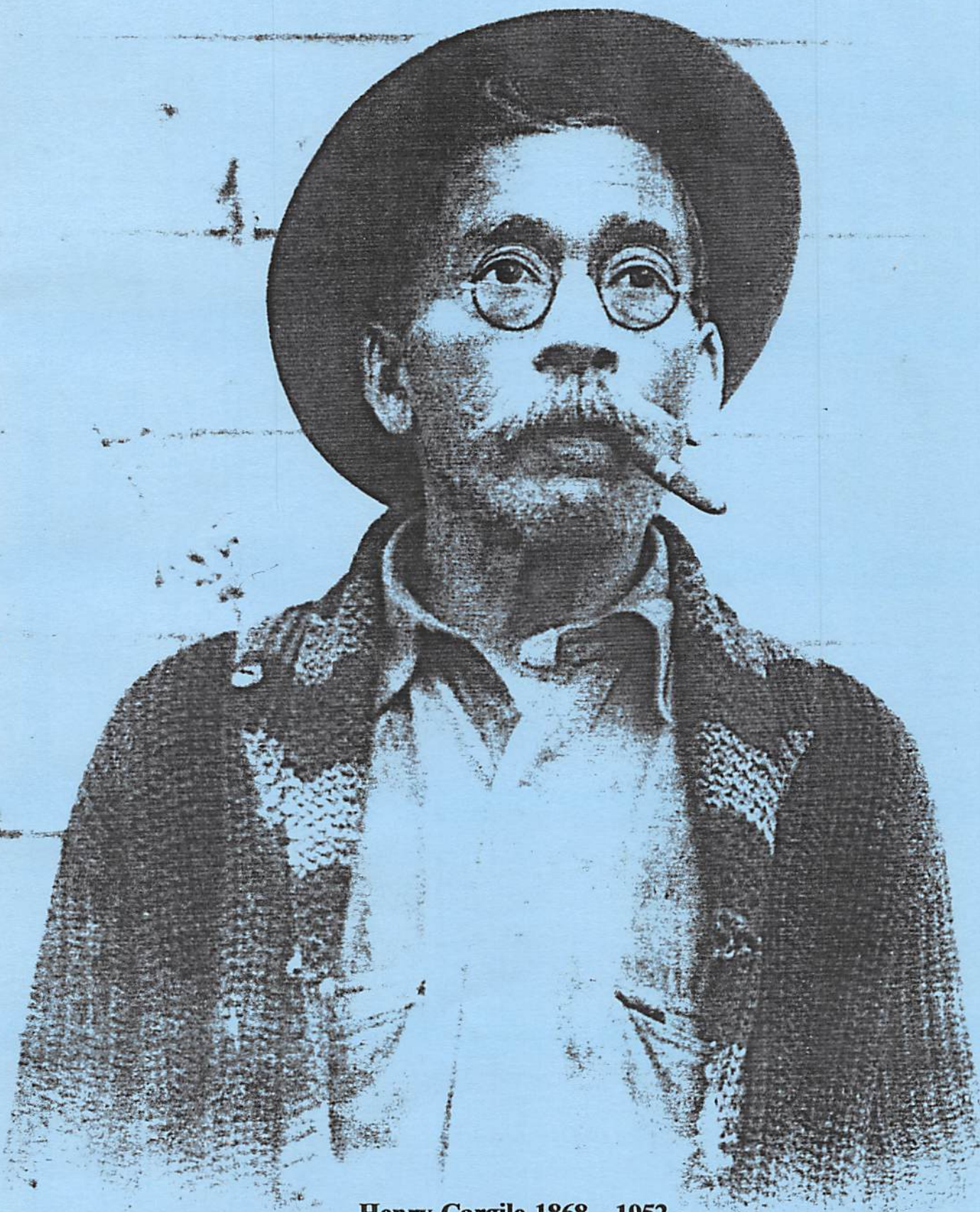


# RELATIVELY SPEAKING

ALBERTA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



Henry Cargile 1868 - 1952

Vol 23 No. 1

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

President's Message	Tom Trace	1
Editor's Message	Jim Farnel	2
Service for Members		2
Announcements		3
FFHS	Sue Philips	3
Conference '95		4
Translation Coordinator	Sue Philips	7
Christmas Comes Early	Susan Hartman	8
English Marriage Laws & Customs	Michael Childs	10
I Remember... 60 Years Ago Today	Clarence Madill	16
Irish Immigration	R. Robert Mutrie	17
Practising Effective Long-Distance Genealogical Research	Brian W. Hutchison	22
Branch Bits		25
Clandigger	Center	
Thistle	Center	
The Ranch Country of Canada	Ernest Ingersoll (from 1888 edition English newspaper)	31
Queries		35
New Members' Interests		36
Researchers' Group Letter		37
A.G.S. Library Acquisitions		38

### Cover Story: HENRY CARGILE 1868-1952...

Henry Cargile is my wife Cindy's, great grandfather. He was born and raised in the Caribou district of British Columbia and was an active business man in the Ashcroft area. He was an owner of saloons and hotels as well as being a gold miner and this combination was the cause of many fortunes made and lost. Perhaps his most famous, or infamous, venture was when accompanied by a friend of native descent, he toured parts of Australia with his friend on display in a cage demonstrating to the folks down under the "wild natives" that occupied the rugged north of Canada.

Jim Farnel





## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Tom Trace

This being the last opportunity to thank all the members of AGS for their support, with the Annual meeting and Elections coming near (APRIL 7), please forgive me if I reflect over the last two years.

The last two years visiting the branches gave me the opportunity to meet the branch membership and see first hand why the Branch Presidents bring requests to the AGS executive. I saw how hard and proud our branches work to promote and expand the interest in genealogy. I hope the new President finds time to take this same opportunity to visit our branches.

It was exciting that we gained a new branch in Drayton Valley; if work permits, I hope to meet with them in February or March.

The Staff Resources position is working extremely well and thank you Joy Doyle, you are a very valuable employee to the organization.

Jim Farnel took on the tough job as Publications Chairperson. With his committee's thoughtful work we now have a magazine that we can all be proud to share with other organizations.

With the leadership of Milton Clelland (Finance Chairperson), Tom Gladders (Treasurer) and all the Finance Committee members, this organization is in good shape to meet the upcoming challenges. Many new policies and procedures are in place, and with the regular reports requested by the Alberta Government and Alberta Historical Resources, I feel AGS is shown in good standing as a non-profit society.

Bill Whitney (2nd Vice-President) took on the challenging job of revamping our Bylaws and Procedures, and within this publication are printed the proposed changes to come forth at the Annual General Meeting. Many long hard hours of work were put into these changes and now it is your turn, to either put them into place or reject them. PLEASE give each one a considerable amount of thought and be willing to vote at the AGM.

I realize I did not mention all the names of the executive and the many many non-executive members who put in countless hours of work to run this Society. Without your help and dedication AGS would not be in the position it is today.

As I'm stepping down as your President, I will continue to take an active role where I can within the Society. I challenge those members who are not actively involved, become involved either at the branch level or AGS executive level. You will meet many new friends and many new areas for your personal research will spring forth.

Thank you and HAPPY RESEARCH!

PROPERTY OF  
AMERICAN-CANADIAN  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

## EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Jim Farnel

As this is the first issue of 1995 I wanted to wish you all a happy new year and I hope the holidays were good to you.

As you can see from the front cover we have gone to a family picture concept and I would encourage all of you to take a look through those stacks of albums at home and see if you have old pictures of families or homesteads that you would like to submit. If you have a photo to submit please make sure you provide us with a copy only. Do not send us your originals!

In addition to having the Edmonton Branch Clandigger in this issue, we are pleased to have "The Thistle" included as well. *The Thistle* is the newsletter put out by our Scottish Research Group and it is a welcomed addition to *Relatively Speaking*. We also have a write up from Muriel Jones on the English & Welsh research group which is sure to be an active group.

Conference 95 is quickly approaching and I hope that as many people as possible will take the time to attend. Your conference committee has put a tremendous effort into organizing a two day event and I hope to see you all there!

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## SERVICE FOR MEMBERS

### Trip to Salt Lake City - 1995

A meeting of interested members was called in December last to discuss the possibility of a trip to Salt Lake City in October of 1995. Almost thirty members attended and a small committee was formed to deal with the necessary arrangements.

As this goes to press, we have established that the hotel of our choice, THE HOWARD JOHNSON, situated immediately next door to the Research building, has confirmed that the dates available in October, are 23 to 29. The application form is included with this copy of *Relatively Speaking* and we request that all members wishing to register for this special trip will complete the form before

the closing date. From time to time those registered will be kept informed and advised of special orientation sessions arranged for the group.

We shall be happy to welcome members from other branches who wish to join us. It is always exciting to find so many records from around the world, available to us under ONE roof.

R. Muriel Jones, Edmonton Branch Phone: 447-3592

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## Research Tips: Canadian Military Records

Records of Canadian Forces of the 1700's and 1800's were kept by the British War Office and some French archives. The National Archives of Canada is attempting to obtain copies of many of these records, and should be consulted. For this period, also check the Latter Day Saints Church Library. Theirs are primarily for the 1775-1971 era.

The CARIGNAN Regiment came from France in 1665. Many remained in Quebec and became the ancestors of French Canadians.

The Loyalists records are well documented. LDS also has considerable material. There were many Loyalist "Claims" made to the American Government for lost properties. The original documents are at the Public Records Office in London, England.

The British Army ran military establishments in Canada during the 19th century. The British War Office does not have good records of Canadian volunteers. The War of 1812, the Rebellion of 1837, and the Fenian Invasions of the 1860's, are some of the military encounters of Canadian forces.

The Canadian government holds the records of Canadians who fought in the Boer War of 1899-1902, World War I - 1914-1918, World War II - 1939-1945, and the Korean Conflict of the 1950's.

Records of deceased military personnel are available 20 years after their death to members of their families. Provide all available information to: National Personnel Records Centre, National

Archives of Canada, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0N3. If you get such records, you will receive a wealth of information! A fee may be charged.

The Canadian Agency of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission keeps records of Canadian soldiers who died in both World Wars. Write to: The Secretary-General, Canadian Agency, C.W.G.C., East Memorial Building, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0P4.

For more information about the National Archives records, read their free pamphlet "Tracing your ancestors in Canada - the National Archives". Also check LDS records and publications listed in the Family History Library Catalogue on ROM disk.

British naval and militia records of the War office and the Admiralty may be searched in the Public Records Office, London, England. This Office, however does NOT do genealogical research. If you cannot search in person, you will have to hire the services of a Record Agent. Found in Past Tents, Thunder Bay Branch, O.G.S. December 1994 issue.

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## **ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**conferences, new books, etc.**

### **Morin Association Of America Names Western Region Director**

Clarence Morin of Penticton has been elected Western Region Director of the Morin Association of America Inc. -- a 'one-name society' dedicated to building communication amongst the descendants of the 16 Morins who came to Canada from France in the period 1640 to 1761.

If your surname is Morin (or if you are related to someone of that name) and would like to know about your ancestry, volunteers of the Morin Association of America Inc. will be pleased to help.

The association is a non-profit organization operated by volunteers. It is not a commercial

enterprise and should NOT be confused with the company selling books such as *"The Amazing Book of the Morins in Canada"* or *"The World Book of Morins"*. It does, however, have a membership fee -- \$20.00 per year for individuals, or \$25.00 per year for families.

The Association was incorporated in 1992 in Quebec. Since then it has developed its own newsletter, adopted and registered a coat of arms, organized a 'grand reunion' at Laval University, Quebec, and is now establishing liaison with genealogy groups in France.

The newsletter *"Le Morinfo"* appears four times each year and includes reports on everything from births, deaths and marriages to stories, maps and drawings from early times. Genealogical information concerning ancestors in Canada and France is shared. It also keeps members informed of coming activities. Early issues were predominantly French, however, work is now underway to include much material in English.

For additional information in English please send a self-addressed stamped envelope to: Clarence Morin, Suite 202, 130 Abbott Street, Penticton, BC V2A 8P3.

For information in French contact: Patrick Morin, L'Association des Morin d'Amérique Inc., C.P. 6700, Sillery QC G1T 2W2.

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### **Federation Of Family History Societies**

Several new publications have been received and have passed on to the A.G.S. library.

- Current Publications by Member Societies, 8th edition.
- Current Publications on Microfiche by Member Societies, 3rd edition.
- Gibson Guides:
  - Victualler's Licences: Records for Family & Local Historians
  - Census Returns 1841-1891 in Microform: A Directory to Local Holdings in Great Britain, Channel Islands & Isle of Man, 6th edition.

- Militia Lists & Musters 1757-1876, 3rd edition.

- An Introduction to Church Registers. Lilian Gibbens.
- An Introduction to Irish Research: Irish Ancestry: A Beginner's Guide, 2nd edition, Bill Davis.
- Company & Business Records for Family Historians. Eric D. Probert.

These are all 1994 publications. A.G.S. publications are listed in both "Current Publications" and since these are sent to all member societies worldwide it should give us good publicity.

Also received was a "Microfiche of Digest Section, Family History News & Digest, Vol. 1, 2 & 3 (1977-1982)." The Digest Section of FHN&D contains abstracts of articles, booklets and books from member societies worldwide on a wide range of family history and related topics. Each entry is categorized by subject or place of interest and cross-referenced. This fiche covers a vast amount of material and gives an idea of what other societies publish in their journals. The articles have a worldwide distribution including countries where the FFHS does not have member societies.

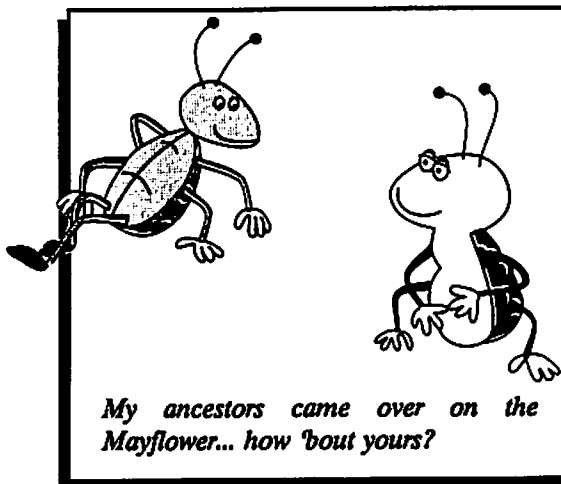
The British Isles Genealogical Register has been received and is available in the AGS Library and the Edmonton Branch Library on microfiche. We received the entire set covering all counties arranged alphabetically by surname. The FFHS has decided to make the full set available for purchase (24 fiche) for £25. Individual sections by county may also be purchased.

1995 is the 21st anniversary of the FFHS and to mark the occasion there will be a cocktail party at the House of Lords on 22nd September 1995. Each member society is allowed one ticket to this event at a price of £15. If any of our members happen to be visiting London at that particular time and wish to attend please let me know. It would be wonderful if our society could be represented.

Dennis Pearce will be visiting Canada again this year and has offered to speak in Edmonton, tentatively on the 24th April 1995. Last year he gave us an excellent talk on Poor Law records and

I know our members will look forward to another visit. Dennis also keeps an index of "Britons Dying Overseas" so if anyone wishes to make submissions to the index please pass them on to me.

Sue Philips



## Conference '95

**The Home Children** - David Lorente, Chairperson, Heritage Renfrew Home Children Committee, and his wife Kay are looking forward with great anticipation to our conference in April. They will be presenting two sessions on The Home Children - The Story of Child Migration, and the Story of Home Children themselves.

A research kit will be provided at the end of each session. David has suggested that if you plan to attend his sessions, that you write out any questions ahead of time. This will save time and will perhaps allow time for more questions to be answered.

David will also be available at the Research Table and will answer questions there on a one-on-one basis.

David has written to say that he will "have a limited number of letters from the Prime Minister to give to the Home Child or to the descendant who inquires about a Home Child (one per family) - on a first come - first serve basis. All he requires is PROOF of Home Child status." See you at the conference!

Florence Woodward, Program Chairperson

## **Conference '95 Program**

**Clarification of session titles to help you make your selections:**

### **Friday, 7 April 1995**

**1:30 - 2:45 p.m.**

1. Beginning Genealogy - Beginning the Search - Pat Pettitt
2. Using Maps in Genealogy - Ron Whistance-Smith
3. The Denney Papers (Metis Research) - Researching Metis Roots - Heather Devine
4. Maritimes Research - Velma Kane
5. Place Names of Alberta - Merrily K. Aubrey
6. Computer Demonstrations

**3:00 - 4:30 p.m.**

1. Irish Research - An Overview - Eunice Robinson
2. Home Children - Story of Child Migration - David and Kay Lorente
3. Scottish Research - Post 1855 - John K. Patrick
4. Ontario Research - Armchair Ontario Research, the "Stay at Home Approach" - Pat Woodman
5. Pre-1800 English Records - Wyn Welton
6. Computer Demonstrations

### **Saturday, 8 April 1995**

**9:00 - 10:15 a.m.**

1. Irish Research - An In-depth Look - Eunice Robinson
2. Ukrainian Research - Dr. Frances Swyripa
3. Home Children - Story of Home Children Themselves - David and Kay Lorente
4. Scottish Research - Pre 1955 - John K. Patrick
5. Scandinavian Research - Emphasis on Norway and Denmark - Roy Jaffray
6. Computer Demonstrations

**10:30 - 11:45 a.m.**

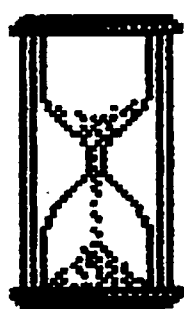
1. Special Collections of English Records - Wyn Welton
2. Researching Metis Roots - Heather Devine
3. Genetics and Genealogy - Dr. P. Ferreira
4. Beginning Genealogy - Getting Organized - Pat Pettitt
5. German Research in Poland and Russia - Walter Kunkel

**2:30 - 3:45 p.m.**

1. Ukrainian Research - Dr. Frances Swyripa
2. Genetics and Genealogy - Dr. P. Ferreira
3. Place Names of Alberta - Merrily K. Aubrey
4. Quebec Research from Alberta - Carole Hudson
5. United States Research - Emphasis on Resources in Family History Centre - Louise Croft
6. Computer Demonstrations

Our opening speaker, Dr. John Foster, will be speaking on Western Canadian Settlement, with an emphasis on Fort Edmonton, the fur trade, and the importance of family history at Fort Edmonton. Our keynote speaker, Dr. Frances Swyripa, a specialist in immigrant and ethnic history, will speak to our conference theme, Waves West. Hopefully this has answered any questions you might have regarding the sessions for the conference.

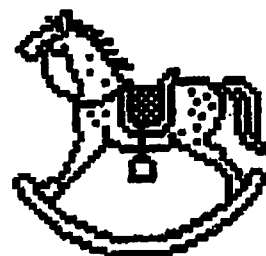
Florence M. Woodward, Conference '95 Chairperson



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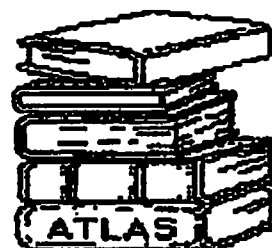
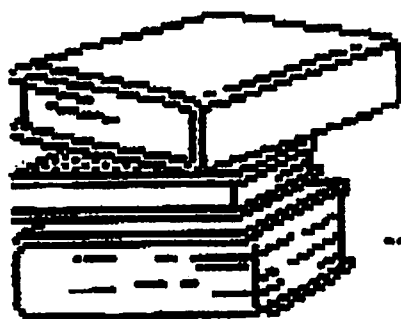
FRIDAY-SATURDAY

'95 AGS  
CONFERENCE



What to bring.....

