Commonwealth of Marianas 96950
(Records 1952+.)

VIRGIN ISLANDS - ST. CROIX:

Virgin Islands Department of Health
Office of the Registrar of Vital Statistics
Charles Harwood Memorial Hospital
P.O. Box 520
Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands 00802

VIRGIN ISLANDS - ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN:
Virgin Islands Department of Health
Office of the Registrar of Vital Statistics
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00802

Where To Write For Ships' Passenger List Information

The National Archives, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20408, U.S.A. and The Washington National Record Center, Washington, D.C. 20509, U.S.A. have most of the American ships' passenger lists that are in existence. These date mostly from 1820 to 1902. The earliest immigration Passenger Lists are for the port of Philadelphia and begin in 1883. Most other ports have records beginning somewhat later than this, with many starting in 1891.

You may wish to write to the Regional Federal Archives and Records Centers. They receive the records of field offices located in their particular region and they will loan microfilm to libraries and research institutions. For each of the following you should write to: Chief Archives Branch, Federal Archives and Records Center at the addresses below for each region.

Atlanta
Office of Vital Records
1557 St. Joseph Avenue
East Point, GA 30344
(Serves Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee)

Boston
Office of Vital Records
380 Trapelo Road
Waltham, MA 02154
(Serves Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont)

Chicago
Office of Vital Records
7358 South Pulaski Road
Chicago, IL 60629
(Serves Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin)

Denver
Office of Vital Records
Denver Federal Center, Building 48
P.O. Box 25307
Denver, CO 80225
(Serves Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming)

Fort Worth
Office of Vital Records
501 West Felix Street
P.O. Box 6216
Fort Worth, TX 76115
(Serves Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas)

Kansas City
Office of Vital Records
2312 East Bannister Road
Kansas City, MO 64131
(Serves Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska)

Los Angeles
Office of Vital Records
24000 Avila Road
Laguna Niguel, CA 92656
(Serves Arizona; the southern California counties of Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura; and Clark County, Nevada)

New York
Office of Vital Records
201 Varick Street
New York, N.Y. 10014
(Serves New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands)

Philadelphia
Office of Vital Records
9th and Market Streets, Room 1350
Philadelphia, PA 19107
(Serves Delaware and Pennsylvania; for the loan of microfilm also serves the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia)

San Francisco
Office of Vital Records
1000 Commodore Drive
San Bruno, CA 94066
(Serves California except southern California, Hawaii, Nevada except Clark County, and the Pacific Ocean area)

Seattle
Office of Vital Records
6125 Sand Point Way N.E.
Seattle, WA 98115
(Serves Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington)

Indexes Of Passengers Immigrating To The United States

The 36 ports that have Immigration Passenger Lists in the National Archives and the Regional Records Centers are the following:

Mobile, AL	Apr. 3, 1904–Dec. 24, 1945
Hartford, CT	Feb. 1929–Dec. 1943
Apalachicola, FL	From Sept. 4, 1918
Boca Grande, FL	Oct. 28, 1912–Aug. 16, 1935
Clarabelle, FL	From Nov. 7, 1915
Fernandina, FL	Aug. 29, 1904–Oct. 7, 1932
Jacksonville, FL	Jan. 18, 1904–Dec. 17, 1945
Key West, FL	Nov. 1898–Dec. 1945
Knights Key, FL	Feb. 7, 1908–Jan. 20, 1912
Mayport, FL	Nov. 16, 1907–Apr. 13, 1916
Miami, FL	Oct. 1899–Dec. 1945
Millville, FL	From July 4, 1916
Panama City, FL	Nov. 10, 1927–Dec. 12, 1939
Port Everglades, FL	Feb. 15, 1932–Dec. 10, 1945
Pensacola, FL	May 12, 1900–July 16, 1945
Port Inglis, FL	Mar. 29, 1912–Jan. 2. 1913
Port St. Joe, FL	Jan. 12, 1923–Oct. 13, 1939
St. Andrews, FL	Jan. 2, 1916–May 13, 1926
St. Petersburg, FL	Dec. 15, 1926–Mar. 1, 1941
Tampa, FL	Nov. 1898–Dec. 1945
W. Palm Beach, FL	Sept. 8, 1920–Nov. 21, 1945
Brunswick, GA	Nov. 22, 1901–Nov. 27, 1939
Savannah, GA	June 5, 1906–Dec. 6, 1945
New Orleans, LA	Jan. 1903–Dec. 1945
Portland & Falmouth, ME	Nov. 1893–Mar. 1943
Baltimore, MD	Dec. 12, 1891–Nov. 30, 1909
Boston & Charlestown, MA	Aug. 1, 1891–Dec. 1943

Gloucester, MA	Oct. 1906–June 1923; Feb. 1, 1930–Dec. 1943
New Bedford, MA	July 1, 1902–July 1942
Gulfport, MS	Aug. 1904–Sept. 1944
Pascagoula, MS	July 15, 1903–May 21, 1935
New York, NY	June 16, 1897–1942
Philadelphia, PA	Jan. 1883–Dec. 31, 1945
Providence, RI	June 1911–June 1943
Charleston, SC	Apr. 9, 1906–Dec. 3, 1945
Georgetown, SC	June 17, 1923–Oct. 24, 1939

Again mention must be made of the vast resources of information held by the Genealogical Society of Utah. It is advisable to contact them when starting the American portion of your research.

Searching For Australian Ancestry

While searching for Australian ancestors, you will want to concentrate on church records, birth, marriage and death certificates, and ships' passenger lists. Church records are available in the States listed for the following periods:

New South Wales	1788–1856
Victoria	1837–1853
Queensland	1829–1856
South Australia	1836–1842
Western Australia	1829–1841
Tasmania	1803–1838

Records for all births, deaths and marriages are maintained by the central registrar's office in the capital city of each state.

Following is a list of Australian offices for births, marriages and deaths for each state.

NEW SOUTH WALES:
Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages
G.P.O. Box 30
Sydney NSW 2000, Australia
(Certificates from 1853+)

WESTERN AUSTRALIA:
The Registrar General's Office
G.P.O. Box 7720, Gloisters Square
Perth WA 6850, Australia
(Certificates from 1841+)

VICTORIA:
Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages
Department of Property & Services
295 Queens Street, Melbourne VIC 3001, Australia
(Certificates from 1856+)

QUEENSLAND:
The Registrar General's Office
P.O. Box 188, Albert Street
Brisbane QLD 4002 Australia
(Certificates from 1856+)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA:
Births, Deaths & Marriages
91 Grenfell Street
Adelaide SA 5000, Australia
(Certificates from 1842+)

TASMANIA:
Registrar General
Law Department, 81 Murray Street
G.P.O. Box 198
Hobart TAS 7001, Australia (Certificates from 1838+)

NORTHERN TERRITORY:
The Registrar General's Office
G.P.O. Box 3021
Darwin NT 0801, Australia
(Certificates from 1870+)

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY:
Births, Deaths & Marriages Office
G.P.O. Box 788
Canberra ACT 2601, Australia
(Certificates from 1930+)

Where To Write For Ships' Passenger List Information

Before you begin to search through volumes of complex shipping records, you will want to know the name, approximate age and year of arrival of your forefather. If you possess this information, you will save much time. Remember that most immigrant arrivals before 1850 were in New South Wales.

So that you may contact or visit the various State Archives and the Society of Australian Genealogists to review ships' passenger information, we have provided you with their addresses.

NEW SOUTH WALES:
The Principal Archivist
State Archives of NSW
2 Globe Street
The Rocks, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia

Society of Australian Genealogists
Director
Richmond Villa
120 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000, Australia

Australian Archives Office
Lot Bag 4
Haymarket NSW 2000, Australia

VICTORIA:
The Keeper of Public Records
Public Records Office
318 Little Bourke Street
Melbourne VIC 3000, Australia

WESTERN AUSTRALIA:
State Archives
Alexander Library Building
Perth Cultural Centre
James Street
Perth WA 6000, Australia

QUEENSLAND:
Australia Archives
The State Director
P.O. Box 552
Cannon Hill OLD 4170, Australia

SOUTH AUSTRALIA:
South Australia Archives
State Library of South Australia
Basement, Bastyan Wing,
North Terrace SA 5000, Australia

TASMANIA:
The Principal Archivist
Archives Office of Tasmania
77 Murray Street
Hobart TAS 7000, Australia

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY:
Australian Archives
The Director
P.O. Box 447
Belconnen ACT 2616, Australia

Most family historians hope to discover the exact date of arrival in Australia of their immigrant ancestors. Many times passenger arrivals were not recorded and many that were recorded were not indexed. However, don't despair, many arrivals were recorded and can be found in known indexes for the different Australian States. Following is a state by state list of known indexes for both assisted and unassisted passengers from both overseas and other Australian ports.

Indexes Of Passengers Emigrating To Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES:

NSW State Archives
1826–1853 assisted and unassisted immigrants.
1840–1896 assisted immigrants.

Society of Australian Genealogists
1828–1842 assisted immigrants (microfilm room). 1844–1848 assisted immigrants (library room). 1848–1868 assisted and unassisted immigrants (index room). 1848–1870 assisted immigrants (library room). 1880–1896 assisted immigrants (library room).

Australian Archives
(Sydney) 1923–1980 assisted and unassisted immigrants. (Note: There are no known indexes from 1897–1922.)

VICTORIA:

Public Records Office
1839–1879 assisted immigrants. 1852–1880 unassisted immigrants.

Society of Australian Genealogists
1839–1851 assisted immigrants (library room).

QUEENSLAND:

Queensland State Archives
1848–1936 assisted immigrants.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA:

South Australian Archives
1836–1887 assisted and unassisted immigrants.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA:

J. S. Battye Library
1829–1890 assisted and unassisted immigrants.

TASMANIA:

Archives Office of Tasmania
1820–1880 unassisted immigrants. 1830–1855 assisted immigrants.

Australian Historical And Genealogical Societies

As many of you will not have the time nor inclination to research in Australia, we have provided a list of regional genealogical societies in Australia. The Society of Australian Genealogists in Sydney has the most comprehensive genealogical and family history collection in Australia. They would be an excellent starting point.

Society of Australian Genealogists
Richmond Villa
120 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000, Australia

The South Australian Genealogy and Heraldic Society
G.P.O. Box 592
Adelaide SA 5001, Australia

Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies
Suite 1, 41 Railway Road
Blackburn VIC 3130, Australia

The Genealogical Society of Victoria
5th Floor, Curtin House
252 Swanson Street
Melbourne VIC 3000, Australia

The Genealogical Society of Queensland
The Old Post Office
Cnr Hubert and Stanley Street
Woolloongabba QLD 4120, Australia

The Queensland Family History Society
P.O. Box 171
Indooroopilly QLD 4068, Australia

The Western Australian Genealogical Society
Unit 5, May Street
Bayswater WA 6053, Australia

The Genealogical Society
of the Northern Territory
P.O. Box 37212
Winnellie NT 5789, Australia

The Genealogical Society of Tasmania
G.P.O. Box 640G
Hobart TAS 7001, Australia

The Heraldry and Genealogy Society of Canberra
G.P.O. Box 585
Canberra ACT 2601, Australia

Searching For New Zealand Ancestry

When searching for New Zealand ancestors, you will need to keep in mind that records were kept for both early Europeans and those of Maori origin.

You will want to focus your research on locating birth, marriage and death certificates, ships' passenger list information, and church records.

Civil registration began in New Zealand in 1848, for European births, marriages and deaths. This became compulsory by 1856. The registration of Maori marriages became compulsory in 1911, and registration of births, marriages and deaths followed in 1913. These records can be located at the Registrar Generals Office, Levin House, P.O. Box 31–115, 191 High Street, Lower Hutt, New Zealand. The Registrar Generals Office can provide the researcher with certified copies of certificates, or a microfilm printout for entries made prior to 1901. They will also arrange for a personal inspection for post-1900 entries. The Registrar Generals Office also has available the electoral rolls from 1928 to the present.

The National Archives of New Zealand, P.O. Box 6148, Te Aro, Wellington, New Zealand has much of the same civil registration information as that of the Registrar Generals Office. However, the National Archives is the only source for electoral rolls prior to 1900. The National Archives also contains the most complete set of ships' passenger lists available for New Zealand. You will want to write to them for this information. The following gives listings of the various indexes available.

Indexes Of Passengers Emigrating To New Zealand

Prior to 1839 . . . . . No records exist
1839 to 1850 . . . New Zealand Company (assisted immigrants)
1853–1870 . . . . . Provincial Government (assisted immigrants)
1870–1888 . . . Government/Vogel Scheme (assisted immigrants)
1887–1973 . . . . . List of all immigrants

When you have researched back to a point prior to civil registration, you will want to consult church records. Many parishes have early records of baptismal, marriage and burial registers. These registers may be in the care of the priest or minister in the parish where the event occurred. However, the first place to write is to the proper diocesan archives. Many of these records are kept at the different church archives for safekeeping.

Religious Associations

Anglican Church
Diocese of Auckland Archives
429 Parnell Road
P.O. Box 37–242
Auckland, New Zealand

Baptist Church
New Zealand Baptist Historical Society
New Zealand Theological College
85 Victoria Avenue
Remuera, New Zealand

Catholic Church
Archdiocese of Wellington Archives
P.O. Box 198
Wellington, New Zealand

Methodist Church
Methodist Church of New Zealand Archives
P.O. Box 931
Christchurch, New Zealand

Presbyterian Church
Knox College Library
Arden Street
Dunedin, New Zealand

Salvation Army
Salvation Army Archives
P.O. Box 6015
Wellington, New Zealand

For those researchers who may be having problems with their search in New Zealand, it is advisable to contact The New Zealand Society of Genealogists, P.O. Box 8795, Auckland, New Zealand. The Society was formed in 1967 to bring together people interested in their family heritage so that they could help and encourage one another in research. The Society can also help you to find a professional genealogist willing to work with you. Another reputable source of New Zealand family histories is The New Zealand Family History Society, P.O. Box 13–1301, Christchurch, New Zealand. The Society and its members have complied family histories for many New Zealand families. Another source worth mentioning is The Genealogical Research Institute of New Zealand, P.O. Box 37–906, Moera, Lower Hutt, New Zealand. The Institute was formed in 1986 to provide a professional body for training in and teaching genealogy. The Institute also maintains an archive for research and training purposes.

