

9020

RELATIVELY SPEAKING

The Alberta Genealogical Society

VOL. 13 NO. 4

WINTER 1985

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THE ALBERTA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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Mail may be directed to above listed Executive Committee Members (with the exception of Branch Presidents) at the registered address of the Alberta Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 12015, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T5J 3L2.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to any person, wherever resident. (By-law 2 f)A)a). Individual members are entitled to receive, without charge, one copy of each issue of "Relatively Speaking", the regular publication of the Society. (By-law 2 f)A)c).

Family members: Provision may be made for the payment of annual dues on a family or household basis where more than one individual member resides in a single household. The household will receive one copy of each issue of the publications provided to an individual member, addressed to the member whose name appears first on a current alphabetical membership lists. (By-law 2 f)B).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The business of the Society is conducted at meetings held irregularly through the year, by the Executive Committee. These meetings are open to all members of the Society. Anyone interested in attending should contact the President to learn of date and location of the up-coming meetings, and to indicate the intention to attend, so that adequate seating may be arranged.

ADVERTISING RATES

Display advertising in "Relatively Speaking" is invited. With printing and postage costs fluctuating, prospective advertisers are requested to contact the Chairman of the Publications Committee re current rates.

REGISTERED CHARITY

"Donations made to the Alberta Genealogical Society ... may be claimed as a deduction by the donors in computing their taxable income, in accordance with, and to the extent provided by paragraph 110(1)(a) of the Income Tax Act if substantiated by a receipt containing all the information required by Part XXXV of the Income Tax Regulations".

RELATIVELY SPEAKING

"Relatively Speaking" is published four times a year. Distribution is scheduled to be approximately Feb. 15, May 15, Aug. 15 and Nov. 15. Closing date for receiving contributions to be included in each issue is approximately 6 weeks before distribution date -- i.e. Jan. 1, Apr. 1, July 1 and Oct. 1.

Editorial Policy

Final authority re acceptance or rejection of material for "Relatively Speaking" rests with the Editor. Neither the Alberta Genealogical Society nor the Editor assumes responsibility for errors or opinions on the part of contributors.

from the PRESIDENT

If there is one thing that should be obvious to genealogists - it is the importance of the preservation of documents, records and photographs. It is therefore, quite embarrassing that only now can the Alberta Genealogical Society announce with pride that it has an Archivist and Historian in the person of Carol Watkinson of the Lethbridge Branch. This is a position for which Carol is very well qualified. We all wish her well in carrying out this essential task.

I also have the happy task of announcing that Carol Thomason of Grande Prairie has agreed to assume the task of Mail Order Coordinator for the Society. This little known position is one of the many jobs that has been done over the years by Enid Fitzsimonds with considerable help from her husband, Jack. It was only this past summer when I was acting as Mail Coordinator while Judy and Jo Nuthack were on holidays that I realized the large number of orders we receive for back issues of publications such as "Relatively Speaking", Occasional Papers, Ancestor Indexes and Cemetery Recordings. Storing, mailing and seeing that the stock of these items is kept up to date will be Carol's task. Since there are more than 150 different items to handle, this will not be a small assignment. Like many of our active volunteers, this is not Carol's only position with A.G.S., she also serves as Vice-President of the Grande Prairie Branch. Thank you, Carol, for taking on this job as well.

Speaking of active volunteers, it would be hard to find someone more active than our Past-President, Laura Turnbull. Fortunately for all of us, Laura has not gone into retirement. She serves as the A.G.S. representative on the Executive of the recently formed Canadian Federation of Genealogical and Family History Societies. She also serves as our Treasurer and has a better grasp of our financial picture than any of us. Now she has come to the rescue and taken on the crucial task of Publications Chairman, at least until the next Annual Meeting. A person knowledgeable in about finances is a logical choice for the position. Approximately 75% of your membership dollar goes into publications, and most of that for the publication you are reading at the moment. For financial, and many other reasons, we look forward with anticipation to the directions Laura's Committee will propose. You should also know that Laura is actively looking for someone to serve as a Vice-Chairman of the Committee. Ideally this person would be in a position to take over as Chairman at an appropriate time. If you are interested or know someone who is, and would like more information, please get in touch with Laura.

It was exciting to take part in the Lethbridge Seminar (over 80 people attended this very successful event) and then to hold the Executive Committee Meeting there. One of your Executive Committee's delightful tasks was to approve the Lethbridge Branch application to have space in the Administration Building in Lethbridge. This will be provided to them by Alberta Culture for the next two years at a rental fee of one dollar. Congratulations Lethbridge!!

We are always looking for volunteers; there is hardly an officer or committee of the Society that cannot use assistance. If you have some spare hours and would like to help out, please talk to any member of your Executive Committee.

Since this is the final newsletter of 1985 - All the best for a very Happy Holiday Season and may 1986 be your best genealogical year ever.



Wilf Allan

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES HOURS TO BE EXTENDED

By Enid Fitzsimonds - A.G.S. #113
Edmonton Branch

Several years ago, the Provincial Archives of Alberta in Edmonton opened its doors to researchers on Wednesday evenings, extending the hours from 4:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Encouraged by the ever increasing use of its facilities, plans are now underway to allow opening on Saturday mornings from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on a trial basis. There will be a difference in staffing; the Saturday staff will be volunteers drawn from the membership of the Historical Society of Alberta and the Alberta Genealogical Society. Eight volunteers have attended a training workshop and are waiting for the announcement from the Minister of Culture, the Hon. Mary LeMessurier, of the date for the new extended service which is expected to begin November 16, 1985.

All materials must be pre-requested, as retrieval staff will not be on duty. The deadline for requests for materials to be used by researchers on Wednesday evenings is 3:00 p.m. on that day. Requests for research materials to be used on Saturday mornings should be received at the Provincial Archives in writing, by telephone, or in person, by 3:00 p.m. on Friday afternoon. The address is: 12845 - 102 Ave., Edmonton, AB T5N 0M6. The phone number is (403) 427-1750.

As with the Wednesday evening opening hours, the success of the Saturday opening will be judged by its use.

ALBERTA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY SEMINAR '86

APRIL 4 - 5, 1986
EDMONTON, ALBERTA



the 3 R's

Researching - Roaming - Relatives

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Margaret Russell, Secretary,
Cumbria Family History Society, U.K.
"Early English Records".

WORKSHOPS: European Migrations, Military Medals,
Edmonton Resources, Early Schools in
Alberta, Germans from Russia,
Huguenots, Computers in Genealogy,
Beginning Genealogy, English School
Records, Scandinavian Genealogy.

*** PLAN TO ATTEND ***

OTTAWA SPEAKS ABOUT CENSUS RECORDS

By Enid Fitzsimonds - A.G.S. #113
Edmonton Branch

A letter dated 4 October 1985, from Louise Desramaux, Director of Data Access and Control Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa has given us the following information:

The Department of Justice has once again reviewed Statistics Canada's confidentiality obligations concerning historical censuses and has established that the confidentiality provisions contained in the current Statistics Act do not apply to the data collected in the 1891 and 1901 Censuses. The disclosure that can be made of these records is governed by the Privacy Act.

As permitted by the Privacy Act, the data from the 1891 and 1901 Censuses has now been transferred to the Public Archives. Under the provisions of the Privacy Act, the Public Archives may disclose personal information in accordance with regulations. The regulations permit the immediate disclosure of the 1891 census records. These will become available sometime before the end of the calendar year, depending on the time required for preparation. Public Archives Canada will issue a press release announcing the availability of the information.

The 1901 records will not become available to the general public before 1993. They may, however, be made available for research/statistical purposes on the condition that no subsequent disclosure of the information would result in identifying the individual to whom it relates.

Information collected in censuses taken after 1901 is fully protected by the confidentiality provisions of the existing Statistics Act which supersedes the Privacy Act.

Therefore, such information cannot be disclosed to anyone but the individual named in the record.

A.G.S. MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL REMINDER

Members are reminded that all A.G.S. memberships will be due on December 31, 1985. Use the 1986 Membership Renewal form which is enclosed as an insert with this issue of Relatively Speaking. Cheques are to be made payable to: The Alberta Genealogical Society. To avoid delay in the Christmas mail, please mail your renewals early to: The Alberta Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 12015, Edmonton, AB T5J 3L2.

COMPUTER CORNER

By Jack F. Layton - A.G.S. #1192
Red Deer Branch

In my last column, I reported that the revised version of Personal Ancestral File (PAF), the L.D.S. genealogical computer program, would be available by August 1, 1985. The best information now is that it will be available in the spring of 1986. This may be disappointing but it is not a bad sign. The current revisions and testing should provide a much improved program, well worth waiting for.

The advanced computing session at the A.G.S. Seminar '85 was devoted mainly to PAF, with guest Jimmy Parker of Salt Lake City providing details about the program. In the last issue of "Relatively Speaking", I quoted briefly from Harvey MacIntyre's notes from that session. Following are further quotes which Harvey (A.G.S. #1392) provided for the Summer 1985 issue of the Red Deer Branch "Tree Climber".

"The group spent some time exploring the advantages... of various computer programs. Programs such as PAF do an excellent job of manipulating the data relating to each individual such as place and date of birth, marriage and death which are set kinds of information which are almost always included. These programs are not intended to manage any amount of anecdotal or personal information. Histories or biographical sketches, for example, are not filed well, nor are they easily retrieved. A word processing program is recommended for this task."

"Some provision for explanatory notes and source references is included in most genealogical packages; PAF will allow for an unlimited number of these; however, it will not be as convenient as a word processor for editing this type of entry."

"PAF continues to require that each family be on one disk. Hard disk owners will not be handicapped by this limitation [because of the very large capacity of hard disks]. Other programs allow for family entries on different disks, but require a fair amount of 'disk-swapping'. With many programs, strategic copying of files between disks can maximize the efficiency of the system."

"When selecting a genealogical program, ask if it is PAF compatible. If the distributor does not know what you mean, beware."

"PAF prints out L.D.S. ordinance information. This may be suppressed and the space can be utilized for other purposes if you change the program. The version 1.0 policy was to assist you with these alterations. The policy with version 2.0 may be the same."

I hope that the above answers some of your questions. I also thank Harvey for his efficient preparation of the material, of which there is more not related to PAF.

The following items were gleaned from other newsletters:

"I have recently read Computer Genealogy: A Guide to Research Through High Technology by Paul Anderock and Richard Pence. I wish I had read this book before I had started using my computer for genealogy. If you have not

bought a computer and/or a genealogy software program, I recommend you read this book first. It is available from Ancestry, P.O. Box 476, Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A. 48410 for \$12.95 US postpaid." (Source: O.G.S. "Newsleaf" Vol 15, No 2, p. 26) ✓

If anyone is familiar with this book, I would be happy to carry a reaction in this space.