Genealogy supplies,  
books, maps, charts,  
periodicals, magazines,  
good junkie,  
crafts.



...proceeds to conference.....



## Translation Coordinator

I have received two letters in French and the information is published below. I have had one request for Polish translation and this has been passed on to Mary Skeith. I am still looking for a volunteer to translate Danish so if anyone can help please let me know.

Sue Philips

## New Publications

*Baptisms, Parish of St-Gregoire of Vanleek Hill, Ont. 1855-1994.* \$50.

*Marriages, Burials & Margin Notations, Parish of St. Gregoire of Vanleek Hill, Ont. 1855-1994.* \$55. Both volumes for \$100. Available from: Société Franco-Ontarienne D'Histoire et de Genealogie, C.P. 720, Succursale "B", Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5P8.

## An Invitation To Toronto!

Come and meet the historian, demographer and genealogist, René Jetté. His *"Dictionary of the Families of Quebec"* is an essential tool for genealogists. Mr. Jetté will be a speaker at the Ontario Genealogical Society Conference 19-20 May 1995. A workshop is planned for Monday 21 May 1995 on preservation of old documents and photos, migration in the U.S., and other topics. If you wish to participate in either the conference or the workshop, please contact Louise St. Denis at 416-861-0165 or send a SASE to:

SFOHG/Régionale de Toronto  
131, rue Bloor Ouest, B.P. 200-315  
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1R8

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## Grandma Climbed the Family Tree

*There's been a change in Grandma,  
we've noticed it of late  
She's always reading history,  
or jotting down some date.  
She's tracing back the family,  
we'll all have pedigrees,  
Grandma's got a hobby;  
she's climbing Family Trees.*

*Poor Grandpa does the cooking  
and now, or so he states,  
He even has to wash the cups  
and also dinner plates.  
Well, Grandma can't be bothered,  
she's busy as a bee -  
Compiling genealogy for the Family Tree.*

*She has no time to baby-sit,  
the curtains are a fright,  
No buttons left on Grandpa's shirts,  
the flower bed's a sight.  
She's given up her club work,  
the serials on TV,  
The only thing she does nowadays  
is climb the Family Tree.*

*The mail is for Grandma,  
it comes from near and far,  
Last week she got the proof she needs  
to join the DAR.  
A monumental project -  
to that we all agree,  
A worthwhile vocation -  
to climb the Family Tree.*

*She wanders through the graveyard  
in search of date and name,  
The rich, the poor, the in-between,  
all sleeping there the same,  
She pauses now and then to rest,  
fanned by a gentle breeze,  
That blows above the Fathers  
of all our Family Trees.*

*Now some folks came from Scotland,  
and some from Galway Bay -  
Some were French as pastry,  
some German all the way.  
Some went on West to stake their claims,  
some stayed there by the sea,  
Grandma hopes to find them all  
as she climbs the Family Tree.*

*There were pioneers and patriots  
mixed with our kith and kin  
Who blazed the paths of wilderness  
and fought through thick and thin,  
But none more staunch than Grandma -  
whose eyes light up with glee  
Each time she finds a missing branch*

*for her Family Tree.*

*Their skills were wide and varied  
from carpenter to cook,  
And one - alas - the records show,  
was hopelessly a crook.  
Blacksmith, farmer, weaver, judge -  
some tutored for a fee.  
Once lost in time, now all recorded  
on the Family Tree.*

*To some it's just a hobby,  
to Grandma it's much more,  
She learns the joys and heartache  
of those who went before.  
They loved, they lost, they laughed, they wept,  
and now for you and me,  
They live again in spirit  
around the Family Tree.*

*At last she's finished,  
and we are each exposed,  
Life will be the same again -  
this we all suppose.  
Grandma will cook and sew,  
and serve crullers with our tea,  
We'll have her back, just as before  
that wretched Family Tree.*

*Sad to relate, the preacher called  
and visited for a spell -  
We talked about the Gospel  
and other things as well.  
The heathen folk, the poor, and then,  
'twas fate - it had to be  
Somehow the conversation turned  
to Grandma and the Family Tree.*

*We tried to change the subject,  
we talked of everything -  
But then in Grandma's voice we heard  
that old familiar ring.  
She told him all about the past,  
and soon 'twas plain to see  
The preacher, too, was neatly snared  
by Grandma and the Family Tree.*

*He never knew his grandad,  
his mother's name was - Clark?  
He and Grandma talked and talked,  
and outside it grew quite dark.  
We hoped our fears were groundless,*

*but just like some disease,  
Grandma's become an addict.  
She's hooked on Family Trees.*

*Our spirits filled with sorrow,  
our hearts sank with dismay -  
Our ears could scarce believe the words  
we heard our Grandma say,  
"It surely is a lucky thing  
that you have come to me,  
I know exactly how it's done -  
I'll climb your Family Tree!"*

Reprinted from Generations, Vol. 19, No. 3 December 1994  
issue, which had reprinted from Clatsop Co. Oregon  
Genealogical Society Newsletter, The Forebears, November  
1992 issue.

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## **Christmas Comes Early**

by Susan Hartman

May 23rd started like most any spring day in Ontario - sunny and warm. The clouds were white and billowy, while the air was fresh with the sweet smell of new leaves and spring flowers. It seemed like an ideal day for a long drive. I suggested to Mother that we go to the Princeton Cemetery where she was sure her parents (my grandparents) are buried. This suited her fine.

It took no time before we were heading west on highway #2. While we drove I baited Mom with the news that I had several surprises planned for her today. (She has always loved surprises).

Her first surprise was the fact that I had solid proof of where Mama and Papa (John Baird and Jane Clark) are buried in the Princeton Cemetery. She had been told that "they had been buried as paupers, so they did not have grave markers." For all she knew, her parents were probably buried under the road of the cemetery.

What glorious news for her to hear! The cemetery manager had gone through all the old records and found a receipt to Jane Baird for the purchase of a double plot. Mama had purchased the grave when Papa died in 1918. After his death, Mama had no choice but to sell the farm and take the two girls, then just 3 and 5 years old, to her childhood home in Powassan, Ontario.

There, just two years later, Mama died of pneumonia on Valentine's Day. Her body was sent by train and laid to rest beside her husband in Princeton.

As further proof, the cemetery manager had taken the trouble to glean proof from a fiche of the original obituary of Jane Clark. The obit was taken from the Woodstock, Ontario newspaper "The Daily Sentinel Review", Thursday February 19, 1920, page 7, under the Princeton News.

Mother's second surprise of the day came when we pulled in the second lane of the Princeton Cemetery. We had only driven about 80 feet when Mom exclaimed, "This must be Mama and Papa's grave. But there is a gravestone on it!"

"Merry Christmas" was all I could muster.

On my last visit home to Ontario, Mom had mentioned that although she didn't know exactly 'where' in the Princeton Cemetery her parents were buried, she had always hoped that one day she could erect a monument in their honour: she regretted that "I know its too late and I'll never be able to do it."

I had hoped that Mom would be happy to finally have her wish come true, but I was ill prepared for the joy that overcame her. It was only then that the immensity struck me - for never before had my Mother been able to truly go home. After all, this was the first time she had been able to meet and talk with both her parents in about 75 years.

To divert my own tears I hopped out of the vehicle and retrieved the bouquet that I had brought for Mom to lay at our brand new headstone. I don't know what Mom had to say to her folks, but I said a silent prayer and felt that I had finally met with my maternal grandparents.

Soon after, the two of us were admiring the handiwork on the stone. Mom thought the floral design looked much like morning glories; I had chosen this particular design because I felt it looked most like the Wild Rose of Alberta. Yes, beauty is in the eye of the beholder!

Next Mom commented on the epitaph: "Gone, but not forgotten." It pleased me tremendously to hear her say, "I can't think of another saying that could be more fitting. Thank you for giving me the best day of my life."

My response was that it was still early, for I knew there were more surprises in store for her. You see, the manager of the cemetery recently approached the oldest member of the Princetown community, a John T. Kennedy, and asked him if he had ever heard of a John Baird. Mr. Kennedy's quick reply was "Sure, I was one of four to bring his body in from the fields. I was only 16 years old at the time."

I had been told that Mr. Kennedy was living in a seniors apartment in Princeton. When asked, Mom said she would love to meet the man that had been her neighbour in 1918. Mr. Kennedy is now 92 and in fabulous mental and physical condition.

Mr. Kennedy gave us a warm welcome. On meeting me he said, "you must be Susan from the west." On hearing my Mother was with me, he said, "Louise or Elizabeth?" He even remembered that Mom had been called Babe when she was little.

Mom said, "You probably wouldn't remember the time my sister and I went to your farm. Louise wandered two farms over to your place and I followed on all fours saying "Oisie, wait for me."

Mr. Kennedy also remembered that occasion, for those little girls had passed right by the bull on their excursion. His reply was, "And who do you think carried you home?"

After an hour of getting acquainted, I asked Mr. Kennedy if he recognized my photo of the old Baird farmhouse. To our astonishment he not only knew where the farm was located but advised us that it was still standing. I said, "let's go!" He said, "my car or yours?"

With great anticipation we headed west again and in less than ten minutes the farmhouse could be easily recognized. It was set far back from the road at the end of a tree-lined lane. There we



introduced ourselves to the present owner, who invited us to look around. It was lots of fun to gawk and note the few changes that have been made to the outside of the structure.

At this stage of the day, the two of us were practically euphoric, for we didn't want it to end. We said our good-byes to dear Mr. Kennedy and headed west once more, this time to thank the owner of Woodstock Memorials. He had been a critical player in making my surprise come together.

Later, with the sun setting on our backs, we headed for home, singing one of my favorite childhood songs - "We shall frolic all day in the happiest way, and we won't get back home until dark."

Reprinted from the Alberta Genealogical Society, Fort McMurray Branch journal, Lines of Descent, Vol. 11, No. 3, December 1994 issue.

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## English Marriage Laws and Customs

Michael Childs, Bishop's University

The laws and customs governing marriages in the past have an obvious bearing on the pursuits of genealogists and family historians trying to recover their ancestors' past, both for a specific and for a more general reason. In specific terms, an understanding of the legal and administrative rules governing past marriages can tell researchers where they are likely to find information on their predecessors, or even, in some cases whether such information can be found at all; more generally for those who want to go beyond the construction of a family tree, and want to find out what forces shaped and influenced the choice of their ancestors' spouses, the various and often changing factors which led to the formation of a family in the past need to be looked at.

As we'll see, these two elements - the laws of marriage, and the customs governing them - changed a great deal over time and between different social, religious and regional groups. Moreover, the general trend was for a wide gap to exist between the law of marriage in England and

the actual practice, at least until the recent past. This makes it difficult to find information on past marriages, and even more difficult to assess the reasons for marriage in specific cases.

First, some basic legal history. Before the Reformation, the law of marriage in England was identical to the canon law on marriage established - and enforced - by the Roman Catholic Church. From the twelfth century, this had laid down that a marriage existed when two people over the age of consent (14 for males, 12 for females) made a verbal vow in the present tense before at least two witnesses. No other ceremony (for instance in a church before a priest) and no other parties to the agreement (for instance, the parents) were required. This form of marriage was called "spousals", and was almost certainly the main type of marriage among the medieval peasantry.

But again, even from medieval times, there was a divergence between canon law and common law: in common law, those who had undergone marriage by spousals alone often had difficulty establishing the legitimacy of their children if a question of inheritance arose: i.e., they were married in the eyes of the Church, but in regard to property rights covered by common law, they might not be, or at least might find it difficult to establish that a valid contract existed. Thus, from the Middle Ages on, it was customary for the land-owning elites, or indeed anyone with any property, to undergo a marriage ceremony in a church, backed up by a written marriage contract, and to thus leave a "paper trail".

One would have thought that the creation of a Reformed Church of England in the 1530's would have solved this anomaly and brought the canon and common law together, especially since the canon law as it stood went directly against the position and the interests of some very powerful groups: 1) the parents, who had a vested interest in controlling the choice of spouse of their children, especially their teenaged children 2) the church, which had a vested interest in overseeing and sanctioning marriages and 3) the emerging centralized state, which viewed a regulated patriarchal and hierarchical family as an important buttress of its own power.

Yet in fact the creation of the Church of England merely made the situation more confused. The Church courts until the English Civil War continued to oversee the area of matrimonial law, but muddled the water even further. None of these powerful groups liked a situation where 15 or 16 year-olds could make a canonically valid marriage, but to insist on the right of parents to either decide or to be able to veto the choice would be to undercut the powerful ideal of matrimony as a spiritual union between two people made before God - an idea which was even stronger among Protestants than Catholics, as Protestants had elevated matrimony from a poor second best into the highest and most religious state that man could aspire to.

Thus the Church of England in the Canons of 1604, tried to get round the problem by declaring that both marriage without parental consent before the age of twenty-one, and clandestine marriage was illegal (i.e., one carried out by a clergyman, but which did not conform to regulations; inside canonical hours [8am-12pm]; within the parish of one of the partners; after either banns or a license obtained). The trouble was, it was still valid! To put it into a nutshell, there was then, from the Middle Ages on, a persistent conflict between the theological idea of marriage as a spiritual union which concerned only the partners and God, and the social and political idea of marriage as primarily an agency for the orderly creation and transmission of property from generation to generation: an idea that underlined the point that marriage was much too important to be left to the young to decide on their own. The day to day, practical claims of patrimony thus conflicted with the cultural ideals of matrimony.

Into the seventeenth century, however, in real life it was usually patrimony which won among the elites. They had too many things going for them: the power to disinherit for disobedience; the threat of common law sanctions, the fact that a marriage in this period was as much an economic as a personal partnership, and most important, the incredibly strong idea of a natural patriarchy within a family (a natural patriarchy which was paralleled by the natural patriarchy of the whole society) which it was deeply sinful to disobey.

Moreover, an important countervailing force - the idea of individualism - did not yet exist to any great extent; the idea that the needs of a separate person were more important and should outweigh the needs of a family, kin and community. Instead of the modern idea of individuality, people thought in terms of social identity and the roles, rights and duties that the identity gave them; to marry far beneath one was therefore to commit a sort of social and cultural suicide. In such circumstances, marriage among the propertied usually took place in a regular, open fashion in the parish church of one of the partners, and with the advice and consent of the parents.

Nonetheless, because of the still remaining anomalies in the law of marriage, the lower one goes down the social scale, the more confused the situation becomes. Both verbal marriages and clandestine ones were extremely common among the poor and indeed among the middling sort as well: in the eyes of the Church such marriages were valid, if wrong-headed and possibly illegal; in the eyes of the community they were perfectly legitimate.

In addition, with the rise of Puritanism, first within the C of E, and after 1660 in the form of the Dissenters, many people avoided the payment of fees into difficulties. On the other hand, where a marriage is known to have existed, (through the birth of successive children to the same parents) but where a record of it cannot be found in the expected places, one might have evidence of a love match which ran counter to the wishes of one or both sets of the couple's parents.

The mid Eighteenth century saw a major change in the marriage law of England. The reasons for this are complex, but in essence, the contradictions and tensions in English marriage law, between the claims of property and the claims of spiritual union before God were settled, in typical English fashion, in favour of property - i.e. in favour of parents and the State. The actual catalyst was the alarming growth in the numbers of young people of property who took advantage of the loopholes in the law to marry clandestinely. In the more secularised society of the eighteenth century, and one in which the desires of the individual began to claim precedence over the

desires of parents, what had once been a practice limited to the common people now became frequent among the elites. The response was the Hardwicke Marriage Act of 1753, named after its framer, the Lord Chancellor of England.

Hardwicke's Bill had five essential elements:

1. it made null and void any marriage not preceded by banns or an official license and not carried out publicly in a church or chapel by a regular clergyman during canonical hours. Only Jews and Quakers, but not the other dissenting sects, were exempt from this provision
2. any minister who conducted such an irregular marriage would be guilty of a felony without benefit of clergy - penalty 14 years
3. marriages of any sort - even otherwise regular ones - made by a boy or girl under the age of 21 without the consent of their parents was made null and void
4. all marriages made by either verbal or written contract were made null and void
5. to establish the necessary proof of marriage, it was finally declared that a valid marriage had not taken place unless an entry was recorded in a parish register and signed by the bride, groom, the officiating clergyman and at least two witnesses.

The trouble was, Parliament had no power to change canon law, which remained where it was. What the Act essentially said was that even if one was married in the eyes of God and the Church, the legal system would absolutely refuse to recognize the union.

The passing of the Act should, one would have thought, at last made marriage records relatively full and complete; unfortunately, this was not the case. Opponents of the Bill at the time pointed out that if the intention was to drive everybody into the churches to pay fees for marriages, and to cut out completely the habit of spousals or irregular marriages among the poor, the real effect would be to simply de-legitimize practices

which would undoubtedly continue. And this is in effect what happened.

The gap between what the law recognized, and what most common people recognized as a valid marriage grew even wider, and thus in trying to find marriage records, researchers should know that a large minority (perhaps as many as 25%) of marriages were not made according to Hardwicke's criteria. Many of our otherwise very respectable ancestors especially if they were farm labourers or urban workers - were, after 1753, technically living in sin. Moreover, an attempt to get the Act extended to Scotland failed, with the result being the famous growth of the Gretna Green marriage business. This became so popular that the prospect of a railway being built through the town in the 1850s prompted an Act making such a marriage invalid in England.

Finally, the rigid criteria of Hardwicke's Act led to an upsurge in "self-divorce" among the unscrupulous: years after a marriage took place one of the partners could often find some loophole to get out of the union (perhaps the marriage had taken place at 7:45 a.m.!)

The next significant change in the law took place in 1836, which made provision for a purely secular marriage by a public registrar in a civil ceremony. The same Act also allowed Roman Catholic and nonconformist chapels to become licensed places of marriage. This was designed to do two things: lure the poor back into legal matrimony, and allow the now enfranchised nonconformists and Roman Catholics a way to legally establish their marriages without having to submit to an Anglican service.

This same decade [1837] also saw the institution of a comprehensive system of civil registration for births, marriages and deaths, with the country divided up into registration districts and copies of the record of all such events sent to the central government four times a year. In the earliest decade the totals for births especially are rather suspect, but the marriage totals appear to be very accurate, although again they would not list the many partnerships which did not have some sort of legal sanction.



The popularity of civil marriage for first marriages was slow to grow, however, until the 1960s; over the past three decades in England it has gone from 30% of first marriages to 60% and rising, and since weddings are one of the chief celebrations of our lives, this statistic is probably the most illustrative of the trend toward de-Christianization in modern Britain.

Now that the basic - and very complex - laws of marriage have been set out, let us turn to the actual structure of marriage over the same period. Over the past twenty-five years, a great deal of work has been done on the major changes and the main continuities in the formation of English families. The first scholars in this field were generally demographic and economic historians, whose first concern was to establish the fundamental patterns of English family size and structure, especially such things as average age at marriage, mean completed family size, expectation of life, and so on, with the aim of reconstructing the population history of England.