One of the best places to find an abundance of free information on genealogy, heraldry and family histories is the library. Sometimes you may find even more. For instance, the Alexander Turnbull Library in Wellington has the most complete set of electoral rolls available in any one library in New Zealand. Following you will find a list of libraries to aid you in your research in New Zealand.

Libraries

Alexander Turnbull Library
70 Molesworth Street
P.O. Box 12–349
Wellington, New Zealand

Auckland Public Library
50 Lorne Street
P.O. Box 4138
Auckland, New Zealand

Canterbury Public Library
89–91 Gloucester Street
P.O. Box 1466
Christchurch, New Zealand

Hamilton Public Library
201 Worley Place
P.O. Box 933
Hamilton, New Zealand

Hocken Library Archives
137–151 Leith Street
P.O. Box 56
Dunedin, New Zealand

Searching For Ancestry In Other Countries

Many of us have ancestors who may have emigrated to countries other than those covered already. For this reason, we have provided the following list of addresses to write for information if it is relevant to your research.

CHANNEL ISLANDS:

The Registrar General
The Greffe
St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Societe Jersiaise
7 Pier Road
St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands

Channel Islands Family History Society
P.O. Box 507
St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands

General Registry
Finch Road, Douglas, Isle of Man

FIJI:

National Archives of Fiji
Government House Grounds
P.O. Box 2125
Suva, Fiji

INDIA:

National Library
Belvedere, Calcutta 700027, India

National Archives of India
Janpath, New Delhi 110001, India

Bombay Historial Society
Prince of Wales Museum
Bombay 400023, India

PAKISTAN:

National Archives
Block N, Pakistan Secretariat
Islamabad, Pakistan

Anjuman Tarraqqire-Urdu Pakistan Libraries
Urdu Road
Karachi 1, Pakistan

PHILIPPINES

National Archives
(Bureau of Records Management)
T. M. Kalaw Street, Ermita
Manila, Philippines

Bureau of Public Libraries (National Library)
University of the Philippines Library
Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines

MALAYSIA:

Arkib Negara Malaysia
(Nationa Archives of Malaysia)
Bangunan Persekutuan, Jalan Sultan
Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia

PAPUA NEW GUINEA:

Department of Registrar General
P.O. Box 1281
Port Moresby
Papua, New Guinea

National Public Library
P.O. Box 1361
Boroka, Papua New Guinea

SOUTH AFRICA:

Genealogical Society of South Africa
P.O. Box 1344
Kelvin, 2054, South Africa

Human Sciences Research Council
Division for Genealogical Research
Private Bag X41
Pretoria 0001, South Africa

Heraldry Society of South Africa
P.O. Box 4839
Capetown 8000, South Africa

The Pedigree Chart And Family History Questionnaire

If by now you are feeling overwhelmed with the resources and resourcefulness one needs to trace his family's roots, pause a minute and be reassured that while the work is time-consuming, thousands will testify that it's also worthwhile. And again, don't forget there is excellent professional help available.

As record-keeping becomes more complex, we will be able to learn more about ourselves by charting and preserving each of our family's past. Charting your family tree will create a legacy for future generations.

To help you begin your research, you will find a pedigree chart and family history questionnaire on the following pages. You will want to make copies of these and begin to gather your data. You will find a description of each of these documents and instructions on how to use them below.

The Family History Questionnaire

The sheet itself is mostly self-explanatory. Begin at the top where the information is relatively easy to uncover and progress to the bottom where your genealogical research gets tougher (and more interesting). Number your sheets consecutively and always file them in numerical order -- so you can easily cross reference the sheets with the Pedigree Charts. Here's the progression of who should fill out the sheets:

1. Begin with yourself. This will immediately "educate" you on what you'll be asking others to do.
2. Next, ask each of your brothers and sisters to prepare a sheet.
3. Then your father.
4. Each of his brothers and/or sisters.
5. Your mother.
6. Each of her brothers and/or sisters.
7. Your father's father.
8. Each of your grandfather's brothers and/or sisters.
9. Your father's mother.
10. Each of your grandmother's brothers and/or sisters.
11. Your mother's mother.

The Pedigree Chart

This chart will assist you in plotting your roots. Once completed, it will contain the story of family relationships for four generations. One word of advice: be sure to use full names, not initials or abbreviations. Remember too, that while these charts lack room for the "color" aspects of your research, while you are filling in the blanks you are also learning about individuals. Who married whom? What were their various personalities and physical characteristics? It's information like this that brings your research to "life."

PEDIGREE CHART

Name of person making out this sheet

Address

Date

Born
Where
Married
Died
Where

Name of husband or wife

2 (Father of No. 1)
Born
Where
Married
Died
Where

3 (Mother of No. 1)
Born
Where
Married
Died
Where

4 (Father of No. 2)
Born
Where
Married
Died
Where

5 (Mother of No. 2)
Born
Where
Married
Died
Where

6 (Father of No. 3)
Born
Where
Married
Died
Where

7 (Mother of No. 3)
Born
Where
Married
Died
Where

8 (Father of No. 4)
Born
Where
Married
Died
Where

9 (Mother of No. 4)
Born
Where
Married
Died
Where

10 (Father of No. 5)
Born
Where
Married
Died
Where

11 (Mother of No. 5)
Born
Where
Married
Died
Where

12 (Father of No. 6)
Born
Where
Married
Died
Where

13 (Mother of No. 6)
Born
Where
Married
Died
Where

14 (Father of No. 7)
Bore
Where
Married
Died
Where

15 (Mother of No. 7)
Born
Where
Married
Died
Where

16 continued on chart

17 continued on chart

18 continued on chart

19 continued on chart

20 continued on chart

21 continued on chart

22 continued on chart

23 continued on chart

24 continued on chart

25 continued on chart

26 continued on chart

27 continued on chart

28 continued on chart

29 continued on chart

30 continued on chart

31 continued on chart

FAMILY HISTORY QUESTIONNAIRE

VITAL STATISTICS

Your full name (maiden name if any) _____ Date and place of birth _____ Residence _____ Religious Affiliation _____

Father's name _____ Date and place of birth _____ Mother's name (maiden name) _____ Date and place of birth _____

Education _____ Date and place of marriage _____ Spouse's name _____

YOUR CHILDREN

	Sex	Name	When born where	When married where	Married to	If dead, when and where
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						

FAMILY HISTORY INFORMATION

What do you know about the family surname? _____

Are there traditional first, middle, or nicknames? _____

Do you know the name of your immigrant ancestor? _____

What country did he come from? _____

When and how did he arrive in this country? _____

What was his occupation? _____

Which ancestors served in the military? _____

Is there a family cemetery? _____

Are there any notorious characters, famous people, knights or royalty in the family? _____

Do you know anyone in the family working on genealogy? _____

Does anyone still own old photos, letters, family Bible, etc.? _____

OUR FAMILY TREE

Great Great Grandfather

Great Great Grandmother

Great Great Grandfather

Great Great Grandmother

Great Grandfather

Great Grandmother

Great Grandfather

Great Grandmother

Grandfather

Grandmother

Great Great Grandfather

Great Great Grandmother

Great Great Grandfather

Great Great Grandmother

Great Grandfather

Great Grandmother

Great Grandfather

Great Grandmother

Grandfather

Grandmother

FATHER **MOTHER**

HUSBAND

CHILDREN

Name	Name	Name
Married To	Married To	Married To
Children	Children	Children

Name	Name	Name
Married To	Married To	Married To
Children	Children	Children

BROTHERS & SISTERS

Name	Name	Name
Married To	Married To	Married To
Children	Children	Children

Name	Name	Name
Married To	Married To	Married To
Children	Children	Children

Paternal Aunts & Uncles

Name	Name	Name
Married To	Married To	Married To
Children	Children	Children

Name	Name	Name
Married To	Married To	Married To
Children	Children	Children

Maternal Aunts & Uncles

OUR FAMILY TREE

Great Great Grandfather

Great Great Grandmother

Great Great Grandfather

Great Great Grandmother

Great Grandfather

Great Grandmother

Great Grandfather

Great Grandmother

Grandfather

Grandmother

Great Great Grandfather

Great Great Grandmother

Great Great Grandfather

Great Great Grandmother

Great Grandfather

Great Grandmother

Great Grandfather

Great Grandmother

Grandfather

Grandmother

FATHER

MOTHER

WIFE

CHILDREN

Name	Name	Name
Married To	Married To	Married To
Children	Children	Children

Name	Name	Name
Married To	Married To	Married To
Children	Children	Children

BROTHERS & SISTERS

Name	Name	Name
Married To	Married To	Married To
Children	Children	Children

Name	Name	Name
Married To	Married To	Married To
Children	Children	Children

Paternal Aunts & Uncles

Name	Name	Name
Married To	Married To	Married To
Children	Children	Children

Name	Name	Name
Married To	Married To	Married To
Children	Children	Children

Maternal Aunts & Uncles

Chapter 5

"We are the children of many sires, and every drop of blood in us in its turn betrays its ancestor."

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Family Associations, Surname Registers And Reunion Committees

To further assist you in your genealogical research, family associations often times do exist for descendents of a particular surname.

These associations have a considerable amount of information to offer about a specific surname and/or its variants.

This information can be valuable in helping you to find out about other persons researching your family name; making contact with family members; sharing information about family history and family reunions; and discovering whether or not people of the same surname connect on the family tree.

At this time, no known family association is in existence for the Ishmael name.

In addition to family associations, there are other special research services discussed herein which may prove quite helpful to the genealogist.

If a family association does not exist for your surname or you want to find information on another family name, you may wish to contact a surname register.

Surname registers can give you access to the names and addresses of researchers and the surnames they are researching, plus a way to discover or inform others about your research. It is important to note, however, that some of these organizations may not be primarily genealogical in nature, focusing more on gathering information about current generations.

The following is a list of surname registers available:

The Guild of One Name Studies
3416 Echo Springs Road
Lafayette, CA 94549

Ancestors Unlimited
10853 Danube Ave.
Granada Hills, CA 91344

Ancestral Charts
13473 Old Dairy Dr.
Herndon, VA 22071

Appalachian Roots
P.O. Box 4004
Parkersburg, WV 26104

Association of One-name Studies
P.O. Box 11980
Salt Lake City, UT 84147

Bruce S. Furman
P.O. Box 292
Big Run, PA 15715

Compu-Gen
P.O. Box 684-G
Dover, OH 44622

Cousin Connection
102 West Hilda St.
Tampa, FL 33603-3658

Dead End Surname Exchange
1209 Hill St.
Greensboro, NC 27408

Double Check Research
Box 126
Higgins, TX 79046

Family Data Exchange
314 W. Center No. 134
Bountiful, UT 84010

Family Exchange Service
P.O. Box 5283
Concord, CA 94520-9998

Family Group Sheet Exchange
P.O. Box 237
Ozark, MO 65721

Family Organization Registry
311 E. 12th St.
Kansas City, MO 64106

Family Registry
35 N. West Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84150
(Lists Family Associations by surname if one exists.)

First Families of America
P.O. Box 417
Salt Lake City, UT 84110

Genealogical Data Computer Indexed
P.O. Box 6284
Detroit, MI 48234

Genealogical Research Directory
6818 Lois Dr.
Springfield, VA 22150

Genealogical Indexing Association
935 North 325 West
Bountiful, UT 84010-6810

Genealogists Exchange
1021 Market St.
Saint Genevieve, MO 63670

Fen/Fo Registration
Box 342
Grimsby, Ontario L3M 4H8 Canada

Genealogical Research Directory
17 Mitchell St.
North Sydney 2060 Australia

The General Electric Network for Information Exchange (GEnie)
GE Consumer Services
Department 02B
401 North Washington St.
Rockville, MD 20850
Phone: (800) 638-9636

General Surname Index
P.O. Box 9225
Denver, CO 80209

German Genealogical Index
P.O. Box 10155
Minneapolis, MN 55440

German Surnames
8354 Richfield Dr.
Marsfield, WI 54449

Great-Grandfather File
4527 17th St. North
Arlington, VA 22207

Heritage Genealogical Society
2552 Snow Mountain Dr.
Sandy, UT 84092

IGRC
4830 Palomino Lane
North Highlands, CA 95660

International Genealogical Directory
P.O. Box 20425
Cleveland, OH 44120

The Irish Family Group Sheet Exchange
(IFGSX)
P.O. Box 535
Farmington, MI 48332

Italian Surname Registry
7830-172nd Place N.E.
Redmond, WA 98052

Kinship Seeker
P.O. Box 1528
Alamogordo, NM 88310

MLH Research
3916 Bramble Rd.
Anniston, AL 36201
(Maryland surnames)