The O.G.S. Kawartha Branch "The Bulletin" Vol 10, No 2, Spring 1985 issue carries an account of a new computer genealogy program, Relationships.

"The Relationships programme uses 64K memory, a dual disk drive and can be run on both IBM PC with MS DOS, and any Apple 2E (or clone) with CPM card (280) chip. The programme costs... \$149.00 [Canadian]. If you wish to purchase this programme, send further enquiries to: Genealogical Research Library in London, Ont. They are acting as distributors."

If you are interested in this, you might well review the advice I included in my earlier columns, as well as this one. You might also want to borrow one of the demonstration disks I mentioned in the last issue.

Both of the publications mentioned above are available in the A.G.S. Library.

COMPUTERS IN GENEALOGY

The following are a few articles which you may find helpful if you use a computer or are thinking of buying one for your genealogy. (Source: S.G.S. Bulletin, Vol 16 No 1)

1. Once again the "Computer Corner" by Wilf Allan in Relatively Speaking, Vol 13, No 1, Spring 1985 is well worth reading. This article is continued from the last A.G.S. publication of Relatively Speaking and in it Mr. Allan gives some very good views on word processors and data management programs.
2. "The Micro-Tree" by Brigitte Ball in the Essex County Branch, O.G.S. Trails lists four of the genealogy programs available and from where they may be obtained ("The Family Tree" for Commodore 64 and Vic 20 with 32 K; "Gensystems" for TRS 80, 1&2; "PAF" for IBM PC; and "Roots" for Apple).
3. In "The Computer Connexion" by Lynn Morgan in Canadian Genealogist, Vol 6, No 4, Dec. 1984 several suggestions as to what a person should consider when purchasing a microcomputer system are made. Lynn's first of the "Suggested Rules for Buying Hardware" is "Decide on your software first".
4. In "The Computer Helper" section of the Genealogical Helper, Jan/Feb 1985, there is a short article by Mrs. Kathie Sarchet on her use of a program called "Datafile" on her Commodore 64 computer.

ENGLISH PROBATE RECORDS

By Elaine Sanderson - A.G.S. #1695
Red Deer Branch

In this issue I would like to develop the topic of probate records in England. My first suggestion would be to try your hand at reading old handwriting, beginning with records dating to about 1800 and working back. The reason for this is that while some of the wills of the 16th century have been transcribed most are still found in the original form. You will probably need to consult a good reference work on old "hands". I strongly recommend Genealogical Research in England and Wales - Vol III written by David E. Gardner and Frank Smith and published by Bookcraft Publishers, Salt Lake City, Utah in 1959.

To fully appreciate a will or any other probate record it is desirable to have a little knowledge of what is to be found in the group of documents known as probates (all papers created in settling of an estate after death). If a man had land he was entitled to make his will known about how he wished his property to be disposed of after his death. If he had no real estate (land) he wrote his testament testifying that his moveable property was to be disposed of in such-and-such a manner. Eventually little distinction was made between the two as nearly everyone who wrote a will also had goods and money to apportion out. Thus, the document became known as the Last Will and Testament because it was usually made as a man drew near death. Even if the document was made much earlier it legally represented his wishes, in force up to the moment of his departure from this life.

The Last Will and Testament of your ancestor can be a gold mine of information. The person who wrote or dictated the will was called the testator and that's what he'll be called from now on. Names, addresses and relationships can all be found in wills. The testator usually took careful thought as to how his property would be divided up. He left instructions on where to find the beneficiaries, identifying them as "my eldest son, Wm. Wright of Brinhall" or "my daughter, Ellen Stokes, now resident in Holyoak". Occasionally grandchildren were mentioned; often son-in-laws and sometimes illegitimate offspring were identified. Friends may have been named as pall bearers. Sums for services as executor, as well as the names of those to act in that capacity may have been given. Sometimes the ancestor's church was named if he left an offering to the poor or named a sum to be paid for services rendered. Often the churchyard where he wished to be buried was included; this may lead you to a family cemetery plot or marker with even more information.

What if the will, once found, doesn't contain names you expected to find? Don't immediately assume the worst, a family tiff. Perhaps a daughter received her portion when she was dowered at her marriage. A son, wishing to buy a farm or house or business of his own may have been given his inheritance earlier. All sorts of information may have to be searched out yet. But wills are rarely dull; they provide too many clues for that. You do find the odd stern father cutting a son or daughter off without a shilling. It does make an interesting story in the family history if you find and can prove such an occurrence.

A will may also name properties held by the testator in other parishes, towns or counties. If the estate was held solely within the bounds of one particular ecclesiastical jurisdiction it was generally settled by the ecclesiastical court of that area. An exception could have been when the executor or administrators lived a considerable distance away and did not want to take the time or trouble to settle up the estate in the normal court of probate. Then they might apply to a court nearer to hand to have the matter presented and settled there. Normally, however, this is the outline to follow if your ancestor did indeed, die testate (having made a probated will). Some examples are given below.

1. When the estate was wholly within a certain parish or deanery, permission was granted to probate ("settle up") the matter given in the peculiar court which held testamentary power in that jurisdiction.
2. When the estate was held in two or more places within an archdeaconry (which had testamentary jurisdiction; it could hear applications for probate) then the archdeaconry court made the grant.
3. If the estate was within two or more differing jurisdictions within a diocese then the grant would be given by the bishop's court.
4. If it was within two or more differing dioceses within the same ecclesiastical province then probate would be granted by the archbishop's court.
5. If the estate was within two or more differing dioceses in two different provinces then the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury (P.C.C.) claimed superiority.

The above is, of course, a general rule. It will help you at this point to understand the structure of the ecclesiastical system which ruled the courts of probate before 1858. In 1858 when the British High Court of Justice took over all probate matters and made them civil.

Province - there were two in England. The Prerogative Court of York (P.C.Y.) in northern England which included the counties of Cheshire, Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire on the southern limits. The Prerogative Court of Canterbury (P.C.C.) had superiority. The P.C.C. also handled the estates of those who died outside the country at sea, in war or who were Scots or Irish but who also held land in England or Wales. The Archbishops of York and Canterbury ruled over their respective courts.

Diocese - an area or district consisting of a number of archdeaconries (with their rural deaneries and parishes) headed by bishops. These bishops' courts were also known as the episcopal courts or consistory courts.

Archdeaconry - consists of an area which includes a number of rural deaneries and their parishes and is headed by an archdeacon who keeps his business records in the Archdeacon's Register.

Rural Deanery - an area which includes a number of parishes headed by a rural dean who, generally, is also one of the parish ministers in that area.

Parish - usually one district served by one clergyman of the Church of England.

A fact worth noting is that some parishes are designated peculiar. This meant that for whatever reason, that particular parish had been exempted from the immediate control of the local authorities and was under the administration of either the P.C.Y or P.C.C. If your ancestor died in a parish designated "peculiar" you may want to look in that "peculiar's" indexes (if you can locate them) for your ancestor's will. The may be at the P.C.C. or P.C.Y. Peculiars had the right to grant probate within their jurisdiction. If you are trying to find which peculiar you might have to deal with check, Lewis' Topographical Dictionary of England and Wales, as given in last issue's column. For more complete information, refer to Genealogical Research in England and Wales - Vol II written by David E. Gardner and Frank Smith and published by Bookcraft Publishers, Salt Lake City, Utah in 1959. Chapters 2 and 9 are very helpful.

To this point we have assumed your ancestor died testate, that is having left his Last Will and Testament. What if, even though he had property, he died intestate; he left no will? When this happend someone had to apply to the courts of the appropriate jurisdiction to settle the estate. This was usually next-of-kin, but occasionally it was a creditor. The court heard the petition

and granted a letter of administration which allowed the estate to be settled by an administrator. This act was usually recorded in the Administration Act Book, and a reference was sometimes entered in the court calendar or index. The admon bond or fee of surety put up by the administrator may also have been entered. Now you understand the terms wills and admons and what they refer to; they are an alternate term for probates.

The administrator settled up the estate as he saw fit according to what was legally proper. The letter of administration and the administration bond will probably give you a date near the date of death of your ancestor. It will give you an address for him, may tell where the file (most other documents related to the settlement) would be held if it still exists and in what court probate was granted. This will help you locate the last probate record I will tell you about. This is the inventory. The administrator was obliged to list all goods, chattels and properties of the deceased. Hence it became an inventory of all his possessions. This is also true of the testate ancestor whose executor also caused an inventory to be made. This is because the executor or administrator had to give full account as to the disposal of all monies and properties to the court. The inventory helps create a picture of how your ancestor lived; what his material substance consisted of. Not often, but sometimes, an inventory was overlooked and not used to calculate the value of an estate. For example, if an ancestor had three farms, a settlement might be made on his three sons of one farm each thus avoiding an inventory step. Generally, however, inventory was used.

Your mind must be boggling about now and you may have decided that probates are one field you intend to hire an English researcher for. Do not despair; help is on the way. Find out if and where there are surviving calendars and indexes (actually the same thing but different courts called them different things). A calendar may be a list of wills only or it may be a list of admons only. Sometimes, however, it is a list of wills and admons and you will be able to tell very shortly if your ancestor is listed there. Calendars and indexes are usually arranged alphabetically but don't count on it in all cases.

Of great help to you would be one of the research papers prepared by the L.D.S. Church entitled "Pre-1858 English Probate Jurisdictions" Series A, Numbers 7 - 48. There is one for each county. Write to: The Genealogical Library, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 35 N. West Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150. Tell them which counties you are interested in and ask how much a copy of the booklet for each county is. You may also want to order through the L.D.S. Branch Genealogical Library nearest you. I think the cost is about \$1.00 U.S. In any case, one of these papers is worth its weight in gold if you are trying to discover where your ancestors will might have been probated. It will give you valuable information to help direct your enquiries. Once you know where to look, a few letters overseas may get you what you want. Be sure when you do write, to ask for the complete file. It may or may not have other interesting papers in addition to the will, admons or inventory.

And no, I haven't mentioned all the exceptions. If you truly want to find an ancestor's probate records and understand more about this group of documents I again refer you to Genealogical Research in England and Wales - Vol II mentioned above. Read chapters 2,3,4,5,6 and 9. Locating the parish your ancestor lived in with Lewis' Topographical Dictionary will also provide clues as to where a will or other probate document might be filed. Also, if you can find copies (and I suspect only larger libraries would have them) the following books will help:

B.G. Bouwens, Wills and Their Whereabouts or the update of the above title by Anthony J. Camp.