Since Census material was virtually nonexistent before 1801 (and really before about 1841), they were limited in their data to those parishes (about 400) where record-keeping was continuous and seemingly complete, in some cases back as far as the 1530s, when an Act specified that all births, marriages and deaths be registered by the local priest.

Thanks to the demographers, we now know for example, that in England certainly, and indeed in much of Western Europe, the nuclear family dates back at least as far as the late Middle Ages; that family limitation was being practised as early as the seventeenth century among the rural population in many areas; that the rise of population from the mid-eighteenth century onwards was primarily the result of a simple change - women were getting married about three years younger than before - not, as was often argued only a decade ago, because the death rate was decreasing.

We also know in a larger sense that England, and Western Europe as a whole, has displayed a remarkable continuity over centuries in its family patterns, and that this family pattern seems to be

unique in world populations: people got married late (mid to late twenties), they did so only when they became economically independent, and their marriage usually resulted in the creation of a separate household. In short, anyone coming to family history for the first time soon has to throw away the idea that families in our past were composed of large kin groups living under one roof, marrying early and producing lots of children. The typical late medieval household was in fact Mom, Dad and three or four children. In short, from at least the late Middle Ages on, English marriages have tended to exhibit the characteristics of a preventative Malthusian model, with population generally kept in check below the limits of the land to provide resources. This had paradoxically allowed, over the long term, a slow but rarely checked rise in population levels. The key period in this era has been the late 18th/early 19th Cs, when average age at marriage dropped by three years - to 23 - and the Malthusian limits themselves either disappeared or were shifted upwards to a new level which - at least until now - have remained out of sight.

It has been the task of other types of family historians to try to flesh out, and make sense of, the patterns of marriage formation revealed by the demographers. Such historians, while recognizing the importance of this demographic data, and having established the broad picture, ask what in fact have we learned? The fact that basic family structures have remained broadly similar until the very recent past can too easily lead to what one historian calls the "myth of the eternal family", or the mistaken belief that there ever was such a thing as a "traditional family" - usually to which the modern family is unfavourable compared.

Although family size and structure since the Middle Ages may have been more or less a series of variations on a common theme, it would be ridiculous to suggest that families have not changed in fundamental ways: in such matters as parent/child relations; the importance of kin or lineage; courtship and marriage patterns; child-rearing techniques; husband/wife relations: in short, the hopes and expectations people brought to such fundamental personal connections over centuries. Those scholars who have asked and

tried to answer these questions are thus much more interested in what people thought and felt and how they behaved as part of a family unit than in the marriage rates, fertility and mortality rates of the demographers, except as such data provides an indicator of behaviour or values. Their reconstruction of the family has as its aim the retrieval of what it meant to be a son or daughter or husband or wife in past eras, and especially how larger cultural changes, such as the Reformation, the rise of Puritanism, the Counter-Reformation, capitalism, impinged upon and in turn were affected by, family values. Their sources thus are largely more impressionistic evidence, such as diaries, memoirs, folk customs, court records, popular songs and ballads, through which they attempt to retrieve in what ways and to what extent being a member of a family structured people's identity and culture in the past.

A third major group of family historians are those, often (though not always) influenced by the theories of the social sciences, who seek to place the family into the wider socio-economic structures of the time: for these scholars, the family is above all a unit of production, reproduction and consumption. It responds to and in turn shapes the contours of the larger productive forces at work at any given time. The work of these scholars has been particularly important in helping to explain some of the larger trends noticed by demographic analysis: to give one example: the population increase which occurred all over England in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was as mentioned, the result primarily of a drop in the average age of marriage. Since the typical English pattern has been the achievement of economic independence before marriage, the household economics school has successfully tied in this trend with the development of early capitalism, especially in the form of cottage industry, whereby important alternative sources of income became available to the rural population - as handloom weavers, chain or nail makers, or other workers (in their own home) of increasingly subdivided, but still non-factory production.

In such a context, the age-old link between marriage, economic independence and access to land was severed, and replaced by a linkage

between marriage, economic independence and the ability to earn wages; and moreover, children became a definite economic asset at an earlier age than ever before. They have also come up with some interesting data from the industrial period proper - for example, that the early industrial period exhibits the highest proportion of complex (i.e. non-nuclear) households (kin, lodgers, etc.) of all known periods in English history at least, completely the opposite of what we might expect. This is because the typical pattern in the early factory towns was for members of a rural family to establish themselves in the factories and the new towns and then for kin from the village to move in with them until they in turn acquired the positions, skills and cash to set up their own household.

In general, then, before about the 18th C researchers should not expect to find their ancestors getting married before the mid 20s, except for two specific groups - the landed elite at the top, who married younger on average and produced more children than the common people, and the very poorest members of society, whose parents could not provide them upon death or retirement with any land or capital, and for whom a long wait was therefore pointless. Even among the elites there was some divergence: heirs and eldest daughters were expected to marry very early, while younger brothers and daughters until the 18th C often had an average age at marriage up to four years later than their sibling, and also showed a much greater tendency not to marry at all.

In regard to the elites as a whole, their marriage patterns indeed show a reversed image of the common people: marrying earlier and having more children up to the eighteenth century, they began in that era to marry later and have less children - in other words, to take on the pattern typical of the modern world, where the rich get married later and reproduce less than the poor.

Finally, something should be said about marriage customs and the factors that led to marriage in the first place. Enough has been said about the economic and one might say dynastic purpose of marriage in earlier centuries to make plain that marriages were rarely the result purely of mutual attraction between two young people. But how

much freedom existed in fact in regard to the choice of spouse? Genealogists wishing to go behind or beyond a simple set of names on a parish register might wish to know how their ancestors met each other, courted, and decided to spend their lives together. In essence, there are four main options in regard to the choice of a spouse:

1. the parents or kin decide, and that's it
2. the parents/kin decide, and the children have a veto
3. the children decide and the parents/kin have a veto
4. the children decide and that's it.

Except for the period before the 16th C, and only among the elites, option 1 has been very atypical of England. The general pattern among landowners was option 2 up to the early 18th C, when, due to the Enlightenment and the birth of both Romanticism and the secularised idea of individuality, option 3 became favoured. Thus, from about the 1700s, and slowly becoming the custom among the emerging upper-middle and middle classes, the objective of parents was to ensure that their children met socially only young people who were roughly their peers. Thus, up to the eighteenth century marriages among the elite were often not love matches, but the partners at least were rarely repugnant to each other, after the 18th C, they were most likely formed on the basis of personal attraction, but the choice had been usually made from a group of young people whose station in life was acceptable to kin and family.

Of course, in the rural areas among peasants, and after the 16th C, among tenant farmers or yeomen, the preservation or extension of property was just as important as among the rich, and the economic imperatives to find a suitable spouse were, if anything, even stronger. The pragmatic - probably the great majority - in choosing a life partner were therefore usually guided more by assets that would accrue from a match, and appropriate personal qualities, such as self-discipline, good management skills and sobriety, than by a great romantic impulse. Before the modern period, even the young regarded romantic attachment as a very unreliable foundation for marriage, and expected marriage to provide

practical needs, companionship and mutual support much more than emotional or romantic fulfilment. This is not to say that love within marriage was neither looked for nor found: but the love that early modern couples expected in marriage was more the product of shared experience, shared struggle and mutual respect: in other words, love was expected to follow rather than precede marriage. In such a context, it is likely that in rural areas well into the recent past that the choice of spouse was arrived at by a combination of courting, where personal likes operated, and parental or kin advice, where practical aims predominated.

In rural areas until the mid-nineteenth century, in fact, these two elements combined in what may seem to be a strange way. Since the production of children were essential for the economic well-being of any family, marriages almost always took place after the intended bride was pregnant - often after the first child was born - and had proved her capacity to bear children. People constructing their family tree who find an eldest child born to an ancestor suspiciously soon after the recorded marriage should be aware that this is not an anomaly, but a very typical pattern in farming communities. It also helps to explain the extremely high rates of illegitimacy of the late 18th/early 19th Cs (up to 30% in some areas): such cases were usually not the product of promiscuity but of what one scholar calls "frustrated marriages", i.e., where the intended groom died or in rarer instances absconded before the child was born.

The only really free agents in choosing marriage partners were thus probably the urban workers, and the history of the last two centuries has been one where this originally very small group has come to represent the greater majority of England's population. Yet even within this group there were important divergences. In the textile areas both marriage and childbearing tended to be put off for a number of years, due to the fact that paid employment for women was common, but was only practical for those who had not yet had children. Conversely, in mining areas, the most sought after brides were often older widows with teenaged children, who could bring an important supplement to the family income by



working down the mines. Thus, one often finds among colliers husbands who are marrying women considerably older than themselves.

But over the working class as a whole, marriage began to take on in the 19th C the lineaments of the modern form: relatively young couples marrying primarily for reasons of personal attachment, with little or no input from parents. The move to a marriage market where the personal desires of the young are the overwhelming factors in the creation of marriage is thus less the product of a major shift in values - although that too has occurred - than it is the growth of a segment of the population for whom this was always more or less true, and it was underpinned by an economic transformation that first, broke the link between marriage and access to land in the 18th C, and then, in the 19th C with the factory system, broke the link between the home and work.

It was the larger change in the way people live that we call the Industrial Revolution that created the conditions for what most people regard (erroneously) as the "traditional" family: where men and women marry usually for love, and where the roles of the partners are sharply separated between domestic duties for the wife and paid employment for the husband. This so-called traditional family form - actually the result of the revolutionary changes - only became the norm about the mid-nineteenth century, and, although it's still too soon to tell, in historical hindsight will probably only be seen to have lasted about one hundred years.

Just as we are being forced to confront major changes in family structure and values, so too we should realize that the "families" we reconstruct were often themselves going through a similar transformation. Rather than being a cause for construction, we should recognize that the family as an institution has survived so long - and will survive well into the future - precisely because it has been so adaptable and so flexible in the ways it has fulfilled its central function of providing for the physical, emotional and spiritual needs of its members.

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## I Remember 60 Years Ago Today

by Clarence Madill

Today, 19 December 1994, my thoughts wander back 60 years ago to 19 December 1934. Here I sit in comfort at my computer trying to put these thoughts in writing, not just for someone else to read but to add strength to my own memories of that day.

I was at home on the farm near Russell, Manitoba, where all my nineteen years of life had been spent. Every day that winter was bitterly cold with temperatures never above 20 below zero (Fahrenheit), more often down to -30. There was the continual drifting of snow making travel tough. Travel, of course, was by horse drawn vehicles. The few people who had automobiles, wisely put them up on blocks and usually took the tires off for the winter. There were no roads fit to drive them on and no antifreeze to prevent the freezing up of water-cooled motors.

There was no feed to be had locally as most crops had been rusted out that fall. Farmers who were fortunate to have a supply left from the previous year had to keep it for their own use to keep their own stock alive. The best that we could manage was the purchase of a two year old straw stack back in the homestead country necessitating a 32 mile round trip with team and sleigh twice a week for me. The straw really was only good for bedding but had to serve as livestock feed too. The top three feet of frozen straw on the stack had to be chopped off with an axe and discarded. My rack was large - 8 ft wide and 18 ft long. It had to be loaded by hand, no small job. Our fare, my horses and I, consisted of a couple of sheaves for the horses and frozen sandwiches for me. I used to walk most of the 32 miles to keep warm. I usually got back home about ten or eleven o'clock that night. I say usually, because sometimes the horses played out and I had to leave the load till the next day. We invariably had to break trail in the drifting snow in the morning and break it again on the way home at night.

That particular day I had fed and harnessed the horses ready for the trip. It was 4 o'clock in the morning and I was about ready to leave. My morning toiletries had been taken care of in an

empty stall. It was a lot warmer there than in the cold outdoor biffy. Toilet paper, was never heard of and the Eaton catalog was kept in the biffy, a twist of straw served the purpose. My brother came out from the house and told me that I better not go that day because our father who had been bedfast for several weeks was not at all well. He passed away at 10 o'clock that morning. He was 59 years old.

My Dad, William Joseph Havelock Madill, was the first of our branch of the Madills to migrate from Ontario to Manitoba. He came out in 1896 followed by his parents and the rest of the family in 1898. On March 7, 1907 he married Florence Lyon. He operated a dray service in Russell for a time before buying Uncle John's farm just out of Russell. I can well remember his team of stallions, Bonnie and Sam. The farm was developed into a very nice home with a lot of hard work over the years only to be lost in a tax sale for \$400 in one year's unpaid taxes, a bitter pill to swallow after all that work and love. It must have been a heart-breaker for them. One good crop would have cleared off the debt.

Ill health seemed to plague Dad from then on. So much for the 30s.

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## Irish Emigration 1815-1850

by R. Robert Mutrie

### Sources For This Study

Akenson, Donald Harman. *The Irish in Ontario: A Study in Rural History*. McGill-Queen's University Press (Kingston, ON: 1984). A Standard in Irish Ontario studies written from a Canadian viewpoint. Considerable digression into non-Irish and specifically local Eastern Ontario subjects is noted.

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Ireland: The Haunted Ark. Canadian Association for Irish Studies Annual Conference May 11-14, 1994. Two lectures on the Great Famine by Professor Mary Daly and Professor James Donnelly, Jr. Many more on modern day Ireland and the Irish cultural tradition.

### Introduction

It is only just in the last twenty years that detailed authoritative studies have been made of the Irish in Canada and analysis of the sources in this country is ongoing. Nicholas Flood Davin's work *The Irishman in Canada* written in 1877 stood alone for a nearly century until it was followed in 1974 by John J. Mannion's study. In the intervening period, a stereotype of the Boston Irish Catholic was imported to apply to our population, an image that did not at all fit the Scots-Irish Church of England farmer in Ontario nor even those Irish Catholics who chose this country.

Canadians have been modest about writing and publishing our history compared to our American neighbours. Even when I was attending high school in the 1960's, American texts were used. Most early distinctively Canadian historical studies were devoted to the post-Revolutionary colonial exiles and to our early French population. During the late 1970's and the 1980's, the period of Canada's emerging awareness of its multiculturalism, there were a number of scholarly works written on the Irish (and some other nationalities) in Canada which emphasized the distinctive nature of the ethnic population here as opposed to that in the United States.

In 1984, Donald H. Akenson wrote the first major study of the Irish in central Canada, concentrating on their settlement in Ontario. In 1990, Houston and Smyth wrote the first work to systematically study the origins and emigration patterns of the Irish who came to this country. Several important points were raised in these two books.

In particular, it was noted how much earlier in time the main-stream nineteenth century migration to Canada began when compared to that of the United States, and further mentioned the reliance on what would have otherwise been

empty ships sailing to Canada to pick up timber for Great Britain. Stressed was the Scotch-Irish Protestant as opposed to native Irish Catholic component. In fact when comparing the Irish migration to the two North American countries, they used the words, "differed markedly". They emphasized the pre-Famine years and how very unique that early migration was. The native Irish Catholic component was still there but not as predominant as is given in traditional sources.

Another point is the selectivity in Irish migration patterns. The port of Quebec attracted more Protestants than Catholics. Saint John, New Brunswick was about average. In the United States at Philadelphia, the Presbyterians were overrepresented. At New York, the Catholics were the predominant arrivals. So much of Canadian literature on the subject of the emigration from Ireland being American, the New York-Boston stereotype of the "poor native Irish Catholic" was imported to apply to Canada's immigrants. The situation north of the American border was actually quite distinct.

#### **The Scots-Irish Immigrants**

Many immigrants of the pre-Famine period were Protestant Scots-Irish. Throughout the 1600's and the early 1700's, there was a steady emigration from Scotland to Ulster, Ireland. Not all of them were Presbyterian; many adhered to the Anglican faith, the established church of England. Those Scots-Irish of the nineteenth century with the tradition of migration established by their forefathers were more inclined to emigrate than the native Irish. In this category of early Scots-Irish arrivals in Canada are Malcolm Leith, James Mitchell, William Pettigrew and Edward Innis. A later arrival, Christopher Williams came in 1850 after the famine had devastated Ireland, yet he had the resources to purchase a one hundred acre farm! He followed his brother, Henry who came in pre-famine times about 1844.

#### **The Native Irish Immigrants**

About one-third of Ontario's immigrant Irish population were from a native Irish Catholic background. Catherine Lynch's family settled at Hamilton and Dundas in the early 1840's finding work in those cities' emerging industrial base. John O'Donnell arrived in July 1846, the very early days of the Great Famine and so missed the

worst of the problem that the Famine created on both sides of the ocean. After a few years of tenant farming, he purchased a farm in western Ontario and prospered. My own early immigrant ancestor, George McMahon, another Irish Catholic, arrived about a decade earlier, purchased a fertile farm, married into an established family, and then his children were absorbed into the North American "melting pot".

#### **The Famine Immigrants**

Because of the magnitude of the Famine migration, it has overshadowed the tens of thousands of Irish who came to Canada before 1847. The Eleber and Shanahan families of Hamilton and Brantford appear to be the only two which I am researching that came in the peak of the Famine. The fact remains that the Irish were Canada's single largest immigrant group even before the Great Famine. My research is mostly centred on families that arrived in the pre-1847 period and I appreciate both Akenson's, and Houston and Smyth's concentration on it. The following is a synopsis of what happened in that year in Canada and its overwhelming impact on historical writing.

Much has been made of the 1847 Irish "Famine Immigrants" to North America. After all, the famine was the single largest world disaster of the nineteenth century and the migration was a mass movement unseen since the loyalists left the American colonies after the Revolution in 1783. To Canada alone came more than 100,000 immigrants in that one year alone. Fully one-third of them died of typhus and cholera while quarantined on Grosse Ile before admittance.

The 1847 experience shocked Canada. The immigration was so enormous and the tragedy of disease and death among the arrivals so extreme, that it overloaded this country's mechanism for processing their immigration and the nation's tolerance for such a disaster. Stringent laws and immigrant taxes resulted, so much so that the later famine immigrants thereafter made United States ports their destination. Canada's experience with the Irish Famine migration was largely just a one very memorable year ordeal.

#### **The Early Irish Migrations to Canada**



### **The 1815 to 1820 Period**

In the last quarter of the eighteenth and the first decade and a half of the nineteenth centuries, Great Britain went from one war to another. There was the American Revolution of 1775-1783 and then the Napoleonic Wars. These created a sustained boom in the nation's economy and an era of prosperity. After the Napoleonic Wars ended in 1815, there was a post-war depression that was seriously felt in Ireland which was principally agrarian.

The price of grain dropped and livestock became more profitable to farmers. Those with holdings of more than twenty acres were able to support a reasonable sized herd of sheep or cattle. Those with less could not. Further, the farmers were less inclined to subdivide their farms among their sons. A generation of children of the well-to-do farmers was displaced. Agricultural labourers found fewer opportunities for work. A rising birthrate at the end of the previous century resulted in serious population pressures.

Another longtime mainstay of the small farming family - weaving - was revolutionized by mechanization. A few large factories in eastern Ulster were producing linen faster and cheaper. Rural family incomes dropped significantly in those areas.

The Scots-Irish showed the greatest propensity for migration to America. With a tradition of migration established by their forefathers who left Scotland for Ulster, Ireland they had a precedent. Not only were the Scot-Irish subjected to the economic pressures of the post-1815 period, but they were prevented from full participation in Irish society by proscriptive laws.