Nationwide Surname Index
P.O. Box 488
Bend, OR 97709

Personalized Computer Service
4032 North Main Street, Suite 803
Dayton, OH 45405

Ray's Surname Index File
P.O. Box 482
McCook, NE 69001

Researcher's Surname Index
6616 Royal Parkway S.
Lockport, NY 14094

Registry of American Immigrant Ancestry
P.O. Box 417
Salt Lake City, UT 84110

Registry of Black American Ancestry
P.O. Box 417
Salt Lake City, UT 84110

Registry of Jewish American Ancestry
P.O. Box 417
Salt Lake City, UT 84110

Registry Project
P.O. Box 2020 Plaza Sta.
Albany, NY 12220

Roots Cellar
P.O. Box 368
Logan, UT 84321

Searchers
P.O. Box 1305
Elgin, IL 60120

Evelyn Speer's Family Group Sheet Exchange
Rt. 1, Box 70-1
Elk, WA 99009

The Surname Connection
P.O. Box 5804
Lighthouse Point, FL 33074

Surname Databank
3227 Travelers Palm Dr.
Edgewater, FL 32141

Surname Exchange
152-18 Union Turnpike, #5E
Flushing, NY 11367

The Surname Exchange
8874 Melrose
Shawnee Mission, KS 66214

Surname File
P.O. Box 1173
Snowflake, AZ 85937

Surname Heritage
3569 Ledyard Way
Aptos, CA 95003

Surname Index
215 H St.
Chula Vista, CA 92010

Surname Register
Rt. 1 Qtrs. 42 IAAP
Middletown, IA 52638

Surname Registry
311 E. 12th St.
Kansas City, MO 64106

Surname Registry
P.O. Box 471
Astoria, OR 97103

Surname Registry
38623 Lancaster
Livonia, MI 48154

Surname Registry
312 South Navajo St.
Salt Lake City, UT 84104

Surname Research
Rt. 1 Box 359
Mounds, OK 74047

Surn-Reach
P.O. Box 25545
Milwaukee, WI 53222

Surname Searchers
P.O. Box 251
Bartley, NE 69020

Taproot Enterprises
381 E. 300 N.
Provo, UT 84601

Treeline Surname Exchange
8266 Warbler Way No. B5
Liverpool, NY 13088

United Ancestries
2530 W. 4700 S.
Taylors Landing, Taylorsville, UT 84119
Phone: (800) 828-2171

Western Heraldry Organization
General Surname Index
10195 West 17th Place
Lakewood, CO 80215-2805

Worldwide Chart Exchange
P.O. Box 405
Ames, IA 50010

Yates Publishing
Family Group Sheet Exchange
P.O. Box 67
Stevensville, MT 59870

Yoder, George
1002 Oley St.
Reading, PA 19604

Reunion Committees

There are certain organizations that cater exclusively to family reunions. If you are planning a family reunion or hoping to attend one, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and the family name for which you are searching to:

Clevecoast Enterprises
-R, Box 93792
Cleveland, OH 44101

Merle Ganier
2108 Grace Ave.
Fort Worth, TX 76111-2816
Phone: (817) 838-5727

National Reunion Registry
P.O. Box 355
Bulverde, TX 78163

Reunions RegisTREE
P.O. Box 11727
Milwaukee, WI 53211-0727
Phone: (414) 263-4567

United Family Reunion Association
7540 South Seeley
P.O. Box 208411
Chicago, IL 60620-8411
Phone: (312) 488-1473

The Ishmael International Registry

The Ishmael International Registry has been developed to determine where Ishmael families have migrated and where they live throughout the world today. Using a highly sophisticated network of computer sources in Europe, North America, Australasia and Africa, over 220 million name and address records have been searched to locate Ishmael family members. The sources of these records include electoral rolls, telephone books, city directories, and miscellaneous public surname lists. The result of this research as related to Ishmael single and family households is summarized in the following chart.

Newly Developed Statistical Information About the Ishmael Population in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Ireland, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, the Netherlands and South Africa

	Total Estimated Households	Total Households in Registry	Total Estimated Population	Number of Counties, States, Territories, or Provinces Where Households Reside	Most Populous County, State, Territory, Kanton or Province
United States	1,128	806	2,482	44	Texas
Canada	74	53	163	5	Ontario
Australia	8	6	18	2	Queensland
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	
Great Britain	98	70	245	22	London
Northern Ireland	1	1	3	1	Co Antrim
Ireland	0	0	0	0	
Austria	0	0	0	0	
Germany	0	0	0	0	
Switzerland	1	1	3	1	Tessin
France	0	0	0	0	
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	
South Africa	3	2	8	2	Orange Free State

The following registry is the result of searching through large data-bases in many nations. As many Ishmael householders as possible have been recorded and included in the Ishmael International Registry. Thousands of dollars and months of effort were required in order to provide you with this valuable information.

In Great Britain, including England, Scotland, and Wales, researchers were required to search through more than 22 million households representing more than 56 million people living in 88 politically-administered counties. In Northern Ireland, approximately 400,000 households representing 1.5 million people in 6 counties had to be researched. In Canada, over 8 million households representing approximately 26.8 million people in 10 provinces and 2 territories had to be researched. In Australia, researchers were required to search through over 5.5 million households representing more than 17.5 million people in 6 states and 2 territories; and in New Zealand, over 1 million households representing over 3.5 million people. Unbelievably in the United States, 82 million households representing more than 252.8 million Americans in 50 states, 3 territories, and the District of Columbia were carefully reviewed to find as many Ishmael families as possible. The number of households searched in the Republic of Ireland comprised 3.5 million records of citizens living in 26 counties. Over 24 million household records in the 11 western states of the Federal Republic of Germany were searched, while we continue to gather this information for the recently reunified eastern states. In Austria, approximately 3 million households representing 7.5 million people in 9 states were researched. Over 2.6 million households representing 6.8 million people in the 26 kantons of Switzerland were researched. In France 20.7 million households with a population exceeding 56,304,000 people living in 22 regions were researched to provide you the information in this book. In the Netherlands over 5.6 million household records representing 14.8 million people in 12 provinces were researched. In South Africa it is estimated that our research covered over 14 million households representing over 35 million people living in 4 provinces.

How You Can Use the Ishmael International Registry to Aid You in Tracing Your Family Tree, or in Locating Lost Family Members

The following registry can provide you with an invaluable genealogical research aid. You might begin by writing to Ishmael individuals in the county, state, province, territory or kanton where your own family heritage research leads you. Frequently you'll learn a great deal from the responses you'll receive. The Ishmael International Registry should get you started pursuing which of the 939 Ishmael families could be related to you in the countries searched. It may even lead you to discover a missing or lost family member.

Certain surnames have no families or individuals listed in one or more of the countries searched. This may be surprising to you; however, this information is quite valuable since it tells you that your search need not be pursued in that country.

It is our policy to preserve the rights of individuals requesting privacy. In complying, we have removed their names and addresses from the Ishmael International Registry.

We're pleased that we can provide you with the following Ishmael International Registry and hope you find it informative, useful, and entertaining. When you wish to find a specific household in the Ishmael International Registry, you will find the name and address listed by country.

