

RELATIVELY SPEAKING

The Alberta Genealogical Society

VOL. 15 NO. 3

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

President's Message	Jo Nuthack	73
The A.G.S. Objects		74
Items of Interest		74
Granddad Always Had A Moustache	Frances Siemens	75
Letter with a Correction		76
Just In Time		76
Historian's Scrapbooks Placed On Microfilm		76
Origins In Germany	Ron Neuman	77
Marion Keffer 1911-1987		78
Census Of Long Lake, 1874	Charles D. Denney	79
Sir Alexander Galt Museum & Archives		80
Lethbridge 1886-87		80
Certification Of Genealogists In Canada	Ailsa H. Walker	81
New Member's Interests	Norma Bosman	84
Saga Of Battle River	Linda Whitford	85
Ideas For Locating Family Records	Pat Hewitt	86
Stamps		86
Me, And Genealogy	Charles D. Denney	87
Insights From A Manuscript Biography	Catherine McLeod	90
Titanic Families		92
Dear Genie	Ailsa H. Walker	93
St. Peter's Lutheran Cemetery, Naples	Flora Stewart	94
Advice To Pastors		94
Eben-Ezer Lutheran Cemetery, Bloomsbury	Flora Stewart	95
Computer Corner	Peter Goutbeck	96
The Language of Genealogy	Dolores Christie	98
Crowsnest And Its People	Mary Bole	98
Researching LDS Resources - Part 2	LaRue Francis	99
Goods & Services		101
Genealogy Terms From Latin	Catherine McLeod	102
Queries		103
Planmendon Homecoming - 1973	Enid Fitzsimonds	104
New Publications For Sale		104
What's New In The Library	Eva Dyck	105

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The Alberta Genealogical Society

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Membership:	Viola Hauptmann
Publications:	Catherine McLeod
Library:	Rita Laczkowski
Ancestor Index:	Jo Nuthack
Cemetery Recording:	Enid Fitzsimonds
Genealogical Rsch:	Ailsa Walker
Bylaws:	Jack Fitzsimonds
Historian/Archivist:	Sherry Bell
Editors (Relatively Speaking)	Flora and John Stewart

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 list. (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.

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".

Production of this publication is being supported by a grant from Alberta Culture.

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 8 weeks before distribution date -- i.e. Dec. 15, Mar. 15, Jun. 15 and Sep. 15.

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.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

When this volume of Relatively Speaking reaches you, the main vacation period is again behind us and September is at our doors, the usual time to make plans to take another swing at finding more ancestors or cousins.

It is my hope that each of you had a good summer and that the upcoming weeks and months will be successful ones for you. At the time of this writing (back in the middle of June) the Society had been approached by a few people in Fort McMurray with respect to establishing a branch in that part of Alberta. How well this went should be known by now as closer contact will be established at the Red Deer meeting on June 20th.

The response to my comments in regard to a Membership Secretary has been very positive, one member from Southern Alberta as well as five Edmonton members have offered to help, plus another Southern Albertan has offered to continue doing the work she had been doing up to now. A thank-you from the Society and myself to them.

Generally our programs are continuing to draw interested people to the various functions of our Society. With a province the size of Alberta one must marvel at the enthusiasm people show when it comes to attending these functions. The last day of a conference sees people always eager to meet the next year.

Let this be all for now until next time.

Jo Nuthack

President

THE ALBERTA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OBJECTS

WE, the undersigned, hereby declare that we desire to form a society under the Societies Act, R.S.A. 1970 and that:

1 The name of the Society is - Alberta Genealogical Society.

2 The objects of the Society are -

a) To promote the study of genealogy and genealogical research within the Province of Alberta;

b) To encourage adherence to accuracy and thoroughness in research;

c) To encourage and instruct members in the ethical principles, scientific methods and effective techniques of genealogical research and to defend the standards of genealogy from incompetent and disreputable persons;

d) To assemble a library of genealogical guides, handbooks, reference sources, family and local histories, and other books and materials which may assist the members, all of whom will be available to the members;

e) From time to time to publish such bulletins, booklets, books, pamphlets, or other documents as may be found desirable and expedient by the Executive of the Society and to make the same available to the members and others on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Executive;

f) To establish friendly relations with other genealogical societies for exchange of ideas and information and the promotion of common interests;

g) To enter into arrangements with other genealogical societies for the publication of bulletins, booklets, books, pamphlets, or other documents, on such terms and conditions as may be found desirable and expedient by the Executive;

h) To promote seminars and workshops on genealogical research and methodology and such other studies as may seem helpful to the members;

i) To provide a centre and suitable meeting place for the various activities of the Society and its members by rent or purchase or otherwise;

j) To encourage the establishment of Branches of the Society under such terms and conditions as the by-laws of the Society may from time to time provide;

k) To achieve the foregoing objects, funds may be raised and donations, gifts, legacies and bequests accepted.

3 The operations of the Society are to be carried out chiefly in the Province of Alberta.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 15th day of March, 1973.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

NORFOLKLORE '87 The 11th Annual Genealogy Fair, Eva Brook Donly Museum, Simcoe, Ont., Saturday, September 26, 1987. More than 20 genealogical societies, historical groups, archives, libraries and publishers display their latest books and supplies. For more information contact: Mr. Bill Yeager, Curator, Eva Brook Donly Museum, Simcoe, Ont. N3Y 2W3. - (Hamilton Br. OGS Vol.18 #2.)

THE CROWNSNEST HISTORICAL SOCIETY is planning a sequel to "Crownsnest and Its People 1898-1940". The new period will be 1940 through 1980. Contact: Mrs. Anne Spatuk, Crownsnest Museum, P.O. Box 306, Coleman, Alberta, T0K 0M0. - (Alberta FHS Quarterly Spring 1987.)

ALBERTA FAMILY HISTORIES SOCIETY Seminar Oct. 16 & 17, 1987. Theme: Family Tree Climbing Can Be Fun. Conducted by Everton Publishers. Registrations on first come first serve basis. Address: P.O. Box 30270, Station B, Calgary, AB T2M 4P1.

MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC., Rm 420, 167 Lombard Ave, Winnipeg, MB R3B 0T6 (944-1153). Annual Seminar on September 18-20, 1987 at St. John's College, U. of Man., Winnipeg, MB.

NFLD. & LABRADOR GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY LTD. Seminar October 3, 1987 at the Marine Institute. Celebration of the third anniversary. Address: Colonial Bldg. Military Road, St. John's, Nfld. A1C 2C9.

SCOTTISH RESEARCH FEES INCREASE The General Register Office in Scotland increased research fees on April 1, 1986 to: First or extract of entry following a particular search is five pounds; General search in the parochial registers, per day 4.50 pounds; Inclusive search in registers, census and indexes, per day 8.50 pounds. - (P.E.I. Genealogy Society Vol.11 #2 Apr.'87.)

WHEN READING FAINT MICROFILM, place a sheet of green or yellow plastic over it to darken the letters. The type sold for book covers works very well. - (AFHS Winter '87.)



CHATTERBOX

"Chatter Box" is a 'news column'. Though closing date for the main body of Relatively Speaking is about two months prior to printing date, "Chatter Box" will be held open until just before press time, in order to present the latest news. Contributions are requested.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE -- UPDATE

Following the Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers it is the duty of the newly elected Executive Committee to appoint the Chairmen of the Standing Committees. Following is the list of appointments:

Membership:	Viola Hauptmann
Publications:	Catherine McLeod (unchanged)
Library:	Rita Laczkowski
Ancestor Index:	Jo Nuthack (unchanged)
Cemetery Recording:	Enid Fitzsimonds (unchanged)
Genealogical Rsch:	Ailsa Walker (unchanged)
Bylaws:	Jack Fitzsimonds
Historian/Archivist:	Sherry Bell
Editors (Relatively Speaking)	Flora and John Stewart (unchanged)
Publicity:	Dolores Christie (unchanged)

Changes have taken place within the Committees. In fact, several Committees are now operating as their names suggests -- committees with several members, rather than one person, the chairman, carrying the load.

The Membership Committee is operating with five members.

The Publications Committee has been operating for some time with several members.

The Library Committee has seen a great change in structure. The past Chairman, Eva Dyck, has volunteered her services as 'Librarian'. The whole of the A.G.S. Medicine Hat Branch has taken on the new experience of being 'the Library Committee'. Way to go, Medicine Hat!

The Cemetery Recording Committee (which has been operating with a large group of interested members) has recommended to the Executive Committee that it be allowed to expand its terms of reference to include other forms of genealogically pertinent information -- ie. births and marriages (when available), also any other information considered appropriate. Watch for a new name to go along with the new status!

The title 'Historian' has been expanded to 'Historian/Archivist' to reflect a recommendation of a former Historian. The change has been officially accepted by the current Executive Committee.

The need for a Publicity Committee has long been obvious. Though this Committee has not yet been added to our standing committees, we welcome Dolores Christie back this year, to complete the projects she started last year as Chairman of the ad hoc Publicity Committee.

CHATTERBOX -- continued

"LEAN MEAN NETWORKING MACHINE"

There has long been a need for quick communication among historic preservation organizations throughout Alberta. So said Morris Flewelling, of the Red Deer and District Museum, as he addressed the group gathered at the joint conferences of the Alberta Historic Resources Foundation and the Historical Society of Alberta. He called for the organization of a "Lean, Mean Networking Machine", to act as a communications centre for all historic preservation organizations within the province, both human and natural history based. His dream was that this organization would stand ready to receive and quickly disseminate all pertinent news to the member organizations.

Later that same day a group of volunteers met, decided they would pursue this concept, and set a date for a further meeting. A steering committee has met twice, on 20 May, and again on 6 July, at the Red Deer and District Museum. The name "The Heritage Council of Alberta" was chosen. The steering committee has defined rudimentary parameters for this council and has called for an organizational meeting of representatives of the various eligible groups on the 6 October 1987, again in the Board Room of the Red Deer and District Museum, for the purpose of electing its first Executive Committee, and deciding its course of action.

The Alberta Genealogical Society has been represented throughout these meetings by a former President, Jack Fitzsimonds.

* * * * *

UPCOMING SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

Manitoba Genealogical Society -- Seminar '87 -- "Canadian Trees and British Roots"; 18-20 Sept. 1987; St. John's College, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. Keynote Speaker: Don Steel; Many other workshops; further info: phone 204-944-1153, 9-11:30 am. or 12-4:30 pm.

Washington State Genealogical Society Annual Conference - "FROM SEA TO SHINING SEA"; Date: September 18, 19 and 20, 1987. Location: Double Tree Plaza and Inn, Seattle; Further info: phone: 209-575-8220. Speakers: P. William Filby -- Immigration pre 1830, Ports of Entry, etc.; Howard Snedden -- Iowa, the Pivotal State; J. R. Roberts -- Immigration post 1830, Ellis Island.

Alberta Family Histories Society -- Seminar '87 -- "FAMILY TREE CLIMBING CAN BE FUN" October 16 and 17, 1987, Parkdale United Church, 2919 - 8 Ave. NW, Calgary - Registration: \$30.00. for further information phone: 403-287-1232

Alberta Genealogical Society -- Conference '88 -- Lethbridge, Sandman Inn, 15 and 16 April, 1988; Keynote Speaker: Arlene Denney speaks about European Research. See next issue of Relatively Speaking for further program and registration information.

THE A.G.S. LIBRARY NEEDS YOU!

Our members are losing out on valuable information by not having our periodicals indexed. The Library has developed an indexing system for extracting the information periodicals and we desperately need 'Indexers'.

You can be an Indexer, on your own time, in your own home.
Write Rita Laczkowski, Chairman of the A.G.S. Library Committee, at the Society address -- P. O. Box 12015, Edmonton AB T5J 3L2,
or phone Rita at 403-832-2300.

GRANDDAD ALWAYS HAD A MOUSTACHE

By Frances Siemens - A.G.S. #1661
Lethbridge Branch

(The story of Francis Henry Hoge (1864-1950) from "Leavings By Trail Granum By Rail" published by Priesen's, Altona, Manitoba.)

Granddad always had a moustache - not the handle bar type but a full upper lip one. His hair when he was young had been red so his beard was a reddish-grey when I knew him. He was a thin man, never weighing over 130 pounds. His five-foot, eight-inch height was diminished because he slouched due to a one-half inch difference in leg lengths. He suffered from a heart murmur all his life and in his middle years he lost the sight of one eye while fixing a fence. He always spoke highly of his mother, whom he had left in England as a lad. He told me about a name change when I was very young but I had forgotten about it until my research into the family tree began.

Granddad was never a wealthy man. He worked hard for whatever he gained. The farmwork was done by horse power as long as he was capable of working, then the farm was rented out to neighbors with power machinery. He would rise early in the morning to feed the horses, come into the house for breakfast, then he would drive the team to the field for a morning of plowing or seeding. At noon, both man and beast had a good rest, then it was work until dark or until grandmother would call him in for a meal.

During the 1930's, opportunities for good fortune turned into bad ones with such things as grasshopper outbreaks, poor crops, and lack of money for goods until he had to mortgage the farm. Then it was more of the same with threats of foreclosure and loss of the farm. Finally, he had to resort to taking relief to be able to feed his family.