In addition to those in the north, during the prosperous years Protestant enclaves were constructed around Dublin and several other areas in the south. Members of these communities were generally well-off farmers or members of the commercial class and lived as minorities in a largely Catholic area intolerant of their presence. They too chose emigration.

With the overwhelming economic forces at work, a mass emigration from Ireland developed from

1815 onward. The outflow numbered as many as 100,000 in exceptional years. Most, facilitated by the advent of regular steamship travel across the Irish Sea, went to England as farm labourers while others went to work in the factories. The 1841 census registered more than 500,000 Irish living in England. The fare to Britain was only a shilling, the amount that could be earned by one day's work on a farm or in a factory.

Those who chose North America were a different group. The transatlantic crossing with its much higher cost and long duration appealed selectively to those with more capital. To take a family of four to America cost fifty pounds in those early years and was unrealizable to the average Irishman given twenty shillings to the pound and a day of labour for a shilling, if he could find steady work. The early nineteenth century migrant to America came frequently from the comfortable farming classes.

A major incentive to move to British North America was the lucrative 100 acre land grants which the government of Upper Canada (Ontario) and New Brunswick were making. These could be obtained upon application and payment of only a modest patent fee. There was a requirement that the prospective settler show the ability to cultivate and improve the property which meant that a certain amount of capital was involved. Upper Canada discontinued this program in 1825 and New Brunswick in 1827.

In 1815 to 1820, the heaviest emigration was from central and eastern Ulster and the southwest of Ireland around Waterford and its hinterland. These two areas had well-developed trading links with North America and an outward-looking population with financial resources. In the earliest years, 1815, 1816, and 1817, those leaving for America were a small core group of relative gentility and substance.

### **The 1820 to 1845 Period**

During this time, Ireland was undergoing nationwide structural change in its agricultural base. More efficient textile production was evolving in the northern cities as the industrial revolution further progressed.

More established shipping links with North America developed and cheaper fares resulted, now coming within the range of the small tenant farmer. The least expensive destinations were the ports of Quebec City and Saint John, New Brunswick due to the strong timber trade between Canada and Britain. From an individual fare of £16 in 1816, the cost to Saint John dropped to £4 in 1827 compared with £5.25 to New York.

Many arrived in the holds of ships designed for carrying timber, coal, and other bulk goods for the return trip to Great Britain. The passengers were coldly considered by the shipping companies as profitable "ballast" on what otherwise would have been an empty ocean crossing to America. In 1818 eight ships from Derry carrying 1,600 passengers, four from Belfast, and three from other Irish ports arrived at Saint John. Two of those from Derry and all the rest from other locations went back with timber.

The trip in the hold of a timber ship was a long and tedious one taking six to ten weeks depending on the weather. Shortages of clean water and food combined with cramped quarters and pestilence to make the journey a misery. In fact, the journey was dangerous. In the first half of the nineteenth century surviving records of ship-board deaths showed averages 8 per 1,000 passengers, about five times above the national average in Ireland.

During the 1830's, the cost of passage dropped to about two pounds. A single day labourer could save this in a year if he was very frugal. A short list of some 378 emigrants from one location showed that 227 carried about £10 with them (this over and above the pre-paid cost of passage), 52 had more and only 49 were carrying no money. For those with a family, the fare across the ocean, plus allowing something over and above, still required several years of savings and reflected foresight in the ultimate purpose of leaving. The move took premeditated dedication and occurred after discussion with family, friends and neighbours. The migration was not a haphazard process.

In 1826, A. C. Buchanan, the emigration agent at the port of Quebec, wrote that of the 30,000 emigrants who sailed from Derry to Canada in the

previous decade, the majority were Protestants: "The Catholic peasantry of the north of Ireland have not the means to emigrate."

A trickle of immigrants to Canada became a flood by 1830 when about 40,000 completed the journey. In 1831, the number was 60,000. Those were peak years after which the migration fell off only reaching another significant peak in 1840-41. Altogether, about 350,000 to 450,000 Irish came to British North America between 1825 and 1845. Many of these continued onto United States destinations. Once at Saint John's, they found easy and inexpensive passage down the coast to Boston. From the port of Quebec, the passage was up the Saint Lawrence into northern New York. Still, many did remain in Canada. In 1842, the Irish population of Ontario and Quebec was 122,000. The numbers may be understated. From 1817 to 1833, children were counted as one-half, one-third, or not at all, according to their age. From 1834 they appear to have been counted as adults.

During this period, the heaviest emigration was from Ulster in the north and Cork and Limerick in the south, but there were representations from just about all parts of the country. The importance of Ulster and Cork as points of origin is linked to companies in those areas owning the timber ships used in the emigration to Saint John. Dublin merchants were involved with Quebec but not Saint John. Limerick became particularly connected with Quebec in the 1840's.

In 1832, the Montreal Emigrant Society gave relief to 6,854 Irish who landed at Quebec, about one-quarter of those who came into the port that year. Not all of them necessarily needed this assistance but availed themselves of the opportunity. Sometimes they just needed help in reaching relatives already in Ontario. The destitute were in the minority.

There was an absence of Government assistance schemes, and very few private programs so most came to Canada on their own initiative. Some were well enough off to buy prime cleared farm land. Others moved to the frontiers of Ontario to purchase cheaper farms. This capital came either from savings or the sale of tenant rights and the right to renewal of the lease on the farm in

Ireland. That sale could raise as much as £10 per acre. For an individual with 20 acres, that would be a sum of £200, adequate to pay the passage and purchase a 100 acre frontier farm in Ontario and then plant a crop.

Sometimes a family in Ireland pooled their resources to pay the cost of establishing one member in Canada with the expectation that the individual would then opportunistically be able to earn sufficient funds to pay the passage of others. These immigration chains were important.

A. C. Buchanan emigration agent at Quebec wrote concerning the Irish arrivals of the 1820's that they were:

*"generally of a superior description, from the north of Ireland, from Tyrone and Fermanagh; they were men generally possessing a little property, and in anything but a distressed state."*

In 1831, Buchanan noted that they were coming from more regions of Ireland and that there persisted a recognizable component of better-off farming classes.

*"Very many respectable and wealthy farmers came out this year from almost every portion of Ireland, but more particularly from the counties of Armagh, Fermanagh, Cavan, Leitrim, Mayo, Sligo, Tyrone, Dublin, Limerick and Wexford."*

While financial assistance during these years was scarce, there was no shortage of other encouragement. Irishmen occupied some of the highest posts of government and commerce in Canada. Two early Upper Canadian prime ministers were Francis Hincks and Robert Baldwin from Cork. A lieutenant-governor of Lower Canada (Quebec) was Lord Gosford, of Armagh. Others from Ireland were newspaper publisher Timothy Anglin, politician D'Arcy McGee, Ogle McMaster, and merchant industrialist Robert Workman, to name a few. They and pamphleteers of the day extolled the virtues of settlement in Canada.

In the 1842 Census of Ontario, 78,255 answered that they were born in Ireland making them the largest immigrant group in the province at that time. The total population stood at 487,053 so the Irish immigrants were more than 16 per cent of the population. Adjusting for their children born in Canada, the Irish national figure approached nearly a quarter of the population.

#### **Migration During the Great Famine**

The highest peak in Irish immigration to Canada came in the Famine year of 1847 when about 70,000 arrived at Quebec and about half that number at Saint John. This was a 250 per cent increase over the preceding year. In that year an estimated 38,560 arrived at Toronto but only about 2,000 remained there, the rest sent elsewhere in the province by aid agencies or they made their way to the United States.

The arrivals of 1847 were drawn from much more remote areas of Ireland than those previous, locations less integrated into the commercial economy. Their range of skills was more limited and most had no capital. Far more of them were Catholic than Protestant.

The on-ship mortality rate that year was far higher than in the earlier period. Deaths sometimes reached a devastating 150 per 1,000 passengers. The average was 57 and on a few dark ships it reached 330.

In general those arriving at Canada in 1847 had only limited opportunities, the country being still principally dependant on its agricultural base and, without the west opened, the good farming land occupied. The few urban centres had limited industrial bases. Many moved quickly to the United States.

#### **Post 1847**

For Canada, the Irish Famine influx of 1847 was a short-lived crisis. After that one year immigration dropped off to pre-Famine levels, possibly due to the establishment of a prohibitive Emigrant Tax but also due to land in eastern and central Canada becoming scarce with no strong industrial base to compensate. While the migration to the United States continued to increase, the numbers coming to Canada by 1855 dropped even further

to a few hundred per year. In 1851, the Irish population in Ontario and Quebec had increased by about 100,000.

#### **Ship Passenger Lists**

Manifests of ships carrying passengers to Canada have rarely survived. They were not required by governments until the 1860's. Only two descriptive sets of manifests for Irish ships arriving at Saint John in 1833 and 1834. Houston and Smyth in their diligent search for records of the Canadian Irish found no others for Saint John and Quebec City. These two lists are at the Archives of New Brunswick. In 1901, the Cunard lines began a systematic disposal of their lists of the first half of the 1800's. The authors Houston and Smyth gleaned general information about certain ship arrivals from newspaper accounts and summary port records.

#### **Settlement Patterns in Ontario**

Houston and Smyth on page 216 of their work present a map of where Irish immigrants comprised 30 per cent of the population of Canada in 1871. In Ontario there were only six counties heavily shaded, those being Frontenac (Kingston), Wentworth (Hamilton), Lincoln (St. Catharines), the east half of Brant (Brantford), the southwest half of Oxford (south of Woodstock) and the Bruce peninsula that juts up into Lake Huron.

#### **Emigrant Societies**

In 1832, Sir John Colborne, Governor of Canada, ordered the formation of local Emigrant Societies. Houston and Smyth mentioned those at Montreal and Toronto. Akenson mentioned that at Brockville. Neither mentioned finding a central repository of records for these societies. Akenson culled information concerning the local society from the newspapers of the day.

#### **Grosse Ile**

Farrelly, Paul. "Grosse Ile, A Vision For the Irish Island", in *The Ireland Fund* magazine, Vol. 5, 51 Front Street, Toronto, ON M5E 1B3. A magazine with stories of Ireland and Irish subjects in Canada.

Grosse Ile, an island on the St. Lawrence River east of Quebec City was Canada's reception point

for immigrants from 1832. During its history, hundreds of thousands of prospective settlers were landed here. Like Ellis Island in the United States, it's memory is a tragic one. So many confined in a small area resulted in disease. It is estimated that between 6,000 and 16,000 Irish were buried on the island.

In 1992, Parks Canada announced a project to make the island a historic site and tourist attraction, under the heading of "Canada: land of welcome and hope." There was an immediate outcry in the Irish community which remembers the stories of their ancestors' desperate circumstances on the island. The feeling is that there should be a more appropriate theme. The public discussions are ongoing.

I will be looking for the present repository of the Grosse Ile immigrant records.

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*R. Robert Mutrie is an Ontario genealogist and historian who specializes in pre-confederation research. He is Editor of The Long Point Settlers Journal, a publication of biographies and historical material concerning early Upper Canada focusing on Norfolk County, Ontario. Mutrie invites family research commissions for his province. Write to R. Robert Mutrie, 244 Maple Leaf Avenue North, R.R. #2, Ridgeway, Ont. L0S 1N0.*

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## **Practising Effective Long-Distance Genealogical Research**

Brian W. Hutchison, B. Comm., C.M.A., C.G.

The following extract was part of an October 1994 lecture for the Alberta Family Histories Society in Calgary. Reprinted as seen in Generations Vol. 19 No. 3, Dec 1994 issue with permission.

The topic of "Practising Long-Distance Genealogical Research" is a subject that requires continual update of skills in order to be effective and it is a subject that every researcher must be willing to undertake in order for his work to be

seen as such, especially with genealogical research. Let us now analyze the various components of research and just how important long-distance research can be to the success of your genealogical project.

## **A. Introduction**

### **I Why Long-Distance Research?**

Why do we want or need to undertake long-distance research? I suppose, for two reasons, the need arises:

1. Firstly, local, libraries or repositories can only archive certain collections and amount of material. It is obviously unreasonable and unrealistic to think that everything you will need will be available to you locally.

2. Secondly, many records, even those that are not archived locally, will be restricted in some way to the public, either due to privacy regulations, institutional lending policies, or simply because of the condition of the documents in question.

Therefore it is with necessity that, in order for effective searches of information on your family to be taken, you, as a researcher, must be prepared to undertake these long-distance pursuits of records and repositories.

### **II How Effective Can This Approach Be?**

Now, the next question you might ask is how effective can this form of research technique be, in not only uncovering sources and institutions, but also in tracing particular information on your subjects in question?

The fact of the matter is that the technique can be very successful and can be incorporated as your primary form of research if you so choose. Speaking from a personal standpoint, the first 15 years of my research consisted solely of two techniques:

- a) Local Archival Research
- b) Long-distance Inquiries

As far as local archives were concerned, I used only the local Calgary Public Library, the Glenbow Archives, and the main University of Calgary. The entire time I did not use the L.D.S. Family History Centres or their resources. More than 80% of my research work was comprised of long-distance inquiries to institutions and newly found family members.

Today, the statistics are much the same for both my personal and professional work, though I do now use other local facilities, including the Family History Centres, to extend my search resources. Today, approximately 70% of my research work is comprised of long-distance probes and of this percentage, I have approximately a 92% response rate of which about 80-85% produce positive results in varying degrees.

So, I think it can be safely stated that long-distance research can be effective if handled properly and will be the foundation upon which you must base your search techniques for undertaking complete and effective genealogical work.

### **III Alternatives to Do-it-yourself Research**

So, given the effectiveness of personal long-distance research, what other alternatives are then available to the researcher if this method is discounted?

Realistically, your results significantly decline if you do not undertake this technique but you do have a couple of other alternatives.

Firstly, you could undertake the retrieval and search of the documents yourself through some sort of interlibrary loan facility. This is an important search alternative and one that will be used by most effective genealogists but cannot be considered your prime search technique. Secondly, and lastly, you could hire a professional researcher, like myself, possibly local to your area of interest, to undertake the search and extractions you are interested in.



The downside of both of these is that they both generally require an unusually excessive amount of time to undertake in comparison to the results obtained, and both alternatives can prove to be very expensive propositions with sometimes not the desired results.

## **B. Objectives of Genealogical Research**

### **I What is it that Genealogists are Trying to Accomplish?**

I think it is important to define at this point, what is it that genealogists are trying to accomplish - not so much in data content, but in the technique, for it is the technique that will define the success or failure of your other genealogical objectives. It is the technique that will make your research effective, efficient, and economical. All the data in the world cannot be brought out to particular and specific information if you do not know how and where to look for it.

You may think it obvious of the goals but many beginning genealogists enter the activity without a full understanding of what is required for effective and efficient research, both in terms of data extraction and technique. If you seem to be spending more time researching than extracting information, possibly you have not yet uncovered the goals and/or principles for effective genealogical research. Therefore, let's clarify the issues at hand.

The researcher [you] needs to isolate specifically what he or she wants to accomplish, not only in terms of overall goals of the project but also for each search undertaken. Therefore, let me state a couple of prime goals simply and generally:

- 1) As a researcher, you want to locate information on subjects [family members or otherwise] for the purpose of tracing bloodlines, both ancestry and descendancy;
- 2) You want to continue throughout the entire project to evaluate evidence found on your search and extractions, both in terms of proving or disproving pedigree relationships;
- 3) You want to document your search results [both positive and negative] according to the

standards for proper genealogical documentation for the benefit of yourself and others; and  
4) Lastly, you need to be ready and willing to evaluate all types of documents and archives for effective management of your research phase of the project.

### **II Do I Understand the Principles Enough for Effective Search Techniques?**

- 1) Firstly, as a researcher you need to be able to analyze your information, define what you have and what detail information you want from your searches;
- 2) Secondly, you need to know how this new-found information [if found] will enhance your documentation and further search operations. If it is information that does not enhance further work, you will need to decide on just how much effort and expense you will want to place on it;
- 3) Thirdly, you need to be familiar with the different types of documents that are available that may prove helpful in your extractions - subsequently, familiar not only with the various document types but also development of an increasing knowledge throughout the project of the specific documents themselves, that are available to you as a researcher for your particular area of interest;
- 4) Fourthly, you need to disseminate in some sort of hierarchical manner, your choices for the document types you will search for;
- 5) Fifthly, you need to ascertain what repositories exist that may contain the documents you are interested in obtaining information from;
- 6) Sixth, you need to determine the best method for extracting those documents and getting them in hand. Do you ask the repository to undertake the search and extraction for you? Do you seek interlibrary loan alternatives?
- 7) Lastly, as a researcher, you need to maintain an ongoing record of the types of documents being held by institutions you use and those that may be of future interest in your search. In addition, keep a record of your correspondence, the results of that correspondence and even more importantly, a detail source record of your extractions according to standard source referencing techniques. Keep in mind that you may be required to re-extract this document or

continued on page 27...

## BRANCH BITS...

### bits of information from the branches to you

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### Brooks & District Branch

Our Christmas pot luck social was well attended by members and guests and was an enjoyable evening with good food and good entertainment.

Ontario study nights will continue once a month with Carol Anderson offering assistance by suggesting methods and areas of research.

Our meeting room now boasts a new "used" fiche reader with a large screen and a cabinet for storing fiche.

The executive is currently assessing the best way to bring to the attention of our members the fund of information in newsletters and other periodicals. Storage to make them visible seems to be a problem. At the last executive meeting we discussed the idea of having members take turns orally reporting at meetings on the contents of a few newsletters.

We will continue our Court Whist parties once a month to help meet our rent payments - always an area of concern.

Best wishes for a successful year to all AGS members.