*** United States ***

Alabama

Mr Gary A Ishmael
111 Lake Frst Blvd
Daphne, 36526

Mr Gary S Ishmael
6604 Footmans Ct
Mobile, 36695

Alaska

Mr Rod Ishmael
13271 Vern Dr
Anchorage, 99516

Arizona

Miss Barbara A Ishmael
16022 S 32nd Pl
Phoenix, 85044

Mr David L Ishmael
7950 W Devonshire Ave
Phoenix, 85033

Mr Edwin N Ishmael
2923 W Bluefield Ave
Phoenix, 85023

Mr Gary Ishmael
2312 N 63rd Pl
Mesa, 85215

Mr George Ishmael
492 W 17th Ave
Apache Jct, 85220

Mr James D Ishmael
PO Box 8561
Fort Mohave, 86427

Mr Joseph Ishmael
13010 N 28th St
Phoenix, 85032

Mr Lynn M Ishmael
PO Box 1145
Florence, 85232

Miss Mary S Ishmael
1430 W 6th Ave
Mesa, 85202

Mr Phillip C Ishmael
1118 E Sandpiper Dr
Tempe, 85283

Mr Rickie D Ishmael
4648 W Harrison St
Chandler, 85226

Mr Robert G Ishmael
18679 N 45th Pl
Phoenix, 85024

Mr Robert G Ishmael
4101 W Union Hills Dr
Glendale, 85308

Mr Robert G Ishmael
18679 N 45th Dr
Glendale, 85308

Mr Robert T Ishmael
16830 W Pl Lajunta
Marana, 85653

Arkansas

Mr David Ishmael
418 St Jean Dr
West Helena, 72390

Mr Eddie Ishmael
2617 N Church St
Jonesboro, 72401

Miss Emma Ishmael
518 W Forrest St
Jonesboro, 72401

G E Ishmael
2300 Mary Jane Dr
Jonesboro, 72401

Mr George Ishmael
1411 S Madison St
Jonesboro, 72401

Mr Herchel Ishmael
640 Beechwood St
West Helena, 72390

Mr Howard Ishmael
RR 6
Jonesboro, 72401

James R Ishmael
3600 Harrisburg Rd
Jonesboro, 72401–8585

Mr Johnathan Ishmael
3700 Kristi Lake Dr
Jonesboro, 72401

Mr Kenneth D Ishmael
1014 E Garland St
West Helena, 72390

Mr Nathaniel Ishmael
403 E Jackson Ave
Wynne, 72396

Mr Paul Ishmael
1000 Warren St
Jonesboro, 72401

Mr Paul Ishmael
1106 Warren St
Jonesboro, 72401

Miss Pearl Ishmael
RR 6
Jonesboro, 72401

Miss Waynona Ishmael
911 Ferrell St
Jonesboro, 72401

California

Miss Amy Ishmael
5846 E Creekside Ave 37
Orange, 92669

Ms Brenda Ishmael
1640 S Pomona Ave C 36
Fullerton, 92632

C V Ishmael
20106 Shawsflat Rd Apt 8
Sonora, 95370

Mr Casey Ishmael
255 2nd St
Yuba City, 95991

Mr Charles H Ishmael
3800 Nutmeg Way
Oceanside, 92057

Ms Cynthia A Ishmael
23453 Via San Gabriel
Laguna Beach, 92656

D Ishmael
850 N Cir
Diamond Spgs, 95619–9760

Ms Daisy M Ishmael
PO Box 248
French Camp, 95231

David Ishmael
1118 Paularino
Costa Mesa, 92626–2851

Miss Debbie Ishmael
475 E 9th St
Upland, 91786

Mr Don Ishmael
850 N Circle Dr
Diamond Spg, 95619

Mr Don Ishmael
6645 Crystal Blvd
El Dorado, 95623

Mr Don D Ishmael
6645 Crystal Blvd
Diamond Spg, 95619

Ms Donna L Ishmael
6719 Foster Brg Blvd
Bell, 90201

Mr Gary L Ishmael
593 Morning Dr
Bakersfield, 93306

*** United States ***

Ms Geraldine M Ishmael
1009 Russell Ave
Santa Rosa, 95403

Mr John L Ishmael
7547 Melotte St
San Diego, 92119

Ms Margaret M Ishmael
18250 W Kenwood Ave
Sn Bernardino, 92407

Mr Henry T Ishmael
5357 8th Ave
Los Angeles, 90043

Mr Kenneth B Ishmael
7360 Washburn Way
N Highlands, 95660

Mr Michael J Ishmael
4001 San Leandro St
Oakland, 94601

I B Ishmael
301 White Oak Dr Apt 294
Santa Rosa, 95409

Mr Kenneth W Ishmael
24920 Via Lopez Ct
Ramona, 92065–4634

Ms Pamela K Ishmael
343 N Grant Ave
Manteca, 95336

Mr James Ishmael
56059 Mountain Vw Trl
Yucca Valley, 92284

Mr Leon G Ishmael
427 W Riverside Dr Apt B
Burbank, 91506

Paul Ishmael
330 Rio Vista Ln
Rohnert Park, 94928–3973

Mr James F Ishmael
169 N Donneybrooke St
Orange, 92668

Ms Lisa A Ishmael
131 Perkins Ave
Vallejo, 94590

Mr Ralph Ishmael
3209 Newton St
Torrance, 90505–6609

Mr Janet Ishmael
22420 Ocean Ave Apt 34
Torrance, 90505–2440

Miss Loretta Ishmael
2937 Toyon Dr Apt 3
Stockton, 95203

Richard Ishmael
3640 Morningside Dr
El Sobrante, 94803–2126

Ms Janet J Ishmael
12813 7th St Lot 41
Yucaipa, 92399

Miss Lucille Ishmael
10837 W Clover Rd
Tracy, 95376

Mr Thomas L Ishmael
5607 Bonnie Brae St
Montclair, 91763

Mr Jerry Ishmael
725 Grace St
Bakersfield, 93305

Miss Lucy Ishmael
112 E 4th
Niland, 92257

Mr William Ishmael
305 W El Dorado St
Fresno, 93706–1722

Mr Joel P Ishmael
2201 Surrey Rd
Sacramento, 95815

Ms Margaret Ishmael
333 Chestnut St Rear
Santa Cruz, 95060

Mr William E Ishmael
2317 F St
Sacramento, 95816

*** United States ***

Mr William L Ishmael
Po Box 457
Weldon, 93283–0457

Mr Lyle D Ishmael
63579 Spring Creek Rd 6
Montrose, 81401

Miss Sheikh A Ishmael
4815 43rd Pl NW
Washington, 20016

Colorado

N Ishmael
3126 Illinois Ave
Colorado Spgs, 80907

Florida

Miss Brenda M Ishmael
5556 Dunbar Ct
Colorado Spgs, 80918

Mr Ric T Ishmael
13823 E Richthofen Cir
Aurora, 80011

Akbal M Ishmael
20966 SW 85th Pl
Miami, 33189

Mr Charles E Ishmael
4285 Mcpherson Ave
Colorado Spgs, 80909

Mr Roger C Ishmael
208 Ash St
Fort Morgan, 80705

Ms Barbara A Ishmael
2454 Gold Oak Ct E
Sarasota, 34232

Mr Eldridge G Ishmael
9340 W 51st Ave
Arvada, 80002

Mr Wesley L Ishmael
PO Box 366
Kiowa, 80117

Miss Barbara P Ishmael
PO Box 18583
Pensacola, 32523

G Ishmael
64 E 107th Ave
Denver, 80233

Connecticut

Miss Brenda Q Ishmael
6714 N 12th St
Tampa, 33604

Miss Kathleen J Ishmael
11454 W 68th Ave
Arvada, 80004

Mr Cleophus Ishmael
78 Meadow Point Rd
Westbrook, 06498

Miss Cary Ishmael
2920 N G St
Pensacola, 32501

Mr Ken Ishmael
31700 Robinson Hl Rd
Golden, 80403

District of Columbia

Charles W Ishmael
860 Wren Ave
Miami Springs, 33166–3819

Miss Kristine M Ishmael
10 Santa Fe Mtn Dr
Evergreen, 80439

Mr Clifford Ishmael
6614 Blair Rd NW
Washington, 20012

Mr Darrell R Ishmael
14651 Bunny Ln
Loxahatchee, 33470

*** United States ***

Mr David Ishmael
8801 Airway Dr
Pensacola, 32514

Mr Eddie Ishmael
1116 N G St
Pensacola, 32501

Mr Eddie Ishmael
68 E Herman St
Pensacola, 32505

Eric Ishmael
6000 Strawberry Lake Cir
Lake Worth, 33463–6509

Mr Fazal M Ishmael
3400 NW 30th St Apt 10
Ft Lauderdale, 33311

Gail A Ishmael
6978 46th Ave N
Saint Petersb, 33709–4740

Mr Harris Ishmael
9745 SW 165th Ter
Miami, 33157

Ms Hettie Ishmael
5790 SW 55th St
Miami, 33155

Miss Ida L Ishmael
1712 W 10th St
Jacksonville, 32209

Ifraz A Ishmael
2107 Hockley Ct
Orlando, 32837

Mr Jerome C Ishmael
PO Box 633
Center Hill, 33514

Mr Jerome C Ishmael
1020 W Pipkin Rd
Lakeland, 33811

Miss Jewel P Ishmael
1405 NW 195th St
Miami, 33169

Mr John R Ishmael
7495 Cresap St
Brooksville, 34613

Lynn M Ishmael
1718 Bruman Ter
Melbourne, 32935

Miss Norma M Ishmael
12083 Thornridge St
Brooksville, 34613

Mr Richard Ishmael
14293 SW 94th Circle Ln
Miami, 33186

Mr Richard A Ishmael
5557 SW 8th Pl
Pompano Beach, 33068

S Ishmael
480 Fairwood Ave Apt 157
Clearwater, 34619

Mr Sam Ishmael
PO Box 2119
Okeechobee, 34973

Mr Samuel Ishmael
29729 NE 69th Ter
Okeechobee, 34972

Miss Schida J Ishmael
801 NW 47th Ave Apt W106
Miami, 33126

Miss Sharon Ishmael
409 W Hood St
Avon Park, 33825

Miss Sharon Ishmael
414 W Hal Mcrae Blvd
Avon Park, 33825

Mr Steve Ishmael
1950 N Andrews Ave D217
Ft Lauderdale, 33311

Terry Ishmael
730 Clark Dr NW
Ft Walton Bch, 32547

Mr Walter E Ishmael
12402 Wedgefield Dr
Leesburg, 34788

*** United States ***

Mr Walter H Ishmael
13105 Orange Ave
Grand Island, 32735

Miss Juliana Ishmael
725 Makalii St
Kahului, 96732

C A Ishmael
314 51st Ave
East Moline, 61244

Georgia

Illinois

Ms. Charlie M Ishmael
9626 S Euclid Ave
Chicago, 60617

Mr Billy R Ishmael
415 Redbud Rd
Albany, 31705

Mr Aaron B Ishmael
1805 Bloomington Rd
Peoria, 61611

Miss Clara Ishmael
1133 S 5th St
Monmouth, 61462

Mr Keith E Ishmael
431 Fair Rd
Statesboro, 30458

Mr Anthony Ishmael
916 N Scott St
Wheaton, 60187

Mr Clyde D Ishmael
PO Box 279
Godfrey, 62035

Mr Michael Ishmael
100 Hanover Pl
Apt 3
Athens, 30606–2052

Mr Babatunde Ishmael
7910 S Muskegon Ave Apt C
Chicago, 60617

Mr Dale E Ishmael
111 Court St
Joliet, 60433

Shalik K Ishmael
5401 Old Natl Hwy
Atlanta, 30349

Miss Betty Ishmael
540 15th Ave
Silvis, 61282

Mr Darrell Ishmael
PO Box 64
Astoria, 61501

Mr Sonny Ishmael
437 Blue Smoke Trl
Peachtree Cy, 30269–1265

Miss Beulah Ishmael
RR 1 Box 13a
Oakford, 62673

Mr Dave Ishmael
208 S Arthur Ave
Manito, 61546

Hawaii

Mr Bill Ishmael
609 N A St
Monmouth, 61462

Ms Debbie A Ishmael
1106 7th Ave
Sterling, 61081

Mr David E Ishmael
1503 Kupau St
Kailua, 96734

Mr Bradley D Ishmael
RR 2 Box 90a
Chandlerville, 62627

Miss Deborah Ishmael
604 Mcgregor St
Bloomington, 61701

*** United States ***

Mr Dennis Ishmael
1 E Orange St
Pana, 62557

Mr Howard Ishmael
9 Georg Rd
Petersburg, 62675

Mr Larry Ishmael
840 Douglas Ave
Aurora, 60505

Miss Edythe E Ishmael
10 Towanda Ct
Park Forest, 60466

Mr Jack Ishmael
1307 Ridge Rd
Highland Park, 60035

Mr Larry A Ishmael
RR 1 Box 720
Greenview, 62642

Mr Elmer W Ishmael
411 N 6th St
Petersburg, 62675

Mr James Ishmael
810 11th Street Ct Apt A
Silvis, 61282

Mr Larry J Ishmael
24885 Indian Ridge Rd
Sterling, 61081

Eneogwe O Ishmael
7846 S Exchange Ave
Chicago, 60649

Mr Jeffrey L Ishmael
210 8th St E
Milan, 61264

Mr Lawrence Ishmael
2103 18th St
East Moline, 61244

Mr Fred Ishmael
500 W State St Apt 1h
Jacksonville, 62650

Mr Jerry Ishmael
RR 4 Box 268
Clinton, 61727

Mr Lawrence Ishmael
660 Leva St
Hillsboro, 62049

Mr George Ishmael
2308 9th St
Silvis, 61282

Mr Jerry W Ishmael
800 E 1st St
Pana, 62557

Mr Lawrence J Ishmael
212 S La Salle St
Aurora, 60505

Mr George D Ishmael
316 Exchange St
Colona, 61241

Mr Joey Ishmael
519 W Jefferson St
Auburn, 62615

Mrs Lena Ishmael
119 Stevens St
Nokomis, 62075

Mr Gerald Ishmael
RR 1 Box 115
Greenview, 62642

Miss Joyce C Ishmael
RR 1 Box 3e
Oakford, 62673

Mr Leo F Ishmael
437 N 5th St
Springfield, 62702

Mr Gregory W Ishmael
RR 1 Box 3 E
Oakford, 62673

Mr Kirk E Ishmael
1435 Arcadia Dr
Galesburg, 61401

Mr Lewis Ishmael
1021 W 6th Ave
Monmouth, 61462

*** United States ***

Miss Linda Ishmael
1221 W Russell St
Taylorville, 62568

Miss Linda L Ishmael
132 Fairway Ave Apt C6
Taylorville, 62568

Mr Lloyd Ishmael
922 S 4th St
Monmouth, 61462

Mr Lloyd T Ishmael
PO Box 291
Maroa, 61756

Mr Mack Ishmael
RR 2 Box 69
Chandlerville, 62627

Miss Mary E Ishmael
RR 1 Box 620
Greenview, 62642

Miss Mary R Ishmael
80 Madison Dr
Decatur, 62521

Miss Melissa B Ishmael
107 S Elm St
Nokomis, 62075

Mr Michael J Ishmael
1102 W 5th St
Sterling, 61081