During these years, he would take the team to town - some seven miles away - to buy coal for the stove and many times came home with frozen hands and feet. He bought feed for the cattle only to find that the bales were loaded with balls of wire to make them heavier. By Spring, he had two balls of wire each five feet in circumference.

Granddad enjoyed a good debate, some called it an argument. He was on various boards and did his civic duty. But his temper got him in trouble many times. He was a person who always wanted everyone to see both sides of an issue before they voted, a cause of many a heated debate.

At home he was a gentleman who always saw the pot of gold waiting just over the hill or around the next bend. He had a great sense of humor and enjoyed a joke. He had a deep faith in God, which carried him through many adversities. I never knew granddad to attend a church service but the daily Bible readings at home took its place. It was always a pleasure to have granddad read the New Testament to me.

Before he passed away, he saw his land returned to him as all debts were paid and the mortgage was burned.

Granddad broke horses to ride, farmed, helped build many of the community buildings, and settled the open prairie. He is one of the Pioneers of our beloved Canada.

Letter with a Correction

We received a letter from Blair S. Poelman of the Genealogical Library, Salt Lake City, Utah, stating an error in our "News from Periodicals", Vol.14 No.4 p.22 of *Relatively Speaking*, Nov. 1986. It is with regard to the indexing program for U.S. ships passenger lists 1820-1924 which we said they were doing.

The L.D.S. Genealogical Department is NOT DOING THE INDEXING. It is being done by the Balch Institute of Temple University in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The original passenger lists from 1820-1902 have been transferred from the National Archives to the National Immigration Archives in care of Balch Institute. An ongoing indexing project is slowly producing published lists of immigrants; the first results have been the 500,000 names of Irish "famine immigrants". Public access to the original records and to the NIA database is not permitted. At this time, neither the Genealogical Library, the National Archives, nor the Ellis Island Foundation is creating a master index of passenger lists.

Thanks to Mr. Poelman and Jayare Roberts for this information.

Just In Time

In November 1985 Rev. Glen Lucas, then archivist of the United Church Archives, Toronto, held a records management workshop in Pakenham for churches in the area. As a result of that conference Trinity-St.Andrew's United Church in Renfrew boxed up the old records in their keeping and sent them to the archives. The church in Pakenham followed their lead. Just three days after the records were sent, Trinity-St.Andrew's was destroyed by fire. We owe a great debt of gratitude to the members of the church board who made this timely decision and especially to the Rev. Glen Lucas for the stimulus he provided for this action.

The records saved begin with the Register of Births, Baptisms and Marriages of The Congregation of MacNab and Horton of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, commencing in 1841 as kept by the Rev. Alexr. Mann of Pakenham and continued in 1851 by Rev. George Thomson. There are both Presbyterian and Methodist records up to the 1940's. Altogether, two large cartons of records were saved.

(from Ottawa Branch News, Vol.XI No.1 January 1987)

Historian's Scrapbooks Placed On Microfilm

Genealogists and local historians tracing Prince Edward County families will find their task made easier now, because of the work of the late Willis Metcalfe of Black Creek.

For over 30 years, Metcalfe took clippings referring to local people from The Picton Times, The Picton Gazette, and other area newspapers, and pasted them into a series of scrapbooks. Mr. Metcalfe died in 1977. Recently however, all 25 volumes of his scrapbooks were microfilmed by the Ontario Archives through an arrangement made by Provincial Court Judge George Inrig of Lindsay, Ont., a native of Picton. Judge Inrig presented the Picton Library with a set of the films, expressing the hope that they might prove to be of as much value to others as they had been to him, while he was preparing a genealogy of the Inrig family.

(from O.G.S. Newsletter Vol.11 No.4 Sept/Oct 1984)

ORIGINS IN GERMANY

With thanks from the book "Sompolno to Strathcona"
 Compiled by Ron Neuman - A.G.S. #1724
 NEUMAN - ARNDT HISTORY COMMITTEE

Frederick the Great became the ruler of Prussia in 1740. He immediately became involved in a war with Austria that lasted until 1748. This was followed by the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) with Prussia and England allied against Austria, France and Russia. These two wars caused devastation and destruction throughout Prussia, Austria, and many of the smaller German states that formed the Holy Roman Empire. Battles were fought throughout Germany. The farmlands and villages were crossed by many armies. Crops were destroyed, food and animals were confiscated, and young men were conscripted into the various armies. After the Seven Years' War had ended, the situation of the German peasants did not improve. Taxes were high and food was in short supply. Religious persecution was widespread because each individual ruler was allowed to choose the religion for his subjects and this did not always meet with the agreement of the subjects. Life was far from pleasant for the average German peasant in 1763.

At this time Catherine II of Russia (Catherine the Great) issued a manifesto inviting foreigners to settle in Russia. She was attempting to colonize the vast open areas of Russia. Catherine's manifesto offered all potential settlers free land, religious freedom, freedom from taxes, free travel to Russia, freedom from military service, and freedom to leave Russia whenever they wanted to leave.

Thousands of families left the various German states and travelled to Russia to establish colonies in the lands along the Volga River and later in the Black Sea Region (including the Crimea and the Caucasus). In the years from 1763 to 1860 approximately 100,000 Germans moved to Russia. Our ancestors were not part of this group that moved to Russia as a result of Catherine's manifesto. They apparently remained in Germany until at least 1790. They may well have lived in Prussia at this time. Apparently conditions were somewhat better in Prussia than in the rest of Germany so this may be the reason that they did not move.

The next area of interest for us is the Kingdom of Poland. Poland was ruled in the 1700's by a small group of very rich noblemen who owned most of the land. Their rule was not very effective, and in 1772 the neighbors of Poland began to dissect the Polish kingdom. Austria, Russia and Prussia all took areas from Poland in 1772. The second partition of Poland occurred in 1793 with only Prussia and Russia participating. The task of removing Poland from the map was completed in 1795 with the third partition of Poland. Once again the partitioners were Prussia, Russia and Austria. The areas taken by Prussia were the northwestern regions of Poland around the Warthe and Vistula Rivers.

The region of South Prussia was annexed by Prussia in 1793. The Prussian rulers actively recruited settlers from Prussia and from other parts of Germany to establish farming colonies on their new land holdings in Poland. The local areas in Poland were underdeveloped at this time and the local population was not as efficient as the German farmers. This is the time that the Neuman and Arndt families moved to the Sompolno area.

These new colonists were hardly established in their new homes when another war erupted. This one involved the French Emperor, Napoleon, and the Prussian Empire. Prussia was defeated in 1807, and as a result lost the land holdings that had been gained during 1793 and 1795. Napoleon imposed the Treaty of Tilsit. This treaty established the Grand Duchy of Warsaw which was ruled by a Grand Duke chosen by Napoleon. The Treaty of Tilsit effectively halted the influx of German settlers into this area. Many settlers, including our ancestors, were now stranded in a country that was beyond the borders of Prussia and Germany, and was ruled by non-German rulers.

Two more events occurred very quickly and had a negative effect on the German farm population. In 1810-11 the Polish people revolted against the foreign rule by Napoleon's Grand Duke. This revolution caused some problems for the German settlers. In 1812 Napoleon commenced his famous march to Moscow and his armies marched through Poland enroute to Russia. The immense size of Napoleon's army caused a major disruption to the surrounding countryside. As they marched through Poland, they requisitioned food and material from the residents; they used quarters for their troops; and they destroyed many crops, fences and other farming activities. They likely took most of the animals with them.

In 1814 as many as fifteen hundred German families left this area of Poland and travelled to Bessarabia in the Black Sea area of Russia in an attempt to escape the constant warfare and disruption to their farmland in Poland. Many thousands of others, including our ancestors, chose not to go to Russia and remained in Poland.

After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, the Congress of Vienna established some boundaries that were to last for a number of years. Poland was once again a kingdom, but this time it was ruled by the Russian Czar. The Polish people were not content with this arrangement and in 1830-31 they proclaimed their independence. The Russian Empire quelled the rebellion after some major battles. After this rebellion the Kingdom of Poland ceased to exist. The area became part of the Russian Empire. As a result of this unrest, many German settlers once again moved further into Russia. The destinations were the Black Sea region and the area of Volhynia in the western Ukraine.

Another Polish revolution occurred in 1863-1864 and another exodus of German colonists followed this revolution. This group went primarily to Volhynia. A number of the families that went to Volhynia in the later 1860's were from the Sompolno area; however, the Neumann and Arndt families once again remained in Poland.

The political situation in Poland remained unchanged from 1864 until after 1900. The border between Prussia and Russia was located just a few miles west of Sompolno. Our ancestors lived in the Russian Empire in the area that they commonly referred to as Russian Poland until they came to North America in the late 1890's and early 1900's.

MARION KEFFER, A.G.S. #108

A long time friend to genealogists, Miss Marion Keffer died in Toronto, Ontario on May 7, 1987, after a lengthy illness. Miss Keffer was born in Medicine Hat, Alberta in 1911.

Always interested in promoting the cause of genealogy, she held membership #108, (the first membership number after the founding members) in the Alberta Genealogical Society.

Marion has had several genealogical works published, and always stood ready to assist in solving genealogical research problems. She will be sorely missed by her many friends in Alberta and Ontario.

CENSUS OF LONG LAKE, 1874

By Charles D. Denney - A.G.S. #105
Edmonton Branch

In the HARDISTY PAPERS in Glenbow Archives there is a 1874 census for Long Lake. Why it should have been distinguished from that for Edmonton is a mystery, for the people named were Edmonton people. In any event, wherever it was, it has long since been drained and become lost to memory. What is important, however, is the record of those who lived there.

William Lennie was a whiteman with a halfbreed wife and two children. James Gullion was a whiteman with a halfbreed wife and three children. George Gullion was a whiteman with a halfbreed wife and four children. William Borwick was a whiteman with a halfbreed wife and five children. Simon Fraser, his wife, and his three children were halfbreed. So were Joseph McDonald and his wife and four children. Mrs. Fraser was a halfbreed woman with two children. Henry Fraser and Colin Fraser were halfbreed men. William Calder was also a halfbreed man. Though he was not credited with having a wife, he had two halfbreed children. Someone named Mairn (or Maern or Maun) was a whiteman, but he had a halfbreed wife and five children. Then there was John Aston. He was a whiteman with a halfbreed wife. There were five Indians also at the Lake when the man with the pencil made his record.

Of the above people, if you will look at the 1882 map of Edmonton in James G. MacGregor's HISTORY OF EDMONTON, at page 96, you will see that in that year the above named people owned most of Edmonton. It is fantastic.

Mrs. Fraser is undoubtedly the widow of Colin Fraser, Sir George Simpson's famous piper, who had turned fur trader and who had died at Lac Ste. Anne in 1867. Simon, Henry and Colin Fraser were her sons. William Lennie was married to her daughter, Annabelle. James Gullion was married to her daughter, Flora. William Borwick was married to her daughter, Betsie, and Joe McDonald was married to her daughter, Margaret. So one might call that a family affair.

William Lennie and William Borwick were both Hudson Bay Company blacksmiths. James and George Gullion were both river boat types and later enjoyed the title of Captain. One of them later had a farm and a stopping house about half way to Athabasca Landing. Simon Fraser married Sophie Brazeau, daughter of the famous Joseph Edward Brazeau of Brazeau Dam, Brazeau Mountain Range, and Brazeau town fame. They are buried together out back of Rundle Mission at Pigeon Lake. Colin Fraser became a "free trader" at Fort Chipewyan. Brother John, who was listed in the Edmonton census, farmed the River Lot on which Concordia College stands.

William Calder had been married to Madeline Hamelin, so his two children must have been hers. It was the next year that he married Magdeleine L'Hirondelle, with whom he had ten children.

John Aston was not John Aston at all. Nor was he John Ashon, as he was named at page 86 of Sam. Steele's FORTY YEARS IN CANADA. He was John Asham, and his wife was Mary Foley. As with others in this census, he got around. By January of 1875 he had a "store" at Tail Creek. See Sam Steele at page 86. Moreover, in 1877 he had a son named John Asham born there. However, by 1884, by which time Tail Creek had become a memory, he, as J. Ashen, had his name on the southwest quarter of Section 20 in Strathcona. It is quite possible that it was there his son Alexander Asham was born. Both of them applied for Scrip in 1900 and indicated their respective places of birth.

SIR ALEXANDER GALT MUSEUM & ARCHIVES

(this information is taken from their brochure)

The Sir Alexander Galt Museum is owned and operated by the City of Lethbridge with assistance from the Historical Society, and provides a non-profit educational community service by preserving available artifacts, photographs, and other historical, artistic and scientific items which directly reflect the human history of Lethbridge and Southern Alberta.

The first Lethbridge hospital was a small, wooden building built in 1885 by Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G., one of the Fathers of Confederation and president of the Alberta Railway and Coal Co. By 1908, the hospital was no longer adequate. The present building was opened in 1910, by the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Wilfred Laurier. In 1930, an addition was built onto the west side of the building and the 1891 structures were demolished. In 1955, the hospital was relocated and the building became the Galt Rehabilitation Centre until 1964. The museum came into the building in 1967. In 1984, the 1930 addition was demolished to make way for new construction and redevelopment of the building as a new museum. The new museum was officially opened September 24, 1985, as the highlight of the City Centennial.