J.S.W. Gibson, Wills and Where to Find Them, Phillimore, 1974.

You may also want to check out the L.D.S. Branch Genealogical Library Catalogue or the Microfilmed Card Catalogue under the following headings:

"ENGLAND - PROBATE RECORDS"

"ENGLAND - (county name) - PROBATE RECORDS"

Also remember that the Salt Lake Library has a very complete collection of microfilmed pre-1858 wills available to you through the L.D.S. Branch Genealogical Libraries.

Good luck, Bon Chance and Viel Gluck!

Editor's Note: Elaine is currently working on an Associate Degree in Genealogy, specializing in research in the British Isles. She is interested in your comments about the topics she has covered (Directories, Gazetteers and Atlases, and English Probate Records). Have they helped you with your research? Elaine welcomes your suggestions for future articles she may write. Please direct your letters to: The Editor, Relatively Speaking, P.O. Box 12015, Edmonton, AB T5J 3L2.

VITAL STATISTICS UPDATE

Editor's Note: The following corrections and updates to the "Vital Statistics Update" article on page 4 of Vol 13 No 3 of "Relatively Speaking" have come to my attention.

The B.C. address is 1515 Blanshard St., Victoria, BC V8V 3C8 (instead of the Parliament Buildings, as printed).

The fee for Newfoundland has been increased to \$10.00 from \$4.00.

The Nova Scotia fee for certificates through the P.A.N.S. is \$5.00 instead of the \$10.00 mentioned.

The box number for the P.E.I. Vital Statistics Division is 2000, instead of 3000.

The correct address for the Saskatchewan Vital Statistics Division is 3475 Albert St., Regina, SK S4S 6X6.

Three additional addresses have come to my attention for Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and the Yukon. They are:

Newfoundland (records prior to 1892)

Newfoundland Archives, Colonial Building, Military Rd. St. John's, NF A1C 2C9.

Nova Scotia (1909 to present; \$10.00)

Deputy Registrar General, Department of Public Health, Box 157, Halifax, NS B3B 2M9

Yukon (1895 to present; \$5.00)

Government of Yukon, Vital Statistics, P.O. Box 2703, Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2C6

REMINDER: SUBMISSION DEADLINE DATE

Please remember that the submission deadline date is January 1, 1986 for the next issue of "Relatively Speaking".

LETHBRIDGE FALL SEMINAR REPORT

By Dolores Christie - A.G.S. #1229
Lethbridge Branch

Our first Branch Seminar was held during the Lethbridge Centennial Week on September 28th at the Sandman Inn. A great deal of enthusiasm was displayed throughout the day and each class was very well attended. The workshop leaders and topics were:

Wilf Allan - New England; Computers
Jo Nuthack - Germany; Ancestor Index
Greg Ellis - Archives Canada
Rena Derricott - Scotland; England
Dolores Christie - L.D.S. Sources and Records

Our keynote speaker, Mr. Alex Johnston, Lethbridge Historian spoke on his research; that of trying to locate Lethbridge's first born residents, sons of Nicholas Sheran. He emphasized the importance of re-constructing the true facts in historical research.

Our master of ceremonies, Dr. Ken May, presented 'I Love Genealogy' pins to each instructor. The first door prize, a copy of Lethbridge, a Centennial History, went to Mrs. Marian Wylie of Great Falls, and our second door prize, a pictorial pedigree chart, went to Rhoda McKendry of Medicine Hat.

Our Branch display tables were on Canada, England and A.G.S. publications. Community displays were from the Slide Shop, Computerland and Copy Express. An added bonus was given us by Copy Express; we were not charged a fee for copies.

We would like to thank the Executive Members of A.G.S. for holding their regular Executive Meeting after our seminar. This gave the members and guests the opportunity to meet and mix with our Executive, which was an added bonus.

Following the meeting, a supper and get-together was held at the home of Margaret Nelson, bringing to a close a very rewarding day.

HISTORIC TRAILS SOCIETY OF ALBERTA

By Dave Obee - A.G.S. #1659
Lethbridge Branch

An index of about 43,000 death notices from 100 years of newspapers in Lethbridge, Alberta has been compiled. Searches are available for a fee.

Bruce Haig, President of the Historic Trails Society of Alberta, says all death notices from the Lethbridge News and Lethbridge Herald were included. The obituaries cover 1885 to 1984, with 1985 to be added in January. Many of the death notices provide married names and addresses of children and other relatives of the deceased person.

The Society will provide a 100 year search and copy of the death notice for \$15, or a search only, for \$7. Orders can be placed through the Society at 1115 - 8th Ave. S., Lethbridge, AB T1J 1P7. The 70 member Historic Trails Society promotes active involvement in history on a province wide basis.

GHOSTLY ADDRESSES

By Carin Thomas - A.G.S. #1447
Edmonton Branch

Thank you to Joan Bowman (A.G.S. #1108) and Betty Barnhill (A.G.S. #566) for much of the information (gleaned from local newspapers) included this time.

On July 1, 1923, Mr. Blades was appointed postmaster at 09-39-24-W4. The post office was called **BLADES** because the name Joffre already existed in Quebec. Later, the name **JOFFRE** became "available" and the change was made on April 1, 1934. This post office was closed September 30, 1962. Nevertheless, there is a **JOFFRE** marked on a 1917 map, and there is an un-named "dot" at the same spot on a 1914 map (S-09-39-25-W4).

In the Brookfield school district, a **BROOKSLEY** post office was open from March 8, 1908 to December 31, 1926. The 1914 map shows this on the border of 32-38-24-W4 and 04-39-24-W4.

A post office was established August 15, 1903 on 04-39-23-W4. It operated as **BULLOCKSVILLE** until March 1, 1911, when the name was changed to **LIGNITE**. It was closed June 22, 1914. The 1914 and 1917 maps show **BULLOCKSVILLE** at this location. The 1914 map also shows **LIGNITE** at 32 (or 33)-38-23-W4.

On the early date of June 1, 1900, the **CANYON** post office was opened on 15-39-26-W4 with mail hauled from Lacombe. **CANYON** was closed November 30, 1911.

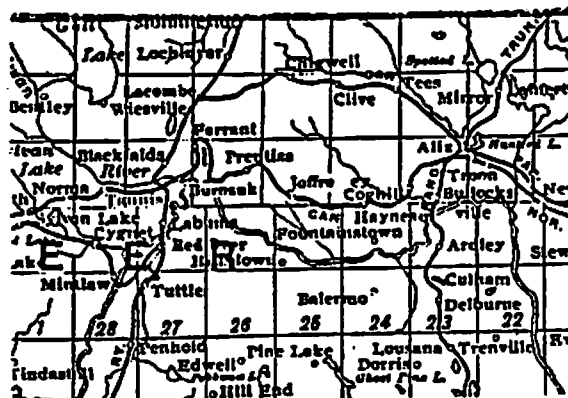
From January 1, 1907 to November 15, 1916, there was a **FOUNTAINSTOWN** post office. It was located in the homes of the various postmasters, originally on 17-38-24-W4. The 1914 and 1917 maps show it on 16-38-24-W4.

A post office existed at **HAYNES** from October 1, 1900 to January 1, 1908, and from May 1, 1908 to June 30, 1964. It is reported to have been on 28-39-24-W4, 08-39-24-W4 (on 1914 map), 03-39-24-W4 and 04-39-24-W4 (on 1917 map; see also **BULLOCKSVILLE**).

South of Rycroft there is a ghost town which was thriving in earlier years. Buildings were built between about 1925 and 1935. First the post office was named **ESHER**, but because this was too much like another place, it was changed to **SILVERWOOD**.

On May 1, 1906, **VALLEY CENTRE** post office opened on 31-40-24-W4. On May 1, 1909 the name was changed to **CLIVE**.

On the 1914 map there are un-named places marked at 08-39-23-W4 and 28-38-25-W4, in the general area of many of the places listed above.



NEW ENGLAND RESEARCH

Prepared by Ferne Gudnason - A.G.S. #1309

The following is the second part of an article which was prepared from a tape recording of the New England States workshop which was conducted by Jimmy Parker at the A.G.S. Seminar '85 in Red Deer, Alta. Our thanks to Jimmy Parker for adding to and proofing the entire article.

From Part I it should be noted that the state outline publications which are prepared by the L.D.S. Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City are now available for all of the fifty states. Outlines are thus available for all six of the New England States. The Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City has now moved. If you would like to obtain a free copy of the state outline for any particular state you have interest in, send your request to their new address:

Genealogical Library
35 N. West Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150

PART TWO: THE SIX INDIVIDUAL STATES IN THE NEW ENGLAND AREA

MASSACHUSETTS

The earliest settlement in the New England area took place in what is now the state of Massachusetts. In 1620 the Plymouth Colony was established. It was the original Massachusetts settlement and eventually it spread to cover the area of today's Plymouth, Barnstable and Bristol Counties.

The Utah Genealogical Association published an article in late 1984 in their journal - "Genealogical Journal", Vol. 13, #4 - which covers records of the Plymouth Colony. Copies of the journal are available for \$5.00 per issue.

In 1630 the other major colony in Massachusetts, called the Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded. The Plymouth Colony and the Massachusetts Bay Colony were two separate and distinct colonies. These colonies were governed by different individuals, they had different reasons for existing and they had different kinds of records.

In early day Massachusetts, many interesting historical events transpired. There were some religious reasons for the organization of these colonies. Even after the colonies were formed, there were some breakoffs. Some groups didn't like the way things were run so they went off and formed their own colonies. For example, in 1636, Roger Williams left for Rhode Island and Thomas Hooker left and went to Connecticut where they formed their own colonies because of religious differences.

Town Records and Cemetery Records

The vital records of Massachusetts were recorded on a town basis prior to 1841. Beginning in 1841, the state required that the town send the state a copy of vital records. Therefore, statewide indexes to births, marriages and deaths begin in 1841 in Massachusetts.

Many of the Massachusetts cemetery records have been published. The town records of Massachusetts have been published in a series (e.g. town records of "X" Town to 1850). They were published in the late 1800's for most of the towns in Massachusetts and they include many cemetery records. The National Society

of the Daughters of the American Revolution (D.A.R.) also has a collection of Massachusetts cemetery records.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society has collections from all over New England, including a fairly large collection called the Walter E. Corbett Collection of Cemetery Records from Western Massachusetts.

The Berkshire Athenaeum in Pittsfield, Massachusetts has the Roland H. Cook Collection for Berkshire County and some of the surrounding areas. There are many of these collections available. Some of them are listed in the state outline papers which are available from the L.D.S. Genealogical Library.