Miss Michell Ishmael
1540 N 3rd St Apt A
Springfield, 62702

Mr Mike Ishmael
403 S Park Ave
Manito, 61546

Mr Mike W Ishmael
PO Box 262
Greenview, 62642

Miss Nancy Ishmael
PO Box 255
Chandlerville, 62627

Mr Orval R Ishmael
1009 Fair Ave
Pana, 62557

R M Ishmael
2039 N Monroe St
Decatur, 62526

Mr Rick Ishmael
RR 1
Wapella, 61777

Mr Rick Ishmael
408 S 8th St
Petersburg, 62675

Miss Rita Ishmael
RR 1 Box 107
Wapella, 61777

Mr Robert Ishmael
RR 1 Box 109
Wapella, 61777

Mr Robert B Ishmael
2355 N Lincoln Lake Dr
Coal City, 60416

Mr Robert J Ishmael
3936 Flossmoor Rd
Flossmoor, 60422

Mr Ronald E Ishmael
9541 Ishmael Rd
Green Valley, 61534

Mr Ronald E Ishmael
PO Box 337
Manito, 61546

Mr Russell Ishmael
745 Sanford Ave
Nokomis, 62075

Miss Ruth Ishmael
323 S Spruce St
Nokomis, 62075

Mr Sam Ishmael
1263 Dunamon Dr
Bartlett, 60103–1952

Mr Sam Ishmael
4051 N Austin Ave
Chicago, 60634

Mr Sam L Ishmael
RR 2 Box 472
Athens, 62613

Miss Sharon Ishmael
PO Box 20123
Springfield, 62708

Miss Sheila A Ishmael
1535 10th St
Rockford, 61104

Miss Tammie M Ishmael
1103 Kings Hwy
Springfield, 62702

Terry Ishmael
W025 Keswick Ln
Naperville, 60540–5909

Mr Thomas E Ishmael
PO Box 136
Wapella, 61777

Mr Thomas L Ishmael
184 N Grove St Apt 6
Waverly, 62692

Mr Warren L Ishmael
PO Box 69a
Chandlerville, 62627

Mr Wilbert Ishmael
RR 1
Chandlerville, 62627

Indiana

A V Ishmael
4621 E 37th St
Indianapolis, 46218

Mr Charles G Ishmael
6709 W 159th Ave
Lowell, 46356

Chester Ishmael
3331 Orchard Ave
Indianapolis, 46218–1938

Ealon Ishmael
4037 N Capitol Ave
Indianapolis, 46208

Mr Robert V Ishmael
1018 Edgewood Rd
Brownsburg, 46112

Mr Wayne S Ishmael
9710 129th Ave
Cedar Lake, 46303

Iowa

Mr Chris L Ishmael
PO Box 351
De Soto, 50069

Mr David L Ishmael
PO Box 154
Van Meter, 50261

Mr Jeff Ishmael
2626 Melrose Ave
Ames, 50010

Mr Leon T Ishmael
1424 168th Ave
Ackworth, 50001

Kansas

Mr Charles Ishmael
614 N Warren St
Pittsburg, 66762

Mr James E Ishmael
8011 Minnesota Ave
Kansas City, 66112

Mr Lowell Ishmael
10903 Indepndnce Blvd
Kansas City, 66109

Mr Randall L Ishmael
6008 Cernech Rd
Kansas City, 66104

Mr Stephen D Ishmael
3623 Nevada Rd
Ottawa, 66067–8400

Vince Ishmael
7913 Haskell
Kansas City, 66109

Miss Betty Ishmael
222 Sycamore St
Carlisle, 40311

Ms Catherine A Ishmael
1257 Mccawley Rd
Louisville, 40219

Mr Wendell Ishmael
7913 Haskell Ave
Kansas City, 66109

Mr Billy Ishmael
206 Mills Ave
Flemingsburg, 41041

Mr Charles Ishmael
RR 2 Box 143
Flemingsburg, 41041

Kentucky

Mr Bobby G Ishmael
RR 4 Box 14
Falmouth, 41040

Mr Charles F Ishmael
1 Chenault Dr
Mt Sterling, 40353

Mr Adrian Ishmael
112 Ronameki Dr
Mt Sterling, 40353

Mr Brian G Ishmael
RR 2
Berry, 41003

Mr Charles S Ishmael
749 Huntngtnpark Dr
Louisville, 40213

Mr Albert Ishmael
RR 1 Box 296a
Flemingsburg, 41041

Miss Bridget Ishmael
453 Clark St
Newport, 41073

Mr Charles W Ishmael
112 Sterling Ave
Mt Sterling, 40353

Mr Andrew G Ishmael
RR 2 Box 171
Flemingsburg, 41041

Mr Brooks Ishmael
RR 2 Box 52 B
Flemingsburg, 41041

Miss Christine Ishmael
410 Center St
Maysville, 41056

Miss Anna M Ishmael
4679 Milltown Rd
Carlisle, 40311

C J Ishmael
1814 Thatchers Mill Rd
Paris, 40361-9108

Mr Craig S Ishmael
1119 Fischer Ave
Louisville, 40204

Miss Barbara Ishmael
114 Jackson St
Versailles, 40383

Mr C.E. Ishmael
1370 Ishmael Chapel Rd
Carlisle, 40311-9142

Mr Darrell Ishmael
2333 Woodfield Cir
Lexington, 40515

Miss Bettie Ishmael
13867 Kenton Sta Rd
Morning View, 41063

Miss Carolyn Ishmael
336 Green Rd
Walton, 41094

Mr David Ishmael
207 Pendleton St
Falmouth, 41040

Ms Debra C Ishmael
137 E North St
Carlisle, 40311

Demaree Ishmael
RR 1 Box Creet
Hillsboro, 41049

Mr Donnie R Ishmael
RR 1 Box 98
Hillsboro, 41049

Miss Doris J Ishmael
219 W Vista Dr
Lexington, 40503

Mr Earl Ishmael
RR 2
Paris, 40361

Mr Earl Ishmael
597 Rockridge Rd
Paris, 40361

Earl Ishmael
592 Rockridge Rd
Paris, 40361–9545

Earl V Ishmael
114 Jackson St
Versailles, 40383–1355

Mr Eddie Ishmael
RR 2 Box 70b
Flemingsburg, 41041

Miss Edna K Ishmael
RR 1 Box 108
Morning View, 41063

Mr Edward Ishmael
RR 5 Box 362
Cynthiana, 41031

Mr Elmer Ishmael
RR 2 Box 29
Berry, 41003

Miss Estell Ishmael
PO Box 40
Millersburg, 40348

Miss Eva Ishmael
300 Laval Hts
Versailles, 40383

Mr Frank Ishmael
612 Chapel St
Falmouth, 41040

Miss Frankie Ishmael
4679 Milltown Rd
Moorefield, 40350

Mr Garry Ishmael
227 E North St
Carlisle, 40311

Mr Gary Ishmael
RR 3 Box 177
Flemingsburg, 41041

Mr Gene Ishmael
RR 2
Flemingsburg, 41041

Mr George Ishmael
123 Sugg Rd
Carlisle, 40311

Mr Glenn Ishmael
RR 2 Box 35
Berry, 41003

Mr Glenn Ishmael
RR 2 Box 31
Berry, 41003

H B Ishmael
1914 Clay St
Henderson, 42420

Mr Harold Ishmael
RR 5
Covington, 41015

Mr Harry Ishmael
103 3rd St
Cynthiana, 41031

Mr Harry Ishmael
PO Box 16
Elizaville, 41037

Miss Hazel W Ishmael
812 E 8th St
Paris, 40361

*** United States ***

J C Ishmael
523 Wanstead Way
Lexington, 40505

Mr James Ishmael
352 High St
Richmond, 40475

Mr James Ishmael
RR 2 Box 52b
Flemingsburg, 41041

Mr James Ishmael
RR 3 Box 26
Flemingsburg, 41041

Mr James Ishmael
108 Decoursey Pke
Morning View, 41063

Mr James D Ishmael
663 Tateswood Dr
Lexington, 40502

Mr James F Ishmael
RR 2
Falmouth, 41040

Miss Jeanette Ishmael
RR 1 Box 75a
Flemingsburg, 41041

Mr Jeffery L Ishmael
2799 Georgetown Rd
Paris, 40361

Miss Jewell Ishmael
639 Dorsey Ave
Carlisle, 40311–1237

Miss Jo A Ishmael
RR 2 Box 151
Flemingsburg, 41041

Mr Joe Ishmael
RR 2 Box 431
Falmouth, 41040

Mr John Ishmael
419 Lafayette Ave
Lexington, 40502

Mr Johnny Ishmael
638 Link Ave
Paris, 40361

Kati Ishmael
365 Mockingbird Ln
Lexington, 40503

Mr Larry R Ishmael
215 Indpndncesta Rd
Independence, 41051

Miss Linda A Ishmael
7261 Turfway Rd Apt 1
Florence, 41042

Mr Lloyd Ishmael
RR 3
Flemingsburg, 41041

Miss Louise Ishmael
RR 1
Flemingsburg, 41041

Miss Lucy M Ishmael
RR 2 Box 34
Berry, 41003

Mr Marvin Ishmael
112 Cottage St
Maysville, 41056

Miss Mary B Ishmael
1560 Wessell Dr Apt 3
Covington, 41011

Miss Mary L Ishmael
RR 1 Box 403
Tollesboro, 41189

Mr Michael Ishmael
114 S Main Cross St
Flemingsburg, 41041

Mr Michael Ishmael
RR 1 Box 22
Flemingsburg, 41041

Mr Morris Ishmael
RR 5
Cynthiana, 41031

Miss Nancy R Ishmael
946 Outlook Rdg Ln
Covington, 41017

Mr Norman E Ishmael
810 W 33rd St
Covington, 41015

Mr Robert Ishmael
RR 3 Box 136
Brooksville, 41004

Ms Tracy Ishmael
3930 Wynnbrook Dr Apt 22
Florence, 41042

Mr Otis Ishmael
204 High Ridge Dr
Flemingsburg, 41041

Mr Ronald M Ishmael
558 S Algonquin Dr
Maysville, 41056

Mr Wayne Ishmael
195 Gunnell Pike
Georgetown, 40324

Mr Paul Ishmael
824 Pocahontas Trl
Georgetown, 40324

Miss Ruth L Ishmael
234 E Main St
Flemingsburg, 41041

Louisiana

Mr Paul Ishmael
904 Mohegan Trl
Georgetown, 40324

Sam Ishmael
13876 Kenton Station Rd
Morning View, 41063–9702

Miss Brenda Q Ishmael
PO Box 62
Tioga, 71477

Miss Peggy J Ishmael
RR 3 Box 130
Brooksville, 41004

Mr Stephen A Ishmael
2605 Top Hill Rd
Louisville, 40206

C L Ishmael
30170 Murrell St
White Castle, 70788

Mr Randy Ishmael
PO Box 125
Flemingsburg, 41041

Miss Tami Ishmael
14 W 10th St
Covington, 41011

Mr Calvin Ishmael
PO Box 1160
Donaldsonvl, 70346

Mr Ray Ishmael
1818 Newburg Rd
Louisville, 40205

Mr Thomas Ishmael
1840 Mccullough Dr
Lexington, 40511

Mr Calvin Ishmael
1003 Lafourche St
Donaldsonvl, 70346

Mr Raymond Ishmael
204 Hiawatha Trl
Georgetown, 40324

Mr Thomas Ishmael
RR 4 Box 103
Cynthiana, 41031

Mr Calvin L Ishmael
32790 Bowie St
White Castle, 70788

Mr Richard Ishmael
122 Copperfield Ln
Georgetown, 40324

Mr Tim L Ishmael
117 Hutchins Dr
Georgetown, 40324

Mr Francis T Ishmael
337 Glenmore Ave
Baton Rouge, 70806

*** United States ***

Mr John T Ishmael
56630 Augusta Rd
White Castle, 70788

Mr Mark Ishmael
RR 1 Box 855
White Castle, 70788

Mr Mark Ishmael
30770 Hwy 405
White Castle, 70788

Mr Patrick Ishmael
1519 Lillian Ave
Plaquemine, 70764

Mr Patrick T Ishmael
59105 Lillian Ave
Plaquemine, 70764

Mr Theo Ishmael
3460 Geronimo St
Baton Rouge, 70805

Miss Wanda Ishmael
414 Claiborne St Apt 4
Donaldsonvl, 70346

Maryland

Mr Clifford W Ishmael
218 Rolling Knl Dr
Bel Air, 21014

Mr Elmo Ishmael
6623 Dalton Dr
Baltimore, 21207

Mr Wilson Ishmael
614 Lucia Ave
Baltimore, 21229

Massachusetts

Carlson Ishmael
48 Burt St Apt 2
Dorchestr Ctr, 02124

Carlson Ishmael
82 Maxwell St
Dorchestr Ctr, 02124

Miss Holly A Ishmael
2 Longfellow Rd
Wenham, 01984

Mr James Ishmael
14 Radcliffe Rd
Mattapan, 02126

Michigan

Miss Agnes M Ishmael
4809 E Nevada St
Detroit, 48234

B J Ishmael
9181 E Outer Dr
Detroit, 48213

Ms Betty Ishmael
5100 Ltl Pw Pw Lk Rd 71
Coloma, 49038-9555

Mr Bill T Ishmael
4503 N Vassar Rd
Flint, 48506

Bolley Ishmael
6701 Buhr St
Detroit, 48212

D W Ishmael
40236 William Dr
Sterling Hts, 48313

Mr David Ishmael
5027 Lakewood St
Detroit, 48213

Miss Diane E Ishmael
8415 Concord Rd
Grosse Ile, 48138

Mr Don Ishmael
7861 Wagner Ln
Fair Haven, 48023

Mr Donald W Ishmael
8052 Peninsular
Harsens Is, 48028

Miss Geri A Ishmael
1418 Nolan Ave
Muskegon, 49441

Mr Gerlad L Ishmael
360 Buckhorn St
Lake Orion, 48362

Mr James Ishmael
5311 Heathrow Ave
Kalamazoo, 49002

James R Ishmael
531 Heathrow Ave
Kalamazoo, 49002

Mr John Ishmael
PO Box 90472
Flint, 48509

Mr John E Ishmael
4499 Winters Dr
Flint, 48506

Mr Keith Ishmael
12045 Minden St
Detroit, 48205

Mr Kevin L Ishmael
5200 Dowling St
Montague, 49437

Miss Laurie E Ishmael
RR 3 Box 268d
Montague, 49437

Mr Lorenzo D Ishmael
4225 Buchanan St
Detroit, 48210

Mr Richard L Ishmael
2065 Fairplain Ave
Benton Harbor, 49022

Miss Robbie Ishmael
5259 N Watervliet Rd 35
Watervliet, 49098

Mr Roland Ishmael
4632 Jos Campau St
Detroit, 48207

Mr Roland Ishmael
11401 Patton St
Detroit, 48228

Miss Ruth A Ishmael
1400 Webber Ave
Flint, 48529

Ms Sheila Ishmael
7184 Palmetto St
Detroit, 48234

Mr Walter E Ishmael
1040 S Arent Rd
Watervliet, 49098

William Ishmael
272 Hamilton Rd
Mount Morris, 48458–8904

Mr William Ishmael
2635 Oakwood Dr SE
Grand Rapids, 49506

Minnesota

Miss Helen Ishmael
280 Ravoux St Apt 220
Saint Paul, 55103