Respectfully submitted,  
Barb Tarney

### 1994 Additions to Brooks Library Holdings:

AGS "Relatively Speaking" Vol. 22 #1,2,3,4  
The Archivist Vol. 20 #2,3,4  
Documentary Heritage Society of Alberta - Fall Issue 1994  
Ancestor Index - 1994

#### AGS Branch Newsletters:

\*Alberta Family History Society - Chinook Vol. 14 #2,3,4  
\*Brooks B&D Heirlines Vol. 7 #1,2

\*Edmonton Clandigger Vol. 14 #4, Vol. 15 #1,2  
\*Fort McMurray Lines of Descent Vol. 9 #2, Vol. 10 #1,2,3  
\*Grande Prairie - The Heritage Seekers Vol. 16 #4, Vol. 17 #1,2,3  
\*Lethbridge - Yesterday's Footprints Vol. 11 #1,2,3  
\*Medicine Hat - Saamis Seeker Vol. 14 #4, Vol. 15 #2  
\*Red Deer - Tree Climber Vol. 14 #4, Vol. 15 #1,2,3

#### British Columbia Sources:

\*BC - Newsletter Vol. 18 #5, Vol. 19 #1,2,3  
\*Genealogists Vol. 22 #4, Vol. 23 #1,2,3

#### Canadian Sources:

\*The Archivist Vol. 20 #2,3  
\*Ukrainian Genealogy Society - Spring 1994

#### Manitoba Sources:

\*Generations Vol. 18 #4, Vol. 19 #1,2,3

#### Ontario Sources:

\*Toronto Tree Vol. 25 #1,2,3,4,5

#### Saskatchewan Sources:

\*Bulletin Vol. 24 #4, Vol. 25 #1,2,3

### NEW BOOKS PURCHASED IN 1994

Tracing Your Scottish Ancestry by Kathleen B. Cory  
Junior Genealogy: A Grandparents Helper Kit by Genealogy Plus  
Teacher's Kit: How You Can Trace Your Family Roots by Genealogy Plus  
What To Say In Your Genealogical Letters by J.R. Gobble  
Family Diseases - Are You At Risk? by Myra Vanderpool Gormley  
In Search of the Forlorn Hope - Vol. 1 by John M. Kitzmiller II  
In Search of the Forlorn Hope - Vol. 2 by John M. Kitzmiller II  
Regiments and Their Records (1640-WW1) by John M. Kitzmiller II  
A Guide to Irish Parish Registers by Brian Mitchell  
Grave Matters by E.R. Shushan  
A Genealogical Gazetteer of Scotland by Frank Smith F.S.G.  
Killing Cousins by Gene Stratton  
Fifth Edition Address Book for Germanic Genealogy by Ernest Thode  
Village Records by John West  
Beyond Pedigrees - Organizing & Enhancing Your Work by Beverly DeLong Whitaker  
Scottish Ancestry Research - A Brief Guide by Donald Whyte  
Finding Your Roots in Poland  
Pioneer Families of Southern Alberta  
Genealogical Gazetteer of Galicia  
Gross Ile Gateway to Canada (1832-1937)

#### MEMBER DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Rolling Hills in Retrospect 1939-1989  
National Geographic Picture Atlas of Our World  
The Best of Canada West by N.L.  
Canada - Gage Publishers  
As a Tree Planted by the Rivers of Water  
MacArthur Family Letters 1854-1934

Ontario Genealogical Society - Leeds and Grenville  
Newsletters: April 1984 Vol. 10 #4; 1985 Vol. 11  
#4,5,6,8,9,10; 1988 Vol. 14 #1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10;  
1989 Vol. 15 #1

Ontario Genealogical Society Families: 1982 Vol. 21  
#1,2,3,4; 1983 Vol. 22 #1,2,3,4; 1984 Vol. 23  
#1,2,3,4; 1985 Vol. 24 #1,2,3,4; 1986 Vol. 25  
#1,2,3,4; 1987 Vol. 26 #1,2,3,4; 1988 Vol. 27  
#1,2,3,4; Supplement 1987 Vol. 15 #1; 1987 Vol. 17  
#2; 1987 Vol. 17 #3, Vol. 18 #3; 1988 Vol. 18  
#1,2,3,4

Ontario Genealogical Society - Ottawa Branch News: 1981  
Vol. 14 #5; 1985 Vol. 18 #2,3,4,5,6; 1986 Vol. 19  
#1,2,3,4,5,6; 1987 Vol. 20 #1,2,3,4,5,6; 1988 Vol.  
21 #1,2,3,4,5,6; 1989 Vol. 22 #1,2

Ontario Genealogical Society Newsleaf: 1982 Vol. 12  
#1,2,3,4; 1983 Vol. 13 #1,2,3,4; 1984 Vol. 14  
#1,2,3,4; 1985 Vol. 15 #1,2,3,4,5; 1986 Vol. 16  
#1,2,3,4

The Districts and Counties of Southern Ontario 1777-1979 -  
Two Centuries of Evolution  
Ottawa Branch News Index 1970-1987

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## Drayton Valley Branch

We have two new members in our branch and are  
expanding our library with some new books.  
So far no home has been found for our branch.

Drayton Valley recessed for the Christmas break,  
with our first meeting following on January 18.  
We trust everyone had a good Christmas and wish  
everyone a happy and prosperous New Year!

## Fort McMurray Branch

Monthly meetings are going to be 'hands-on':  
Let's Get Started and Do It! Members bring  
actual research problems to be worked on. We  
are running an adopt-a-fiche program where  
members have paid for parts of the IGI 1992.  
We now have a President! - Stanley Rapp; Vice-  
President - Bob Ackney; Treasurer - John Smith;  
Secretary - Sharon Olson; and of course, Past  
President - Malcolm Backhouse.

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## Medicine Hat & District Branch

January's meeting was our last in the museum; we  
had Gordon Bruins give us a talk &  
demonstration on a few different genealogy  
computer programs.

Our February meeting will be held at our new  
location at the Multicultural Folk Arts Centre at  
533 - 1st Street S.E., Medicine Hat. We plan a  
library work night.

Some future topics for the coming months  
include: Land Records, Problem Solving  
Workshops, Organizing Your Paperwork.

We are presently setting up a beginners' workshop  
for all new members and anyone who needs help  
getting started.

We hope to get all our members more involved  
with the running of our club and the working  
together with A.G.S.

signed,  
Betty Padfield

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or services of a genealogical nature for sale?

RELATIVELY SPEAKING offers a limited  
amount of space in each of its issues for you to  
advertise these items. Contact the editor for rates  
and availability of space in upcoming issues.

...continued from page 24

other similar documents again during your research phase.

### **III Being Able to Match Goals With Potential Resources and Available Repositories**

So, really the key to effective genealogical research, regardless of whether it is long-distance or otherwise, is the ability to match your goals with potential resources to available repositories.

You need to carefully consider what it is you are trying to accomplish [at a detail level], then ascertain the various sources that are liable to provide you with the information you are seeking, prioritizing the source to be searched in conclusion - prioritizing your search because some documents, such as prime records, may provide better information than other documents.

At this point, the researcher, with both these factors in mind, must consider what institutions may hold those documents and how to be able to acquire the items desired.

Establishing this routine will provide effective management of your skills and your time with overall benefit in a more comprehensive search and final results.

### **C. Defining the Resources Available**

#### **I What Are They and What Do They Contain?**

As most genealogists have already determined, the resource potential for researchers is mind-boggling and at times, even for the most advanced genealogist, can be overwhelming. There are so many resources available to the genealogist, that for the most part, you could never be expected to cover them all effectively, not even for your own personal research. To complicate matters, many of the resources may be limited in their access, or not open for review at all, and those open for unlimited access may be difficult to retrieve, review or read.

So, the genealogist's task is a hard one and sometimes an almost impossible maze of endless documents that tire your eyes, confuse your brain, and sometimes make you want to swear in frustration. Nevertheless, there are some document types that should always be high on your list of potential resources, regardless of whether your research is long-distance or otherwise and I have categorized them as follows:

#### **A. OFFICIAL AND PUBLIC RECORDS**

##### **1) Federal Records**

###### **a) Land Records**

- i) Patents & other land records
- ii) Bounty land warrants
- iii) Bounty land affidavits
- iv) Bounty land applications

###### **b) Military Records**

- i) Service records - various wars
- ii) Pension files & applications - various wars

###### **c) Census Records**

- i) Various years depending upon country & time period

###### **d) Court Records (Civil & Criminal)**

- i) District Courts
- ii) Surrogate Courts
- iii) Probate Courts
- iv) Courts of Quarter Session
- v) Chancery Courts
- vi) Supreme Court

###### **e) Legislative Records**

- i) Journals, Laws, etc.

###### **f) Miscellaneous Records**

- i) Shipping & Passenger lists
- ii) Immigration records
- iii) Passport records & applications
- iv) Naturalization records

##### **2) State/Provincial/Territorial Records**

###### **a) Vital Statistics - births, marriages, deaths**

###### **b) Files and reports of appellate courts**

###### **c) State libraries & archives**

###### **d) Census & records taken by state authority**

###### **e) State land office records**

###### **f) Records of a Secretary of State [often this officer is**

also the custodian of  
miscellaneous collections of early

- official records from different parts of a state]
  - g) Legislative journals [Published Volumes]
  - h) Session laws [Published Volumes]
  - i) Court reports [Published Volumes]
  - j) Administrative records
  - k) Executive records
- 3) County, Town and Other Local Records:
  - a) Court Records [Civil & Criminal]
    - i) Probate files & record volumes
      - Wills
      - Petitions for letter testimony
      - Petitions for letters of administration
      - Decrees of distribution & orders
      - Inventories
      - Miscellaneous affidavits
      - Petitions to determine heirship
      - Guardianship matters
      - Adoption proceedings
      - Affidavits & depositions
    - ii) Civil Actions [other than probate]
      - Partitions
      - Divorce
      - Foreclosures
      - Actions for possession of real & personal property
    - iii) Vital Records
      - Birth certificates
      - Marriage licenses & intentions to marry
      - Marriage records
      - Death certificates
    - iv) Land Records
      - Deeds
      - Mortgages
      - Leases
      - Recorded wills
      - Powers of attorney
      - Miscellaneous affidavits
      - Judgements & decrees affecting realty
      - Contracts pertaining to real property
    - v) Miscellaneous Records
      - Assessment & tax rolls
      - Register of voters
      - Coroner's files
      - Maps & plats

- vi) Town and Municipal Records
  - Vital records:
    - birth/marriage/death
    - Court records of various types
    - Land records [some kept at this level]
    - Various others particular to location

## **B. PRINCIPAL, UNOFFICIAL OR PRIVATE RECORDS**

- 1) Church Records
  - a) Vital Records: birth/baptism, marriage/banns, death/burial
  - b) Administrative records & directories of ministers
- 2) Education Records
  - a) Yearbooks, publications, etc.
  - b) Alumni lists
- 3) Health Records
  - a) Various hospital records
  - b) Insurance records
- 4) City & Business Directories
  - a) City/Town directories
  - b) County directories
  - c) Professional directories
  - d) Professional records
- 5) Employment Records
  - a) Apprenticeship records
  - b) Union records
  - c) Citation announcements
- 6) Published/Private Genealogies & Family Histories
- 7) Family Bible Records
- 8) Funeral Home/Cemetery Records
- 9) Genealogical Evidence in Newspaper Files
- 10) Monuments, Memorials, Memorabilia & Miscellaneous Personal Records

## **D. Matching Repositories to Resources**

### **I What Repositories do I Have Available to me as a Researcher?**

Firstly, let us determine the types of repositories that you have available to you as a researcher.

Generally speaking, the various archival institutions will be of the following types. Without



specifically mentioning every single repository by name, which it will be necessary for the researcher to determine, let me comment on the various types and their possible locations:

## **LOCAL INSTITUTIONS**

- A) Local libraries, Museums, Archives
- B) University Libraries [Main & Faculty]
- C) L.D.S. Family History Centres
- D) Government Libraries & Institutions
- E) Professional Organizations - Branch/Sister Offices
- F) Local Court Offices
- G) Local Registrar Offices
- H) Local Church Libraries, Archives
- I) Genealogical/Historical Societies

## **OUT-OF-AREA INSTITUTIONS**

- A) Provincial/State/Territorial [Legislative] Libraries
- B) County Libraries, Museums, Archives
- C) National Library/National Archives
- D) Town/City-specific Library, Museum, Archives
- E) Town/City-specific Newspaper Offices
- F) Town/City-specific Funeral Home Offices
- G) Town/City-specific Cemetery Offices
- H) Town/City-specific University Libraries [Main & Faculty]
- I) Municipal, County, State, Federal Government Agencies & Departments
- J) Professional Organizations - Head Office or Branch/Sister Offices
- K) Location-specific Court Offices
- L) Location-specific Registrar Offices
- M) Location-specific Church Libraries, Archives
- N) Location-specific Genealogical/Historical Societies

## **II Do Any of These Repositories Hold the Documents of Interest?**

The next step, and probably the most difficult, is determining the repositories that hold the documents you are interested in reviewing.

This is sometimes not an easy task to determine as it is difficult to obtain lists of a library's

collection. Often major library institutions in the location you are interested in will have copies of the documents that may prove helpful to you or will have knowledge as to how and where you can obtain these records. You must be specific, however, as to what records you are searching for! This is very important because few librarians have the time or interest to search for details for you. Your research requests will be accommodated quickly and without problem if you know what you want and where it is. Therefore, do your research in these matters before you make your requests! It will improve your response rate and results significantly.

## **III Can I Obtain Access to These Documents?**

Once you have determined what institution holds the records you want you can then determine whether the documents are open to public access or not, and if so, in what manner. Can copies of data be made or not? Can the records be taken out or sent by interlibrary loan? Determine the most expeditious and most economical way for you to review the documents. If you feel you might want to review and record more than a specific section of the document, possibly it is better to have it in-hand for personal review through the interlibrary loan process rather than to simply request copies of specific data from the distant institution.

## **IV Getting Others Involved in Your Research**

One of the biggest jobs in long-distance research is getting people [including family members] interested and involved in your research requests. Of course, everyone has his/her agendas and time-constrained interests. Yours may be low on the list - therefore a couple of points I can share that I use which will lead you to more effective results.

- 1) Keep the request simple, short, non-demanding and professional. It should contain precise details, however, on information known to date and what it is you want from the recipient. Always be specific about the time period in which you

DESIRE to have the completed questionnaire returned.

2) For non-organizational or small organizational contracts, include a Self-Addressed-Stamped-Envelope or International Reply Coupon where practical.

3) ALWAYS, ALWAYS have done your research first as far as possible before contacting anyone. If you are contacting a distant family member for example, know their names [even if you are not sure whether they are related or not], try to determine if in fact they are related, how they are related, names of family members, dates, etc. Do not go to them blind because they will be hesitant in responding to someone who is a complete stranger who cannot prove or display knowledge of the potential connection. This is the most important part of your correspondence! In addition, always offer to share your information with a prospective family member. If you are contacting an institution, your earlier research will go a long way towards a quick and eager reply to your inquiry, and especially if you offer to pay the expenses or make a small donation. Many small institutions survive on donations. On a personal note, I very seldom write a letter without almost being sure of positive results and I prepare over five hundred letters [for personal and professional work] every year to all parts of the world.

4) Always follow up on your inquiries, in a courteous manner in about 2-3 months. Sometimes correspondence gets lost or misplaced. Use a correspondence log to keep track of what you have sent and the results of that search.

Also, know that I never inquire a third time to someone who has not responded on two previous occasions. They are obviously not interested and you should spend your efforts more productively undertaking an alternative search strategy.

5) And lastly, upon receipt of a reply from new-found family members, I always return a note of thank you, regardless of whether they are interested in participating in the project or not.

## **E. Getting Those Documents In-Hand**

### **I What Alternative do I Have for Getting the Information to-hand?**

So, now getting those documents in-hand for your review - basically, for long-distance research you are looking at four possible alternatives:

- 1) Issuance of a detailed-specific search request to a Repository or Individual for copy or transcription of a particular record;
- 2) Self-order of the document through your local inter-library facility with subsequent self-review;
- 3) Request a family member, local to the source, to provide you with a search and copy of the document; or
- 4) To hire a professional researcher, like myself, to undertake the objectives for you and submit the resulting information.

All of these alternatives have merit and will probably become part of your repertoire of search techniques as you progress with your project. None of them should be discounted because each of them offers benefits the other doesn't. Of course, there is also a parallel downside to each alternative. You, as a researcher, need to decide the best alternative for the situation at hand.

## **II Effective Use of Research Logs**

### **a) Why keep logs of Institutions, resources, and search results?**

An important part of effective research, whether it be long-distance or otherwise, is the use of logs for maintaining search results on institutions, resources, and detail searches themselves.

This aspect of your work should not be overlooked as it is going to be the basis on which your project succeeds or fails. You should keep a record of the institutions that have provided you with information, as well as a record of the institutions that you have encountered in your research which may provide you with some assistance at some later date. The institutional log will represent your index to repositories and the results you have had using those repositories.

Secondly, you should be prepared to maintain a record of resources [documents, books, films, etc.] that you have used or may use in the future to accomplish your search requests. You should match resource locations with repositories where

possible. In this way, you are always maintaining a relatively current index of institutions and the genealogical collections they hold.

Lastly, but definitely the most important, is the need to maintain a record of the results of your detail searches through the various resources - both negative and positive results for each search. This documentation should follow one of the genealogical standards for documenting and footnoting source records. This is going to be the most important element of all your research, short of your search technique, because it will allow you to maintain a perspective on your results, provide re-access to documents already reviewed, and provide proof of results to yourself and the ultimate users of your family history.

#### **b) Keeping logs current and reflective of your needs**

Always remember that the logs are an important element of your search technique and especially for long-distance research. They are a reflection of your future search needs and your past search results. If you know what you have done, and where you are going with your research, the entire exercise becomes much easier and effective.

Therefore, keep your logs current. When you come across an institution in your area of work, document it and its genealogical holdings that you are aware of. If you contact a repository for information, document the request in your logs. If you search for a record within a document and you get negative results, record in your log that type of search, document details, and any particulars on the search as well as the result. Keeping your logs current will make your research much easier to deal with and it will not be so overwhelming. Yes, it does take a bit more effort and time away from your actual searches but the results will pay off for you in the end.

## **F. Conclusion**

So, let me now wrap up this discussion. Long-distance research can be very effective, but like any research, for it to be so requires some recording discipline and use of established search techniques. Don't be afraid to apply long-distance

research extensively in your work and don't be afraid to mix up your research approach. The end result will make your knowledge, use and results of genealogical material better.

You need to be able to match your detail goals to potential resources and ultimately to possible repositories. This requires you to become familiar with your goals and the techniques used to accomplish them. This requires you to become familiar with various forms of resources and the many repositories that may hold them.

Once you have matched goals to resources and finally to repositories, then you can decide as to how you want to access and search the particular documents as well as how to document your results.

Genealogy is a continuous cyclical exercise of research, proof, analysis and documentation. Once you have established a technique for doing all four, you will see an increase in effective results of both your long-distance and local genealogical research.

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## **THE RANCH COUNTRY OF CANADA**

The Regulations at present controlling the lease by the government of grazing lands in the Dominion of Canada are briefly as follows:

Leases of grazing lands may be obtained for a period not exceeding twenty-one years, but no single lease shall cover a greater area than 100,000 acres. The rental is two cents an acre per annum. The lessee is obliged, within each of the three years from the date of granting the lease, to place upon his leasehold not less than one third of the whole amount of the stock which he is required to place upon the tract leased, namely, one head of cattle for every ten acres of land embraced by the lease, and shall during the rest of the term maintain cattle thereon in at least that proportion. After placing the prescribed number of cattle upon his leasehold, the lessee may purchase land, within the tract leased, for a home, farm, and corral.

In case the leasehold covers any of the alternate sections owned by the Canadian-Pacific Railway

Company, such ownership does not interfere, that company having an arrangement with the Government whereby, under certain conditions, their lands can be let just as though they still form a part of the public domain. Lands owned by the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company railways are leased upon substantially similar terms. The latter offers its lands, which lie along the St. Mary's and Belly rivers, in blocks of 10,000 to 40,000 acres, at \$1.25 an acre and upwards, payable in five annual instalments, at six per cent. interest; or they may be leased at two cents an acre, with the privilege of purchasing at the end of two years, at prices to be agreed upon. Not many leases exceed 50,000 acres; but most of them are over 10,000 acres. The ranges are nowhere fenced, but one company, just beginning, proposes to inclose an enormous area along the lower Bow river with barbed wire.