Census Records

There were state census records taken in 1855 and 1865 in Massachusetts. They include names, ages, state or country of birth, and occupations. These census records are available on microfilm. (They might be available at the L.D.S. branch genealogical libraries).

Church Records

Church records vary considerably from one colony to another. The predominant church in early Massachusetts was the Congregational Church.

Court Records

Many of the early court and legislative records from the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth colonies have been published. The General Colonial Court of Massachusetts records have been indexed. This index is available on 57 reels of microfilm. The original records were not filmed. They are in the Archives of the Commonwealth in Boston.

Genealogical and Biographical Books

There are many books which have been published about Massachusetts biography. If you are really interested in the early time period, I would recommend to you the Banks' publications. For example: Banks' "Topographical Dictionary of 2,885 English Immigrants to New England 1620-1650"; "The Planters of the Commonwealth", and "The Winthrop Fleet of 1630". These are just a few of the publications which are available. The New England Historic Genealogical Society has a number of publications which tie in with early settlers in New England. James Savage published the "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers in New England". All of these publications are complementary to each other. They overlap in that they cover some of the same people and information but there is some uniqueness in each one of them.

One of the better bibliographies available for Massachusetts is "Massachusetts: A Bibliography of Its History" by John D. Haskell.

Manuscript Collections

In addition to the New England Historic Genealogical Society and the D.A.R., there are several other places where manuscripts are kept. These include the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Massachusetts, The National Society of New England Women in Syracuse, N. Y., and The Society of Mayflower Descendants in Plymouth. In addition, there are many more manuscript collections around.

Land and Property Records

In Massachusetts, the records of transfer of property from individual to individual, or deeds, are in the county registries of deeds. Sometimes there's more than one registry of deeds in a county. In a couple of counties in Massachusetts there are two registries of deeds - be aware of this and search both.

Military and Loyalist Records

In Massachusetts, the State Adjutant General's Office has published "Massachusetts Soldiers, Sailors and Marines of the Civil War". It is an eight volume set and is well indexed. There were many wars and skirmishes with the Indians in Massachusetts: the King Philip's War, the Queen Ann's War, the French and Indian War, etc. Many military service records in the state of Massachusetts have been published. Some of them are private publications.

There are several publications about the loyalists, many of whom went to Canada. There is an excellent publication entitled "Divided Hearts - Massachusetts Loyalists 1765-1790". This publication lists the dates and places of birth, residences, place of exile, date of return, family members, etc. It was published by the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1980.

Newspapers

Many of the state historical societies and local historical societies have collections of newspapers. Probably one of the biggest collections for New England is the American Antiquarian Society. It has a large collection of newspapers as well as some excellent indexes of biographical material. Unfortunately, not much microfilming has been done there. If you can get someone in Worcester, Massachusetts to search for you, or if you can go there yourself to do the research, it's an excellent source of information and they are very helpful.

Many of the newspapers published obituaries and some have been abstracted. For example, there's the "Index of Obituaries in Boston Newspapers 1704-1800" which was compiled by the Boston Athenaeum in 1968 and was published by G.K. Hall. You will have to look around to try to find what publications do exist and where they are located.

Probate Records

The probate records in Massachusetts are county records and are similar in content to probate records in other states.

Taxation Records

Taxation Records are extremely valuable as a tool, especially the tax lists for pre-census years. There are lots of tax lists that go clear back to the 1700's. Just to give you an idea, the State Library in Massachusetts has tax lists for 1780, 1783, 1784, 1791 and later. There are also tax evaluation lists in the State Archives for 1751, 1755, 1760, 1767, 1768, 1770, 1771, 1772 and 1776. From this, you can see that tax lists can be used as substitute records for the time period prior to census records. Some of the tax lists have been published but most have not.

MAINE

Maine was part of Massachusetts until 1820, so as we have talked about Massachusetts, we have already talked about Maine at least to a great extent. In addition to the list of periodicals, bibliographies, societies, archives and libraries following this article, there are a couple of important compendia of Maine genealogies. They are: "Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire"; and "Pioneers of Maine and New Hampshire".

Local Histories, Genealogies and Census Records

The Maine State Library has a surname index to local histories and genealogies that were published between 1908 and 1950. The Maine Historical Society has a name index to Maine local histories for the period up to 1970. As well, there are other indexes available. Most of these have not been microfilmed. A state census was taken in Maine in 1837 but it does not exist in its entirety. Parts of it are available at the Maine State Archives and the Maine Historical Society. There is no index so you must know where your people lived.

There is an excellent reference that I would recommend if you have ancestors in Maine. It is entitled "Maine Genealogy: A Bibliographical Guide" by F. E. Frost.

Church, Bible and Cemetery Records

Church records vary considerably but the predominant church in early Maine was the Congregational Church. The Maine Historical State Society and the Maine State Library both have some family bible records.

The Maine State Library has the largest collection of Maine cemetery transcriptions. If you have someone who was buried in Maine, you should first start with the Maine State Library. They have an extensive collection of veterans cemetery records. The Maine Old Cemetery Association has a very active program and can be contacted for help in locating transcribed cemetery records. As well, that group has a special project to locate the Revolutionary War servicemen's graves. To date, they have located over 3,000 of them for those who are buried in Maine.

Military Records

Maine military records up to 1820 are the same as for Massachusetts.

Newspapers and Manuscript Collections

The Fogler Library, at a branch of the University of Maine at Orono has the state's largest newspaper collection. It has been microfilmed. The Portland Public Library in Portland, Maine has indexes to 16 Portland newspapers. There are several genealogical newspaper columns that are being published even today in Maine. If you have ancestry from that state, you should be able to write to one of these papers and place a query.

The Maine Historical Society, the Maine State Library, and the New England Historic Genealogical Society all have manuscript collections.

Court Records and Taxation

See the section on Massachusetts Court Records and Taxation.

Naturalization Records

In the 1930's the Works Progress Administration had other projects besides taking inventories of records. One of the things they did was to transcribe records. They transcribed the naturalization records from 1787 to 1906 for Maine. These were photocopied and a Soundex Index was prepared and they are at the National Archives where they are available for research.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut's first permanent settlement was made in the 1630's by a group led by Thomas Hooker which broke off from the Massachusetts Colony. By 1665 they, along with other settlers, were united as the Connecticut Colony and from that point on they were a separate colony. Most of Connecticut's records are well preserved and some are centrally indexed. The best source of information on Connecticut is the Connecticut State Library in Hartford. Many of the records of Connecticut have been indexed on card indexes by the State Library.

Vital Records

Prior to 1897, the birth, death and marriage records were considered part of the town records. Therefore, the town clerks were the ones who kept them. After that, the Registrar of Vital Statistics in Hartford was responsible for keeping these records.

There are several vital record collections in Connecticut that are very valuable sources. Three of them are:

1. The Barbour Collection (includes vital statistics through 1850) was copied from town, church and other original sources. This collection is at the Connecticut State Library and is on microfilm at the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake.
2. The Charles R. Hale Collection is a compilation from newspapers (1796-1865) and cemetery inscriptions. They are on cards and are filed alphabetically. They list deaths, burials and marriages. This collection is also at the Connecticut State Library and is also available on microfilm at the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City.
3. D.A.R. Collection - The D.A.R. local units do a lot of transcribing of cemeteries, collecting of family records and copying of church and bible records, etc. They have put together a lot of information from Connecticut which is at their National Library in Washington, D.C. and was microfilmed in 1970. Most of that information is at the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City, as well.

Church and Bible Records

More than 600 local church congregations in Connecticut have deposited their records at the State Library in Hartford. As well, the State Library has collected 25,000 bible records for families which lived in Connecticut. They are indexed and these are also on microfilm.

Census Records

There are no state census records for Connecticut that we know of.

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island's first settlement was made by Rodger Williams and a few followers at Providence in 1636. The second colony was established in 1638 in Portsmouth. Another colony was established at Warwick in 1643. The majority of early Rhode Island settlers came out of Massachusetts. So if you have really early Rhode Island ancestry, look in Massachusetts for the source of the settlers who were moving to Rhode Island. During the early 1800's, however, there were Irish, Italian, French-Canadian, Portuguese, German and English settlers coming in.

There were many Quakers in Rhode Island who were seeking refuge from what was going on in some of the Massachusetts areas. There is a major collection of New England Quaker records at Providence.

Vital Records

In Rhode Island, the law requiring town clerks to record births, marriages and deaths was adopted in 1647. However, complete records were not always kept for the first several years. The vital records of Rhode Island were published covering the years 1636-1850 in 21 volumes. This publication took place between 1891 and 1912 and contains many excellent vital records. Vital records for 1850-1853 were found only in the town clerks offices. After 1853, the Division of Vital Statistics in Providence was supposed to have a copy.

Church and Cemetery Records

The largest religious body of present day Rhode Island is the Roman Catholic Church.

The James Arnold and Martha Benns collections of cemetery records have been indexed and are on microfilm. The Rhode Island Historical Society and the Knight Library in Providence both have major collections of cemetery records for the state.

Newspapers

Rhode Island's first newspaper was established in 1732, which is very early for a newspaper.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The earliest settlement in New Hampshire was made in 1623. One of the problems with the settling of New Hampshire was that it was really a rugged area. The people who went into New Hampshire early and established those first settlements very often found that the Indians were not too friendly. The settlers kept being forced out of their homes and back to the Massachusetts Colony. Therefore, there was a lot of rotation out of Massachusetts up to New Hampshire and back again; and some people went to other colonies after having been forced out of New Hampshire.

Land Grants

New Hampshire for some time claimed most of Vermont. Early settlements in Vermont were land grants that were given by the former Governor of New Hampshire. Therefore, those early Vermont land grants are part of New Hampshire's records. Some of the land grants overlapped which created some interesting titles to land.

Many of the early land grants prior to 1771 have been published (along with many of the probate records) in the New Hampshire State Papers.

Church and Bible Records

The New Hampshire Historical Society has church records from New Hampshire towns and a large collection of Bible records. The latter has been indexed.

Town Records

The New Hampshire town records dating prior to about 1850 have been indexed and that index is available on microfilm.

VERMONT

In the 1700's and early 1800's land in Vermont was cheap and settlers came from Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and New York.

Church Records

Most church records in Vermont are found in the local churches. The Public Records Division of Montpelier has many file drawers of inventories of Vermont church records. They might be able to help you locate the church that you are interested in. The Congregational Church is the predominant church, although there were many Methodists, Baptists and many others living in Vermont, too. Some church records are at the Public Records Division. The University of Vermont's Bailly Howe Library has Quaker records.