Mr James G Ishmael
2800 Hillsboro Ave N 122
Minneapolis, 55427

Mr Robert J Ishmael
5709 Rivervw Entry N
Champlin, 55316

Mississippi

Miss Tanyia P Ishmael
206 Hillside Dr
Vicksburg, 39180

Missouri

Andrew Ishmael
RR 2 Box 1
Laredo, 64652–9601

*** United States ***

Mr Andrew J Ishmael
RR 1 Box 100
Dawn, 64638

Mr Andrew T Ishmael
RR 1 Box 4
Laredo, 64652

Mr Andy Ishmael
809 Pine St
Macon, 63552–1848

Miss Anna Ishmael
535 Paul
Florissant, 63031

Mr Arthur Ishmael
RR 2 Box 948
Warsaw, 65355

Arthur Ishmael
RR 2 Box 94a
Warsaw, 65355–9618

B J Ishmael
3105 Douglas St
Saint Joseph, 64506

B J Ishmael
2705 Virginia Ave
Joplin, 64804

B L Ishmael
2809 Blue Ridge Blvd
Independence, 64052

Miss Betty Ishmael
4201 N Hillview Cir
Saint Joseph, 64503

Mr Calvin E Ishmael
31 Woodland Ave
Kimberling Cy, 65686

Mr Carl Ishmael
511 Main St Apt 10
Trenton, 64683

Chester C Ishmael
RR 2 Box 70
Trenton, 64683–9621

Mr Chris Ishmael
10100 E 74th Ter
Kansas City, 64133

Mr Chris Ishmael
RR 1
Wheeling, 64688

Miss Christine Ishmael
1408 Lord St
Trenton, 64683

Mr Clifford L Ishmael
RR 1 Box 89
Orrick, 64077

Dean Ishmael
15 Winchester Rd
Farmington, 63640–9771

Mr Edgar Ishmael
2406 Chicago St
Trenton, 64683

Mr Eugene Ishmael
328 E Chicago Ave
Marceline, 64658–1425

Miss Evelyn Ishmael
2205 Chicago St
Trenton, 64683

Mr Everett D Ishmael
607 Hill St
Richmond, 64085

Ms Felicia B Ishmael
10200 Cedarhurst Dr
Saint Louis, 63136

Ms Georgie Ishmael
429 Paul St
Chillicothe, 64601

Mr Harry L Ishmael
502 S Main St
Chaffee, 63740

J Ishmael
RR 1 Box 880
East Prairie, 63845–9785

J Ishmael
1310 N Viking Dr
Independence, 64056

Mr James L Ishmael
HC 2 Box 492
Aurora, 65605

Mr Jimmy L Ishmael
RR 1 Box 217
Gallatin, 64640

Miss June A Ishmael
RR 1 Box 125
Climax Spgs, 65324

Mr Kenneth Ishmael
407 Reynard St
Chillicothe, 64601

Mr Larry Ishmael
706 SW 15th St Apt 7
Blue Springs, 64015

Miss Melanie Ishmael
702 SW 15th St Apt 5
Blue Springs, 64015

Miss Myrtle Ishmael
345 Park Ln
Chillicothe, 64601

Mr Neil Ishmael
625 E Freeman St
Bolivar, 65613

Ms Nova Ishmael
RR 2 Box 401
Galt, 64641

Mr Paul O Ishmael
1721 Main St
Trenton, 64683

Mr Phil Ishmael
415 N Van Brunt Blvd
Kansas City, 64123

Mr Richard Ishmael
RR 1 Box 156
Wheeling, 64688

Mr Richard W Ishmael
901 Main St Apt A
Trenton, 64683

Mr Rodney J Ishmael
1904 Womall Rd
Excelsior Spg, 64024

Mr Rodney J Ishmael
1307 La Chateau
Liberty, 64068

Mr Ronald M Ishmael
1118 E 13th St
Trenton, 64683

Mr Steve Ishmael
422 W 15th St
Trenton, 64683–1626

Mr Timothy L Ishmael
68 Summerset Cir
Platte City, 64079

Mr William Ishmael
3900 Coachman Dr
Independence, 64055

Mr William Ishmael
7503 E 49th St
Kansas City, 64129

Mr William C Ishmael
RR 1
Wheeling, 64688

Mr William M Ishmael
1301 Alice Ct
Blue Springs, 64014

Mr William R Ishmael
313 NE Woods Chapel Rd
Lees Summit, 64064

Montana

Mr Ralph Ishmael
1691 E Hulbert Rd
Bozeman, 59715–8898

Nevada

Mr Donald L Ishmael
2200 E Bonanza Rd
Las Vegas, 89101

*** United States ***

H Ishmael
2716 Royal St
N Las Vegas, 89030

Mr Michael A Ishmael
175 Apache Pl
Henderson, 89015

Miss Terra L Ishmael
2700 S Rainbow Blvd 1097
Las Vegas, 89102

New Hampshire

Miss Catherine M Ishmael
1 Highland Ave
Jaffrey, 03452

Miss Vicky L Ishmael
14 Colburn St
Lebanon, 03766

New Jersey

E Ishmael
65 Cresci Blvd
Hazlet, 07730

Mr John Ishmael
42 Franklin Cor Rd
Trenton, 08648-2102

Mr John R Ishmael
42 Franklin St
Trenton, 08611

Miss Karen Ishmael
383 Remsen Ave
New Brunswick, 08901

W F Ishmael
47 Meadowrue Dr
Mount Laurel, 08054

New Mexico

Baiza Ishmael
4044 Cerrillos Rd
Santa Fe, 87505

Mr Leo C Ishmael
56 Road 5285
Bloomfield, 87413

Miss Ranae Ishmael
1499 Zepol Rd
Santa Fe, 87505

Mr Richard Ishmael
3412 Box Cyn Ave
Gallup, 87301

New York

Mr Al Ishmael
9329 Francs Lws Blvd
Jamaica, 11428

Alam R Ishmael
8914 Hollis Ct Blvd
Jamaica, 11427

Ameeralli Ishmael
1242 Boynton Ave Apt 2r
Bronx, 10472

Miss Arlene Ishmael
624 Park Ave Apt 4a
Brooklyn, 11206

Basheer Ishmael
9309 Francs Lws Blvd
Jamaica, 11428

Miss Basheer A Ishmael
1234 Boynton Ave Apt A1f
Bronx, 10472

Miss Bertina Ishmael
2 Hinckley Pl
Brooklyn, 11218

Bibi Ishmael
405 Buckingham Rd
Brooklyn, 11226

*** United States ***

C Ishmael
318 W Bank St
Albion, 14411

Miss Cheryl Ishmael
305 W 98th St
New York, 10025–5500

Mr Cuthbert Ishmael
200 E 17th St Apt 5f
Brooklyn, 11226

Mr Denis S Ishmael
47 Wilson Pl
Freeport, 11520

Mr Derek W Ishmael
3840 Greystone Ave Apt 4e
Bronx, 10463

E Ishmael
10025 Alcott Pl
Bronx, 10475

Edward G Ishmael
215 Wortman Ave Apt 5c
Brooklyn, 11207–8522

Miss Elaine Ishmael
6 Spencer Pl
Brooklyn, 11216

Miss Elease Ishmael
190 Crown St
Brooklyn, 11225

Miss Elizabeth Ishmael
192 Legion St
Brooklyn, 11212

Mr Erwin P Ishmael
6 Harding Way
Monroe, 10950

G Ishmael
16844 127th Ave
Jamaica, 11434

Miss Heather R Ishmael
1187 Brooklyn Ave
Brooklyn, 11203

Mr James W Ishmael
6325 Hwy 417
Addison, 14801

Miss Joanne Ishmael
3215 Avenue H
Brooklyn, 11210

Mr John Ishmael
575 E 37th St
Brooklyn, 11203

Mr John Ishmael
22525 Murdock Ave
Jamaica, 11429

Kemel Ishmael
10436 128th St
Jamaica, 11419

Mr Kenneth Ishmael
334 Eastern Pky Apt 2a
Brooklyn, 11225

Mr Kenneth B Ishmael
1019 Phoebe St
Franklin Sq, 11010

Mrs Leona A Ishmael
67 Manhattan Ave Apt 9s
Brooklyn, 11206

M G Ishmael
21620 94th Rd
Jamaica, 11428

Ms Merlene Ishmael
14015 161st St
Jamaica, 11434

Mr Mohamed Ishmael
2 Elton St
Brooklyn, 11208

Mr Mohamed A Ishmael
405 16th St Apt 6b
Brooklyn, 11215

Mr Mohamed O Ishmael
4713 Murdock Ave
Bronx, 10466

Mr Mohammad Ishmael
8815 144th St Apt 2g
Jamaica, 11435

Mr Mohammed H Ishmael
9016 175th St
Jamaica, 11432

Miss Mustapha Ishmael
9014 175th St
Jamaica, 11432

N Ishmael
12403 103rd Ave
Jamaica, 11419

Ms Narda C Ishmael
4907 31st Ave
Flushing, 11377

Ms Natasha S Ishmael
1306 Dekoven St
Rockville Ctr, 11570

Mr Oscar Ishmael
15 Hamilton Pl
Hempstead, 11550

Mr Paul Ishmael
103 W 141st St
New York, 10030

Miss Pauline Ishmael
4817 Tilden Ave
Brooklyn, 11203

Miss Pauline E Ishmael
726 E 95th St
Brooklyn, 11236

Mr Philip G Ishmael
RR 3
Brewster, 10509

Mr Philip G Ishmael
4 D Assem Dr
Dobbs Ferry, 10522

Rafeek A Ishmael
8840 204th St
Jamaica, 11423

Rolvin M Ishmael
14024 183rd St
Jamaica, 11413

Rozeena Ishmael
215 Regis Dr
Staten Island, 10314

S Ishmael
2409 29th St
Long Is City, 11102

Sayad Ishmael
24421 136th Rd
Jamaica, 11422

Shazad Ishmael
238 Ada Dr
Staten Island, 10314

Miss Tanya Ishmael
230 Lott Ave
Brooklyn, 11212

Miss Theresa Ishmael
22 Irving Ave Apt 3a
Brooklyn, 11237

North Carolina

Miss Belinda J Ishmael
PO Box 57
Jamesville, 27846

Miss Belinda J Ishmael
RR 1 Box 547c
Jamesville, 27846

Miss Charleen H Ishmael
1003 W Mauney Ave
Gastonia, 28052

Mr Chris Ishmael
3420 Hampshire Dr
Wilmington, 28409

Mr Forrest L Ishmael
RR 3 Box 63
Kings Mtn, 28086

Mr Guy M Ishmael
2901 Azalea Dr
Greensboro, 27407

Miss Julie Ishmael
14Foxfire Dr Apt C
Asheville, 28803

Miss Rita V Ishmael
PO Box 28
Olivia, 28368

Miss Crystal F Ishmael
8462 Geo Miller Rd
Russellville, 45168

Mr Joseph Ishmael
2125 S County Rd 25a
Troy, 45373–4257

Ohio

Mr Doanld L Ishmael
5450 Sugar Camp Rd
Milford, 45150

Mr Kenneth D Ishmael
38451 Dodds Lndg
Willoughby, 44094

Mr Anthony B Ishmael
2863 Mount Pisgah Rd
New Richmond, 45157

Mr Douglas A Ishmael
103 Wabash Ave
Mingo Jct, 43938

Mr Larry R Ishmael
7585 Whispmg Ok Trl
Tipp City, 45371

Miss Betty Ishmael
36852 Beech Hills Dr
Willoughby, 44094

Mr Earl Ishmael
3125 Werk Rd Apt 3
Cincinnati, 45211

Mr Lawrence Ishmael
12731 Walnut Hill Dr 104
Cleveland, 44133

Miss Betty L Ishmael
2219 Green Rd
Madison, 44057

Miss Eileen Ishmael
1620 6th St
Portsmouth, 45662

Miss Lisa A Ishmael
1138 Arbor Ave
Dayton, 45420

Miss Beulah M Ishmael
5687 Tall Oaks Dr
Milford, 45150

Emerson Ishmael
6318 Fishburg Rd
Dayton, 45424–4111

M L Ishmael
329 Mary Pl
Ashville, 43103

Mr Bradley G Ishmael
6689 Deer Knolls Dr
Dayton, 45424

Mr Frank Ishmael
5765 Allen Park Dr
Tipp City, 45371

Mr Martin Ishmael
2886 Mount Pisgah Rd
New Richmond, 45157

Miss Brenda K Ishmael
109 S Columbus Rd
Russellville, 45168

Miss Heidi Ishmael
1306 Center St
Portsmouth, 45662

Miss Mary E Ishmael
141 S 4th St Apt A
Coshocton, 43812

Carl G Ishmael
4416 Berry Rd
Marion, 43302–8846

Mr John Ishmael
223 East St
N Baltimore, 45872

Mr Michael Ishmael
3517 Braddock St
Dayton, 45420

*** United States ***

Mr Michael W Ishmael
3205 Braddock St
Dayton, 45420

N Ishmael
550 Twilight Trl
Chippewa Lake, 44215–9797

N Ishmael
2832 Winton Dr
Dayton, 45419

Mr Nevin E Ishmael
2130 9th St
Portsmouth, 45662

Mr Otha Ishmael
1713 Robinson Ave
Portsmouth, 45662

P N Ishmael
RR 2 Box 217
Waterford, 45786

Mr Randy L Ishmael
PO Box 293
Russellville, 45168

Mr Richard Ishmael
73610 Pleasant Grv Rd
Adena, 43901

Mr Richard Ishmael
PO Box Route
Lansing, 43934

Mr Richard G Ishmael
55141 National Rd
Bridgeport, 43912

Mr Richard G Ishmael
254 Scott St
Lansing, 43934

Mr Richard G Ishmael
120 S Tarr St
N Baltimore, 45872

Mr Robert D Ishmael
355 Locust View Way
Troy, 45373

Mr Roger B Ishmael
2010 Mapleton Dr
Dayton, 45459

Ronald D Ishmael
6290 Clark State Rd
Gahanna, 43230–1916

Mr Russell H Ishmael
5049 Pensacola Blvd
Dayton, 45439

Miss Sheila A Ishmael
107 N Smithville Rd
Dayton, 45403

Ms Sheila A Ishmael
3115 Hassler St
Dayton, 45420

Mr Stephen W Ishmael
58399 Chermont Rd
Lansing, 43934

Mr Tildon L Ishmael
RR 2 Box 41
Glouster, 45732

Mr Tildon L Ishmael
41 Allen Rd
Glouster, 45732

W Ishmael
5123 Chambersburg Rd
Dayton, 45424–3731

Walter Ishmael
144 Randolph St
Ashville, 43103–1327

Mr William C Ishmael
415 S Lawn Ave
Coshocton, 43812

Mr William F Ishmael
44670 County Rd 27
Coshocton, 43812

Mr William G Ishmael
4015 Marks Rd Apt 3a
Medina, 44256

Mr William T Ishmael
7689 Us 62
Russellville, 45168

Mr Woodrow Ishmael
3023 Vale Dr
Dayton, 45420

Dr D R Ishmael
701 NE 42nd St
Oklahoma City, 73105

Mr & Mrs Hal Ishmael
Po Box 721
Atoka, 74525–0721

Oklahoma

Mr David L Ishmael
11212 S 94th East Ave
Bixby, 74008

J E Ishmael
301 S Skinner Ave