The archives contain many original documents, books, and historic photographs relating to Southern Alberta history. These collections are available to serious researchers by appointment for study, reference and copy. The Museum is located at West End of 5th Avenue South, Lethbridge, Alberta. Telephone: (403) 320-3898. The hours for the archives are Tuesday to Friday, 1-4 p.m. and also Wednesday evening 6-9 p.m.

LETHBRIDGE 1886-87

From Henderson's Directory

Sacadore Chas., hewer	Stewart Holten, laborer
Savery Ernest, miner	Sutherland Dan, engineer
Scott Thos., carpenter	Thomson David, miner
Seward F., clerk Crown Hotel	Thompson George, miner
Sexton Jerry, laborer	Townsend John, miner
Sharp David, mill hand	Vare James, miner
Simms J., barber	Vare James, jun., miner
Smith Robert, miner	Waghorn W., painter
Smylie Jas.	Watkins, C.W., clerk
Snarth Robert, miner	Wallworth Nathan, miner
Stafford John	Warner Jacob, mill hand
Stafford William, jun., miner	Wedlock R., miner
STAFFORD WILLIAM, superintendent	Whitney Wm. D., Heney & Whitney
culler	Whyte Robert, miner
Staph Frank, engineer	Wilson William, miner
Stattoford G., carpenter	

(The individuals on this list were all men. This injustice to the splendid pioneer women prevailed until women were finally acknowledged to be people and were listed in the Henderson's Lethbridge City Directory for 1909, Volume 1.)

NOTE: The absence of some names may mean that some families had not yet moved to the prairie level from the riverbottom community. And there is little doubt that the town grew considerably from October-December 1885.

CERTIFICATION OF GENEALOGISTS IN CANADA

By Ailsa H. Walker - A.G.S. #162
Edmonton Branch

Interest in tracing one's family tree has increased in the western world in the last twenty years or so to the point where problems have occurred that must be dealt with. Private researchers have proliferated and evidence has grown that not all researchers are honest in their practices. There have been no standards set for researchers and no qualifications are required.

Record repositories have become concerned about letting researchers handle original records as they have been found folded, written on or even clipped. Use of microfilmed records has helped preserve the original records but care must still be taken.

Genealogists themselves have wanted qualifications that would indicate that genealogy is now a profession, recognized as such by governments and record repositories with standards and a code of ethics.

What has been happening in Canada in this exciting new profession? Until 1983, to obtain qualifications in Canada, one had to take courses and accreditation in the U.S.A. or Britain.

U.S.A.

The Board of Certification in Washington, D.C. was incorporated in 1964 and grants certification for a five-year period and it must be renewed. The Board does offer educational programs.

Certification is offered in four categories:

1. Certified Genealogist - CG - one who is able to compile a family history or to construct a pedigree based to the fullest extent possible on primary sources.
2. Genealogical Records Searcher - CGRS - one who is knowledgeable in the examination of records to determine whether desired information is contained therein and reports results of such a search.
3. American Lineage Specialist - CALS - one who is qualified to prepare papers for applicants seeking admission to hereditary and patriotic societies.
4. American Indian Lineage Specialist - CAILS - one who is competent to work with American Indian records.

Only #1 and #2 would apply to Canadian Genealogists interested in applying for certification from the Board of Certification. There are fees to pay and lengthy applications to prepare. The CG is a general outline of work done and showing evidence of the competence of the person making the application. The CGRS is directed more to the particular locality of the applicant and what records are available in that area and how the researcher would prepare reports for clients on the information found.

There are few CG's and CGRS's in Canada - Elizabeth Hancocks of Toronto is a CG and is also a Trustee of the Board of Certification. Brenda Merriman of Toronto is a CGRS.

The address of the Board of Certification is Box 19165, Washington, D.C., 20036, U.S.A.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in Utah gives University courses through Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. An Associate of Science Degree in Genealogy may be obtained through study in the Department of Family and Local History Studies, 4312 HBLL, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, 84602, U.S.A. Home Study Courses are given through: Brigham Young University, Department of Home Study, 210 HRCB, Provo, Utah, 84602, U.S.A.

The Genealogical Department of the L.D.S. Church in Salt Lake City, Utah has an accreditation program designed to test an individual's competence in genealogical research. Examinations are given free of charge (in Salt Lake City) to applicants of honest and moral character who have sufficient theoretical and practical background and who desire to offer their professional services to the public. Separate tests are given for geographical areas of specialization. The geographical areas for Canada are two, one for French Canada, (knowledge of the French language is essential) and the other is for Canada, general. A code of ethics must be signed by the applicant.

The address of the Genealogical Department is 50 East North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84150, U.S.A.

BRITAIN

The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies through its School of Family History gives a Correspondence Course resulting in a Diploma in Genealogical Research and Method. This usually takes three years to qualify for the exam and costs 480 pounds.

The Licentiate of the Institute is given after further requirements subsequent to the Diploma.

Full and part-time qualifications in Genealogy include the Diploma, Licentiate (LHG) and Fellowship (FHG).

The address is The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, Northgate, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1BA, England.

Other English Universities and Institutions - there are courses given at other Universities and Institutions in many parts of England, Scotland, and Wales. It is not known whether diplomas or degrees are given.

Note: These qualifications and diplomas, etc. are given for competence in research in Britain only.

CANADA

Genealogical Institute of the Maritimes

In 1983, the Genealogical Institute of the Maritimes was incorporated as the first body of its kind in Canada for certification in the profession of genealogy and family history. Its approved objects are to 'further a professional approach to genealogical research, and in particular to establish a mechanism for qualifying in the profession of genealogy within a framework supervised by impartial members of the genealogical community; to set standards of practice; to provide lists of qualified practitioners; and to encourage genealogical endeavour.' The Institute has been incorporated federally and its operations may be carried on throughout Canada.

There are two levels of certification, the Certified Genealogist (Canada) or CG(C) and the Genealogical Records Searcher (Canada) or GRS(C).

The Certified Genealogist (Canada) is one who researches or directs research in primary and secondary sources for the materials with which to prepare genealogies of families following a careful analysis of the evidence. This requires a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of genealogical research, including the ability to distinguish and weigh the value of different types of evidence, to analyse a problem and map out avenues for its probable solution. The genealogist knows the bibliography and historiography of the area in which he conducts research and can prepare logical and business-like reports of the findings. Moreover, he behaves ethically in his practice.

The Genealogical Record Searcher (Canada) is one who carries out research for genealogical or biographical purposes, and supplies a competent report of what is found. This supposes knowledge of what records exist and what they may be expected to contain, as well as the ability to make

abstracts and documented reports of search outcome. This person retains his certification partly by the proper use of records and archives, and partly by ethical conduct in the practice of genealogy. If the CG(C) is a master of the craft, the GRS(C) is a competent researcher.

How does one apply for these two types of certification in the Maritimes? First, a preliminary application form is requested with an enclosed non-refundable deposit of \$15. Information besides identification is required: level of certification being sought, plus three referees, level of education, related experience and any publications or major collections deposited in a public repository to be listed. Points are given for these items.

A specimen of the applicant's work must be submitted - copies without the candidate's name are given to three readers who independently assign a mark to the work which is then averaged by the Secretary. If the submission is satisfactory, the candidate is asked to undergo both a written examination and an oral interview. He is given another chance if the work is substandard or insufficient.

If his submission passes, he pays an application fee and then will be examined on his knowledge of the records of the province of his primary research area. He is given a problem to resolve and is asked about the general principles of genealogical research and the presentation of results.

If he passes the above, he is given a certificate for one year's entry upon the books of the Institute. Each year, a renewal fee is assessed for which he receives annual reports and a membership card, is advertized by the Institute on its list of Associates and becomes eligible to become a member of the governing or examining bodies.

On receiving certification, the successful candidate signs a code of ethics binding him to make proper use of records, behave professionally and agreeing to the right of the Institute to penalize him for any demonstrated breaches of professional conduct or ethics.

The mailing address of the Institute is: The Secretary, Genealogical Institute of the Maritimes, Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes, Universite de Moncton, Moncton, N.B., E1A 3E9.

What about the rest of Canada?

Genealogical Societies abound in the other seven provinces of Canada and yet information is not forthcoming about regulation of the genealogists who are performing research duties for others. Most of us have a very personal interest in genealogy in which we do the research to discover our own family tree. Such people do not need certification unless they wish the recognition for their own credibility. They can be taught to respect records in archives and other record repositories. Those who need the certification are those who wish to do research for others for a fee. They can then reassure clients of their ability and honesty. This is a very necessary step for our Societies in Canada to take, to put genealogy into the professional field in which it can gain the recognition of other professionals, and elevate the level of performance across the country.

We have a federal society in Canada, the Canadian Federation of Genealogical and Family History Societies. Little has been heard from them to date but it would seem that one of the first items to which they should address themselves would be the certification of genealogists working in the field. The Genealogical Institute of the Maritimes provides such a good example to follow that the rest of Canada should have certification established before long. Our accolades to Terrence Punch and his Maritime group for setting the pace for Canada.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank the following people for the information they have provided and from which I have quoted at some length. I could not have written this article without their help.

Elizabeth Hancocks and Brenda Merriman of Toronto, Wyn Welton of Edmonton and Australia, Eileen Flexhaug of Drumheller and Terrence Punch, President of the Genealogical Institute of the Maritimes whose talk in Manitoba last August provided me with details of their procedures of certification and the history of the setting up of the Institute itself.

Again, my thanks to all.

Ailsa H. Walker

NEW MEMBER'S INTERESTS

Theresa Spuehler, Box 84, Entwistle, AB

RUSSELL, Samuel	1848
SCOFFIELD, Susan	
HADLEY, Nettie	1880's
GROSS, Phillip	1910
BOYER, Henry	1800's

AGS #2013

Millerton, New Brunswick, Canada

Gooderham, Ontario, Canada

Michigan, U.S.A.

Wayne, Michigan, U.S.A.

Richard Svrcek, 131 Spatinow Drive, Wetaskiwin, AB T9A 1W3

PRESTON, Robert	1850-1920
SYLVESTER, Sarah	1850-1920
UPTON, William	1850-19?
KERR, Mary	1850
PURSER, Samuel	1850-1902

AGS # 2014

Donington, Shropshire, England

Walsall, Staffordshire, England

Smithtownship, Ontario, Canada

Illa R. Skeith, Box 37, New Dayton, AB TOK 1P0

THOMPSON, Walter Stewart	1900's
YADEN, Mary Elizabeth	1900's
STICHLER, Anna	10 Apr 1832 to 30 Nov 1922
JENKS, Austin	1800's
HANKS, Harriet Rebecca	1800's

AGS #2016

Enfield & Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

Ida Grove, Iowa, U.S.A.

Stillwater, Minnesota, U.S.A.

Marion Fleming, 2410-21 Avenue South, Lethbridge, AB T1K 1H6

FLEMING, Alexander	born 1853
REA, Joseph	1880's
GUTHRIE, Walter	born 1812
BLOSSER, Isaac N.	born 1836
BEERY/BEER, Abraham	born 1718

AGS #1962

Ireland

Brandon, Manitoba, Canada

Montrose, Scotland

Perry Co. Ohio, U.S.A.

Switzerland

Sharon Rose Adam (McCaig), Box 6085, Wetaskiwin, AB, T9A 2E8

MCCAIG, Gilbert Cochrane	1855
GILLESPIE, Agnes	1 Jan 1858
SMITH, Charles James	5 Nov 1882
ADAM, Alex	21 Aug 1905
BUECH, Olga	15 Apr 1907

AGS #2033

Huron Co., Ontario, Canada

Wingham, Ontario, Canada

Reading, England

Old Poland, Germany

Old Poland, Germany

SAGA OF BATTLE RIVER

we came ... we stayed

A History of Notikewan, North Star, Deadwood, Manning & Hawk Hills, Alberta.

Reviewed by Linda Whitford - A.G.S. #2015

Where to begin... in attempting to find the best way to approach this article, I sat down and went through my books, my notes, and my memories again. I say again, because it is something I never grow tired of - something I do over and over, each time remembering some small detail - knowing full well that if I do not soon put them down in a permanent form, they will be lost forever. Our family's future generation will never have the privilege of knowing and learning of their people and life as it was 'back then'.

That is what the Battle River Historical Society has accomplished with their publication "SAGA OF BATTLE RIVER we came...we stayed". They have brought the past and the present together, not only with historical data, but with the memoirs of the people themselves. A wealth of genealogical information is within the pages as each generation of the families reveal their story.

I felt I had just received a very long letter, complete with photographs, bringing me up to date on all the family and friends from not only my own childhood, but that of my parents and grandparents as well. The "early days" came alive as each family's history unfolded, forever preserved, so that we too could know and learn. Photographs put faces to the names we had only heard of, but never knew. They depicted for us a way of life that is being erased daily by progress and the ravages of time.