Town Records and Land Grants

The town records of Vermont have been indexed, especially the vital records out of them. This Vermont vital records index is not terribly complete but it is available on microfilm.

As was mentioned above, early Vermont land grants were part of New Hampshire's records. As well, New York claimed part of the western portion of Vermont as they were giving land grants there too.

Historical Information and Probate Districts

Abby Hemingway, who was involved in the Vermont State Library around the turn of the century, published a six volume set called "The Vermont Historical Gazetteer". It contains historical and biographical information (1867-1891) for most towns in Vermont, except Windsor County. Volume 6 is an index.

Vermont has two probate districts per county in the five southern counties while there is only one in each of the northern counties. Otherwise, probate records in Vermont are very similar to other states.

Taxation and Census Records

There are some tax lists in Vermont. There was one in 1793 which is a very important one as it complements the 1790 census. The 1790 census in Vermont was actually taken in 1791. This creates an interesting research possibility. There are families that were recorded in both the 1790 census in Massachusetts or Connecticut, and in the 1790 census in Vermont. Therefore you would wonder why there were two different families of the same name in two different

locations; when in fact there weren't. What happened was that they had been recorded in Massachusetts or Connecticut in 1790. Since 1790 was an active immigration year, many families moved later that year or in 1791 to Vermont and therefore were recorded again in the Vermont 1790 census which was actually taken in 1791. Then in 1793, there was the tax list that was taken and that's in the manuscript Vermont State Papers. It is also very complementary in that it includes a lot of other individuals who came to Vermont in 1791 and 1792.

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Part III of this article - A New England Periodical Listing and Genealogical Society and Library Addresses - will be published in the next issue of "Relatively Speaking".

NEW CEMETERY RECORDINGS

St. Albans Anglican Cemetery Chailley, Alberta (Mannville rural) NW20-52-09 W4	\$1.00
St. Aidans Community Church Cemetery of Glenreagh and Bloomsbury (Barrhead rural) NW06-60-03 W5	\$1.50
St. Mary's Church Cemetery Beiseker, Alberta SW13-28-26 W4	\$2.00

DEAR GENIE

"Dear Genie" welcomes letters from readers, outlining their genealogical problems. Selected letters will be printed, with Genie's advice. For personal replies, please include a SASE (stamped, self-addressed envelope). Letters must be signed. Confidentiality will be maintained, if requested. Please address letters to: "Dear Genie", c/o Alberta Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 12015, Edmonton, AB T5J 3L2.



Dear Genie:

My interest is in learning more about my grand uncle Daniel O'Regan. He was living in Stettler, Alberta, in 1912 when he (or his next of kin) was sent a federal bounty as a Fenian Raid veteran of Cumberland County, N.S.

Daniel was born in Minudie, N.S. in 1841. He left Parrsboro after the 1860's and, according to a nephew who died in 1983 at the age of 87, he was not heard from again by his family.

Hopefully, one of your members will be able to shed some light on what happened to Daniel between his departure from Nova Scotia and his death.

My list of descendants of Daniel's father, James O'Regan, who left northeast Cork for Canada in the mid-1830's, is approaching 150 names. I would be most pleased to add data about cousins unknown to other members of the family.

Thank you for your anticipated cooperation.

Sincerely yours,
R. Brian O'Regan
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Brian:

There may be a community history book written about Stettler which may have something in it about Daniel O'Regan. I will check the next time I am at the Provincial Archives and let you know.

One of our members, Gordon Maclean, has a book on members who were veterans of the Fenian Raids. He found a William O'Regan who was awarded the Canadian Service Medal for the Fenian Raid of 1866. He served in the Richmond Infantry Company and only 18 other members of that company received the medal. Apparently Army Order 32 of January 1899, proclaimed by the Queen awarded the medals. They were issued to all survivors of the operation who served on active service or as guards at any point where an attack was expected or were detailed for a special service. Why the medals were so late in being issued is not known.

Would this William O'Regan be any relation to your Daniel?

Help from any of our members would be appreciated.

Sincerely,
Genie

MILITARY RECORDS - AN INFORMATION GOLD MINE

By Gordon Maclean - A.G.S. #1375

Edmonton Branch

Some time ago, the Edmonton Branch was fortunate enough to have a guest speaker talk to us about Military Medals and how they could be used as a research tool. By the end of the evening, many in the audience had come to the conclusion that military records could be a gold mine of information if they could be tapped. Somehow, someone thought I might be able to provide some insight into this mysterious world. I will confess right now that I am not, by any stretch of the imagination, an authority on the subject. I don't have all the answers. At best I can only hope to stimulate your thought processes, give you a few hints of what to look for and maybe an idea of where to look and how to get some answers.

Military records range from enlistment, attendance, pay, medical, battle and awarded medal records; ending with discharge, retirement or death records. I would like to deal with the topics you are most likely to run across when conducting your research. For the next few issues I'll try to give some hints on a particular subject. If, in the meantime, you have a specific question, write to me and I'll try to get an answer for you. My address is 14364 - 92 Ave., Edmonton, AB T5R 5B2.

With all that out of the way, let's go. We'll begin by looking at that 'medal' of Great Uncle Albert's and see what we can learn from it.

The awarding of medals is common to almost every country in the world and dates back to the 1300's with the Order of the Garter. Medals are divided into categories that include orders, decorations and medals. Orders are awarded to both civilians and the military for exceptional service to the state. Decorations are awarded for performing some outstanding act or service and may be given to civilians or military. Medals are generally awarded to the military for gallantry or participation in some campaign. There are, of course, exceptions to any rule and awards are no different. For example: The Island of Malta was awarded the George Cross (Britain's second highest decoration for bravery) for its role in World War II.

Now then... look a little closer at that medal. If you examine the edge, you may be fortunate enough to find an engraving. If so, this will in all likelihood include Uncle Albert's regimental number, name, rank and regiment. Not all medals have this information, though. The British (including the Commonwealth) did not have campaign medals during World War II.

At this time you should examine the book entitled British Battles and Medals by Gordon. Another good reference book is British Orders, Decorations and Medals by Donald Hall. This is available at the Centennial Library in Edmonton (don't forget inter-library loans). These books will help you to find the name of the medal and what it was awarded for. Each medal is unique in its design and it may take some searching to find the one you are after. It is a good idea to have the medal with you. If the colored ribbon is still attached, your search will be easier. Once you know the type of medal (gallantry or campaign) and its name, you have overcome the first hurdle.

If the award was for gallantry, the London Gazette (first issued in the mid-1600's) will carry an account of the act that led up to the awarding of the medal along with details of the individual who won it. This is an excellent

source of information. Unfortunately, I do not know of a local source. This tradition of being gazetted continues to the present and includes, in addition to medals, all orders and promotions in the officer ranks of the British Military and Foreign Office, etc.

Every campaign medal is preceded by an order from the reigning monarch or government outlining the terms and conditions under which it may be awarded. This is accompanied by a Medal Roll which names every person entitled to receive the medal and the unit in which he served. For example, I recently received a copy of the Medal Roll covering the Fenian Raids of 1866 - 1870 (all 320 pages). British Medal Rolls are available through the Public Record Office while Canadian Rolls are in the Public Archives. A word of warning; it may pay to have a professional do your British research for you and I've been told that the Canadian Rolls can be difficult to deal with but persevere; it pays.

So much for Uncle Albert's medal. If you don't have the actual medal, there is still hope. Military collectors offer medals for sale through their catalogs. Named medals are always available and by checking the catalogs you might just find one belonging to a relative. One catalog I received has over 100 named medals for sale. These range in price from under \$20.00 to upwards of \$700.00. Copies of the recipient's full service record may be part of the deal. Catalogs may be obtained through local coin collectors' clubs or stores. Ribbons for almost all medals are available through local military suppliers or tailors. You may also obtain the hat badge and crests of the unit and have them framed along with the medal. I have a display that I think not only looks good but is a real tribute to the man who earned them.

I hope I've managed to show that by starting with a medal it is possible to find out a great deal about someone. Who knows, you may find that the medal hidden away for so long in a trunk did belong to a real hero.

Until next time... good hunting!

The Location of British Army Records, A Directory of World I Sources by Norman Holding, FFHS, Plymouth, 1984.
World War I Army Ancestry by Norman Holding, FFHS, Plymouth, 1982.
 The above two books are part of the A.G.S. Library holdings.

Canadian War Records

The Canadian Agency of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission keeps records and registers of Commonwealth war dead in the two World Wars. Write: The Secretary General, Canadian Agency, C.W.G.C., East Memorial Bld., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0P4. (Source: Leeds and Granville, Vol 2 No 5)

Boer War Records

If your ancestors enlisted in Britain to serve in the Boer War, send a query providing as much info as possible to: Search Section, Ministry of Defence, Administrative Branch, Bourne Ave., Hayes, Middlesex, England. (Source: S.G.S. "Bulletin", Vol 16, No 2)

* * *

FOUND: A large pedigree chart (approximately 24" x 24") showing the family of JOHN SCRABA (1858 - 1951) and his wife, SOPHIE (MAYKO). Contact: Maxine Rodgers at the Red Deer L.D.S. Branch Genealogical Library or by phoning the Library at 342-1508.