The general rule here, as elsewhere, is to brand the cattle, turn them loose upon their proper ranges, and trust mainly to the "round-ups", or semi-annual gatherings in spring and autumn, to keep them within the limits of the leaseholds. At these round-ups each owner's cattle are separated according to the registered brand mark, designating ownership, borne by each animal. Estrays are then sent to their respective ranges; the calves running with their mother are branded; accessions of young cattle (at present almost wholly derived by rail from the Kamloops district of British Columbia) are branded and put upon their proper range, and each herd is counted. This winter the first shipments of Alberta beef cattle to an eastern market have been made with much success, and hereafter it is expected that after each fall round-up, large shipments of suitable adult cattle will go to Montreal, Quebec, and Liverpool. The Canadian Pacific Railway offers encouraging rates of freight, and has good arrangements in regard to fast forwarding of cattle trains, and the breaking of the journey for rest, water and feed at suitable intervals.

Few of the Alberta herds exceed 10,000 head at the present time, and the tendency is not toward further aggregation of small bands into enormous herds owned by corporations or "cattle kings", but, on the contrary, big herds are tending towards division into smaller herds, and the number of individual owners, as compared with the total of

cattle, seems likely to increase rather than diminish. This is probably favourable to the prosperity of the industry in several ways.

In the case of large herds, where five, ten, or twenty thousand cattle are roaming over the country, never seen and hardly heard of except at branding time, it is impossible to take any care of them whatever. The bulls run loose upon the range, and calves are dropped by cows at all seasons, but more often in the latter part of winter, which is the most disadvantageous time. Should a snowing gale come, or a freezing February storm hiding the grass, the cattle will drift before it, and the calves are sure to die, while all the weaker cattle are exposed to great danger from starvation, since they cannot or will not paw away the snow and "rustle" for a living, as do horses under similar circumstances. It is in this way that losses occur upon all the western prairies; and, while cattle on the Alberta ranges are less exposed to disaster of this kind than those in Montana, yet the danger is inseparable from any system of ranching based upon huge herds ranging loosely.

With small herds of 500 to 2000 or 3000 a system may be pursued, and is pursued, which completely guards against those decimating losses that upset calculations of profit. Here the owner establishes his home ranch in the foothills, or beside some river or lake, where he can take up a homestead of 160 acres (as it is possible to do anywhere, despite the general leasing of grazing areas of great contiguous extent), and if he thinks it worth while, can add another quarter section adjoining by purchase. Here he has his home, his corrals, his stables for horses, and his farm. He can raise all the vegetables and farm produce he needs for the support of his household, and can keep his high-grade bulls (Hereford and Durham are the favorite stocks for improvement) and stallions in stables, or within fenced inclosures. His cattle roam in the immediate neighborhood, where they can be watched all the time, and kept thoroughly in hand. His bulls are permitted access to the cows only at times suitable to the birth of calves in warm weather; and his cattle are kept tame and docile by the constant presence of herdsmen, and the semi-somestic nature of their life. This makes the cows more motherly, which is a great point, since the wild-range cattle often refuse their

calves, fail to defend them properly against wolves or other enemies, and in stress of weather are likely to abandon them. Moreover, the quieter life led by small bands of well-cared-for cattle tends to make and keep them fatter, as well as kinder, the wildness and activity of the free-ranging herds hardening and reducing their flesh.

But the *great* advantage of the plan here advocated, and which is rapidly replacing the earlier semi-barbaric method, is that it enables the ranchman to give his cattle feed in winter should it be necessary - *which may not happen for several years in succession*.

Nearly everywhere in the foothills, and in most districts out upon the plains, it is possible to cut large quantities of natural hay. This grows in moist meadows along the bottoms of the streams, and around the edges of lakes and swales, where the grass stands high enough to be cut readily by a mowing machine. At present there are too few cattle in most localities to trample these natural meadows down injuriously, but the prudent ranchman would fence them in.

In many cases these natural meadows would quite suffice, at least during the first few years; but each ranchman would naturally put in, say, 10 acres of fodder the first year, along with his first crop of oats for his horses, and garden stuff for himself; and he would increase this as fast as necessary, reckoning about three-quarters of a ton of hay to each head of stock.

This fodder may be a mixture of oats and barley, cut green and stacked, as is preferred by some; or it may be timothy grass, which, as long experience has shown, grows excellently in the McCleod district, and in the Porcupine Hills, though not always successful as far north as Calgary. "In wet seasons and on burnt prairie", says one late writer, "I think millet and alfalfa would take root by being merely scratched in. Many persons are opposed to the latter, owing to its being so hard to get rid of or ploughed out, and also to a theory advanced that too much of it is weakening to horses. It certainly spreads rapidly - just what is wanted in that section of country, where there will be but few farms, and, when used along with the

natural grasses of the country, it cannot be at all hurtful. Mr. John Herron, of Pincher Creek, has tried it on a small scale, and informed me that he was sorry he had not started the growing of it sooner."

For three or four years together the ranchman may not once be saved the expense of planting and cutting large additional crops each year, since, in that dry climate, well-stacked hay is quite as good the third year as the first. With these stores of feed, and his cattle well in hand, the Alberta ranchman may defy all the ills that elsewhere have brought to grief many "great" owners, whose cattle, ranging over hundreds of square miles of unwatched and shelterless plains, were guessed at by the thousand, but, in the end, often counted only by hundreds or tens. This is business; the earlier method was a sort of gambling on the chances of lucky weather.

The conclusion then is inevitable, that with its fine climate, nutritious grass, pure water, and tillable soil, Alberta is the best place in the world for the man with even a small capital to engage in stock-raising. In fact, it is universally conceded by American as well as Canadian experts in this business, that no other place on the Continent ever was better, and that now it is practically the only district left.

In Alberta there is yet plenty of room; at least four times as much grazing area remains as has yet been covered by leases, for one can by no means draw the line at the eastern boundary of Alberta. A large part of western and southern Assiniboia furnishes fine pasturage, and will soon be occupied. The great Kootenay valley of British Columbia is only sparsely grazed as yet, and extensive areas in the Qu'Appelle, Little Saskatchewan, Upper Souris, Wood Mountain and Moose Mountain districts, will soon be devoted to stock raising. Alberta, nevertheless, has room enough for present needs. The Government allowance is ten acres for one head of neat cattle; but in the United States it is agreed that seven acres is an adequate allowance for wild stock; and there is no doubt that for small herds controlled day by day, kept at pasture on one part of the range for a time, while the other half recuperates, a far less allowance will suffice. Good judges say



that ten times the present quantity of cattle in southern Alberta could safely be pastured there. What estimate can be ventured as to returns from a small investment?

A man can take up a homestead and begin a farm in Alberta for as little money as in any other part of the Canadian West. Five hundred dollars (£100) would set him going, and with personal hard work and good sense, he would soon have a paying farm, and the nucleus of a little band of cattle; and for a settler who has a desire to make cattle-raising in connection with his farm a special feature, the southern part of the foothill region offers special attractions.

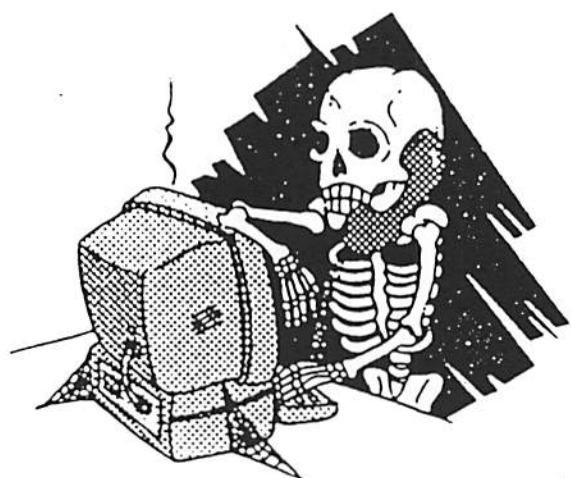
The man who proposes to make cattle his first object, however, and farming only an incidental aid to this purpose, should command at least 3000 dollars (about £600), in order to proceed without embarrassment.

He will use about 1000 dollars of this in getting his homesteading fees, paying the first installment upon his purchases or lease of range, say 2000 acres, and in building and furnishing his ranch-house and stables. With another thousand dollars he can purchase thirty to thirty-five head of good stock, and his third thousand will remain in bank, to furnish him with provisions, pay his help, and take care of him during the next two years, until his farm yields good crop, and he begins to sell adult cattle in remunerative quantities.

For the present, ranchmen will find an increasing market for cattle right at home. The towns of Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and McCleod, and the railway stations, coal mines, and the pleasure resorts in the mountains (Cannoe, Anthracite, Banff, &c.), consume a large amount of beef, and will pay good prices. The mounted police force is a large buyer, and the Indian department is a still larger one. These markets will expand, and it will be some years before the small ranchman will have any difficulty in disposing of all his cattle at home. Meanwhile, of course, the few large concerns will undertake the shipping business to the Eastern provinces and to England. They will, no doubt, succeed, and their success will favour the small owner as well as themselves, inasmuch as it will leave the local market to him.

Ernest Ingersoll

Found in an English newspaper, The Field, The Country Gentleman's Newspaper, 7 April 1888 edition



... or just sit around waiting for things to happen!

## ??????????????? QUERIES ????????????????

Queries are accepted free of charge from members and non-members. (Non-members are charged \$5.50 per copy of Relatively Speaking in which their queries appear.) Please forward your queries, typewritten if possible, otherwise printed plainly, to:  
Editor, Relatively Speaking, P.O. Box 12015, Edmonton, AB T5J 3L2

contact: Susan Charters, P.O. Box 1480, Fort St. James, BC V0J 1P0 AGS#3150  
**SHELLHORN** Searching for information on the SHELLHORN family of Medicine Hat, Alberta c.1920's  
**HARLE** Also looking for info on the HARLE family. Father, William HARLE (1855-1934) and mother,  
**ROBSON** Mary Ann ROBSON (1859-1941); children: Charles, Elsie and William.

contact: W. Gordon Mills, #1902-1 Concorde Place, Don Mills, ON M3C 3K6  
**TOMLINSON** John TOMLINSON, b 18 Oct 1853, Meaford, Ont., son of George TOMLINSON and Mary Anne  
**McMULLEN** McMULLEN - lived in Calgary, 1915. Daughters: (1) Mrs. A. SILVERTHORN, (2) Florence  
**SILVERTHORN** Abeyna m Ernest George ANSTELL, 3 Jun 1924, Calgary. Looking for information on other children of George TOMLINSON and Mary Anne McMULLEN: son, Edgar TOMLINSON, b 11 Jan 1866, Meaford, Ont. - lived in Calgary pre 1898 to post 1915; daughter, Mary Jane TOMLINSON, b 23 Oct 1859, Meaford, Ont. In 1898, she was Mrs. SMITH, in 1915 she was Mrs. JOHNSON or THOMPSON - lived in Calgary. Also looking for info on George TOMLINSON, b c1885, Meaford, Ont., son of Henry Alfred  
**PALMER** TOMLINSON and Margaret Agnes PALMER. Lived in Edmonton, 1919, and Onqway, 1924.

contact: Patricia Foley-Charbonneau, 64 Ross Glen Way S.E., Medicine Hat, AB T1B 1P1 AGS#3187  
**FOLEY** Peter FOLEY, b 1821 in Ireland, son of Christopher & Margaret FOLEY. Peter m 1839 in Ireland to Catherine COFFEY; arrived in Canada 1843, settled in kinkora, Ellice Twp, Perth Co., Ont.; purchased land: lot 19 Conc. 6 in Ellice Twp, 1854; appeared in 1861 Canadian Census. Sometime between 1861/71 they sold out and moved to Waterford, Michigan - listed in 1871 Waterford Census. Peter d 1887, Catherine d 1901; both buried in Waterford, Michigan. Require info re: Peter's parents - on his death certificate it indicates they also died in Waterford...USA or Ireland? Where in Ireland were Peter & Catherine born & married? Also, their seven children: Henry & Margaret born in Ireland, Elizabeth Ann, Christopher, Peter, Sarah Catherine and Louisa all born in Canada.

contact: Mary Sones, 1109-95 Avenue, Dawson Creek, BC V1G 1J2 AGS#2939  
**JAMIESON** Would like to hear from or about descendants of Mary Anne CRAIG and James JAMIESON.  
**CRAIG** Ethel JAMIESON m G. ANDREWS of Edmonton. Fred JAMIESON was a well known Edmonton  
**ANDREWS** lawyer. Any info welcome.

contact: Richard W. Armstrong, 10 Pomeroy Road, Madison, NJ 07940, U.S.A.  
**SNYDER** Margaret SNYDER b in Legnagun, Co. Leitrim, Ireland c1880. Her maiden name was Margaret ARMSTRONG, and she grew up on a farm operated by her father, Robert ARMSTRONG. She emigrated to the U.S. in 1908, settled in Tarrytown, N.Y., and in 1910

emigrated with a group of friends and relatives to Manitoba. Abt 1914, she met future husband, Ed Snyder, in Plumas, Manitoba; married there and lived in the Tupper District north of Plumas, then moved to Winnipeg. They had 3 children: Margaret, Elmer & Gordon, and a step-son, Angus. Ed SNYDER is mentioned in family letters written in Winnipeg in 1929 & 1941. The 1941 letter related to a sale of a house on Toronto Street which his brother-in-law, Mark Madill, owned. One relative also believes he met Margaret SNYDER during a trip to Canada in 1951. In addition to getting data on Margaret SNYDER and her children, I am particularly interested in getting the names and addresses of any living descendants.

contact: Helen Kerr, 407-5 Avenue W., Kirkland, WA 98033 U.S.A. AGS#3217  
**KERR** Searching for info on James Kerr of Scotland. In 1906, his cousins in Newmilns, Ayrshire, Scotland received a letter from him. His address was listed as Mayton near Olds, Alberta, Canada. His letter is so hard to read not much info has been gleaned. I have no idea as to his age or marital status at the time and so far haven't found him in any histories of the area.

contact: Gwen Meyer, 8643-80 Street, Edmonton, AB T6C 2S8 AGS#3184  
**DEVONISH** Jonathan DEVONISH b abt 1774 in Great Waltham, Essex, England; m Charlotte LACEY  
**LACEY** 30 Jul 1805; d 26 Nov 1835 in Great Waltham, age 61. Charlotte LACEY b abt 1771 in Great Waltham, Essex, England; d 21 Mar 1846 in Great Waltham, age 75.  
**CHALK** Rebecca CHALK b abt 1812; d 15 Aug 1863 - Great Waltham, Essex, England; m James DEVONISH 20 Oct 1834, Great Waltham.  
**OLIVE** Daniel OLIVE b abt 1785 in Great Waltham; m Sarah SAFFEL 2 Feb 1804 - Great Waltham;  
**SAFFEL** bur 8 Jul 1839, Great Waltham. Sarah SAFFEL b 11 Aug 1782 in Great Waltham; d 17 Mar 1860, Great Waltham. Father - Joseph SAFFEL - 22 Oct 1775 m Sarah EVEX (mother).  
**HOLMES** William HOLMES m 21 Jul 1812 to Sarah ARCHER in Great Waltham; d 28 Oct 1836, Little  
**ARCHER** Waltham, Essex, England. Looking for birth & death dates for Sarah ARCHER.

## NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

MRS. WENDY SCHULTZ, 3227 Westminster Road, Regina, Sask. S4V 0S1 AGS#3193  
**BACKS**, Harry & Margaret resided 1913-1970 Strathmore, Bottrel, Crossfield, Alberta  
**SCHAUFLE**, William & Gertrude " 1911-1924 Strathmore, Alberta  
**SCHATZ**, Gustave & Pauline " 1898-1955 Leduc, Trochu, Onoway, Alberta  
**DREFS**, Jacob & Wilhelmine " 1906-1926 Bruderheim, Alberta  
**DREFS**, Herbert & Wilhelmine " 1921-~ Bruderheim, High Prairie, Alberta

JOYCE DUSTERHOFT, 4556-43 Avenue, Drayton Valley, AB T7A 1G6 AGS#  
**BLAINE**, Myrtle died betw.1907-1912 Amisk, Alberta  
**SARTORIUS**, Henry 26 Dec 1837 - 3 Feb 1915 Adams County, Illinois, U.S.A.  
**DeBORD**, Andrew bef. 1820 Washington County, Virginia, U.S.A.

# RESEARCHER'S GROUP

## LETTERS RECEIVED

Prepared by Jean L. Madill, Chairperson

The following is a list of the Research Letters received through the A.G.S. Mail for the period Oct. 1st to Dec. 31, 1994

Record#	INQUIRER	FROM	NAME ETC	AREA SOUGHT	DATE RECD	REMARKS
75	Unreadable	London, Eng.	Winterburn/Crosland	Canada	141094	Info on families
76	BOURRE, E.M.	USA	Lavina E. Schute/B.C. Kendall	USA	211094	Seeking B.M.D. info.
77	SIMMONS, Linda	USA	Abraham/David Long	Canada	211094	Mentioned "Black-Dutch"
78	LUCAS, D.	Wetaskiwin			211094	Member's Response
79	SMITH, Mrs Vera	Prince Albert	William Zimmer	Whitecourt, AB	251094	Seeking info on G. father
80	MACKEY, John Francis	Scotland	William/Roderick MacKay	Alberta	251094	Submitted by Dr. C. Bird
81	MELCHER, Jackie	Port Elgin, Ont	William Arndt	Calgary	251094	Seeking info.
82	ROGERS, Wendy	Grande Prairie	Etta Mae/Thomas Harris	USA	251094	Addr's for Deanna Kleider
83	DONEY, Frank	Morden, Man.	James Pringle family	Alberta	251094	Any info.
84	BIKOWSKI, Connie	USA	Drachenberg Family	Edmonton, AB	281094	Seeking Walter Kunkel.
85	MILLAR, Chas H.	Deep River, Ont	Douglas Thurber Millar desc.	Edmonton	281094	Contact w/Gordon/Robert
86	COOPER, Madeleine W.	Surrey, BC	Phillip Perry Simmons	Alberta	281094	Father's activity in AB.
87	JANSEN, Bert	London, Ont	Hannon Family		041194	Response to prev. reply.
88	ALLEN, Arnold	Peterborough	Fairbairn	Edmonton area	041194	Seeking a Mr. ? Fairbairn
89	PRATT, Frances	USA	Embry (Snelson) Metcalf	Alberta	081194	Info/also on Gail Barber
90	JACKSON, Dianne	Wanton, AB	Info sent on 3 res. requests.		151194	Member's response letter
91	MCKENZIE, Sharon	Regina, Sask.	Alex Monkman	Alberta	181194	Info./Monkman's Pass ??
92	LOVE, Sylvia	Clearwater, BC	R. Smith/M. Striech/Ed Bullock	Lacombe	281194	Burials in Fairview Cem.
93	GRAUPNER, Bernd	Germany	Johanna Spitzbart		291194	Letter in German
94	AINSWORTH, Linda	USA	Ainsworth	America/AB/BC	291194	More information.
95	KIMBALL, Catherine	USA	Edward Maurer	Edmonton area	021294	Died in Alta. 1934/35
96	MERRITT, Edith	Pangman, Sask	Walter Bearsford Dobbin	Calgary	021294	Member NWHP/d. 16 Oct ??
97	WAPIER, Anne C.	Tasmania, Aust.	Robert Gennell MacLean	Edmonton	031294	Was in 49th Edmonton Reg
98	PUKANICH, Cheri	Slave Lake, AB	Pukanich		231294	Info. on name Pukanich.
99	SAFFIN, Russell E.	Ottawa, Ont.	George Wilkins	Alberta (1946)	281294	Believe settled Red Deer

## CORRESPONDENCE

We reply to requests in as prompt a manner as we possibly can.