This is what genealogy is all about - learning of ones family, past and present - helping us to know of whence we came and why - preserving it, so that those to come will also have the opportunity of sharing it - giving us a legacy time cannot erase.

Thank you to all of those who took the time to put this very important piece of history together. We, the children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and all the children to come of those who came and stayed; shall be forever in your debt.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Linda tells us that she was born in Manning, Alberta. Although her parents left when she was a small child, they returned frequently over the years to visit. Even now, having married and moved even further away, she still makes the trip home to the "farm" and the people and places she loves so well. Linda has been doing genealogical research off and on for almost ten years now, hoping that what she discovers will serve as a legacy for generations still to come.

Linda recommends this book for anyone doing historical or genealogical research on the families who lived in this part of Alberta. For more information about this book write to: Battle River Historical Society, P.O. Box 39, Manning, Alberta T0H 2M0.

IDEAS FOR LOCATING FAMILY RECORDS

Submitted by Pat Hewitt - A.G.S. #142
Edmonton Branch

Account Books	Embarkation Papers	Manuscripts
Agreements	Emigration Papers	Marriage Records
Albums	Engagements	Memorials
Announcements	Enlistment Papers	Military Records
Applications	Estate Papers	Mortgages
Apprentice Papers		
Autograph Books	Family Records	Naturalization Papers
Awards	Fraternity Records	Newspapers
	Funeral Cards	
Baby Books		Obituaries
Baptism Records	Genealogical Records	Orphan Records
Bibles	Graduation Records	
Biographies		Passenger Papers
Birth Records	Histories	Passports
	Hobbies	Pension Papers
Cemetery Records		Periodicals
Certificates	Immigration Papers	Pictures
Christenings	Induction Papers	
Church Records	Insurance Records	Receipts
Citizenship Papers		Records Books
Civil Records	Journals	
Coats of Arms		School Report Cards
Confirmations	Keepsakes	Scrapbooks
Death Announcements	Land Records	Tax Papers
Debarcation Papers	Leases	
Deeds	Legal Papers	Wills
Diaries	Letters	
Discharge Records	Life Stories	
Divorce Records	Lodge Records	

SUGGESTED PLACES TO LOOK:

Attics; basements; books; boxes; cabinets; closets; desks; drawers; fishing boxes; files; garages; old purses; picture backs; safety boxes; suitcases; trunks; under beds, etc.

STAMPS

If you do a lot of correspondence with a foreign country, you may want to save money by ordering stamps of the particular country. The following are addresses for ordering stamps:

Canada Post, Philatelic Service, Ottawa, Ont. Canada K1A 0B5 (Make cheques payable to the Receiver General Canada. Cheques drawn on a US bank must be in US\$.)

U.S. Postal Service, Philatelic Sales Division, Washington, D.C. 20265 USA.

The British Post Office, Philatelic Bureau, 124 Lothian House, Edinburgh, EH3 9BB Scotland (Foreign orders must be paid in international money order, US currency. Minimum order five dollars.)

(from O.G.S. "Newsleaf" Feb. 1987)

ME, AND GENEALOGY

By Charles D. Denney - A.G.S. #105
Edmonton Branch

(This is Part 2 of the Charles Denney story. The final part will be in the next issue and it will tell about the beginnings of the Alberta Genealogical Society in 1972.)

You will remember that I started out to build family information on the Selkirk Settlers. However, I quickly found that the immediate Selkirk descendents were too few in number, and too closely related, for them all to find marriage mates among themselves. Besides, the amalgamation of the fur trade companies, in 1821, resulted in the settlement at Red River of many fur trade families. Among them were many comely young people who also acquired good educations and social graces at the schools fostered by the Anglican Church, John Pritchard's school, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Hudson's Bay Company. Among these Half-Breeds, many half Scotch, numerous Selkirk Settler descendents found loving and suitable mates. (For years, when we saw an Indian-appearing person I joshed Mildred by saying, "look, there is one of your relatives.")

These marriages, of course, led me into dozens of fur trade families. They were like a magnet. From the Yukon and the Mackenzie River to Texas, California, and Nova Scotia, they drew me. I visited hundreds of them and I wrote and received hundreds of letters. Also I travelled thousands of miles, many of them even in Ontario, for I soon discovered that I wanted to establish my own family roots and relatives.

On Sunday in Spy Hill, Saskatchewan, I gained the friendship of Mr. and Mrs. George Barker. They very kindly directed me to the home of Mrs. Felix Hayden, who was a Pritchard. There I met with a hostile reception, for she wanted to deny her Indian blood, and the numerous Pritchards in the community who were a disgrace to their name and their heritage. Her husband, a well dressed and well spoken man, informed me, "We are not going to tell you anything. You may as well get going!"

I was considerably depressed as I wended my way north to follow Mrs. Barker's further injunction that I must visit Gilbert Johnson at Marchwell. However, notwithstanding he had never heard of me (perhaps because) his welcome was as cheering and refreshing as the Hayden rejection had been disappointing and distressing.

Mr. Johnson enjoyed a considerable reputation as a local historian. Moreover, he was happy to share his knowledge of the Qu'Appelle Valley and the Assiniboine River Fur Trade posts and the people who manned them.

One day, after he and his wife had voted in a provincial election, he piloted me to numerous places of interest and visits with several people. When we arrived home that evening about 10 p.m., his wife was jumping up and down and exclaiming "We won! We won!" Though I had as little enthusiasm for an N.D.P. victory in Saskatchewan as I had on another occasion in Winnipeg when a family member announced a similar win, I concealed my anguish quite manfully behind a cheery smile.

The next day we went north looking for the site of Fort Tremblant, where Cuthbert Grant was born. Found it, too, covered by a grain field. There I almost drove into the Tremblant River--which at that season must have been a foot wide.

On the way home, in the dark, and in rain, we went splash smack splash through numerous puddles in the uneven surface of the road. To Mr. Johnson's amusement I finally blurted out, "There, this new government has been in power a whole day, and they haven't improved this road a bit!"

On another occasion in 1971, when Mr. Johnson knew I was coming for a visit, he invited a local young man named D'Arcy Hande to come to meet me. It turned out that he was home from university in Regina. It also turned out that he was President of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society. How I covered up my ignorance I don't know, for I hadn't the slightest idea of the nature or purpose of a genealogical society. Here I had for four years been busting myself gathering genealogical data without knowing what I was doing. Which just goes to show that one can be perfectly happy while ignorant, providing he doesn't find out. That I was just as ignorant back at the history conference in Banff in 1967 must have been equally obvious to the delegate from Salt Lake City. What an opportunity for learning I missed there.

In the Spring of 1972, as Air Canada whisked me off 800 miles to Winnipeg in 80 minutes, I couldn't help reflecting on the six or seven weeks it took John Matheson or John Cunningham, or dozens of others, to make the trip with oxen, as freighters.

But I didn't stop in Winnipeg, for I had again discovered that I had relatives of my own in Ontario, and that I should make their acquaintance. Cousin Ruth Taylor and her husband Bill met me at the Malton (Lester Pearson) airport, and started me on my Ontario travels, with their place as home base.

At Guelph lived cousin Ellen (Fraser) Merriam. When she opened her door to me, her greeting was, "Charlie, the last time I saw you, you were about three years old. Your mother had brought you and Walter to Ontario for a visit. One day she dumped both of you onto me, while she went freely off somewhere else. Walter lay on a rug and squalled and squalled. I (age about 15) lay on a couch too ill to care. Finally, you put your hands on your hips and very emphatically announced, 'Well, I don't know what he is squalling about!'"

I had, of course, written to cousin Earl Denney at Gownstown (Which forms a sort of triangle with Listowel and Palmerston). The burden of my message was that he had the old Grandpa Denney farm home and in the attic there must be many valuable bits of information that would enliven the Denney family history. His reply had been that there was nothing of that nature in the attic, or elsewhere, for Aunt Emma, when she came home on a visit, cleaned the place up. When I visited him, I easily detected a good reason. His sister Pearl, who shared the inheritance with him, had not believed in moving or dusting a thing. Moreover, after she had become "Dust to dust, and ashes to ashes", Earl, who was not well, found it very easy to let layers of dust settle over all.

However, miraculously, he had one letter, written in 1881 by Great Uncle Jacob Denny. He said, "My adres is Rickenhall, Checkers Inn. Near Batesdale, Suffolk, England." At first I found the letter amusing. Indeed, I felt how superior I was, for it lacked much in punctuation, spelling, and sentence structure. However, it finally occurred to me that the letter was a masterpiece of achievement. He could read and he could write! Not many farm labourers in England could boast of that until years after universal education was introduced in 1870. I have been led to believe that my grandfather didn't learn to read and write until after he came to Canada, and was then taught by Montezuma Brothers. (Who was born at sea on the ship Montezuma.)

It is interesting to reflect that from 1815 when the last large number of Selkirk Settlers arrived at Red River, there was a concern by the Anglican Church, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Hudson's Bay Company for universal education. In the 1850's Half-Breed children of the fur traders from the far north as well as from the Columbia River district were at Red River, many of them studying Latin and Greek.

Uncle Jacob also informed "My dear brother" that there was no money to be had where he was and that he was resolved to come out to join my grandfather in the spring. However, he wanted to know if grandfather could help him if he should want it, "the way you helped Henry." "Uncle Robert is in the Thetford Workhouse his wife died in there the other day."

After this rambling, you may have forgotten that I was in Ontario. My immediate excuse for being there was the Canadian Authors' Association Conference in Ottawa. I qualified for membership chiefly by reason of my ability to sign my name to a cheque. However, my real purpose was to visit the Public Archives of Canada. Besides doing some wide ranging research, I also wanted to find out about the family of that great uncle Jacob. The passenger list person to whom I appealed for help must have been inspired, for, in about an hour and a half I found, in good clear reproduction, that he had sailed from Liverpool for Quebec City on 26 April, 1883. Listed with him were his wife and five children--ages 1 to 13. I was delighted!

I already knew, of course, that he had come out, and that for a time he had farmed near Fordwich (Palmerston area). And I also knew that, at some vague time he had "gone west". Unfortunately, no one seemed to know where that was.

Here I must digress to tell you that one of my uncles was Elias Denney. He, unfortunately, frequently had a considerable craving for alcoholic beverages. When he was "under the influence", he geneally lost all his carpenter tools. Sober, he acquired a new lot, by means acceptable and otherwise. One time while we were living at Dubuc, Saskatchewan, my father received a "wire" from Lipton that said, "Elias is dead." An hour or so later he received another that said, "Drunk".

In the 1918 era, my cousin Bob Denney, homesteaded and ran a liverybarn business at Wartime, Saskatchewan. Uncle Elias attached himself to the same area. There, during the "prohibition" period, he, often as possible, bought all the vanilla and lemon extract that was available. Until some time in 1919, when he met and married the widow Annie Wise, and got religion, he was a frequent pain in the neck to my cousin Bob.

Now cousin Bob saw much of southern and western Saskatchewan in the few years he was in the West. On one of his vail trips from Moose Jaw to Shaunavon he encountered one of Uncle Jacob's boys, who would now likely be in his 40's. By that I concluded that "gone west" meant southern Saskatchewan. When I pressed cousin Bob for more information however, I found that he had not enjoyed the company of Jake's son. Being plagued by one family drunk was enough.

Though I have checked homestead records and made other enquiries, I have found no further trace of Uncle Jacob or his family. Perhaps that is because I haven't tried hard enough. Or perhaps it is because, as someone suggested, the whole family shortly went to New Zealand.

INSIGHTS FROM A MANUSCRIPT BIOGRAPHY

by Cathi McLeod, A.G.S. 741

Occasionally we come across diaries or letters of some sort that give us a more personal look at the character of our ancestors. I have been particularly fortunate in this aspect regarding one of my great grandfathers who lived in northern England during the nineteenth century. Peter Burn, born in 1830 in Brampton, Cumberland, was a draper by trade, and distinguished himself as a local historian and poet, having had many volumes of his work published. I was aware of his writings from the time I was little, since my mother had a number of his books. My grandparents' wedding photo of 1900 showed him to be a kindly looking gentleman.

After beginning my family history research, I found out much more about my great grandfather, Peter Burn. He had strong religious leanings, was a deacon in the Congregational Church, later becoming Presbyterian, as well as being a lay preacher for the Anglican Vicar of Brampton, preaching at local churches in the area. He was also a strong influence in the Temperance Movement of the time. There is a memorial to him on the wall of Brampton Moot Hall, in Brampton's market place: "This Tablet is placed by friends of Peter Burn, Poet, A Native of Brampton, in recognition for his Services for the Common Good. Born 1830, Died 1902."

I had had considerable success in tracing his family in Cumberland and Northumberland, using information from family, and from parish records, as well as through contacts with other researchers, and I had a good picture of his family's background as tenant farmers in the Coquet valley. Still, I wasn't satisfied, thinking that since on the day of his funeral in 1902 all the shops in town were closed and the church was full to capacity, there must be some more biographical information, somewhere. Therefore, I set out to see what I could find, apart from his writings, to tell me more about the man. With the help of the present Vicar of Brampton, who is also interested in local history, I found two manuscript biographies, written in Peter's own hand, in copy books from about 1900. One of these I was able to purchase from a second-hand bookseller, the second is in the Tullie House Library in Carlisle. They were both possibly intended as information for a preface to the volume of his completed works which was published about 1900.