"MEDICINE HAT NEWS" EXTRACTS**BIRTHS - MARRIAGES - DEATHS 1890-1904**

Contributed by Judy Wasylenko

A.G.S. #1233

LITTLEFORD, Mr. and Mrs. T. daughter January 4, 1897
 MILNE, Mr. and Mrs. D. son September 16, 1897
 MURRAY, Mr. and Mrs. daughter October 8, 1897
 NASON, Mr. and Mrs. B.O. son February 25, 1897
 PENHALE, Mr. and Mrs. T. daughter Lillian Byrle January 4, 1897 d. January 29, 1917
 POTTS, Mr. and Mrs. F.C. daughter December 2, 1897
 REID, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. daughter February 12, 1897
 RUTHERFORD, Mr. and Mrs. W. son June 26, 1897
 SNOWDEN, Mr. and Mrs. T.W. son June 28, 1897
 WHITE, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. son September 24, 1897
 YUILL, Mr. and Mrs. H.C. son December 28, 1897

BROWN, Infant son of James d. November 12, 1897 22 d
 CANTON, Frank d. October 28, 1897 30 y
 CARLESON, Y. d. October 24, 1897 31 y
 CAVAN, Elizabeth Negas d. July 10, 1897 3 w 4 d f. Dan
 DANRUSIN/DANRISIN, Fred bur. Oct. 12, 1897 Hillside Cemetery
 FORBES, Lachlan B. d. December 14, 1897 29 y bur. Hillside Cemetery
 KIRKNESS, Nora A-n d. January 12, 1897 14 m 2 d bur. Kin Coulee Cemetery
 GRENVELL, Jas. McLean bur. April 22, 1897 Hillside Cemetery
 LARSON, Otto d. January 19, 1897 1 y 9 m f. Hy
 LOWE, Margaret Mathers d. March 14, 1897 3 m f. Wm. bur. Hillside
 McLEAN, Jessie d. September 4, 1897 4 y 6 m 21 d f. Dan
 McWHIRTER, Hugh d. May 15, 1897 42 y 2 m bur. Hillside
 MUIR, Clarence Leonard d. May 13, 1897 4 m 4 d f. M. bur. Hillside Cemetery
 MUNDAY/MUNDIE, W.T. d. January 28, 1897 56 y bur. Hillside
 PARKER, J.L. d. November 5, 1897 44 y
 POLS, Meta Bertha d. August 3, 1897 9 m 2 d f. John bur. Hillside Cemetery
 POLS, John d. July 13, 1897 2 y 11 m f. John Hillside Cemetery
 ROSS, Jane Ann Mayberry d. June 7, 1897 34 y h. John bur. Hillside Cemetery
 RUTHERFORD, Wm. d. January 8, 1897
 SMALL, Mrs. bur. 1897 Hillside Cemetery
 STACKHOUSE, Fred d. May 17, 1897
 THOMPSON, Archie d. March 1897
 VAN LUVEN/VAN SEVAN, Rufus d. January 6, 1897 60 y bur. Hillside
 WOOLVEN, Sydney Charles April 15, 1896 - October 1897 bur. Kin Coulee Cemetery

WRENTHAM: "HOMESTEAD COUNTRY"

Genealogical Extracts From the Book

Contributed by Dolores Christie - A.G.S. #1229

BOSSERT, Benjamin
 b. 1873, Basil, Switzerland
 d. 1940

BOSSERT, Carl
 b. 6 Sep 1905, Stirling, Alta.
 Son of August and Anna
 BOSSERT
 m. Ida, 1945

BOSSERT, Margaret (MURDY)
 b. Ontario
 m. 1) Mr. MURDY, Ont.
 m. 2) August BOSSERT, 1927
 d. ca. 1944, Calgary, Alta.

BOSSERT, Max
 b. 4 Nov 1910, Stirling, Alta.
 m. Ardella NATE

BOSWELL, Richard
 b. 1868, England
 d. 1952, Northern Alta.

BOWSER, Leroy
 m. Blanche Beckie FISHER,
 24 Aug 1904,
 Michigan, U.S.A.
 d. Aug 1953, Seaside
 a. Jun 1961

BOWSER, Irene Lelia
 b. 16 Jun 1905,
 Michigan

BOWSER, Wanda Ivy
 b. 9 Nov 1906,
 Michigan

BRANDLEY, Henry Carl
 b. 7 Jun 1879,
 Richfield, Utah
 Son of Theodore and
 Mary Marie BRANDLEY

BRANDLEY, Louis
 b. 17 Jan 1889,
 Richfield, Sevier, Utah
 Son of Theodore BRANDLEY
 (born Switzerland) and
 Edda ANDERSON

BRANTNER, Chris
 b. 17 May 1893, Ber Graubanden,
 Switzerland
 m. Elna Westergreen
 d. 19 July 1972

BURGER, Dorothy (Rockenback)
 b. 29 Oct 1920
 Dau. of Maude and Walter
 Rockenback
 d. Apr 1960

QUERIES

Queries are accepted free of charge from members and non-members. (Non-members are charged \$4.25 per copy of "Relatively Speaking" in which their queries appear.) Please forward your queries, typewritten if possible, otherwise printed PLAINLY to: The Editor, Relatively Speaking, P.O. Box 12015, Edmonton, AB T5J 3L2.

McKAY
ROCQUE
LAFRAMBOISE

Searching for descendants of Alexander McKAY (died 11 Jan 1902 in Medicine Hat, Alta. at the age of 69 years) and Virginie La ROCQUE. Also searching for descendants of Alexander's brother, Samuel McKAY (1852 - 1932) who was active in the Brooks, Alta. area and Catherine LAFRAMBOISE.

T.R. (Pat) McCLOY, 1941 Grand Oaks Dr. S.W., Calgary, AB T3E 4A6.

ENGEBRETSON
McLARTY/
McCLARTY

Searching for descendants of the ENGEBRETSON and McLARTY/McCLARTY families. Archie McLARTY/McCLARTY and Carrie ENGEBRETSON were married on 14 May 1910 in Lacombe, Alta. Carrie was a widow with six children in her care at the time of this marriage.

The children were Arnold J., Ida M., Emma C., Phillip R., Frederick C. and Olga ENGEBRETSON. After their marriage, Archie and Carrie lived on a farm (homesteaded?) near Forshee. The only additional information I have been able to locate on any member of this family is in the 1920 Alberta Directory (the only one I have been able to locate) which lists Arnold ENGEBRETSON as the proprietor of a "billiards and tobacco" establishment in Rimbey, Alta.

I would appreciate any suggestions which may enable me to locate additional information of living descendants of this family.

Stan HULTGREN, 940 Rio Vista, Eugene, Oregon, U.S.A. 97404

O'BRIEN

Searching for Timothy and Margaret O'BRIEN and their descendants who immigrated to Nova Scotia in 1768 and eventually settled in Noel, Hants Co., N.S.

William L. O'BRIEN, #200-6834 - 59 Ave., Red Deer, AB T4P 1C9.

BLOMFIELD

Searching for the children and grandchildren of Hatten BLOMFIELD who was a preacher or bank cashier in Eagleville, New Hampton, McFall or Bethany, Missouri, U.S.A.

FULLER

Searching for information about Judge Samuel FULLER who went from Fon du Lac, Wisconsin to Nebraska, U.S.A. in 1869. He had a daughter named Kezziah.

George SUTHERLAND, P.O. Box 176, Youngstown, AB T0J 3P0.

DEMAS/
DEMERS/
DEMAIS/
DEMAY

Will exchange information on the DEMAS/DEMERS/DUMAIS/DUMAY family which moved from Dieppe, France in 1647 to Montreal where they remained until 1840 when Emery DEMAY moved to Marmora, Ont. Around 1900, the family moved to Saskatchewan and Alberta.

For information on a family history project for the DEMAS/DEMERS/DUMAY families, please contact me.

LAHAY/
LEHAYDE
CADIEU
MERCAN

Will also exchange information on the following 1700's Montreal, Canada families: LAHAY/LAHAYDE, CADIEU, MERCAN, GAUTIER, PREZOT, ROUSSEL, SWARTEN, PAPIN, CHEDVILLE, VALADE, PELLETIER, BIZELON, WILLOW, EBAL and CHAUSY.

Marcel DEMAS, P.O. Box 858, Raymond, AB TOK 2S0.

CANT

Searching for George CANT who was married between Jul and Sep 1865 in Longtown, England. He had three sons: George, born 17 Jan 1867 in Longtown, England; Francis, born 22 Nov 1868 in Carlisle, England; and Robert born between Jan and Mar 1871 in Carlisle, England. Robert died at the age of eleven years.

KIRKPATRICK

Searching for birthdate and place of birth of Jane KIRKPATRICK (somewhere in Scotland in the 1800's). She was divorced and remarried ? THOMPSON. In Jun 1899, she lived at 27 Alexandra Street, Carlisle, England.

ANDERSON

Searching for information about David ANDERSON born 3 Feb 1863. His father was John ANDERSON, born in 1832 in Pembroke, Ont. David was married to Harriet ? who died in Calgary, Alta. in 1911 or 1912.

GWINN
MANNER

Searching for information about David GWINN who married Ellen MANNER in 1869. They lived at Westmeath, Ont.

Mrs. Frances SIEMENS, #104-1310 - 23 Ave. North, Lethbridge, AB T1H 4T6.

BRICKETT
JAMIESON

Searching for family history of Edward BRICKETT, born in Massachusetts, U.S.A. and died in 1910; and of William James JAMIESON who was born in Inverness, Scotland in 1879.

CAMPBELL
COLGAN

Searching for personal and family history information about James CAMPBELL who was born in Argyll, Scotland in 1823; and of Michael COLGAN who was born in 1823 (possibly in Belfast, Ireland) and later moved to Cranburn, Que.

STAPLES
NEWMAN

Searching for information about Nellie STAPLES who was born about 1840 and married Prescott NEWMAN. Prescott was in the military during the U.S. Civil War.

Gordon and Dorothy BRICKETT, P.O. Box 1206, Bonnyville, AB TOA 0L0.

HUGUENOT ANCESTRY ?

By Winifred Welton - A.G.S. #401
Edmonton Branch

One of the largest, but frequently overlooked, migrations of people is the estimated 200,000 French Protestants who were forced to leave their native country and flee to other nations in order to save their lives and maintain their freedom of religion.

The history books are full of horror stories about men who were either murdered or condemned to the galleys. The married women were confined in convents and the children forcibly educated as Catholics, never to see their parents again. The persecution lasted about 300 years, and during that time, the Huguenots left France for other areas of Europe, South Africa, the Americas, England, Scotland and Ireland.

England was a refuge for many and, at one time, there were as many as 30 congregations in the London area alone as well as others in other parts of England and in Glasgow and Edinburgh.

The migration of the Huguenots had a tremendous effect on the industrialization of the countries where they settled. One historian indicates that in England alone, these hardworking immigrants brought glass, paper and cutlery making to Sheffield, clock and pottery making to Staffordshire, and tanneries, hat making and salt curing to Yarmouth. They introduced hops and orchards to Kent and also reintroduced carrots, cabbage and celery. The Huguenots are also credited with reclaiming large tracts of land in the Fens as well as other places in Europe. Another skill was their superior cloth making, and they are credited with the world famous Irish linen.

A perusal of the parish registers, as well as the non-conformist registers, of southern England in the 16th and 17th centuries shows large numbers of french names, as many of the immigrants decided to integrate themselves into the communities rather than forming their own churches.

The Huguenot Society has been, and is, very active in publishing historical information as well as transcribing parish registers. There is a sizable collection of these in the Rutherford Library on the University of Alberta campus in Edmonton.

This year is the tercentenary of the events in 1685 which caused the Huguenots to abandon their homes and flee to other countries. It is also the centenary of the founding of the Huguenot Society in London.

The program committee invites you to attend the Huguenot Workshop which will be held at the upcoming April 1986 A.G.S. Seminar in Edmonton, Alberta. It may be that you too have a "French Connection".