Please remember when expecting a reply, that it is courteous to enclose a business-size SASE (Self Addressed Stamped Envelope)

Jean L.

## A.G.S. LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS 1994 New Material List

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### GENERAL REFERENCE

Accredited Genealogists - International; Pub. Family History Library - Salt Lake City, Utah; Jan 1994 (4pp.)  
Black Sheep and Kissing Cousins; How Our Family Stories Shape Us; by Elizabeth STANE; Time Books - 1988

(254pp.)

A Family Historians Guide to Illness, Disease and Death Certificates; by Elizabeth BRIGGS; Pub. Westgarth,

Winnipeg, MB - 1993 (111pp.)

Family History Library & Family History Centres; Pub. by Family History Library - Salt Lake City, Utah; 7th Edition, January 1993 (4pp.)

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Genealogical Research Directory, National & International; by K.A. JOHNSON & M.R. SAINTY - 1993 & 1994 Editions (2 Books)

Resource Guide, Hiring a Professional Genealogist; Pub. by Family History Library - Salt Lake City, Utah; 1st

Edition - 1993 (4pp.)

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### SURNAME - FAMILY HISTORIES

The Griers; Pioneers in America and Canada 1816-1991; by William M. GRIER, Grier & Co., Denver, CO - 1991

The Hunter Family; Compiled by Elgin SKINNER; Toronto, ON - 1958 (19pp.)

Our Family History, Ancestors & Descendants of Siderick Read (1822-1877); by Donald Edwin READ; Pub. Ottawa,

ON - 1980 (444pp.)

Petryshyn Bzdel Family; by Petryshyn - Bzdel Family History; Wynard, SK - 1986

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Buckinghamshire - A Genealogical Bibliography; by Stuart RAYMONT - FFHS - 1993

Current Publications; by Member Societies - FFHS; 8th Edition - Sept 1994

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Doomsday Books; (By County; please state county & number) #19 Huntingdonshire; #20 Bedfordshire;



#22 Leicestershire; #23 Warwickshire; #24 Staffordshire; #25 Shropshire; #28 Nottinghamshire;  
 #29 Rutland (Bolden Book); #35 Northumberland & Durham;  
 Index - Domesday Books; by J. DODGSON, J.J.N. McN & PALMER; Phillimore, Chichester, ENG - 1992  
 Vol. #36 Index of Places; Vol. #37 Index of Persons; Vol. #38 Index of Subjects.  
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 Sussex, ENG - 1992 (120pp.)  
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 Christ of  
 Latter-Day Saints - 1991 (52pp.)  
 Suffolk 1851 Census Index; Vol. #11. North Suffolk {Hoxne Dist.} (3 pts); Vol. #12 Central - East Suffolk  
 {Bosmere Dist.} (4 pts); Vol. #13 South Suffolk {Samford Dist.} (3 pts)  
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The Wuerttemberg Emigration Index; Vol. VI; Wuerttemberg; Comp. by Trudy SCHENK & Ruth  
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 Clinton Township, Lincoln Co. 1842 Census; Pub. by Niagara Peninsula Br. OGS  
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 They Came in Ships; A Guide to Finding Your Immigrant Ancestor's Arrival Records; by John P. COLLECTTA; 2nd Edition; Ancestry Pub. Salt Lake, Utah - 1993

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|----------------|--|
| <b>ALBERTA</b> | <u>AFHS "CHINOOK"</u> Vol 15 # 1 Fall 1994 A Sea Captain's Life - John NICKELLS; Clans, Families & Associations; Document Your Research, File It & Find It; Anglican Orders & Titles; Chapman Co. Codes; Your English Ancestry; Genealogical Detective - Delia CANNON; The COCHRANE'S; Relationships; Calendars. |
| <b>ALBERTA</b> | <u>AGS EDMONTON BR "CLANDIGGER"</u> Vol 15 #2 Jun 1994 Clippings Index; "The Hector" & the Carolinas.  |
| <b>ALBERTA</b> | <u>AGS GRANDE PRAIRIE &amp; DISTRICT BR "HERITAGE SEEKERS"</u> Vol 17 #2 Jun 1994 Research Visit to New Zealand; Obits - Peace River Dist. June-Dec 1993; BMD Grande Prairie Herald Oct -Dec 1917.   |
| <b>ALBERTA</b> | <u>AGS GRANDE PRAIRIE &amp; DISTRICT BR "HERITAGE SEEKERS"</u> Vol 17 #3 Sep 1994 The William PAULSEN Story; Writing & Publishing a Family History; Excerpts from Grande Prairie Herald 1918.  |
| <b>ALBERTA</b> | <u>AGS FORT MCMURRAY BR "LINES OF DESCENT"</u> Vol 10 #3 Sept 1994 Been to England Lately? In Search Jonas (SUTCLIFFE); A Visit to York in England.  |
| <b>ALBERTA</b> | <u>AGS LETHBRIDGE &amp; DISTRICT BR "YESTERDAY'S FOOTPRINTS"</u> Vol 11 #3 Sept 1994 Uncovering Peel Co Roots- The William Perkins Bull Collection ( Brampton ON); Br Isles Research; Norwegian County Histories.  |
| <b>ALBERTA</b> | <u>AGS MEDICINE HAT &amp; DISTRICT BR "SAMIS SEEKER"</u> Vol 15 #2 Jun 1994 Surveying the West; Genealogical Network; Teachers' List - Irvine AB -Robinson, Newbury, Concordia, Coal Centre, Clover Hill, and Berry Centre School Districts.   |
| <b>ALBERTA</b> | <u>AGS RED DEER &amp; DISTRICT BR "THE TREE CLIMBER"</u> Vol 15 #3 Sept 1994 Local Histories in Red Deer Archives Pt 1; Microfilm Holdings.  |

- ALBERTA** ALBERTA HISTORICAL RESOURCES FDN "THE CORNERSTONE" Vol 12 #2 Spring 1989 Bitumount Extraction Plant, Ft McMurray; Bank of Commerce Residence, Nanton; Gushul Studio, Blairmore.
- AUSTRALIA** THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA INC. "ANCESTOR" Vol 22 #2 Winter 1994 Emigration in the 1830's; Ship "Lady Kennaway"; Naturalisation of William HOBBY; Naturalisation in Australia; The "Eleanore" Dec 1857 Hong Kong to Melbourne; The Chinese Passengers List; The PRO; English Counties - Somerset & Dorset in the GS of Victoria Library; Genealogy & the State Library of Victoria; Other Immigration References; Photo Identification.
- AUSTRALIA** THE HERALDRY & GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF CANBERRA INC Vol 17 #2 June 1994 St Catherine's House Courier Service; Family Trees Using MAC Graphics; PAF PAF PAF - Organizing Family Reunion O'BRIEN; The DE SALIS Family.
- AUSTRALIA** AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF GENEALOGICAL STUDIES INC "THE GENEALOGIST" Vol 7 #10 June 1994 Circular Pedigree Chart & Fan Chart Generators; Drama On Stage & Off- Frank GERALD; Flora MacDONALD; Ordnance Survey Maps; Library of Royal Historical Society of Victoria; The DUFF Family (Cornwall); Ancient Craft of Buckinghamshire; "Lady Emma" -Australian Coastal Trading Ship.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA** BC GS "NEWSLETTER" Vol 19 #2 Jun 1994
- BRITISH COLUMBIA** BC GS "THE BRITISH COLUMBIA GENEALOGIST" Vol 23 #2 Jun 1994 Did Yr Ancestors Live in the Railway Belt? Ships Passenger Lists- The Bark Leonessa, Almatia 1860, Steamer Pacific, Bark Heather Bell 1860; Extracts The Burnaby Post 6 Aug 1925; Alfred de Rupe TAYLOR a Personal History; Special Collections Simon Fraser U; Lace Maker; A House Called Edworth.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA** BC GS "THE BRITISH COLUMBIA GENEALOGIST" Vol 23 #3 Sep 1994 Did Yr Ancestor Homestead in the Railway Belt? Vancouver Voters 1886; One Name Study - LASHBROOK; The Delta Times 12 June 1909- Hotel Registers; The Cornish Mining Index; BROWN Family Bible; Excerpts -The Daily Columbian, New Westminster BC 1 Jul, 1930; Lost in the Colonies -RAMSEY/FROST.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA** BC GS "NEWSLETTER" Vol 19 #3 Sep 1994 Pre 1900 Newspapers Main Library, UBC Pt 2 & Pt 3.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA** THE SOUTH OKANAGAN GS "GRAPEVINES" Vol 2 #2 Jun 1994 Care & Custody of Old Clippings & Photos; When London was the Forks.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA** THE PRINCE GEORGE FHS "TREE TRACER" Vol 15 #2 American Indian Research; Descendants of Pocohontas; Prince George Herald 30 Dec 1919.
- CANADA** HERITAGE CANADA FDN "HERITAGE CANADA" Vol 1 #5 May Jun 1994 Cowichan Chemainus Valleys; Manitoulin Island; Lanark Co. Eastern Ont.; Cote de Beaupre, Que; Baccalieu Trail, NFD; Charlotte Co. NB; The Burin Peninsula NFD; Boundary Commission - NWMP Trail, Manitoba.
- ENGLAND** BRISTOL & AVON FHS "JOURNAL" #76 June 1994 A Scandal in Sydney - Edward Wm POPLE 1820; A Long Generation Gap SMITH; Fact or Fiction? CURTHOYS; The Happy Poor of St James Pt 2.
- ENGLAND** BRISTOL & AVON FHS "JOURNAL" #77 Sep 1994 Another Long Gap - BARNES; Tracing a Birth Before 1835 MABBOT; Edward Long FOX Sr. MD; The LINDEN Tree Pt 3 LINDEGAARD; Generation Grid; Soldier's Diary Frederick MADIGAN.
- ENGLAND** CAMBRIDGESHIRE FHS "JOURNAL" Vol 9 #6 May 1994 Notes on Balsham; Women of Botany Bay; Mary INKERSOLE, Woman of Character; The Elusive WADDINGHAMS; Congregational Church List of Francis HOLCROFT 1675 Pt 2; Abraham's Heritage CROSS; General Certificates for Killing Game 1810 from Cambridge Chronicle 5 Oct 1810; CHIVERS Family; What Did You Do in the Napoleonic Wars, Dad?
- ENGLAND** CAMBRIDGESHIRE FHS "JOURNAL" Vol 9 #7 Aug 1994 Convict Corner; Plague in Fowmere 1609; CHIVERS Family at Cottenham; Mary MEAN, a Convict's Tale; Women of Botany Bay; The WALLIS Family History; The Catholic Central Library; Mose Cambridgeshire WEBBS; Where There's a Will...

- ENGLAND** CLEVELAND FHS "JOURNAL" Vol 5 #11 July 1994 Letter: Isabella JORDAN, Tasmania 1830 to her Mother Mrs WRIGHT, Northallerton YKS; Story behind the Stone - William SMITH & Thos HARPER et al; Luke FOX; Men of Skelton 1800; Family of Kirtley GLENDINNING; Coincidences KENYON, GOTT & DARNBOROUGH; Leeds Northern Railway; The Black Boy Branch Line,
- ENGLAND** CORNWALL FHS "JOURNAL" #72 June 1994 The Cornwall Constabulary; Shot Whilst on Duty Nicholas COCK; Colorado Cornish Cousins; Open Shelves at Kew; Cornish Immigrants to Wellington Co ONT; Poor William Henry LANYON.
- ENGLAND** CORNWALL FHS "JOURNAL" #73 Sep 1994 William CATTON, Stationmaster, St Columb Rd; Quarter Session Records; The Cornish & the Colonies -John Thomas JOHNS; The Cornish Swansea Glamorgan 1851 Census; Tragedy on the Rabbit Proof Fence 1907 Australia; Cornish Mining Index; Eliza Emily Donnithorne's Great Expectations; Index Cornish Testators 1807-1845.
- ENGLAND** EAST YORKSHIRE FHS "THE BANYON TREE" #59 July 1994 Kirkella; The Elusive William SHAW; Catholic /Quaker Ancestry; From Catwick to Canada PLEWES.
- ENGLAND** ESSEX SOCIETY FOR FH "THE ESSEX FAMILY HISTORIAN" #73 Aug 1994 From Essex to NSW Australia FIELD/BUCKELL; Aid in Indexing; The WEBBS of Great Dunmow; Extracts The Times Nov 1899; A Chelmsford Pioneer PALMER/BENNET.
- ENGLAND** FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES \* FAMILY HISTORY NEWS & DIGEST Vol 9 #3 April 1994 Record Offices Charges; Family History at Chancery Lane; News from FH Societies; The Maritime History Archive -Sources for Research;
- ENGLAND** HERTFORDSHIRE FAMILY POPULATION HS "HERTFORDSHIRE PEOPLE" #52 Summer 1994 The LAWRENCE Family @ Ridge; Herts. VC Edward BARBER; Redbourne to Australia -DOHERTY/ MILLARD; A Stray in Hatfield GREENWOOD.
- ENGLAND** LANCASHIRE FAMILY HISTORY & HERALDRY SOCIETY "LANCASHIRE" Vol 15 #2 May 1994 Roger Who? COOKSONS & the Vanished Hamlet of Cross Slack; The Blackburn Loom Breakers (Pt1).
- ENGLAND** LANCASHIRE FAMILY HISTORY & HERALDRY SOCIETY "LANCASHIRE" Vol 15 #3 August 1994 The Blackburn Loom Breakers (Pt 2); Ribble Valley Ml's; Help or Coincidence RICHARDSON; Fatal Accident on Blakey Moor - Ellis ASHTON.
- ENGLAND** LONDON & NORTH MIDDLESEX FHS "METROPOLITAN" Vol 16 #4 July 1994 Markets; Mixed Blood HALL.
- ENGLAND** NORFOLK & NORWICH GS "THE NORFOLK ANCESTOR" Vol 7 #5 June 1994 Capt George James KING & the Winterton to Goole Migration; The SQUIRES Family Reunited; Some Kings Lynn Trademen mid 19thC - the BLACKIE, WIGG, WILLIS & PRIDGEON Families.
- ENGLAND** NORFOLK & NORWICH GS "THE NORFOLK ANCESTOR" Vol 7 #6 Sept 1994 With a Pinch of Salt GOTTS; Norfolk P Registers on Microfiche 1813-1837; Harriet MARTINEAU 1813-1876; Central Library Bldg & Norfolk Record Office Fire Aug 1994; How Do You Spell It? EGGLETON.
- ENGLAND** NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FHS "JOURNAL" Vol 7 #12 July 1994 William DAVIS, Cab Prop & Livery Stable; What's in a Name? CARLIN; Development of Gravestones; Life in Old Warsnop BLYTHAM; Workshop Worthies; Christina COLLINS INGLEBY; Chasing RAINBOWS.
- ENGLAND** OXFORDSHIRE FHS "FAMILY HISTORIAN" Vol 8 #2 Summer 1994 Assisted Emigration of Paupers from Bicester 1830; Excommunications in Diocese of Oxford 1661-65; HOBLEY Innkeepers of Banbury; Hannah/Susannah KING & ROUSE; Wills & Probate Records at Oxfordshire Archives; Strays & Strangers Index; A SMITH in the Family; St Ebbe's Parish Church; Jacobite Riot in Oxford 1715; Ewelme Burials 1789; Early Emigrants from Chilterns Area to Victoria; Good "EVANS" Annie; Settlement Questions; The Mayor's Child; Impressions of Nuneham Courtney ( BRAINE).
- ENGLAND** WILTSHIRE FHS "JOURNAL" #54 July 1994 Boarded out Children from the Poor Law Unions; The FISHERS of Aldbourne; Thomas VINEN Letters; William Franklin Who? SALTER or SMALLBONES.

- MANITOBA** MANITOBA GS "GENERATIONS" Vol 19 #2 Jun 1994 Pioneer Profile : James McKay of Deer Lodge; Archives -Anglican Church of Canada- Diocese of Rupert Land.
- MANITOBA** MANITOBA GS "GENERATIONS" Vol 19 #3 Sep 1994 On Cover: Duncan MCCREA, Stonemason, Red River- Pioneer Profile; CARON & LAFLECHE Families.
- NEW BRUNSWICK**  
NEW BRUNSWICK GS "GENERATIONS" #60 Summer 94 Huguenots of NB (contd); Some Huguenot Surnames of NB; NB Natives who died in Minnesota; PAF Utilities; The Seigneurie of Chipody (cont'd); Abraham SHAW; The KEITH Family; Capt. HAMILTON Remembered; Early FH research; Michael Murray's Monument to the Barque Looshtauk; Life & Death of Frederick CARNEY Sr; Story of the Clans - MACFARLANDS; Transcripts from The Chignecto Post (Sackville NB- 1876; Descendants of John JACQUES & Barbara PICKERING; HATFIELDS of Westchester NB.
- NEW BRUNSWICK**  
NEW BRUNSWICK "GENERATIONS" Vol 61 Fall 94 The Maugerville Settlement; The 30 Yr Old Letter HURST; Jollicure Old Presbyterian Cemetery; The Proof is in the PETITION - Anthony FIELDS; Migration of B S FARRAR; Burton's Seth FARRAR; How the Irish took NB; Loyalist Officers List; St John Census.
- NEWFOUNDLAND**  
NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR GS INC "THE ANCESTOR" Vol 10 #2 Summer 1994 Rotary Club St John's; English Origins in Newfoundland; Early Rectors St George's Bay Anglican Church; Titanic Victims buried Halifax NS; Birth Certificate for Ann -KNIGHT; BLUNDEN(ON, ELL) Presence Lower Island Cove; NFD Deaths Afar; South Coast Disaster 1860-1933.
- NOVA SCOTIA** GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA "THE NOVA SCOTIA GENEALOGIST" Vol 12 #2 1994 Voyage from Nova Scotia to Sierra Leone - 200th Anniversary RICHAN Family; Research Sources - Hants Co. Marriages, Lunenburg Co Records; Gloucester's Lost Fishermen; Vital Statistics -Nova Scotians in Australia, New Zealand & New Hebrides; B & M -The 25th Regt @ Halifax 1817-1821; Public Legal Sources for the Genealogist.
- ONTARIO** OGS BRANT CO BR "BRANCHES" Vol 14 #3 Sep 1994 Searching Old Newspapers Pt XII 1872-73 The Brantford Weekly Expositor, incl Vital Statistics; How Did You Get an Irish Name Like That? SWITZER; The Care of Old Books; Royally Connected, Buried in Burford; Ontario Cemetery Finding Aid.
- ONTARIO** OGS BRUCE & GREY BR "NEWSLETTER" Vol 24 #2 May 1994 Research Centres- Irish FH; Bruce Grey Extracts Amherstburg Echo 1885-1893; Postmasters- Grey Co & Environs 1866; Old Scottish Trades; Meaford Dressmakers 1903 Photo; Protestant Research Quebec Civil Church Records.
- ONTARIO** OGS BRUCE & GREY BR "NEWSLETTER" Vol 24 #3 Aug 1994 Research Tips from BGOGS Readers; Tracing History at Hampden.
- ONTARIO** OGS ESSEX CO BR "TRAILS" Vol 16 #3 July 1994 Index of Land Claim Certificates of Essex Militiamen who Served in War of 1812-14; Three Century Man Jeremiah LAWLEY 1799-1910; Photo PS#12 Gosfield North 15 Jun 1928.
- ONTARIO** OGS HALTON PEEL BR "NEWSLETTER" Vol 19 #3 June 1994 Halton Peel Cemetery Changes; Resources at Region of Peel Archives.
- ONTARIO** OGS HALTON PEEL BR "NEWSLETTER" Vol 19 #4 Sep 1994 Irish Corner; Elderhostels in Salt Lake City; Famous Walter Had Ontario Roots -DISNEY; Region of Peel Archives; Names.
- ONTARIO** OGS LONDON & MIDDLESEX BR "LONDON LEAF" Vol 21 #3 Aug 1994 Marriages in Township of London, Middlesex Co....St Paul's Anglican Church Jul - Aug 1832; London & Regional Resource Centre.
- ONTARIO** OGS NIPISSING & DISTRICT BR "THE NIPISSING VOYAGEUR" Vol 15 #3 Sept 1994 OGS Strays Collection; Holdings Archives United Church of Canada, Victoria University, Toronto.
- ONTARIO** OGS OTTAWA BR "NEWS" Vol 27 #3 May Jun 1994 National Capital Freenet; Capt PETRIE of Cumberland Twp; Ottawa Valley Farm Journal Extracts 1890-1900; Blacks in the 1840 US Census; Wesleyan Methodist Bapt. Cumberland Twp cont'd.