I must admit some disappointment in the biographies, since they didn't provide all the answers to the pressing questions I had accumulated. They did, however, give hints and tidbits of information on which I could work further. For example, he stated that his first wife bore him six children, and his second nine, but he gave no names and dates. I have been successful in finding information about all but one of these children. The diary information, in some cases, gave me some frustrating hours as well. The biographies had been written when Peter was seventy years of age, and some of his facts had blended together, making dissection of the details rather difficult. He mentioned the name and residence of his mother's father, and after many years, and much work, I now see that the reference actually referred to his stepmother's father. His mother died when he was eight, his father later remarrying a cousin of his first wife, rather complicating the issue for genealogists, both wives having the same surname, but coming from different parishes, and in this case, the parishes were in different counties!

The personal insights found in these copy-book biographies were tremendous, and more than made up for the frustrations I encountered in my search for details. He explained how his lifelong love of verse had been acquired from his mother, together with a deep religious spirit. His love of God, nature and his

family show clearly through his poetry. I learned, too, of the numerous struggles that he faced over the years, and how his perseverance and determination helped him to overcome them.

He loved stories, and told of saving to buy a volume that held a much loved story, after he left school. While Peter placed great value on his education, and the years that he spent at the National or "Free" School and Croft House in Brampton, his father hadn't set much value on education, feeling that he did well if he made his children into workers.

His father, also named Peter, was a successful market gardener as many members of his family had been, and would continue to be gardeners. Although all the children did take their turns at working in the garden, this work wasn't for young Peter. Peter cites a six month period he spent out of school working in the garden for causing him to fall behind his friends in his studies, and as a result he "lost heart" in his learning. He was not, he admitted, a good learner, and according to reference given when he apprenticed, he had been "the biggest blockhead in the school".

Peter remarks, "I didn't choose the draper trade." Nonetheless, he was apprenticed to a draper when he was fourteen, an event which he called "a great cross" to him, since he wanted to be a chemist, and it had been arranged. His father had given him the choice, however, the garden or a draper. Peter was fortunate in that his master was kind and encouraging. He praised his penmanship and bought him a text to help him overcome his weakness in arithmetic, which was so vital for him to master in the draper trade. Peter admits to having studied this text while in church, defending this behaviour by explaining that the boys were forced to sit out of hearing of the sermon, anyway.

During this same period he was also working on overcoming another difficulty, to which he refers as "the affliction of a stammering tongue". To conquer this difficulty, he would get up early in the morning, and before going to business, would walk around the garden talking to himself, and grading himself on his efforts, sometimes lowering a previously given score. Although he said that this matter continued to bother him somewhat, it doesn't seem to have prevented him from considerable public speaking. In addition to preaching at local churches, he also gave lectures on local history. One very lengthy and interesting lecture titled BRAMPTON as I have known it, delivered in 1893, gave comparisons of the times when he was a boy. He discussed many practices that had been discontinued by the 1890's, such as the use of stocks and the pinfold for punishment, and how the gas light and lucifer match had replaced the flint and steel tinder-box and brimstone match.

When he was twenty years old, he spent some time in London, and then in Yorkshire as a journeyman before setting up his own business. It was in Yorkshire that he met his first wife, and also where he wrote his first verses. He explained how that came about. Once a week there was a "Free and Easy" in the house. "The firm provided their employees, every Saturday night, with a bottle of gin, rum and whiskey. 'New-Comers' had to pay for their footing, two and sixpence, the price of a bottle of spirit." He paid his footing, although he never drank more than water. He further explained that "songs and recitations enlivened the evening". and that this was when he first started to share his verses, "original attempts".

While his verses were praised, and he was encouraged to publish his writings, he was clearly told that he had terrible grammar and this he worked on.

Some of his earliest writings were for his Sunday School. When he returned to his native Brampton in 1856, his poetry wasn't well received and he was told that he should give up altogether. He kept his writing quiet there until his second volume was published. As well as being told to give up writing, others accused him of stealing works from other sources since he wrote about a number of local traditions that had not yet met paper. Many of his poems, such as "Naworth Castle and Lanercost Priory", and "The Legend of Talking Tarn", were ballads founded on neighborhood traditions. Others, like "The Stocks", "The Evening Bell" and "Kitty Frisk" inform of local customs.

As well as struggling to have his work recognized, he also had a struggle to make a go of his draper's business. He did evolve into a good businessman, and his shop is still standing, now a restaurant after many years as a laundromat. He explained in his diary how he took advantage of the craze for knitted stockings by hiring knitters and helping to build up his business. My great grandmother, his second wife, who had been trained as a seamstress, was the cause of his changing the course of his trade. His travelling trade began when they received orders (even while having no patterns with them), while visiting her family in Northumberland. By 1900 this was an extensive trade carried on by a son and a son-in-law.

Peter Burn stated: "I have had to fight the opinion that I wasted my time in the publishing of books". He explained that most of his works sold well, and they were given good reviews. His one novel, ROSENTHAL: a North Country Story, although rather labourious reading, is an interesting study of the times and characters, obviously based on people that he really knew. It was published in 1891. It is also obvious that his efforts weren't wasted, his memorials attest to that fact. He certainly left a mark on his community. There is still a call out to local booksellers for his volumes, in part, of course, from his descendants, and in part from others looking for a picture of country life in his time. I'm fortunate to have an ancestor that has left such tangible traces, and I am so glad that I have been able to find and read so much of his work, as well as these biographies that have given me such a colorful account of his life, his struggles and his successes, enabling me to know about the man, himself. I find his story inspiring, certainly not a bad outcome for a "blockhead" with poor grammar, who had been told to give up writing and who had wanted to be a chemist.

The following lines, his own word, were found at the end of a notice about his Memorial Service in Brampton, and seem a fitting end to this story.

The future flows from present needs,
And deeds on thought depend;
What now we do effect will have
Till rolling time shall end;
We reap the produce of the past
The fruit of ages gone,
And so the race that follows us
Will reap what we have sown.

TITANIC FAMILIES

Donald Lynch, 1031 Avenue D, Redondo Beach, California, U.S.A. 90277, is a member of the Titanic Historical Society of Indian Orchard, Massachusetts, U.S.A., and for some years has been endeavouring to expand the Society's archives by gathering information regarding those who were on board the ship at the time of the sinking. He wonders if any members are related to the many passengers and crew from Hampshire. Any information members might have which they feel would be of interest to the Titanic Historical Society would be greatly appreciated. - (BCGS Newsletter Vol.11 No.4 July/Aug 1986.)

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 S.A.S.E. (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 3J2.



Dear Genie:

I am writing to you in hopes that you may be able to help solve a mystery regarding my great-great-grandparents Henry and Lacy FELT. The story is long and rather confusing, but I will try to be brief and exacting. My great-grandfather, Peter Frederick Franklin FELT, worked as an engineer on the construction of the Bassano Dam, sometime between 1910 and 1914. Upon their return to the United States, his parents Henry and Lacy and either his mother Christina or her mother Elizabeth BURKE moved to Alberta Province to live. The exact dates of residence are not known. Anyway, while living in Alberta Province, they supposedly contracted food poisoning and all died within three weeks of each other. Now most of this information comes from three of their grandchildren, and two of them seem to recall that their father later returned to Canada to erect a gravestone on Lacy's grave. The problem now arises.

None of the grandchildren seem to know exactly where they were living when all this happened. They do remember that they lived close enough to Calgary to attend the round-up, so that is a place to start. I have searched for graves of either FELT, ERICKSON, (Henry's name was apparently Erickson before emigration.) and BURKE in Minnesota where they were living, but have found nothing.

Does your society know of a compiled cemetery index, upon which these relatives might be found? Or, where do you suggest I start looking for them. I have no other names and addresses of organizations to contact, so any help there would be greatly appreciated. If you do happen to have any information about my missing family, I would be most happy to pay for any photocopies which you send.

Sincerely yours,
Kendell W. Phillips
Oregon, U.S.A.

P.S. Henry Felt was Swedish and emigrated to America in June 1862 with his mother Christiana.

Dear Kendell:

Our Society has been publishing Cemetery Recordings for some time, but putting them on a computer, so an index may be made has only just begun. In the next year, it may be possible to consult the index and hopefully find your long-lost great-great-grandparents.

It would not be possible to send for death certificates for

them, unless you know within a few years when they died. Newspaper write-ups could be looked for if you knew where and when. The Calgary cemetery office could be contacted to see if they were buried in Calgary. Community history books for areas around Calgary could be searched although it may be a big job.

Have any of our members reading this, heard this story about these people, and can give Mr. Phillips any information on where to start? Any clue would help.

Sincerely,
"Genie"

ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH AND CEMETERY, NAPLES
SE Sec. 6- Twp.61-Rng.2-W5

In 1939 the Naples Lutheran Church was built on the G. Look farm. The bell for the church was bought from the fire hall at Wetaskiwin. The church, St. Peter's Lutheran at Naples, was dedicated in the summer of 1940. Rev. Wahl served the parish until 1942. Following his service, ministers came from Manola to serve the parish. They were Rev. Krish, Rev. Klingbeil, and Rev. Gnauck.

The first wedding ceremony at the Naples Church was that of Ernest and Hertha Simon in June 1940.

In 1955 the Naples Church was sold to the Vega Lutheran Church congregation. The people of Naples now attend St. John's Lutheran Church in Barrhead. The church still stands at Vega.

The Naples cemetery has two tombstones located in a broken-down, fenced area, which is mostly wild-rose bushes. The broken foundation of the church also remains. It's located 2 miles north, 5 miles east and 6 miles north of Barrhead.

The two stones read as follows:

1. In loving memory of Father, FERDINAND LOOK 1872-1939.

(A church record at the Prov. Archives in Edmonton lists a Ferdinand Look born March 4, 1872, who married Emilie Wiese. Emilie was born March 11, 1871.)

2. Baby Vernon KAUS, May 2, 1945 - Jan. 23, 1947.

A picture and story of the Naples Lutheran Church is found in the Freedom-Naples history book. Also in the book "A Half-Century of Blessings" a book of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Barrhead 1928-1978.

(Submitted by Flora Stewart - A.G.S. #981)

ADVICE TO PASTERS

If you are keeping a clipping file, use PLAINFIELD OFFSET bond paper and rice flour 1 1/2 tsps of flour mixed with a little water. Pritt stick is an acid-free paste, or Pritt powder which you may mix. The Archivist at Perth Co. Archives recommends this product for newspapers. - (from Hamilton Branch O.G.S. Vol.18 No.2 Apr.'87.)

EBEN-EZER LUTHERAN CHURCH AND CEMETERY, BLOOMSBURY
SE Sec.25-Twp.60-Rng.4-W5

A church built in Mellowdale in 1932-33 and located 1/2 mile west of Mellowdale post office, was moved to Bloomsbury in 1939 and relocated on land donated by Mr. Charlie (Carl) Pusch. Two new congregations were formed in 1939 that of Bloomsbury and Naples.

On Sunday, June 8th, 1941 the Evangelical Lutheran Eben-Ezer Church at Bloomsbury was rededicated after extensive alteration and additions to the former building. A new steeple was added and new gothic windows. At the rear of the church an apsis or chancelory was erected with stained glass windows. Inside a new floor was laid and the walls finished with tentest, the ceiling, however, got a new lining of cedar. The old spruce siding was removed and replaced by new California siding, in short the whole church except the roof, was renovated.

The church was a memorial for the late Mrs. Louise Whitman, wife of Mr. Frank Whitman, of Harrisbourg, Pa. U.S.A. The congregation thought this was an appropriate way of honoring the dear dead. Instead of placing the expensive stone on the cemetery, such money was invested into a place where the gospel was preached and the sacraments administered. The Altar of the church was also a memorial dedicated by the Will Tomm family in memory of their departed son, Victor.

The Eben-Ezer Lutheran church congregation was amalgamated with Barrhead in the early 1950's. In 1964 the church was moved to Barrhead to be used as a Christian Education Centre by St. John's Lutheran Church. When the new Lutheran church was built in Barrhead, the Eben-Ezer building was sold and moved out of town.

The Bloomsbury Lutheran cemetery is still honored by being fenced off, however, it is not maintained and is overgrown with trees. There are two graves located in the NE corner of the fenced-off area on the SE Sec.25-60-4-W5. At one time there were wooden crosses, but these no longer exist. It's located 2 miles west and 6 miles north of Barrhead.

The two burials are:

1. ERNEST STARK Dec. 14, 1939-June 22, 1941.

Ernest passed away at the tender age of 1 yr and 7 months at St. Josephs Hospital in Barrhead. He left to mourn his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Stark, and one sister and one brother. The church records say he died of complications of measles, and the newspaper said he died of pneumonia.