* * *

Calling All Huguenots

If you have Huguenot ancestors in the Maine/New Brunswick area you may want to subscribe to a new genealogical newsletter published by Jane Gerow Dudley of Pocomoonshine Lake, Maine, entitled The Maine (N.B.) Connection. It appears six times a year, costs \$5 U.S., and is available from Jane Gerow Dudley at R.R. 1, Box 1616, Alexander, ME 04694, U.S.A. (Source: Canadian Genealogist, Vol. 6, No. 4, Dec. 1984)

Huguenot Societies

The Huguenot Society, 3 Dean Farrar St., Westminster, London, England SW1 H9LG
The Huguenot Society of Canada, Box 1003, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1G5

ASK YOUR LIBRARIAN

By Dorothy J. Thomson - A.G.S. 1629
Red Deer Branch

For many years I was a college librarian and enjoyed helping students and faculty search out the answers to many research questions. Now that I am retired I have time to travel and use the facilities of not only my local library but also those in the areas of my ancestors. I have promised the Editor that I will occasionally share with you some of my experiences and suggestions which may help in your research. I hope that you share my desire to go beyond the mere tracing of a family tree to acquaint yourself with as much surrounding information and history as possible.

Let me illustrate. I knew that my great grandfather, James Adam, had come to Canada from Banffshire, Scotland, according to his obituary. I had no idea what parish so I checked all three census films for Banffshire in 1841 at a local L.D.S. Library. He left just prior to the census and I was not sure of family before that. I wrote down every possible name and location. At the Register Office in Edinburgh, by the process of elimination I determined that the family was in Bottriphnie parish. I had never heard of it so I hurried over to the National Library. With the aid of a good reference librarian I was soon able to locate the place in a good atlas, then sat down to read from several reference books about the tiny parish which is entirely the estate of the Castle of Drumair and the Duff Gordon family. I later learned that my family had been tenant farmers on the estate. By the time I had finished my reading that evening, I was ready to take my Britrail map and pass in hand and rush off to the nearest railway centre to visit the place. But that is another story!

Tell your Reference Librarian very explicitly the names of people or places you are seeking. Don't be vague or too general in your questions. Valuable time is often wasted because the librarian is not sure what the patron is seeking. They will likely provide you with historical maps for the time and place in which you are interested and possibly gazetteers with descriptions of towns and villages. I had a most exciting time one quiet evening in the Edinburgh Room of the Edinburgh City Library. I told the young man at the desk that I had just learned that my great grandfather Thomson was born in St. Cuthbert's parish there in the city and I wanted any information I could get. He brought out a book which recorded the inscriptions of the stones in St. Cuthbert's cemetery. There it was, the inscription on the stone recording my great grandparents and all seventeen children. The inscription for another Thomson grave recorded in the same book helped me push back the line for another generation. Another book he brought out was a directory that recorded my great grandfather as a baker and also indicated the names of those to whom he was apprenticed.

Happy hunting!

Editor's Note: Dorothy is a retired librarian with a Master of Science in Library Science. She would like to share her knowledge and experience with others. We welcome your comments and suggestions about topics of interest for future articles Dorothy may write. Please direct your questions about libraries and their use to: The Editor, Relatively Speaking, Alberta Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 12015, Edmonton, AB T5J 3L2.

BOOK REVIEW

Reviewed by Wilfred Allan - A.G. S. #1145

The Mountain of Names
A History of the Human Family

by Alex Shoumatoff

Published by Simon and Schuster, 1985, ISBN: 0-6771-49440-6

The Mountain of Names is not only for the genealogist, but for anyone who is at all interested in the history of human kinship. This fascinating 318 page book is loaded with tidbits of information that would tickle the fancy of many a genealogist. Here are several that brought an "Oh Really!" reaction from this reviewer.

*Queen Elizabeth II and King Hussein are related through their common ancestor, Mohammed the Prophet. *Island pedigrees, such as those of Iceland, Japan, England and the South Pacific, tend to be deeper than mainland ones. *"To be expelled from one's clan in ancient China and to be deleted from its genealogical records was ... considered worse than death." *There are 28 genealogical tables in the Bible. *Forty per cent of the families existing in 1700 have been exterminated by war, famine, epidemic, or natural disaster or have died out from failure to reproduce. *Family names are dying out very fast and a surprising number of surnames are held by only one person, (of the 1,286,556 surnames on the U.S. Social Security rolls of 1974, 448,663 were single occurrences). *Most geneticists agree that no human can be less closely related to any other human than approximately fiftieth cousin, and most of us are a lot closer. *All of us with British ancestry are probably descended from Edward III.

The bulk of the book is a history of the human family. My listing of snippets above certainly does not do the author justice. Shoumatoff starts with a look at the "need for kinship" and the possible biological origins of family attachments. He describes the role of the family through history, from the so-called primitives to European aristocracy. He examines the effect of the relatively recent increase in divorces that resulted from the "rise of modern individualism" and suggests that we are now returning to a recognition of the importance of family and kinship. It is this thesis which leads Shoumatoff to discuss the value of the genealogical work of the Mormons.

The title *The Mountain of Names* comes from the final section of the book which describes the Mormon genealogical program and the nuclear-bomb-proof repository near Salt Lake City which contains information on one and one-half billion dead people. This section of the book will be of particular interest to genealogists. It describes the reasons why the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints has collected so many family records and how they go about gathering them. I was saddened to learn that efforts to collect oral histories from cultures where little written genealogical information exists have been cancelled for financial reasons.

The author has a few fifty-cent words such as uxorilocality, ultrolateral and avunculocal which may have been better left out. However, the book is basically easy reading, and one that I have no hesitation recommending. It originally appeared in *The New Yorker* magazine and is now available in hardcover from your bookstore. My copy cost a whopping \$27.95. You may want to see if your library has ordered it, or has the original articles which appeared in *The New Yorker*.

WHAT'S NEW IN OUR LIBRARY

Compiled by A.G.S. Librarian, Eva Dyck - A.G.S. #568

Members of the A.G.S. are entitled to borrow from our library. Send your requests for library materials to: Librarian, A.G.S., P.O. Box 12015, Edmonton, AB T5J 3L2. Reference should be made to library lists appearing in this and other issues of "Relatively Speaking". When your books are mailed to you, you will be given a return date and asked to reimburse the Society for the postage expended. As well, you may be asked to pay a minimal handling charge.

CANADA

A.G.S. Edmonton Br. "Clandinger" Vol 6 No 2 - Excerpts from Edmonton Journal 1904.

A.G.S. Grande Prairie "Heritage Seekers" Vol 8 No 1 - BMD from Frontier Signal 1916; Excerpts from Pioneers of the Peace.

Vol 8 No 2 - Excerpts from Pioneers of the Peace; BMD from Frontier Signal.

A.G.S. Lethbridge Br "Yesterday's Footprints" Vol 2 No 3 - Local histories; Lethbridge directories; Analyzing research problems in Alberta.

A.G.S. Medicine Hat Br "Saamis Seekers" Vol 5 No 3 - Cemeteries recorded; Drifters; Births from the news 1911.
Vol 6 No 3 - Births from the news 1914.

Alberta F.H.S. Vol 5 No 4 - Buying a computer; Local histories; "Green" pedigree.

B.C.G.S. "Genealogist" Vol 14 No 2 - Land pre-emption records, New Westminster 1872-1875, indexed; Aids in determining correct dates.

M.G.S. "Generations" Vol 10 No 1 - "Grieves" of Oxford House.

Vol 10 No 2 - Early Manitobans; Planning a family reunion; "Turkewich" family.

N.B.G.S. "Generations" No 24 - Vital statistics publications; Pre-loyalists; Books and family histories in P.A. of New Brunswick; "Tait" family; "Haney/Heihe" family; B.C. strays; Loyalists biographical review.

N.S.G.S. "The N.S. Genealogist" Vol 3 No 2 - Family names from Montbeliard; Cape Breton marriages; Digby school records 1828.

O.G.S. "Families" Vol 24 No 2 - Loyalists victualing list at Niagara 1786; "John Graham's" Bible BMD 1817-1901.

O.G.S. "Newsleaf" Vol 15 No 2 - News and notes.

O.G.S. Bruce and Grey Br Vol 15 No 3 - Newspapers on microfilm.

O.G.S. Essex Br "Trails" Vol 7 No 2 - Indexed wills 1803-1869, "F" to "G".

Vol 7 No 3 - Index of wills, Essex county court house "H" to "J" 1803-1860; "Sensacque/Senezac".

O.S.S. Halton Peel Vol 10 No 2 - Copying old photos; Streetsville village directory 1937.

Vol 10 No 3 - England, research trip tips; Extracts Halton marriage registers; Notes from the Kilcooley land and people in Tipperary.

O.G.S. Hamilton Br Vol 16 No 2 - "Chrysler" family history - surnames.

Vol 16 No 3 - More "Chrysler" family history - surnames; Surnames in branch members' charts; S. Grimsby Fulton Church cemetery names; Wentworth Bygones articles of interest.

O.G.S. Kawartha Br "Bulletin" Vol 10 No 2 - Family papers in Lang Archives.

O.G.S. Kingston Br Vol 12 No 3 - Extracts from Daily British Whig 1885.

O.G.S. Nipissing Br "Public Relations" April '85 - Trinity U. Church marriages; Telephone directory, N. Bay 1905; Land registration copy books in public library; "Weiler" family.

O.G.S. Leeds and Granville "Gems and Views" Vol 11 No 6 - Bally-canoe, St. James stained glass window inscriptions; Dates from the past; St. Andrews West, Stormont members; Edwardsburgh baptisms.

O.G.S. Ottawa "Branch News" Vol 18 No 3 - Collector's rolls 1846.
Vol 18 No 4 - Huntly militia list 1829.

O.G.S. Oxford Br "Oxford Tracer" Vol 7 No 2 - Sources at Woodstock public library; LDS sources; Names being researched.

O.G.S. Toronto Br "Toronto Tree" Vol 16 No 4 - Before buying a computer; Markham museum resources.
Vol 16 No 5 - Seminar '85 report.

O.G.S. Waterloo-Wellington Br "Branch Notes" Vol 13 No 2 - Writing and publishing a family history; Baptisms 1838-1876, Ermosa; National pedigree index; Puslinch Twp. families cont. Guelph Advertiser index cont. 1847-49 BMD; Baptisms Maryborough Co. 1854-55.

O.G.S. Whitby-Oshawa "Kindred Spirits" Vol 4 No 2 - General register index Ont. Co. 1800-90; Newspaper holdings, Oronoco museum; 1871 Dominion directory, Duffins Creek (Pickering) and Dunbarton residents.