Drumright, 74030

B Ishmael
1724 Oklahoma Dr
Altus, 73521

Mr Don M Ishmael
4200 N Bush Blvd
Oklahoma City, 73112

Mr John R Ishmael
RR 1
Drumright, 74030

Mr Bennie Ishmael
1829 E Ash Ave
Enid, 73701

Mr Donald W Ishmael
RR 1
Drumright, 74030

Mr Jon R Ishmael
8630 S Atlanta Pl
Tulsa, 74137

Miss Betty Ishmael
20 E Frisco
Davenport, 74026

Mr Gerald Ishmael
11120 E 28th St
Tulsa, 74129–7602

Mr Kenneth W Ishmael
4032 Cherry Hill Ln
Oklahoma City, 73120

Mr Bill Ishmael
1507 NW 33rd St
Lawton, 73505

Mrs Gertrude Ishmael
210 E Stumbo
Perkins, 74059

Mr Lane Ishmael
107 W K Pl
Jenks, 74037

Billy Ishmael
RR 1 Box 52
Drummond, 73735–9724

Mr Gordon Ishmael
7914 E 27th Ct
Tulsa, 74129

Mr Larry R Ishmael
13937 N 88 East Ave
Collinsville, 74021

Miss Carmen Ishmael
6530 S 110th East Ave
Tulsa, 74133

H B Ishmael
717 W Ft Worth St
Broken Arrow, 74012

M W Ishmael
RR 1
Drumright, 74030

Mr Chuck Ishmael
Po Box 247
Vici, 73859–0247

Mr Hal Ishmael
414 W Sandy Rd
Atoka, 74525

Mr Marshall L Ishmael
RR 1
Eufaula, 74432

Miss Maxine Ishmael
RR 2
Inola, 74036

Mr Michael Ishmael
4014 E 24th Pl
Tulsa, 74114

Mr Mike Ishmael
RR 4
Okemah, 74859

N M Ishmael
1609 N Washington St
Enid, 73701

Mr Ned Ishmael
216 N Glenwood Dr
Enid, 73703–3752

Miss Nellie Ishmael
522 N Chapman St
Shawnee, 74801

Mr Nelson E Ishmael
RR 1
Drumright, 74030

Mr Newman Ishmael
912 E Kee St
Weatherford, 73096

P K Ishmael
7005 N Shawnee Ave
Oklahoma City, 73116

R E Ishmael
1705 E 9th St
Okmulgee, 74447

Mr Raymond Ishmael
RR 1
Drumright, 74030

Mr Rex Ishmael
1365 Walnut Hill Dr
Duncan, 73533–5292

Ms Ruth T Ishmael
14901 N Pennsylvana Ave
Oklahoma City, 73134

Terry Ishmael
8709 E 142nd St N
Collinsville, 74021

Mr Todd Ishmael
10821 E 15th Pl
Tulsa, 74128

Mr Tony Ishmael
631 Terrace Dr
Sand Springs, 74063

Mr Warren Ishmael
1501 Irvine Dr
Edmond, 73003

Mr Wayne Ishmael
Rr 1 Box 37–5
Pryor, 74361–9209

Mr Wesley Ishmael
406 S Tucker Ave
Drumright, 74030

Mr William E Ishmael
3 Terripan Crk
Park Hill, 74451

Oregon

A M Ishmael
RR 5 Box 5228
Hermiston, 97838

Mr David E Ishmael
4534 NE 14th Ave
Portland, 97211

Mr Douglas B Ishmael
415 Walnut Ave Apt 10
Klamath Falls, 97601

Elmer T Ishmael
RR 2 Box 792
Astoria, 97103–9625

John Ishmael
8255 NE Hassalo St
Portland, 97220–5711

Ms Katherine M Ishmael
1167 NW Wallula Ave W382
Gresham, 97030

Lee Ishmael
560 Elm St
Woodburn, 97071

Robert W Ishmael
PO Box 132
Horsham, 19044–0132

Mr Earl Ishmael
RR 2 Box 237
Neeses, 29107

Mr Richard Ishmael
4570 Royal Ave
Eugene, 97402

Wolsey Ishmael
6320 Anderson St
Philadelphia, 19138

Mr Eddie J Ishmael
525 Woodland Dr Apt 5a
Florence, 29501

Pennsylvania

Rhode Island

Mr Raley D Ishmael
1708 Oklahoma Ave
Charleston, 29404

Mr Ben R Ishmael
941 Lilly Ln
Pittsburgh, 15221

Ms Elizabeth A Ishmael
15 Littlefield Rd
E Greenwich, 02818

Mr Raymond H Ishmael
860 Oleander Dr
Aiken, 29801

Mrs Fredk Ishmael
4810 Greene St
Philadelphia, 19144

South Carolina

Mr Rex H Ishmael
2385 Erskine Ct
Charleston, 29414

Mr Greg M Ishmael
7 Edgewood Dr
Mechanicsburg, 17055

Ms Betty M Ishmael
5815 Seabury St
Columbia, 29203

Ms Tamra L Ishmael
4789 Lambs Rd
Charleston, 29418

Mr Mark Ishmael
5021 Pentridge St
Philadelphia, 19143–3322

Mr David R Ishmael
2214 Longview Ct
Charleston, 29414

Ms Vicki L Ishmael
310 Ross Rd Apt 4 I
Columbia, 29223

Miss Pauline H Ishmael
500 E Bruceton Rd
Pittsburgh, 15236

Mr Dion C Ishmael
415 Martin Crk Blvd 415
Summerville, 29485

Mr Victor F Ishmael
104 Dove Dr
Lexington, 29073

Mr Robert Ishmael
8654 Trumbauer Ct
Glenside, 19038

Mr Donald G Ishmael
92 Captains Cv
Murrells Inlt, 29576

Mr Wayne D Ishmael
2402 Castlereagh Rd
Charleston, 29414

South Dakota

Mr Doug Ishmael
5617 W 15th St
Sioux Falls, 57106

Miss Linda D Ishmael
718 4th St
Brookings, 57006

Ms Alberta Ishmael
1100 W Pleasant Dr
Pierre, 57501

Miss Elva Ishmael
PO Box 56
White, 57276

Miss Lisa Ishmael
2809 W Brookings St
Sioux Falls, 57104

Mr Chad Ishmael
HC 88 Box 351
Winner, 57580

F E Ishmael
522 5th St S
Brookings, 57006

Lyle Ishmael
HC 10 Box 1
Clearfield, 57580

Miss Connie Ishmael
415 W 15th St Lot 28
Yankton, 57078

Jeff Ishmael
900 N Omaha Ave
Apt 4
Sioux Falls, 57103–0749

Mr Marion Ishmael
PO Box 416
Carter, 57526

Mr David Ishmael
RR 3 Box 193
Wagner, 57380

Mr Joseph J Ishmael
HC 88 Box 1
Winner, 57580

Mr Marion Ishmael
HC 88 Box 108
Winner, 57580

Mr David Ishmael
PO Box 760
Wagner, 57380

Miss Judy A Ishmael
1818 E 3rd St Apt 203
Sioux Falls, 57103

Mr Marvin Ishmael
PO Box 356
Stratford, 57474

Miss Dawn Ishmael
614 7th Ave Apt 14
Brookings, 57006

Miss Karen K Ishmael
PO Box 545
Hot Springs, 57747

Mr Mike Ishmael
1012 8th St
Springfield, 57062

Miss Debra Ishmael
1313 N Cleveland Ave 13
Sioux Falls, 57103

Mr Kevin Ishmael
RR 1 Box 270b
Yankton, 57078

Mr Robert C Ishmael
RR 3 Box 31
Madison, 57042

Miss Denise Ishmael
1718 S Prairie Ave Apt 1
Sioux Falls, 57105

Mr Lawrence Ishmael
408 9th St
Springfield, 57062

Mr Ronald Ishmael
2410 Yorkshire Dr Apt 314
Brookings, 57006

Miss Theresa Ishmael
RR 2 Box 87
White Lake, 57383

Mr Vernon Ishmael
RR 1 Box 10r
Chamberlain, 57325

Miss Viola Ishmael
RR 3 Box 47
Wagner, 57380

Tennessee

Miss Barbara A Ishmael
136 Westfield Dr
Nashville, 37221

Ms Eleanor C Ishmael
540 Hietts Ln Apt 4
Clarksville, 37043

Miss Geraldine Ishmael
520 N Main St Apt 2c
Dickson, 37055

Mr Michael K Ishmael
7824 Embercrest Trl
Knoxville, 37938

Mr Nick Ishmael
782 Marianna St
Memphis, 38114

Miss Ora Ishmael
531 Techno Ln
Memphis, 38105

Miss Paula D Ishmael
4257 Rosewind Cir
Memphis, 38141

Miss Sherill Ishmael
3133 Tulip Poplar Dr
Memphis, 38115

Terry Ishmael
1337 Quail Valley Rd
Nashville, 37214

Texas

Miss Alice Ishmael
2300 NE 3rd St
Mineral Wells, 76067

Miss Andrea D Ishmael
PO Box 322
Justin, 76247

Miss Andrea S Ishmael
RR 1 Box 117
Ponder, 76259

Miss Ann K Ishmael
5300 N Braeswood Blvd 223
Houston, 77096

Miss Annie B Ishmael
216 College St
Wilmer, 75172

Ms Barbara J Ishmael
603 Highland Ave
Waxahachie, 75165

Mr Benny Ishmael
6101 Teton Dr
Mesquite, 75150

Mr Billy R Ishmael
RR 1 Box 398 A
Pickton, 75471

Mr Bobby J Ishmael
9513 Ash Creek Dr
Dallas, 75228

Mr Bobby L Ishmael
1210 Elsmere Dr
Duncanville, 75116

Mr Brandon M Ishmael
1101 Kings Hwy
Fort Worth, 76117

Mr Carl Ishmael
6445 E Us Highway 87 B15
San Antonio, 78222–1817

Charles H Ishmael
3204 53rd St
Lubbock, 79413–4202

Mr Chris Ishmael
103 Mcguire St
Lubbock, 79416

Miss Cindy J Ishmael
800 Texla Rd
Vidor, 77662

D Ishmael
9011 N Captl Of Tx Hwy
Austin, 78759

D J Ishmael
3209 Mclean St
Fort Worth, 76103

Miss Darla J Ishmael
1822 Crooks Ct
Grand Prairie, 75051

Miss Darla J Ishmael
1019 S Montreal Ave
Dallas, 75208

Mr David Ishmael
RR 4 Box 282aa1
Sherman, 75090

Mr David Ishmael
Po Box 701
Tom Bean, 75489–0701

Mr David P Ishmael
7308 Meadowbrook Dr
Fort Worth, 76112

Miss Dianna Ishmael
PO Box 161821
Austin, 78716

Mr Don Ishmael
600 Pinson Rd Apt 202
Forney, 75126

Mr Ed Ishmael
7031 Wildgrove Ave
Dallas, 75214

Miss Frances Ishmael
128 Hillside Ln
De Soto, 75115

Mr Gregory Ishmael
2319 33rd Ave N
Texas City, 77590

Mr Henry C Ishmael
3150 N Tram Rd
Vidor, 77662

Henry M Ishmael
2208 14th St
Lubbock, 79401–3601

Ms Icie Ishmael
442 Oak Ave
Sulphur Spgs, 75482

Miss Ina Ishmael
RR 5 Box 261a
Fort Worth, 76126

Miss Irene Ishmael
1201 Winifred Dr Apt 9
Garland, 75041

J V Ishmael
RR 4 Box 282
Sherman, 75090

Mr James Ishmael
212 E Glenwood St
Mabank, 75147

Mr James R Ishmael
PO Box 693
Commerce, 75429

Ms Jana A Ishmael
800 E 15th St
Plano, 75074

Miss Janet Ishmael
RR 2 Box 2611
Whitney, 76692

Mr Jimmie Ishmael
RR 2
Greenville, 75402

Mr. Jimmie Ishmael
774 Goodson Cir
Mineola, 75773–2254

Mr Jimmie E Ishmael
1433 Bryan Dr
Bedford, 76022

Mr Jimmy Ishmael
RR 4
Greenville, 75402

Mr Kenneth R Ishmael
11650 W Bellfort St 409
Houston, 77099

Miss Mariam E Ishmael
1111 N Hwy 123 Byp
Seguin, 78155

Miss Joann Ishmael
3621 Flamingo Way
Mesquite, 75150

Mr Kevin Ishmael
2402 Inverness Dr
Garland, 75040

Mr Mark Ishmael
7109 Lynn Dr
Rowlett, 75088

Miss Joanne C Ishmael
1616 Royal Crest Dr 88
Austin, 78741

Miss Laura Ishmael
2424 Duringer Rd
Fort Worth, 76133

Mr Mark Ishmael
10995 Plano Rd Ste 103
Dallas, 75238

Mr John Ishmael
72 Skyline Rnch Rd
Joshua, 76058

Mr Leon Ishmael
Rr 2 Box 165
Gladewater, 75647–9414

Miss Martha Ishmael
1327 Dobbs Ter
Tyler, 75706

Mr John Ishmael
6908 Sky Rd
Joshua, 76058--4034

Ms Linda P Ishmael
4222 Bernice St
Fort Worth, 76117

Mr Marty Ishmael
3021 Pin Oak Ln
Bedford, 76021

Mr John Ishmael
3408 Doe Run
Austin, 78748

Lotis Ishmael
PO Box 62
Canadian, 79014

Mr Marvin Ishmael
615 Houston St
Sulphur Spgs, 75482

Mr John S Ishmael
1209 Natches Dr
Arlington, 76014

Miss Mabel Ishmael
PO Box 421
Evadale, 77615

Mr Matthew J Ishmael
501 Sierra Blnca Dr
Fort Worth, 76179

Miss Judy C Ishmael
PO Box 66
Lake Dallas, 75065

Miss Margie C Ishmael
2401 Houston Ave Apt 1
Pearland, 77581

Mr Michael Ishmael
3045 Steve Dr
Hurst, 76054

Rev Kenneth Ishmael
RR 2 Box 40
Canton, 75103

Miss Margie L Ishmael
8832 Larchwood Dr
Dallas, 75238

Mr Michael Ishmael
RR 1 Box 735
Ponder, 76259

*** United States ***

Mr Michael F Ishmael
1015 Country Pl Dr Apt 5
Houston, 77079

Miss Penny Ishmael
709 Paula St
Irving, 75060

Mr Scott Ishmael
PO Box 756
Edgewood, 75117

Miss Millie Ishmael
708 Mann Ct
Cleburne, 76031

Mr Ralph A Ishmael
5102 Longhorn Trl
Garland, 75043

Miss Theresa Ishmael
3204 Barton View Dr
Austin, 78735

Mr Mohamed Ishmael
1203 Woodlock Dr
Pasadena, 77506

Mr Ralph E Ishmael
15008 Ranch Rd 620 N
Austin, 78717

Miss Theresa K Ishmael
9439 Singing Qual Dr
Austin, 78758

Miss Nadine Ishmael
RR 2 Box 462
Eastland, 76448

Mr Raymond L Ishmael
1602 Farm Rd
Round Rock, 78664

Mr Thomas Ishmael
1906 27th Ave N
Texas City, 77590

Miss Nancy Ishmael
103 N College Ave
Eastland, 76448

Mr Richard E Ishmael
3701 17th St N
Texas City, 77590

Mr Thomas S Ishmael
733 Shumard Oak St
Nacogdoches, 75964

Mr Nigel Ishmael
26 Yewleaf Rd
Spring, 77381

Mr Robert Ishmael
606 Teinert St
Copperas Cove, 76522

Ms Tracy L Ishmael
13331 Northborough Dr 312