2. A ZUK child.

A picture and story of the Eben-Ezer Lutheran Church is found in the "Mellowdale Memories" history book. Also a picture is found in the St. John's Lutheran Church, Barrhead book, "A Half-Century of Blessings", 1928-1978. Some information was also gathered by talking to people in the area, and news columns in the Barrhead Leader.

(Submitted by Flora Stewart - A.G.S. #981)

COMPUTER CORNER

By Peter Goutbeck - A.G.S. #1006
Edmonton Branch

One common goal of every genealogist is to someday somehow put all that family data he or she has gathered over the years, into the form of a published book. What better way than with a home computer.

Of the many excellent workshops at the 87 AGS Medicine Hat seminar, two dealt with the timely subject of publishing and computers. Many of us in attendance were able to get a first hand look at our AGS member Jack Layton's recently published book "The Heirs of Francis Layton". No doubt Jack Layton was able to keep the price of this 630 page family history book down to \$25.00 because he printed it entirely with his computer, and only for its final production and hard cover was it sent to Friesens of Winnipeg.

In a previous issue of Relatively Speaking (Vol. 14 no.1, page 7) Jack Layton explained his use of a word processing program on his computer when he was working on his book.

For the past eight years I have been gathering information on my 4th great grandfather and his descendants. So I too have decided to put all this information into book form. However, as these descendants are now scattered over three different language areas of the world, I have had to decide between writing this in English, Dutch (still the language of the majority of descendants), or German. In consultation with a Dutch cousin who has helped me extensively, we have decided that with a word processor and my computer, we could do this book in versions for each of the three languages.

So with the printed Family Roots sheets as a guide, I typed the factual data into my computer using Wordstar as the word processing program. Because of the international nature of our book we are using a code such as, * = born, + = died, & = married, < = son/daughter of, --> = continued, etc.

Listed here is the data of my great grandfather as it will appear in the book.

4m0025 JAN GOUTBEEK, < 3.0006

* 13.11.1822 Veecaten Neth., + 26.4.1880 Avereest,
& 27.12.1849 Zwollerkerspel: Aaltje de Groot, * 1824 IJsselmuiden
< Peter de Groot - Arentje Jans Koster.

Children: 2

5m0064 Peter Goutbeek, * 28.9.1851 Zwollerkerspel -->

5m0065 Hendrikjen Goutbeek, * 29.1.1856 Zwollerkerspel -->

The numbering we use is perhaps a bit different. The 4, means this person is of the 4th generation. The m, is for the family line that this family belongs to. At the 3rd generation we have assigned a letter from a to p, to each of their children, to designate that family lineage. The 25 is that persons ID number.

Textual information on the person or family is being translated into all three languages and stored as separate files on diskettes. These files are then being inserted into each of the three language versions using the appropriate commands of the word processor.

As you have noticed from the preceding explanation of my and Jack Layton's procedure, we did the re-typing of the data from the printed Family Roots sheets. One may wonder why we should have to re-type, when the information is already stored on the data diskettes of the Family Roots. Why can't we just read the data off the diskettes with a word processing program and use that for the family book? Well, First of all, such data stored to any genealogy program data diskette is not complete. It does not include the words such as father, mother, born, died, place, etc. These words are only added by the program in the process of printing out the various sheets and charts. And these words are added only in a predetermined format for that particular type of sheet or chart.

That is also the reason most of the genealogy program produced sheets and charts are not always suitable for making a family book. Because of this predetermined formatting, all sheets and charts are printed with blank spaces if no data exists for a particular birth, death, etc.

For this reason genealogy program developers have been asked by their users to make the necessary improvements and changes to allow for print-outs of some of the sheets and charts more suitable for insertion into family books.

As far as I am aware of, Steve Vorenberg of Family Roots fame, is the only developer to date that has incorporated this improvement. Beginning with version 3 (for the Apple) of Family Roots, a parameter can be set to allow for any document (family sheet, pedigree chart, etc) to be saved to a formatted diskette, instead of to the printer. Later with your word processing program (which must be of the same operating system as your Family Roots) you can retrieve the document. Then with your word processor you can do the necessary editing and formatting and thus make it more suitable for inserting into your family book.

I am told all new versions of Family Roots now have this capability.

Many "how to books" have been written on the subject of writing your family history. All of these have one thing in common - there is no preset formula or magic format that you should use. Each of us have a different history and different amounts of data and information on our families. The word processing program and your computer are your tools to organize the material into a final format that you alone can be pleased with.

A few words remain to be said about indexing. Some of the more expensive word processing programs have a capability for indexing your document. These programs require that you flag every name. That is, you have to insert a certain character before and after each name in your document. Then upon the proper commands the computer goes to work finding all those flagged names, indexes them alphabetically and adds the page numbers that the names were found on. This list can then be printed out.

All genealogy programs also have a built in indexing system. Some (not all) of these indexes can also be accessed by a word processing program (compatible with the genealogy program) and then edited, formatted and printed to your liking.

Good luck.

When the going gets tough, the tough get going.

THE LANGUAGE OF GENEALOGY

Submitted by Dolores Christie - A.G.S. #1229
Lethbridge Branch

DIVORCE - A civil action dissolving a marriage. Divorce has no effect on direct blood relationships.

DOCUMENT - (1) An original or official paper relied upon as a basis. (2) To provide with proof or evidence.

DOMESDAY BOOK - William the Conqueror's survey of English lands.

DOMICILE - That place where a man has a true, fixed and permanent home and principal establishment, and to which whenever he is absent he has the intention of returning.

DOUBLE DATING - From 1582-1752 dates are often written as February 1720/1. This is because the new Gregorian Calendar began January 1 and the old Julian year began March 25. Both calendars were in use during that period.

DOWER or DOWERY - Real estate property which belongs by law to a wife of a deceased person; the property a woman brings into the marriage.

DUPLICATION - of research - doing again what has already been done.

DIRECT LOCALITY APPROACH - In using the card catalog, look directly under the name of the place desired -- as under "A" for Alberta. Not all items have a direct entry.

DEATH CERTIFICATE - An official document certifying details of date and place of death of an individual which may include a reference to birth and/or parentage.

DEATH RECORD - The original record from which the certificate is made. The record may be microfilmed in older records.

ECCLESIASTICAL - Pertaining to a church.

EMIGRANT - One moving from one country to settle permanently in another country.

EMIGRATION RECORDS - Records created when a person leaves a country.

ENUMERATOR - One who lists, usually a census taker.

"CROWSNEST AND ITS PEOPLE"

Genealogical Extracts from the book
Contributed by Mary Bole - A.G.S. # 359

MYSSYNIUK, Alex
b. Czarny Potak, Bukovina 1880
a. Anna KRNAC
b. Brezovicz, Trsztena, Czech 1893

NASTASI, Guisseppi (Joseph)
b. Regio Calabria, Italy 1879
a. Eleanor DeLIEU
b. Lille, France

NAYLOR, James H.
b. Shawville, Que 1880
a. Ida May MURPHY
b. Peabroke, Ont. 1884

NELSON, Einar
b. Oslo, Norway 1882
a. Edith BRANDHAM 1913
b. Rapid City, SD 1887

NELSON, Eugene Joseph
b. Richfield, Utah 1888

NELSON, Walter Wyman
b. Nova Scotia 1881
pa. John E. NELSON
a. Maude MINGO

NEWTON, John Herbert
b. Yorkshire, Eng 1905

NICHOLAS, Charles
b. Toola, Lebanon

NICIFORE, Nick
b. Camina, Reggio Calabria, It. 1888
a. Assunta FILIPPONE 1919
b. Vicco, Cosanza, It. 1903

OLIVER, William
b. New Annan, N.S. 1892
a. Anna FULTON
b. Bass River, NS 1894

PADGETT, Albert
b. Yorkshire, Eng 1884
a. Bertha COUPLAND

PADGETT, Fred
b. Anston, Yorks, Eng 1891
a. Lilly BELL
a. Ethelvyn WRIGHT

PAGNUCCO, Giovanni
b. Arzene, N. Italy 1881
a. Giacomina DEL NET

PARK, William
b. Coatbridge, Scot c1894

PARKER, John
b. Dundee, Scot c1870

PATERA, Anthony
fa. Libochovice, Czech

RESEARCHING LDS RESOURCES - Part 2

By LaRue Francis
Workshop given at Seminar '87
Medicine Hat, Alberta

In every family a record should be kept of the immediate family: the father and mother, the grandfather and grandmother, the great-grandfather and great-grandmother, at least of those of whom we have a memory.

I would like to quote from an article written by George D. Durrant: "We imagine that to do Genealogy work in an acceptable manner, we must have a book of remembrance thirty-seven inches thick, census records on every shelf, a permanent seat in the Genealogical library and family group sheets on every table top.

Some specialists are indeed this involved, but we don't all need to be that involved to make an acceptable genealogy effort.

Genealogy is not family group sheets, pedigree charts, microfilms, name abbreviations and technical regulations. These are only tools.

Genealogy is the study of one's family, the study of our ancestors, their birth, their childhood, their dreams, their marriages, their occupations, their children, their deaths. And because these things all have an impact on the present, in a very real sense, genealogy is a study of ones self".

I don't suppose any of us would want to have a book published about all our individual family squabbles and problems. But that's just what world history is: the study of cousins who just can't get along!

And our kinship lines tie in a lot more recently than Noah! The fact is that the history of the world is the history of our families.

When historians talk about the drastic losses of population during the Black Plague, our ancestors were the survivors. For example, the Black Plague that struck Europe in 1720 and 1721 probably killed over 20 million people - completely wiping out thousands of families. Some families were hit hard by the plague, while others came through with few losses.

Kinship lines can also die out quietly through childless married couples or deaths of children before they are able to marry, and adults who never marry.

Have you ever stopped to think who you might be if your father had not married your mother.

I may not even be living in this country if my grandparents who were born in England had not immigrated to the States. Maybe I would have been born an English-man and remained in England all of my life.

And had they not written their family history, I would never have known of the choices they made in their lives and of the wonderful experiences that they had.

We don't have to write volumes about ourselves, just some of the experiences that we have in our lives.

The following questions will help you develop a family history in a structured manner. Even if you think you have no story, you do, and it is one that will help your children and grandchildren. Your thinking on problems, your solutions and your reflections on their effectiveness is a valuable resource for your descendants in raising their own families.

Also, it's thrilling to learn of the lives of people you love. Be frank and honest in the things you write. Don't aggrandize yourself. Don't undersell yourself. Often it is difficult to let others know how you felt about something, but in this history you can share emotions and feelings in a way that will touch your loved ones and make them better persons themselves. By sharing important parts of your life with them, you make them more important persons to themselves.

There is no reason you can't work on this history daily, a question at a time. Start writing and don't worry about editing until after you have fully explored the question. If you worry about each word and try to make it a literary masterpiece, you will fail in the purpose for which it is intended.

Write in your own language and don't worry about spelling or grammar. If it concerns you, this can be corrected later. Fuss about it now and it becomes an excuse or a barrier to doing the job right now. Your family is concerned with your writing a story not your writing style.

A tape recorder is a good thing to use when you are asking your parents to talk about the past. Oldsters, sparked by a fresh audience, often tell those stories better than ever before.

It would be wise to have a list of questions ready to ask in case there is a lull in the conversation.

In our family we have started a family tree and as the family grows pictures and names will be added to the tree.

USING THE LIBRARY

1. Arrange your information in a pedigree chart and family groups.
2. Bring your information with you.
3. Set your priorities.
4. Come with specific goals in mind, eg. locating 1 or 2 specific people.

Most research materials in the library are available through the branch genealogical libraries. The use of the library resources are available without charge. There is a small rental charge for ordering specific films from Salt Lake.

The address for Salt Lake City is: Genealogical Library, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84150.

Branch Genealogical Libraries in Alberta:

Olds, Alberta

Mr. Bob Shaw, Librarian
3800 - 57 Avenue
OLDS, Alberta TOM 1PO

Rocky Mountain House, Alberta

Mrs. Ruth Quist, Librarian
Box 145, 6031 - 60 Street
ROCKY MTN HOUSE, Alberta TOM 1TO

Cardston, Alberta

Morris D. Shields, Librarian
P.O. Box 839
CARDSTON, Alberta TOK OKO

Taber, Alberta

Rell G. Francis, Librarian
Box 1600, 50 Ave & 47 Street
TABER, Alberta TOK 2GO

Calgary, Alberta

Kent J. & Joyce Stoddard,
Librarians
2021 - 17 Avenue, S.W.
CALGARY, Alberta T2T OG2

Grande Prairie, Alberta

Brenda M. Zezula, Librarian
10241 - 112 Avenue
GRANDE PRAIRIE, Alberta
T8V 1V9

Lethbridge, Alberta

Rena F. Derricott, Librarian
2424 - 20 Avenue, South
LETHBRIDGE, Alberta T1K 1G6

Raymond-Magrath, Alberta

Mirra Peterson, Librarian
P.O. Box 1109
RAYMOND, Alberta TOK 2SO

Edmonton, Alberta

Gladys M. Fraser, Librarian
9010 - 85 Street
EDMONTON, Alberta

Red Deer, Alberta

Beverly Francis, Librarian
P.O. Box 1211
RED DEER, Alberta T4N 6S6

GOODS & SERVICES

We noticed that THE NEW BRUNSWICK MUSEUM BOOKSTORE (at 277 Douglas Ave, Saint John, N.B. E2K 1E5) has books available on Irish Genealogy.