Que. F.H.S. "Connections" Vol 7 No 4 - Sources at Salle Gagnon, Montreal.

S.G.S. "Bulletin" Vol 16 No 1 - Germans from Russia in Galicia, Bukowinia, North Bessarabia; Research in France 1550-1880; Newspapers on microfilm 1752-1954; Cemetery listings, Montmartre, Piapot and Pittville.
Vol 16 No 2 - Celebrating the loyalists; Quebec research; Preparing to search at Salt Lake; Report - group tour to Salt Lake; Cemetery listings, Odessa village and Churchbridge, Sask.

CANADA - U.S.A.

Can. Am. Journal "Lost in Canada" Vol 11 No 2 - Baptisms, Stanbridge, Que. 1846-53; Que. Mercury extracts; Road petitions Ottawa 1847.

ENGLAND

Bristol-Avon F.H.S. No 40 - Codrington archives; Recording and writing; White Horse baptism index.

Cambridge F.H.S. Vol 5 No 1 - "Browns" of Linton; Letters from America to Littleport 1857-72; Senior citizens of 1851; Great Shelford rate book 1840-43; Transcribed cemeteries.

Hertfordshire F. & P.H.S. No 24 - Inscriptions Hertford R.C. Church; IGI; Members interest.

Somerset and Dorset F.H.S. "The Greenwood Tree" Vol 4 No 1 - Aust. pioneers from Dorset.

Vol 4 No 2 - Parish registers; "Stone" pedigree.

Vol 4 No 3 - Members research interest.

Vol 4 No 4 - Somerset strays in Cardiff; Prisoners in county gaols 1829-31.

Vol 5 No 1 - Parish registers; The "Dowlings"; "Roger Ridout", smuggler.

Vol 5 No 3 - "Pitman" family; The "Bossells"; "Wm. Hilborne"; Inscriptions, United Reform Church Sherborne.

Vol 5 No 4 - Custom House records; Members interest.

Vol 6 No 2 - Strays from Salisbury; Parish registers; Non-parochial registers.

Vol 6 No 3 - Spotlight on Winterbourne Whitechurch parish; First convicts to Aust. destination America; Wiveliscombe men of war 1803; "Matravers"; Somerset strays.

Vol 6 No 4 - Spotlight on Dulverton parish; Somerset sources; "Titford" family, Westminster 17C; "Slocum" family; "Duffets" of Stalbridge; Will of "Mary Churchill" 1675; Strays from Wiltshire.

Vol 7 No 1 - Frome census 1785; Maiden Newton parish; New S. Wales pardons 1810-19; Marriages - Crewkerne parish registers; Glastonbury Antiquarian Society sources.

Vol 7 No 2 - Bealings of Dorset in London 17 and 18C; "Scammell" 13 and 14C; Parish registers; Beer Crocombe parish; "Brime" family; Officers on Trafalgar; Strays from Wiltshire.

Vol 7 No 4 - "Hando" family on Triconderoga; Cheddar; "Cromwell's" prisoners on Hambleton Hill 1645; Beaminster fire losses 1684.

Vol 8 No 4 - Dorset place names; Cadbury parish; Aust. passenger lists 1849-53; Dorset non-conformists; A record keeping system; "Perry" family in Rockbourne.

Vol 9 No 2 - Parish registers; "Curme/Combe" family; Langport parish; "Balston" family 16-18C; "Russ" pedigree.

Vol 9 No 3 - Charminster parish; "Nicholas" family of Watchet; The "Cuff" name.

Vol 9 No 4 - Aboard the Tartar to Sydney, 1857; Norton St. Phillip's parish; Quaker records; "Dunman" family; "Bartlett" family and related surnames; 1830 subscribers to a Carthampton history; "Oke" family in Nfld.

Vol 10 No 1 - E. Somerset militia 1813; "Hann" family in Aust.; Dorchester farm names; Dorchester parish; "Taylors" 1757; Somerset wills; Harbour Glace marriages 1807-14; Alehouse keepers 1634-35; "Roberts" line of descent from Wm. the Conqueror; Land tracts 1666-82; Dorset delinquents 1649.

Wiltshire F.H.S. No 17 - Ravenstein's "Laws of Migration"; Webb ancestry.

No 18 - Members interest.

IRELAND

Inside Ireland May '85 - Map - Ireland and Dublin city centre.

SCOTLAND

Scottish G.S. "The Scottish Genealogist" Vol 32 No 1 - "Webb" register; "Irvine" family magazine; "Stewart" and the new world.

U.S.A.

Marin Co. (CA) G.S. "Marin Kin Tracer" Vol 8 No 3 - Family associations; "Hanson-Trumbull" family Bible 1871; Feminine nicknames; Old handwriting and symbols.

Tuolumne Co. G.S. "Golden Roots of the Mother Lode" Vol 5 No 1 - Big Oak Flat cemetery recording; Early county residents; Ancestor charts; Bounty grantees 1847-55; Birth index 1879 in Tuolumne Independent; Settlers before 1900; "Coates" history; Federal census 1900; marriages 1895; Deaths c. 1907-15.

N. Oakland G.S. "Heir Lines" Vol 8 No 2 - County records 1792+; St. index 1910 census; Pioneers death rolls 1889-90.

Broken Mt. G.S. "Tri-County Searcher" Vol 6 No 1 - Fenton Hill county homesteaders; The Prairie Inn register.

Greater Omaha G.S. "Remains to be Found" May '85 - Douglas County marriage records 1868; Family Bible records for "Guinane, Tunberg, Ewerts, Toll"; Sarpy County tax lists.

N. Central N. Dakota "Record" No 25 - Nazareth and Little Butte cemeteries; Bowell Tribune extracts; Military records in U.S.A.

Seattle G.S. "Bulletin" Vol 34 No 3 - Writing a personal history; Computers in genealogy; "Keuff" family Bible BMD 1880-1946; Ellis Island; Mid Atlantic ancestor file pre-1880.

National G.S. (Washington, D.C.) Vol 11 No 3 - Holland land company archives in New York and Pennsylvania.

FAMILY NEWSLETTERS

Ostrander Family Assoc. Inc. Vol 2 No 3 - "De Bonte Koe" - Updated and new facts on "Ostranders" in Can. and U.S.A.

Weatherbee Roundup Vol 9 No 3 - "Weatherbees" in Can., Eng. and U.S.A.

OTHERS

Federation of Family History Society (FFHS) Publications:

Gibson, J.S.W., compiler, The Hearth Tax, Other Later Stuart Tax Lists and Association Oath Rolls, FFHS, Plymouth, 1985.

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Pelling, George, Beginning Your Family History, FFHS, Plymouth, 1980.

Rayment, J.L., Notes on the Recording of Monumental Inscriptions, 3rd ed., FFHS, Plymouth, 1981.

Saul, Pauline A., compiler, Directory of Family Projects Co-ordinators, FFHS, Plymouth, 1981.

Walcot, Michael and Gibson, Jeremy ed., Marriage Indexes - How to Find, Use and Compile, 2nd ed., FFHS, Plymouth, 1980.

How to Tackle Your Family History, FFHS, Plymouth, 1980.

NEW MEMBER'S INTERESTS

Thomas F. Hutchinson, 3008 - 43 Street, Edmonton, AB

HUTCHINSON	prior 1940
TOWNSEND	prior 1863
MEDCOF/MEDCOLF	prior 1848
FELL	prior 1940
DOWKER	prior 1848

AGS *1704

Bridlington, Yorkshire, England
Coventry, West Midlands, England
Thornton Dale, Yorkshire, England
Bridlington, Yorkshire, England
Thornton Dale, Yorkshire, England

Marie Stuckey, 1205' 4604 - 106A Street, Edmonton, AB

O'GORMAN, Joseph Francis	born 1846
STUKEY, George Thomas	1841
McNAUGHTON, James Harry	born 1840

T6H 5J4

AGS *1762

Dublin, Ireland
Kensington, Middlesex, England
place of birth unknown
moved from South Dakota to Edmonton

Cecile Henry, Box 278, Mirror, AB

LUCIER/LUSSIER, Moise	1895
LUCIER/LUSSIER, Alex	1920
BRANCONNIER, Anna or Ann	1916
LUCIER, Toussaint	1885

AGS *1764

St. Eustache, Manitoba, Canada
St. Eustache, Manitoba, Canada
St. Eustache, Manitoba, Canada
Metis Council Prisoner in Regina during
Riel uprising.

Sharon(Sherry) Bell, 24 Grandora Crescent, St. Albert, AB

KENNEDY, Alexander(Sandy)	1850-1873
GRANT, John	1850-1874

T8N 0T9

AGS *1756

Brucefield, Tuckersmith Twp., Huron Co., ON
b. Nova Scotia, moved- Brucefield (see above)
and to Portage la Prairie, MB, Canada
Port Dover, Woodhouse Twp., Norfolk, ON
Dumfries SCT, to Caledonia, Seneca, ON
Oldham, Lancashire, ENG to Hamilton, ON

CLARK, John Alexander	1842-1912
BAIN, Charles A.D.	1810-1858
JACKSON, Robert	1876-1955

Rose Sheen, General Delivery, Amisk, AB

HAYES, Richard Levi	1830-1903
HERRINGTON, Ellen Jane	1810-1903
PALMER, Robert Ridley	1830-1903

T0B 0B0

AGS *1778

Consecon, Ontario, Canada
Trenton or Picton, Ontario, Canada
Consecon, Trenton, Picton, Ontario

Sharon Hudemka, 1001 - 13 Street South, Lethbridge, AB

HUDEMKA	prior 1862
HNATIUK	prior 1870
MOLDOWAN	prior 1867
RADOMSKI/SLOWSKI	prior 1909
BORYS	prior 1856

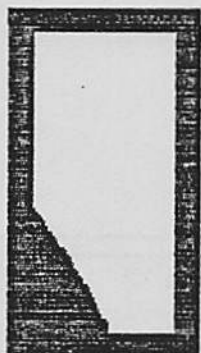
T1K 1S4

AGS *1679

Jankantz, Chernovtsy, Bukovina, Ukraine
Bukovina
Waslavtz, Chernovitz, Bukovina
Bukovina
Surochiw, Jaroslaw, Galicia, Poland

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Wetaskiwin

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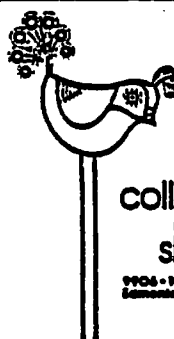
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