Houston, 77067

Miss Nina Ishmael
3012 45th St
Lubbock, 79413

Rohn Ishmael
RR 1 Box 180 B
Cushing, 75760

W T Ishmael
RR 5 Box 8604e
Quinlan, 75474

Mr Norman Ishmael
724 Church St
Sulphur Spgs, 75482

Miss Ruth Ishmael
1602 Matador St
Abilene, 79605

Mr Walter Ishmael
Rr 1 Box 100
Diana, 75640–9708

Miss Patricia Ishmael
5355 Hunters Cir
Abilene, 79606

S Ishmael
4722 Crockett Ave
Midland, 79703

Mr William Ishmael
7109 Lyon
Rowlett, 75088

Mr William Ishmael
PO Box 43162
Kemp, 75143

Mr William Ishmael
708 Parkwood Trail
Mesquite, 75149–5344

Mr William Ishmael
1914 E Navaho Trl
Katy, 77449

Mr William B Ishmael
7416 Ridge Rd W
Fort Worth, 76133

Mr William R Ishmael
PO Box 72
De Soto, 75123

Utah

Mr Glenn Ishmael
3767 Secord St
Salt Lake Cy, 84115

Mr Glenn Ishmael
690 E 2nd N
Richfield, 84701

Miss Patricia J Ishmael
541 Cobblestone Ln
Midvale, 84047

Miss Susanne Ishmael
1721 Mary Cir
Salt Lake Cy, 84121

Virginia

Mr Don Ishmael
8613 Groveland Dr
Springfield, 22153

Mr Frank P Ishmael
1213 N Jefferson St
Arlington, 22205

H W Ishmael
2110 Aquia Dr
Stafford, 22554–2246

M Ishmael
5254 Breezewood Arch
Virginia Bch, 23464

M P Ishmael
60 Leeds Ct Apt A
Warrenton, 22186

Miss Marta J Ishmael
3386 Martha Custs Dr
Alexandria, 22302

T. Ishmael
Po Box 705
Stephens City, 22655–0705

Mr Terrence Ishmael
1204 Pipers Cres
Virginia Bch, 23454

Washington

Bill G Ishmael
1448 Donnelly Rd
Mount Vernon, 98273–9710

F Ishmael
3805 College St SE
Olympia, 98503

Mr Greg Ishmael
5311 Kingsway
Anacortes, 98221

Mr Harrison Ishmael
703 Bellevue Ave E
Seattle, 98102

Ms Kristi A Ishmael
2218 N 54th St
Seattle, 98103

Mr Ray L Ishmael
2447 S 273rd Pl 29 284
Auburn, 98003

Ms Rebecca Ishmael
28716 18th Ave S Y302
Auburn, 98003–9211

Wisconsin

Mr David Ishmael
7935 24th Ave
Kenosha, 53143

Miss Diane S Ishmael
29625 75th St
Salem, 53168

F P Ishmael
2109 N 86th St
Milwaukee, 53226

Mr Gary Ishmael
1694 Range Trl
Verona, 53593

Miss Jil A Ishmael
8682 Knight Hlw Rd
Arena, 53503

Mr John Ishmael
2418 Kenwood Ave
Janesville, 53545

Miss Kerry Ishmael
6731 31st Ave
Kenosha, 53142

Mr Rex Ishmael
7516 36th Ave
Kenosha, 53142

Mr Richard J Ishmael
5613 Springbrook Rd
Kenosha, 53142

Mr Robert T Ishmael
604a Tamarack St
Stevens Point, 54481

Vidar W Ishmael
PO Box 355
Cumberland, 54829

William O Ishmael
1600 Range Trl
Verona, 53593–9351

Wyoming

Mr Carl R Ishmael
816 W Pershing Blvd
Cheyenne, 82001

*** Canada ***

Alberta

Anthony Ishmael
16 Scenic Rd NW
Calgary, T3L 1B1

British Columbia

J Ishmael
6 2740 Kng Edwrd Ave
Vancouver, V6L 1T7

Manitoba

H Ishmael
271 Cathcart St
Winnipeg, R3R 1Z8

L Ishmael
2 528 Aulneau St
Winnipeg, R2H 2V3

Lillian Ishmael
297 Arnold Ave
Winnipeg, R3L 0W6

R M Ishmael
1808 375 Assiniboine Av
Winnipeg, R3C 0Y3

S Ishmael
271 Cathcart St
Winnipeg, R3R 1Z8

Ontario

A Ishmael
2233 Eglinton Ave E
Toronto, M1K 2M9

A A Ishmael
38 Myrtle Ave
Toronto, M4M 2A2

Ally Ishmael
20 Castleton Ave
Toronto, M6N 3Z5

Anthony N Ishmael
625 The West Mall
1706
Toronto, M9C 4W9

E Ishmael
88 E 32nd St
Hamilton, L8V 3R9

E Ishmael
1 Massey Sq
Apt 709
Toronto, M4C 5L4

E Ishmael
35 Kiskadee Dr
Toronto, M9V 4P3

F Ishmael
7287 Windbreak Crt
Streetsville, L5N 6K6

G Ishmael
1 Blevins Pl
Toronto, M5A 3M3

Hassen Ishmael
111 Agnes St
Cooksville, L5B 4A8

I Ishmael
3 Swift Dr
317
Toronto, M4A 2A3

I Ishmael
46 Batavia Ave
Toronto, M6N 4A2

J Ishmael
35 Blueking Cres
Toronto, M1C 4N1

Larry Ishmael
330 Mccowan Rd
Toronto, M1J 3N3

Lauriston Ishmael
98 Summitcrest Dr
Richmond Hill, L4S 1A8

*** Canada ***

M Ishmael
434 Horner Ave
Toronto, M8W 2B3

Marcia Ishmael
3 Park Lane Cir
Thornhill, L4C 6S8

Marvin Ishmael
22 Cardiff Crt
Whitby, L1N 5N9

Mohamed Ishmael
22 Addley Cres
Ajax, L1T 1P7

Mohamed Ishmael
117 Ellerslie Rd
Brampton, L6T 4C3

Mohamed Ishmael
111 Combermere Dr
305
Toronto, M3A 2W6

Nazeema Ishmael
66 Mooregate Cres
Kitchener, N2M 5E6

Neil Ishmael
52 Upton Cres
Unionville, L3R 3T4

P Ishmael
40 Glencoyne Cres
Toronto, M1W 2Z2

Peter Ishmael
1340 Danforth Rd
Toronto, M1J 1G2

R Ishmael
1547 Mississga Vlly Blvd
Cooksville, L5A 3X8

R Ishmael
1392 Lancaster Dr
Oakville, L6H 3B9

Ray Ishmael
12 Laurel Ave
Toronto, M1K 3J2

Ron Ishmael
1000 Broadview Ave
Toronto, M4K 2R7

S Ishmael
4 Nahanni Terr
Toronto, M1B 1B8

S Ishmael
1 Coney Rd
Toronto, M8Z 2K1

Steve Ishmael
72 Red River Cres
Toronto, M1B 1Z6

T Ishmael
506 John St N
Hamilton, L8L 4R8

U A Ishmael
49 Broadway St
Woodstock, N4S 3A1

Vincent M Ishmael
25 Agnes St
Cooksville, L5B 3X7

Quebec

C Ishmael
6420 Rue Sherbrooke O
Montreal, H4B 1N2

G Ishmael
7609 Rue De Lanaudiere
Montreal, H2E 1Y5

H Ishmael
1047 Prom Woodside
Dollard Des Ormeaux, H9B 1R1

I Ishmael
1454 Boul Shevchenko
Montreal, H8N 1P1

K Ishmael
443 Rue Antoine Forestr
Vimont, H7M 4G1

M Ishmael
181 Rue Du Boise
Chateauguay, J6J 5S9

*** Canada ***

N Ishmael
7653 17 Av
St Michel, H2A 2S4

R Ishmael
7248 Av Doutremont
Montreal, H3N 2L6

S Ishmael
8628 Rue Helene
Montreal, H8N 1Z4

T Ishmael
144 Rue Provost
Chateauguay, J6J 2Y7

Tyrone Ishmael
881 Rue Lavallee
La Salle, H8R 3X5

Queensland

Mr David G Ishmael
370 Payne Rd
The Gap, 4061

Ms Denise N Ishmael
26 Miles St
Hawthorne, 4171

Ms Mary G Ishmael
3/10 Kangaroo Ave
Bongaree, 4507

Ms Philomena T Ishmael
8 Heale St
Malanda, 4885

Ms Rosetta R Ishmael
135 Wilkinson St
Cairns, 4870

West Australia

Ms Susan A Ishmael
7 Kingia Pl
Carcoola, 6208

*** Great Britain ***

Esmay Ishmael
110 Salisbury Road
Reading, RG3 1BN

Bucks

Lideen Ishmael
12 Phillimore Close
Willen Park
Milton Keynes, MK15 9DA

Cheshire

Mr & Mrs John Ishmael
Tall Trees Manor Park South
Knutsford, WA16 8AG

Cornwall and Isles

Ms Joy Ishmael
20a St Georges Road
Hayle, TR27 4AH

Dyfed

Mr & Mrs Brian Ishmael
Bodlondeb
10 Vulcan Street
Aberystwyth, SY23 1JH

Glos

Edith Ishmael
55 Gratton Road
Cheltenham, GL50 2BZ

Gwent

Ms Iorwerth Ishmael
68 Derlwyn Street
Phillipstown
New Tredegar, NP2 6AZ

Gwynedd

The Ishmael Family
3 Garfield Terrace
Garth Road
Bangor, LL57 2RY

Mr & Mrs Colin Ishmael
16 Lon Y Bedw
Bangor, LL57 4TN

Ms Diane Ishmael
4 Clarence Street
Bangor, LL57 2YS

Mr & Mrs John Ishmael
18 Ffordd Elfed
Bangor, LL57 1NE

Ms Louisa Ishmael
6 Llys Dewi Sant
Bangor, LL57 2UJ

Mr & Mrs Steven Ishmael
2 Fair View Road
Bangor, LL57 1BN

Kent

Ms Avril Ishmael
22 Whitehaven Close
Bromley, BR2 0YA

Lancs

Mr & Mrs Derek Ishmael
38 Greenford Close
Orrell
Wigan, WN5 8RH

Mr R Ishmael
7 Milton Grove
Orrell
Wigan, WN5 8HT

*** Great Britain ***

Mr & Mrs Richard Ishmael
7 Milton Grove
Orrell
Wigan, WN5 8HT

Mr & Mrs Andrew Ishmael
5 Radbourne Crescent
London, E17 3RR

Mr Dalton Ishmael
20 Gover Court
Paradise Road
London, SW4 6QN

Leics

Ms Angela Ishmael
5 Woodrush Close
London, SE14 6DJ

Farina Ishmael
20 Hebdon Road
London, SW17 7NS

Mr & Mrs David Ishmael
11 Poplar Avenue
East Leake
Loughborough, LE12 6QB

Mr & Mrs Anthony Ishmael
34 Edric House
Page Street
London, SW1P 4ER

Mr & Mrs Francis Ishmael
14d Repton Court
London, E5 0DF

Harold Ishmael
500 Narborough Road
Leicester, LE3 2FU

Ardiston Ishmael
25 Claremont Road
London, E17 5RJ

Ms Gaynor Ishmael
5 Palamon Court
Coopers Road
London, SE1 5EE

London

Ms Bibi Ishmael
24 Standen Road
London, SW18 5TQ

Mr George Ishmael
105a Broadfield Road
London, SE6 1NQ

The Ishmael Family
Flat 8 Colverson House
Lindley Street
London, E1 3BH

Cassam Ishmael
38 Ormeley Road
London, SW12 9QE

Haniff Ishmael
47 Dafforne Road
London, SW17 8TY

The Ishmael Family
59 Ridge Road
London, N21 3EJ

Cheddiann Ishmael
84 Vant Road
London, SW17 8TJ

Ms Jacqueline Ishmael
102
6 Rossiter Road
Balham
London, SW12 9RX

Al Aslaan Ishmael
12 Chestnut Grove
London, SW12 8JD

Cheran Ishmael
50 Lewisham Hill
London, SE13 7EL

Ms Jane Ishmael
4 Blaney Crescent
London, E6 4BA

Mr Alfred Ishmael
8a Silverland Street
London, E16 2JZ

Mr Clarence Ishmael
30 Linden Grove
London, SE15 3LF

Mr & Mrs Joseph Ishmael
46 Walkinshaw Court
Rotherfield Street
London, N1 3BP

Mr & Mrs Khalid Ishmael
18 Tabor Grove
London, SW19 4EB

Mr & Mrs Lennox Ishmael
153 Marsh Drive
London, NW9 7QQ

Ms Lorraine Ishmael
31 Roman Road
London, E6 3RY

Mr Luke Ishmael
3 Elm Park Road
London, SE25 6UA

Mr & Mrs Mark Ishmael
35 Jarman House
Jubilee Street
London, E1 3BL

Ms Matilda Ishmael
232a St Johns Road
London, E17 4JN

Mr & Mrs Mohamed Ishmael
12 1 Schubert Road
London, SW15 2QS

Mr Norman Ishmael
23 Carnie Lodge
Manville Road
London, SW17 8RF

Mr Richard Ishmael
17 Streatham Common South
London, SW16 3BU

Stanley Ishmael
26b Elmore Street
London, N1 3AL

Mr Stephen Ishmael
20 Mackie House
Mackie Road
London, SW2 2EA

Merseyside

Ms Cheryl Ishmael
Walton Hospital
Rice Lane
Liverpool, L9 1AE

Mid Glam

Ms Catherine Ishmael
64 Park View
Abercynon
Mountain Ash, CF45 4TR

Ms Elizabeth Ishmael
2 Grawen Street
Mount Pleasant
Porth, CF39 0BU

Middx

Mr & Mrs Derek Ishmael
8 Warwick Crescent
Hayes, UB4 8RE

Ms Elizabeth Ishmael
88 Larmans Road
Enfield, EN3 6QP

Mr & Mrs Hugh Ishmael
2 Rydal Way
Enfield, EN3 4PQ

Mr Lawrence Ishmael
Flat 82 Phoenix Court
Chalkhill Road
Wembley, HA9 9YA

Mr Neville Ishmael
63 Carterhatch Lane
Enfield, EN1 4LA

Ms Phyllis Ishmael
120 Lansbury Drive
Hayes, UB4 8SE

Norfolk

Mr George Ishmael
2 Branksome Close
Norwich, NR4 6SP

South Glam

Darren Ishmael
14 Yew Street
Aberbargoed
Bargoed, CF8 9BE

Mr Edwin Ishmael
157 Hillrise
Cardiff, CF2 6UP

South Yorkshire

Ms Louise Ishmael
42 Cemetery Avenue
Sheffield, S11 8NT

Surrey

Nyron Ishmael
First Floor Flat
47 Trafford Road
Thornton Heath, CR7 6DR

West Midlands

Mr Herbert Ishmael
6 Yarrow Drive
Birmingham, B38 9QR

Mr & Mrs Mervin Ishmael
103 Arden Road
Acocks Green
Birmingham, B27 6AG

West Yorkshire

Jones Ishmael
87 Carrbottom Avenue
Bradford, BD5 9BG

Worcs

Mr Raymond Ishmael
133 Woodlands
Evesham, WR11 6XH

Co Antrim

Mr & Mrs Melvin Ishmael
113 My Ladys Road
Belfast, BT6 8FE

*** Switzerland ***

Asamoah B Ishmael
V. Gaggiolo 15
6855Stabio

Orange Free State

Mrs D Ishmael
753 Boitumelo Loc
Odendaalsrus, 9480

Transvaal

Mr R Ishmael
1 Luxour Mansions
6 Berea Rd
Bertrams, 2094