PUBLICATION "Lochiel Parish Register 1820/1884" a genealogical reference listing, by Duncan McDonald of the records of Kirk Hill, Glengarry County, Ontario \$30 includes postage. (About 2,500 births, 270 marriages, indexed.) Order from: Leeds & Grenville Br. OGS, P.O. Box 536, Brockville, Ont. K6V 5V7.-(from Leeds & Grenville "News & Views" Vol.13 No.4)

If you are interested in a SCOTTISH NEWSPAPER outside Scotland, try "The Scottish Banner". Write to: P.O. Box 200, Station H, Toronto, Ontario M4C 5J2.

GENEALOGICAL SUPPLY CATALOGUE available Free from Genealogy Unlimited, Inc., 789 So. Buffalo Grove Rd., Buffalo Grove, Ill. 60089 U.S.A.

PERTH COUNTY (County Marriage Registers of Ontario Vol.17 1858-1869) coming soon. Publication price is \$15 plus \$1 postage Canadian or \$15 US postfree. If you would like a copy write to: Generation Press Inc., 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, Ont. M1T 2V6. -(Canadian Genealogist March 1987)

NEW PUBLICATION "Court of Probate Registers & Estate files at the Archives of Ontario" an index by Bill Zuefelt. Over 2000 names. Also lists the additional information of occupation, residence & date of will. Reg. price \$8.50. Order from: D.G.S., 40 Orchard View Blvd., Suite 253, Toronto, Ont. M4R 1B9.

"THE FIRST METIS...A NEW NATION" hard cover book of approx. 600 p. chronicles the life and times of the first Metis families of the St. Albert area in Alberta. 1600's-1700's - 1930's. Available from Cree Productions, 12555-127 St. Edmonton, Alberta T5L 1A4. Price \$45.00 + \$3 shipping payable to Dr. Anne Anderson History Book Acct.

"INDEX OF SURREY PROBATE INVENTORIES 16th - 19th Centuries" is now available from D.B.R.G. (Surrey), 8 Grove Ave., Epsom, Surrey KT17 4PT. (£7.60 Airmail, £5.85 Surface) -(Cambridgeshire FHS Vol.6 No.1 Feb.'87)

FAMILY TREES IN CALGARY Those interested in tracing their family trees in Calgary will find the Anglican diocese a goldmine of information. The diocese in Calgary has records of all baptisms, marriages, confirmations and burials conducted since the diocese was founded in the 19th century. Parishes send their records to the diocese, which then places them in the diocesan archives which are stored at the University of Calgary. Archdeacon John Carter will obtain information from the records for a reasonable charge. Further information may be obtained from: Olga House, 3015 Glencoe Road, S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2S 2LP. (from Grande Prairie & District Br. AGS Vol.10 No.1 March 1987).

A PORTABLE PHOTO COPIER! In March, the Edmonton Branch of the AGS received a visit from John Oakes of Executech Services Ltd. John gave a demonstration of an exciting new product, the Silver Reed Porta Copy, which is a completely portable, camera-sized photo copier, weighing less than four pounds. This unit would be ideal for those who travel or wish to reduce the time consuming task of hand transcribing text. More information concerning purchase or rental may be obtained from John Oakes at 1-800-661-9667. Advise John of your A.G.S. membership number when calling, since a discount is being offered to our members.

MR. H.J.C. HOLYER, 10 Masonsfield, Mannings Heath, HORSHAM, West Sussex, RH13 6JP informs us that he undertakes research in London, and the southeast of England. As well as doing general research, Mr. Holyer is offering a new service, which he terms a "modified certificate service" to those finding St. Catherine's Index References and wishing to obtain certificates. He charges less than St. Catherine's House when index references are supplied, he will submit an application for the certificates. This offer doesn't include conditional applications or advice. If anyone is interested, you can contact Mr. Holyer at the above address.

VITAL STATISTICS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK NEWSPAPERS Genealogical data such as births, marriages, death notices, coroner inquests, shipwrecks, etc. has been extracted. To date 15 volumes have been published (1784-1856). Vols. 1-9 approx. 120 p. each (\$15); Vols. 10-15 approx. 240 p. each (\$25). Postage \$2 for first book and \$1 for each additional one. Available from: Daniel F. Johnson, B.B.A., C.G.(C), P.O. Box 2387, Saint John, N.B. Canada E2L 3V6. -(N.B. Gen.Soc. "Generations" March 1987)

"SCOTTISH FAMILY HISTORIES" Joan P.S. Ferguson (ed.). Available from: The Publications Officer (SFH), National Library of Scotland, George VI Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1EH, Scotland. -(West Middlesex FHS "Journal" Vol.6 No.4 Apr.'87)

GENEALOGY TERMS FROM LATIN

By Catherine McLeod, A.G.S. #741
Red Deer Branch

As we all know, during the course of our family history research, we come across numerous types of stumbling blocks that hamper our progress in some way. I have come upon numerous terms or abbreviations with which I was not familiar, and which hampered my understanding as well as my progress. I know that I am not the only one to have been puzzled by some terms, and I think that some of the following explanations may be of some help to other members.

There are of course a number of very evident abbreviations used in genealogy charts, while the meaning of some others is not so obvious. There are a great number of abbreviations referring to death, starting with the simple D. or d. for died.

Death can also be understood from o. or Ob. for Obit. - died.
Mort - Latin for died (mors, mortis)

In some genealogies, names may be followed by o.s.p. or ob.s.p., which translates from the Latin - obit sine prole - died without issue.
d.s.p. is also died without issue - from Latin - decessit sine prole.

Now we can add a few other letters to either complicate the matter for the uninformed, or to clarify things for the informed...

d.s.p.m. translates - died without male issue - prole mascula,
d.s.p.f. translates - died without female issue
d.s.p.l. translates - died without legitimate issue
d.v.p. translates - died during father's lifetime - vita patris
d.v.m. translates - died during mother's lifetime - vita matris
d.unm. or dum is died unmarried.

Burial can be noted as bur., bd., int. (interred) or sep. which stands for sepulchered. Burial - sepulture.

Relict is the word that is often used in old records referring to a widow, again from the Latin relecta - widow; relectus - widower.

The abbreviation fl - which means flourishing is from the Latin floruit, which meant flourish. It is often noted when a will is mentioned to signify that the person was still living at the time of the testator's death, or when the will was probated.

QV, or q.v. - which means which see, (can be also just vide - see,) is from the Latin as well. It is often used after a name or institution, and the writer is suggesting that you refer to further information about the individual or institution named for more information.

viz't means, namely, to wit, or that is to say.

sic means thus, sine - without.

You may find an entry such as: John Doe, B.A. (Cantab) or M.A. (Oxon) which tells the reader that he was granted the degree from Cambridge, Cantabrigiensis - of Cambridge, or from Oxford, Oxoniensis - of Oxford.

In following dating according to English rulers, it is important to realize that King is Rex, reign is regno, and anno regni is the year of that particular King's rule.

The knowledge of some basic Latin words is more than helpful when one is working with older Parish Registers or pedigree charts.

man - vir, homo	father - pater
woman - femina, mulier	mother - mater
girl - puella	son - filius
boy - puer	daughter - filia (both seen as fil)
wife - uxor, coniunx	sister - soror
husband - maritus, vir.	brother - frater
marriage - nuptial	grandfather - avus
were married - conjuncti fuere	uncle - avunculus
to be born - natus sum	issue or offspring - progeny, prole
dead - mortuus	parents - genitores
next - posterus, proximus	progenitor - an ancestor in the direct
bastard - viciatus	line fr. L. progignere - to beget
old - vetus, senex	grandson, nephew - nepos
necrology - a register of the	
recently dead.	

While it is usually rather easy to guess the English name from its Latin counterpart, for some names this is not such an easy task. John, derived from Johannes, and Jonathan from Johathas is fairly obvious, but I made some serious mistakes about some of the following, when I made the wrong guess.

Aloysius - Lewis	Vedostus - Foster
Galfredus &	Wilhelmus &
Gosfridus - Geoffrey	Guilielmus - William
Alberedus - Albert	Villefredus - Wilfred
Galterus &	Wido - Guy
Gawtherus - Walter	
Umfridus - Humphrey	

The ending of the name takes a different form when written as: son of William the ending for the name would be: Guiliemi.

Q U E R I E S

No queries were available for this issue of Relatively Speaking.

Please send in your queries by using the enclosed insert.

PLAMONDON HOMECOMING - 1973

reviewed by Enid Fitzsimonds, A.G.S. #113

The village of Plamondon is situated on Highway #28, possibly 12 or 14 kms west of the larger town of Lac La Biche. Plamondon is somewhat unique in the fact that its citizens are largely French speaking, French descent, Roman Catholic, and very much inter-related.

This book, a very limited edition, was produced to honor the 1973 'Homecoming' in the village of Plamondon.

Part One: Historical, 41 pages, chronological lists of events, listing community happenings, Golden Wedding anniversaries, Scholarship winners, -- everything of importance in the life of the village.

Part Two: A Community Birthday Calendar -- more than 300 pages of straight genealogy -- nearly 4,000 entries. The alphabetical listing gives Surname, Given name, Date of Marriage, Name of Spouse, Name of Parents, Names of Children, and Birthdates -- the total genealogical record of one community.

Part Three: Plamondon ancestry in Canada -- three pages of early history of the Plamondon Family.

We have been told that these records have been kept up since this book was printed. A query to the Plamondon Museum, Plamondon AB T0A 2T0 should bring information re current disposition of the 'follow-up' records.

'Plamondon Homecoming -- 1973' was prepared by the Museum Committee, written in English, done in typescript, and bound in an ACCO binder. One copy is on file at the local museum in Plamondon, and another at Provincial Archives of Alberta, Edmonton. (The PAA call number is 971.233 G441.)

If your genealogy touches on the francophone population of north eastern Alberta, perusal of this book is essential.

Though this book is of limited interest, its concept and format might well be an inspiration Historical Preservation groups in other small towns or parishes.

NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Calmar Cemetery SE34-49-27-W4 \$2.25 plus .50 p&h

Eldorena Greek Catholic Cemetery NE34-57-20-W4 \$1.25 plus .50 p&h

Whitsuntide Russo Greek Orthodox Cemetery

NW35-48-28-W4 Thorsby Rural \$1.00 plus .50 p&h

Germans From Russia by Vincent Folk

A paper given at Seminar '87 \$1.75 plus .50 p&h

Writing And Publishing Family Histories

By Gordon Stobie - from Seminar '87 \$2.25 plus .50 p&h

Highland Clearances: Causes and Resulting Migration of the Scottish Highlanders

By Elaine Sanderson - May 27, 1987 Red Deer, Alberta.. \$2.00 plus .50 p&h

(See the enclosed Publications Order Form for these and other publications available.)

WHAT'S NEW IN THE 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 by mail or in person. The library is open the second Tuesday (10-12 a.m.) (2-4 p.m.) and the second Wednesday each month except July and August. Other hours may be arranged by phoning 526-8217. Send your requests for library material to A.G.S. Library, P.O. Box 12015, Edmonton, AB T5J 3L2. Reference should be made to the 1987 library holdings list and to lists appearing in "Relatively Speaking". Please include your A.G.S. membership number. When your books are mailed to you, you will be given a return date and asked for reimbursement of postage costs.

PERIODICALS

Periodical reviewers: Betty Tessman, Marlene Smith, Betty Padfield, Rita Laczkowski, Eva Dyck and John Dowler.

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF GENEALOGICAL STUDIES "THE GENEALOGIST" Vol 5 No 4 - Samuel Smith, survivor of the frigate "Victoria" 1966; Parishes in Tipperary County, Ireland.

HERALDRY & GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF CANBERRA INC. "ANCESTRAL SEARCHER" Vol 10 No 1 - Methodology & research techniques.

CANADA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA "THE ARCHIVIST" Vol 14 No 1 - features Canadian women in business.

ALBERTA FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY "QUARTERLY" Vol 7 No 3 - Land survey system in the West; Holdings (microfilm) of weekly newspapers in Alberta Legislature.

AGS MEDICINE HAT: "SAAMIS SEEKER" Vol 8 No 1 - Canadian military info; Irish and Scottish naming systems. AGS Cemetery Recordings, those published but not in "Relatively Speaking".

BC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY "THE BRITISH COLUMBIA GENEALOGIST" Vol 16 No 1 - Petitioners of Nanaimo & Comox constituencies 1884; Monumental inscriptions Bengeworth, Worcestershire.

MANITOBA GS "GENERATIONS" Vol 12 No 1 - Family origins in the Ukraine.

NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR GS "NEWSLETTER" Vol 3 No 2 - The Smith family of Trinity Bay.

NEW BRUNSWICK GS "GENERATIONS" No 31 - Passengers aboard "Daniel O'Connell", Ireland to Quebec; Brockway family; Indiantown assessment lists 1863-1865; Cemetery recording St. Andrews cemetery, Harcourt, Kent.

GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF NS "THE NOVA SCOTIA GENEALOGIST" Vol 5 No 1 - Moses family 1783-1929.

OGS ESSEX COUNTY BR "TRAILS" Vol 9 No 1 - List of probates (wills) at Surrogate Court of Essex County courthouse.

OGS HALTON-PEEL BR "NEWSLETTER" Vol 12 No 1 - Account book of midwife Mariah Travis 1837-1876; Members' interest.

Vol 12 No 2 - Index of York marriages 1858-1869, residences Halton or Peel County; List of cemetery recordings for sale.

OGS HAMILTON BR "NEWSLETTER" Vol 18 No 1 - List of passengers London to Quebec on "SS Ionian" 1912; land transport of emigrants from Hamilton 1846; Census of township Barton 1816.

OGS LEEDS & GRENVILLE BR "NEWS & VIEWS" Vol 13 No 4 - Marriages 1870-1882 Morristown, St. Lawrence County, New York; Leeds County muster roll 1814-1826.

OGS NIPISSING DISTRICT BR "PUBLIC RELATIONS" Vol 8 No 1 - List of churches in North Bay area.

OGS OTTAWA BR NEWS Vol 19 No 6 - Wesleyan Methodist baptisms, Ottawa.
Vol 20 No 2 - List of heads of families - McNab twp, Renfrew County, compiled from 1842 census.

OGS TORONTO BR "TORONTO TREE" Vol 17 No 8 - How to copy an old photograph.
Vol 17 No 9 - British immigrant children.

OGS THUNDER BAY "PAST TENTS" Vol 8 No 1 - Marriages 1884-1889, from early newspapers.

OGS WATERLOO-WELLINGTON BR "BRANCH NOTES" Vol 15 No 1 - The Palatines; Holliger-Hollinger roots.

PEI GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY "NEWSLETTER" No 41 - From "The Daily Patriot" one hundred years ago; Early island churches; Priests on PEI 1721-1891; List of church records available at Public Archives in PEI.

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY "CONNECTIONS" Vol 9 No 3 - Archival sources in Ottawa and Hull.

ENGLAND

BRISTOL AND AVON FHS "JOURNAL" No 45 - John Davis Mereveather and Ann Greaves; 18th century horse deals in Bristol.

No 47 - Society research services, list of indexes & addresses.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE FHS "JOURNAL" Vol 6 No 1 - Dr. Andrew Willett (1562-1621) of Herefordshire; Wolfe pedigree chart.

CORNWALL FHS "JOURNAL" No 43 - Anstis pedigree 1594-1700's; Cornwall map showing 58 Tucking or Fulling Mill locations.

EAST YORKSHIRE FHS "THE BANYAN TREE" No 28 - Sonleys and Cooke families.

ESSEX SOCIETY FOR FH "ESSEX FAMILY HISTORIAN" No 42 - A different war diary.

FFHS "NEWS & DIGEST" Vol 5 No 4 - The value of one-name studies; the French "Three Thousand Families" project.

HERTFORDSHIRE F & POPULATION HS "HERTFORDSHIRE PEOPLE" No 29 - Family history from villis.

NORFOLK NORWICH GS "THE NORFOLK ANCESTORS" Vol 3 Pt 10 - Norfolk disclaimers 1664.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FHS Vol 5 No 5 - Patents lodged by residents; Military & family history.

SOMERSET & DORSET FHS "THE GREENWOOD TREE" Vol 11 No 4 - Somerset & Dorset births at Middlesex hospital 1747-1773.

WEST MIDDLESEX FHS "JOURNAL" Vol 6 No 4 - Searching in Australia & New Zealand; Chronology of parish registers 1497-1597 (cont. in next issue).

WILTSHIRE FHS Oct 1986 - Maud Mead; Queries.

IRELAND

IRISH FHS "IRISH FAMILY HISTORY" Vol 2 - Research activities in Ireland 1985-1986; Surnames in Clare county; List of cemeteries in Wexford and Wicklow; Moony family; Large list of members' interest.

SCOTLAND

SCOTTISH GS "THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST" Vol 33 No 3 - Genealogy and the law; Land registers & Valuation Rolls as sources for genealogy; Queries.

UNITED STATES

ORANGE CO. (CA) GS "QUARTERLY" Vol 23 No 3 - Plat book 1912, Orange Co.; Colonial occupations; Obsolete medical terminology.

Vol 24 No 1 - Plat book with maps and owners names.

TOULUMNE CO. (CA) GOLDEN ROUTE OF THE MOTHER LODE Vol 6 No 2 - First settlement in America, Roanoke Island, Virginia 1585-1586, lists 108 names; Great register 1896; Basic genealogical terms.

COLORADO GS "COLORADO GENEALOGIST" Vol 47 No 4 - Declarations of intentions 1888-1900.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL S "NEXUS" Vol 30 No 5 - John Rogers of Ipswich; Indexing by computer.

NORTH OAKLAND (MICH) GS "HEIR-LINES" Vol 10 No 1 - Assessment roll; Avon, Mich.; Tracing natural parents of adopted children in Britain; Mass. graves of War of Revolution servicemen.

WEST CENTRAL MISSOURI GS "THE PRAIRIE GLEANER" Vol 18 No 4 - Cemetery lists of various counties; Benton County census of 1910; Ionia; Missouri.

GREATER OMAHA GS (NEBRASKA) "REMAINS TO BE FOUND" March 1987 - 1888 Omaha city directory, banks and churches; 1922 Omaha High School of Commerce seniors; Public schools of Omaha 1870-1872; Jenkins, Davis and Neals family records.

MOUSE RIVER LOOP GS "NORTH CENTRAL NORTH DAKOTA GENEALOGICAL RECORD" No 29 - Surname index for book "Tales of Mighty Mountrail".

OREGON GS "QUARTERLY" Vol 25 No 3 - Oregon State Normal School 1904-1905 Class lists.

RAPID CITY SOCIETY (S.Dakota) FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH "BLACK HILLS NUGGETS" Vol 19 No 4 - Fruth hotel register 1909; list of merchants in Meade Co. 1915; Daughters of the King, Women volunteers from France to settle in Canada.

SEATTLE (WASH) GS "BULLETIN" Vol 36 No 1 - Scottish clan and family societies; German ancestor file; Scandinavian ancestor file (cont. in Vol 37 No 3); Software reviews.

Vol 36 No 2 - Genealogical research at the National Archives, Seattle Branch Washington State Archives; New England-New York ancestor file.

WHATCOM (WASH) GS "BULLETIN" Vol 17 No 3 - Membership of Daughters of American Revolution, Bellingham, 1912-1925; 1870 U.S. Census, Washington Territory.

YAKIMA VALLEY (WASH) GS "BULLETIN" Vol 19 No 1 - Pioneer family indexes; list of early settlers in Yakima Valley.

Vol 18 No 4 - Official roster of Company "E" 1916; Pioneer list.

EVERTON PUBLISHERS "THE GENEALOGICAL HELPER" Vol 40 No 5 - Writing your family history; Emphasis on English research; Directory of professional genealogical researchers; Missing ancestors; Computer helper; Passenger and immigration lists.

Vol 40 No 6 - Researching the Dutch in N. America; A guided tour through an English pedigree.

Vol 41 No 2 - Tracing your ancestors to Europe, nicknames for given names.

ROOTS DIGEST Oct 1986 - Loyalists of Sorel.

Nov. 1986 - Principal battles of the late Civil War; Scottish record office; Tracing your Danish ancestors.

FEDERATION OF GS "NEWSLETTER" Vol 10 No 4 - Preserving your family history through photographs.

NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY "NEWSLETTER" Vol 12 No 5 - Variation of names; Revolutionary war bounty, land warrant application files.

Vol 13 No 1 - North Carolina state archives; National Archives, Atlanta Br.

Vol 13 No 2 - Records of immigration across the US-Canada border.

AMERICAN/CANADIAN GEN. SOC. "THE GENEALOGIST" No 30 - French and Indian wars enigma, tracing descent from an English captive; List of family associations.

CANADIAN/AMERICAN JOURNAL "LOST IN CANADA" - Queries; Extracts from parish registers, Stanstead, Quebec 1826-1834 and 1848-1860; List of voters Quebec County 1817; Contested election petitioners, Oxford County 1844.

ETHNIC

AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GERMANS FROM RUSSIA (AHSGR) "CLUES" 1986 Part 1 - Surname exchange; Passenger lists 1900; Cemetery list, Waldersee, Man.; Canadian passenger lists 1901-1902.

1986 PART 2 - Ukrainian Village, Pestshany-Brod; Galveston ship lists.

"JOURNAL" Vol 9 No 1 - Germans in the Caucasus.

Vol 9 No 2 - Bischoff family history; German settlements in the Crimea; Josefstal - a Volga German Catholic village.

GERMANS FROM RUSSIA HERITAGE SOC. "HERITAGE REVIEW" Vol 16 No 4 - Emigrations in the Dobrudscha 1873-1883; United Church of Christ family register, Menno, S.D.; Death register Salem Church, Menno; Bauman family; Passenger lists 1892-1902.

Vol 17 No 1 - 1987 surname list; cemetery listings.

* GERMAN GENEALOGICAL DIGEST Vol 3 No 1 - History of the Reinland including Duchy of Berg, Juelich, Kleve, Liaberg, Archbishopric of Cologne and Trier; Importance of maps in German research; History and maps of Westfalen, Schleswig-Holstein, Bavaria, Palatinate, and Brandenburg.

* new periodical

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

IN SEARCH OF YOUR ROOTS: A GUIDE FOR CANADIANS SEEKING THEIR ANCESTORS; Baxter, Angus 1978 293p.

WHO'S WHO: ANNUAL DIRECTORY OF RETAIL CHAINS AND GROUPS IN CANADA, Canadian Grocery 1986 81 p.

AGT DIRECTORY MEDICINE HAT AND AREA 1984 336p 1985 376p.

FAITH AND FLOWING WATERS: THE HISTORY OF CATHOLIC PEOPLE IN THE EASTERN IRRIGATION AND SURROUNDING AREA, St. Mary's Historical Book Society, Brooks, AB 1982 261p.

RECORD OF BMD AND SENIOR YEARS FROM RED DEER ADVOCATE, AGS Red Deer Branch 1986 171p.

THE EDMONTON STORY, Cashman, A.W. 1956 279p.

VICTORIA HISTORICAL REVIEW: CENTENNIAL 1862-1962, Nesbitt, James K., compiler 1962 91p.

A HISTORY OF MONCTON: TOWN AND CITY 1855-1955, Machua, Lloyd A. 1965 447p.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: A HANDBOOK OF GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH, Schlyter, Daniel M. 1985 131p.

SCOTLAND

A GENEALOGICAL GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND, Smith, Frank 1971 140p.

UNITED STATES

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AMERICAN COUNTY HISTORIES, Filby, P. William 1985 449p.

GENEALOGICAL ATLAS OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Everton, George 1966 120p.

THE SOURCE, Eakle, Arlene and Johni Cerny 1984 786p.

ETHNIC

AHSGR 15th CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS 1984 60p.

FINDING OUR FATHERS: A GUIDEBOOK TO JEWISH GENEALOGY, Rottenberg, Dan 1986 401p.

GENERAL

APPROACHING ONTARIO'S PAST: THE CARD SYSTEM OF NOTE TAKING, Goutor, J. 1980 36p.

MAKE HISTORY, Friesen Printers 1982 66p

THE HOW BOOK FOR GENEALOGISTS, Everton, George 1986 120p. (book & cassette).

N O T E

The "What's New In The Library" pages can be removed and placed in a separate binder or folder for your convenience.

(Relatively Speaking Vol.15 No.3 August 1987.)



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Lions Sr. Citizens Rec Centre
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Grande Prairie & District Branch

Carol Thomson, President
Box 1257

Grande Prairie, AB T8V 4Z1
Meets 3rd Tuesday 7:30 p.m.
Pioneer Lodge T.V. Room
9508 - Richmond Avenue

Lethbridge & District Branch

Sharon Hudemka, Pres.
Box 1001, Lethbridge, AB T1J 4A2
Meets 3rd Thurs. 7:00 Class, 7:30 Meeting
Provincial Administration Building
909 - 3rd Avenue North, Lethbridge
Phone: 328-9564

Medicine Hat and District Branch

Rita Laczkowski,
Box 971
Medicine Hat, AB, T1A 7B8

Meets 1st Mon. 7:30 p.m.
Westminster United Church

Red Deer and District Branch

Maxine Rodgers, Pres.
Box 922
Red Deer, AB, T4N 5H3
Meets 4th Wed. 7:00 p.m.
Red Deer Museum

Wetaskiwin and District Branch

Marie Prout, Pres.
Box 84,
Millet, AB, T0C 1Z0
Meets 3rd Thurs. 8:00 p.m.

RELATIVELY SPEAKING

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It is produced by volunteers from the contributions submitted by members and friends of the Society.

We welcome contributions containing materials of interest to those who live in Alberta, or to those who are researching in Alberta.

Suggestions regarding format and production methods are also welcome.

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