- ONTARIO** OGS OTTAWA BR "NEWS" Vol 27 #4 July Aug 1994 Museums & Records; Ottawa Wards, 1861 Census; Railways in ONT; Big Sam, Shaky, John & Stinky STINSON; On the Trail of the LANDONS; Strays - Marriages Wayne Co MI (Detroit Area); Wesleyan Methodist Bapt - Cumberland Twp cont'd.
- ONTARIO** OGS OTTAWA BR "NEWS" Vol 27 #5 Sep Oct 1994 My Grandfather Wm WETHEY 1767-1819; He Died Practising His Sermon- Thomas JOHNSON; George SPARKS 1844-1922; O'BRIAN's Inn, L'Original; STEARN'S Family Tree; L'Original St Andrews Church 1832; LE BRUN Family Tree; EDWARD's Family Tree; Craig Moffatt Family Tree; Family Bibles; Genealogical Sources - High School Year Books; Wesleyan Methodist Baptisms, Cumberland Twp cont'd.
- ONTARIO** OGS THUNDER BAY DISTRICT BR "PAST TENTS" Vol 15 #3 Autumn 1994 W.S. Piper Ltd., Ft William; The Church of St John the Evangelist, 226 Pears Street; Famous Shipwrecks on Lake Superior.
- ONTARIO** OGS TORONTO BR "TORONTO TREE" Vol 25 # 4 Jul-Aug 1994 Visit to Record Offices; The Alberta York Co. Old Timers Assn; 200th Anniversary Descendants of William BERCZY; Markham Settlers 1794-1994.
- ONTARIO** OGS TORONTO BR "TORONTO TREE" Vol 25 #5 Sep Oct 1994
- ONTARIO** OGS WATERLOO WELLINGTON BR "BRANCH NOTES" Vol 22 #2 Spring 1994 Pilkington Twp; Excerpts Waterloo Co News 1914; Names from Journal of The Wellington Dist. Council 1807; Names from 1807 Maps, Assessment Rolls; Names Dumfries Twp Settlers; Letters @ Guelph PO 12 Aug 1856.
- ONTARIO** OGS WATERLOO WELLINGTON BR "BRANCH NOTES" Vol 22 #3 Summer 1994 Raising a Family Wm ROBINSON; Public School Inspectors' Reports 1878; Dublin St Church, Guelph Memorials.
- ONTARIO** OGS WHITBY OSHAWA BR "KINDRED SPIRITS" Vol 13 #2 Spring 1994 Durham Region Book Repositories - Genealogical; Extractions Amherstburg Echo 1885-1893; Strays in Alberta; Strays in Webb, SK.
- ONTARIO** OGS WHITBY OSHAWA BR "KINDRED SPIRITS" Vol 13 #3 Summer 1994 Woodruff's Tavern; Mary HOPPER; Personal Reminiscences -Richard Martin VARUM 1825-1915; The Leland HOPPER Mystery; Farewell Pioneer Cemetery, Oshawa.
- QUEBEC** QUEBEC FHS "CONNECTIONS" Vol 16 #4 June 1994 Canadian Vermont Veterans of the Civil War; William BRUNTON, Presbyterian Minister; English Marriage Laws & Custom; Researching in Ontario?
- QUEBEC** QUEBEC FHS "CONNECTIONS" Vol 17 #1 Sept 1994 Church Registers in the Province of Quebec; Canadian Genealogy & Regimental Histories of American Civil War; Finding Origins of Early Quebec Settlers; Ontario Vital Statistics Searches; The Story of a Dark Plot - the Temperance Act of 1878.
- SASKATCHEWAN** SASKATCHEWAN GS "BULLETIN" Vol 25 #2 Jun 1994 St Petersburg Lutheran Church Records Intact; German Russian Church Records & Registers; RCMP Honor Roll; Records of Sask. Rural Telephone Companies; Sask. Ancestress & Unmarked Grave — Mary Pearce TEMPLETON; It is Indeed a Small World PITTENDRIGH.
- SASKATCHEWAN** SASKATCHEWAN GS "BULLETIN" Vol 25 #3 Sep 1994 Using the SGS Library; Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; Treasure - Family Prayer Book CHAPLAIN /HODGES; Naming Customs Scotland; Residents of Battleford 1881.
- SCOTLAND** ABERDEEN & NORTHEAST SCOTLAND FHS "JOURNAL" #51 May 1994 Shareware Programs
- SCOTLAND** THE SCOTTISH GS "THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST" Vol 41 #2 June 1994 A Scottish Soldier of the Great War- Lt Patrick W ANDERSON; Desc. of Somerlid's Kin in Norway? Beyond the Parish Registers; Some Gentlemen of Sutherland in Colonial Georgia cont'd.
- UNITED STATES** AMERICAN FRENCH GS "AFG NEWS" Vol 5 #3 May Jun 1994 Rhode Island State Archives.
- UNITED STATES** AMERICAN FRENCH GS "AFG NEWS" Vol 5 #4 Sept-Oct 1994 Normandy Campaign.
- UNITED STATES** AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GERMANS FROM RUSSIA "NEWSLETTER" #75 Summer 1994 Evangelical Lutheran Church Records from St Petersburg on Microfilm; Collecting Local Records.



- UNITED STATES** AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GERMANS FROM RUSSIA "JOURNAL" Vol 17 #2 Summer 1994 Danzig Mennonites from 1773; Kleinliebental Revisited May 1993; From West Prussia to Russia 1789-1989 ( Mennonite Emigration); Retracing the Schmidtke Trail in Poland.
- UNITED STATES** AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GERMANS FROM RUSSIA "CLUES" 1994 Edition Surname Exchange; Village Research Coordinators; Wagon Train to Saratov; Using Federal Land Records in FH Research; Canadian Resources; Passenger Ship List 0-Port of Portland Maine.
- UNITED STATES** AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GERMANS FROM RUSSIA "NEWSLETTER" #76 Fall 1994 Return to Berry Meadow; 1798 Volga Census Lists; Materials from Russia; What is a Russian Archive and Who Owns It?
- UNITED STATES** AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GERMANS FROM RUSSIA "JOURNAL" Vol 17 #3 Feb 1994 Folk Music of the Russian Germans; Volga German Folk Medicine; Living in the Soviet Union; A People on the Move; Schooling & Higher Education for the Russian German; Catalysts, Immigrants & Miracle Seeds from Russia; Creating a Genealogical Book-Self Publishing ( Gen-Book); A Beesarabian Migration.
- UNITED STATES** ANCESTRY INC "ANCESTRY" Vol 12 #3 May June 1994 We are Tyrolean; Probate Records Underutilized Sources; Exploring Little Known Federal Records; Enemies of Paper; Death Certificates; Watery Treasures.
- UNITED STATES** ANCESTRY INC "ANCESTRY" Vol 12 #4 July Aug 1994 Records in Archives of Religious Organizations; What's In a German Name? Jewish American & Deep South Jewish Heritage; Oral History; The Federal Census; Orphans Court Records; Gazeteers -Identifying Research Localities; Ethnic How To Books; Albros & Ichabod FOSTER?
- UNITED STATES** ANCESTRY INC "ANCESTRY" Vol 12 #5 Sep Oct 1994 French Foundations in a Family Fable; Searching Newspapers; Hoosier Hunting Ground; The Widow's Dower Interest; Neutralizing the Acid; Misplaced Areas; Family History in the Bankruptcy Files; Marriage Records; X Marks the Man.
- UNITED STATES** THE BROKEN MOUNTAINS GS "THE TRI-COUNTY SEARCHER" Vol 15 #1 Mar 1994 (Chester MT) Fenton's Hill County Real Estate Directory 1915 S-Z; Marriage Records for Choteau Co, Ft Benton. MT; Joplin Notes.
- UNITED STATES** THE COLORADO GS "THE COLORADO GENEALOGIST" Vol 55 #1 and 2 Feb May 1994 Laramie County Library, Cheyenne WY; The PRICE Children; Bindery Women's Union Minute Book 1901-1911; Libraries at the National Historic Sites, Colorado & Surrounding States; Genealogical Index to the Portrait & Biographical Record of Denver & Vicinity, Colorado Pt 5 of 5. Colorado County Directories.
- UNITED STATES** GERMANS FROM RUSSIA HERITAGE SOCIETY "HERITAGE REVIEW" Vol 24 #2 June 1994 New Films from Russia; German Russian Church Records & Registers; Settlements on the Molotshna and in the Crimea; The Crimea; Obits from the Dakota Freie Press 1903-1947.
- UNITED STATES** GERMANS FROM RUSSIA HERITAGE SOCIETY "NEWSLETTER" Vol 1994-1 June 1994 Vital Records UpDate North Dakota; Black Sea Germans in ND.
- UNITED STATES** GERMANS FROM RUSSIA HERITAGE SOCIETY "VC NEWSLINE" Vol 2 #1 June 1994 St Petersburg Records. Krasna Village.
- UNITED STATES** GERMANS FROM RUSSIA HERITAGE SOCIETY "HERITAGE REVIEW" Vol 24 #3 Sep 1994 Life in the Ukraine -LACHER; South Dakota in the Beginning; Death Records, Peace Lutheran Ch, Menns, SD; The German Settlements near Ostheim Talmanowo, Stalino Dist; Founding & Development of Village Friedensburg, Halbstadt District, Saporoshje Region; How Jagodnaja Poljana Was Founded; The Parish Ostheim, Don District, now Stalino District; History in Old Letters; Brienne, Bess- arabia 1816-1966; Passenger Lists.
- UNITED STATES** GREAT FALLS GS "TREASURE STATE LINES" Vol 19 #2 1994 1899 Birth Register Cascade Co MT; Using Social Security Death Index; WW1 Selective Service Registration Cascade Co; Newspaper Gleanings; Genealogy & Medical History.
- UNITED STATES** GREAT FALLS GS "TREASURE STATE LINES" Vol 19 #3 Aug 1994 A Swede's Search Success Story; Great Falls Tribune 1923; 1900 Birth Register, Great Falls, Cascade Co.; WW1 Selective Service Registration (cont'd); Extracts Early Montana Newspapers.

- UNITED STATES GREATER OMAHA GS "WESTWARD INTO NEBRASKA" Vol 18 #10 June 1994 Tools to Aid Yr Genealogical Research.
- UNITED STATES GREATER OMAHA GS "WESTWARD INTO NEBRASKA" Vol 18 #11 Jul Aug 1994 Civil War Draft Records; Civil War Soldiers Photos; Ancestor a Cavalry Man?
- UNITED STATES GREATER OMAHA GS "WESTWARD INTO NEBRASKA" Vol 19 #2 Sept 1994
- \* The above volume numbers are out of sequence - there must be an error..
- UNITED STATES GREATER OMAHA GS "WESTWARD INTO NEBRASKA" Vol 19 #3 Oct 94
- UNITED STATES MARIN COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY "THE MARIN KIN TRACER" Vol 17 #3 Summer 1994 Finding German Ancestors; Occupations; Family Search; John ATHERTON Sailor to Farmer; Novato Pioneer Cemetery.
- UNITED STATES MOUSE RIVER LOOP GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY "NORTH CENTRAL NORTH DAKOTA GENEALOGICAL RECORD" #60 Sept 1994 Excerpts from the Record 1898-1899; McHenry Co Territory of Dakota 1885 Census; Newspaper Vital Statistics.
- UNITED STATES NATIONAL GS "QUARTERLY" SPECIAL ISSUE - YOUR FAMILY'S HEALTH HISTORY -AN INTRODUCTION Vol 82 #2 June 1994 How to be a Family Health Historian; Files of the Eugenics Record Office; Medical Holdings in the National Archives -Patient Records Prior to WW2 ; Genealogical Resources Guide for the Family Health Historian.
- UNITED STATES NATIONAL GS "NEWSLETTER" Vol 20 #4 July Aug 1994
- UNITED STATES NATIONAL GS "NGS/CIG DIGEST" Vol 13 #4 Jul Aug 1994 MACINTOSH REVIEW: A Hand Scanner for the Mac; Build Yr Own Coat of Arms; Put Yr Ancestors on the Map. PAF Review Tapping the Remarkable CD-ROM; Genealogist's Guide to Internet; Photo Options;Tools & Techniques - PAF2.3; ROOTS IV.
- UNITED STATES NATIONAL GS "QUARTERLY" Vol 82 #3 Sep 1994 Testing Popular Lore Marmaduke SWEARINGEN aka Blue Jacket; Genealogical Research in Virginia; The Four Fathers of Amzi LEACH; More Praise for Census Errors.
- UNITED STATES THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY "NEXUS" Vol 11 #2 Apr May 1994 The Patrilineal Descent of Pres. Harry S TRUMAN;"Fun" Ancestors of Twelve American Artists; HAYWARD Family Papers.
- UNITED STATES THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY "REGISTER" #591 Jul 1994 Parsons Families of the Connecticut Valley Pt 1; Rebecca HEYWOOD, First Wife of Benj SIMONDS, Woburn, Mass; Royal Line for Mary COOKE TALCOTT; Abel WHITE of Kentucky; Bible Record Joseph & Rachel MILLER FULLER; The SAWDY Family of Boston, Rhode Island & Points West.
- UNITED STATES THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC & GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY "NEXUS" Vol 11 #3 & 4 Jun Sep 1994 Following the Supreme Court Genealogically-A Mayflower Line for Justice Blackmun & Tudor Royal Descendant for Mrs Bryan; Change in HUSSEY Descendants of James Byron Dean; Legacy of Jerome Peirce; Deaths in Mass. 1856-58 with Named Parents of Irish Natives born before 1800.
- UNITED STATES THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL & BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY "RECORD" Vol 125 #3 July 1994 The ALLAIRE Family of LaRochelle, France & Westchester Co. NY; The LENT Surname; Hempstead EarMarks 1785-1861; Jan EVERTSEN & His Descendants (cont'd); The Heirs of Anneke Jane BOGARDUS vs Trinity Church (concl.); The VERSCHUER Family of Bushwick (Concl); Records First Methodist Episcopal Church of Flushing - Marriages 1870-1878 (concl); Lutheran Marriages in New York City 1800.
- UNITED STATES THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL & BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY "NEWSLETTER" Vol 5 #2 Summer 1994 New York Families in the American Genealogist.
- UNITED STATES THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL & BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY "NEWSLETTER" Vol 5 #3 Fall 1994 The Value of Historic Reading; MC KENZIE'S Families of Philipsburgh; Little Publicized New York City Sources.

- UNITED STATES** ORANGE COUNTY CALIF GS "QUARTERLY" Vol 31 #1 Mar 1994 Officers & Members of Associated Veterans of the Mexican War 1896; Funeral Directors' Register of Funerals (Pt 1 1894 through 1896); History of Du Page County IL More Towns & Trials of the Early Settlers Pt VII
- UNITED STATES** ORANGE COUNTY CALIF GS "QUARTERLY" Vol 31 #2 June 1994 Subscribers to the Thompson & West History of Los Angeles Co from Orange Co Townships 1888; Gilbert HUNT 1855-1914; Jonathon Wilson MCKENNY and Wife Louvenia Francis ARNETT; Funeral Director's Register of Funerals Part II 1897 through 1898; History of Du Page Co IL Biographical Sketches Part VIII.
- UNITED STATES** OREGON GS "QUARTERLY" Vol 23 #1 Summer 1994 Lane Co Map on Cover; Letters Home PORTER; Presley GEORGE, Pioneer Ancestor; Biography Walter Perry HUFF; Oregon Newspaper Extracts- Lake Co Examiner, Lakeview OR; Eugene City Guard, Eugene OR.
- UNITED STATES** THE RAPID CITY SOCIETY FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH INC "BLACK HILLS NUGGETS" Vol 27 #3 Aug 1994 Black Hills Gold Rush (cont'd); First Settlers of Deadwood; Deadwood; Research in Norwegian Immigration to US; Larson Cemetery, Pennington Co, SD; Chance Cemetery, Perkins Co, SD; Camp Cook Cemetery Harding Co, SD; J A Behrens Mortuary Burials 1900; Illinois Regional Archives Depository.
- UNITED STATES** SEATTLE GS "NEWSLETTER" Sept Nov 1994 Elderhostel Program.
- UNITED STATES** SEATTLE GS "BULLETIN" Vol 43 #4 Summer 1994 There is More than One Archive; State Veterans at 1938 Gettysburg Reunion; McMurray Beginning to End - Skagit Co., WA; Care & Keeping of Photographs; IGI Examining Computerized Entries; A Clue in the Stamp.
- UNITED STATES** WHATCOM (WA) GS INC "THE BULLETIN" Vol 24 #1 and 2 Fall 1993 Excerpts The Daily Reveille New Whatcom Sep 1892; San Juan Co Death Register Jan 1892 -Feb 1907; Moses YOUNKEN -Clay Co Missouri Settler Murdered in Whatcom Co. 1892; VAUGHN Family Records; Whatcom Co Marriages 1902-1909.
- UNITED STATES** WHATCOM (WA) GS INC "THE BULLETIN" Vol 24 #3 Spring 1994 Excerpts The Daily Reveille Oct 1892; San Juan Co Birth Register 1891-1907; Semiahmoo Report; Map of Fort Semiahmoo; HARLEY Bible Record; Local Genealogical Sources.
- ONE NAME STUDY**  
THE PANGBURN LETTER Vol 12 #2 Sept 1994 Joseph Gledding PANGBURN 1844-1914; Marion Cemetery, Marion OH; Nellie M PANGBURN LINE.
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- ALBERTA** AGS RED DEER & DISTRICT BR "THE TREE CLIMBER" Vol 15 #4 Nov 1994 Local History Books in Red Deer Archives; Canadian Census Returns - Nat'l Archives of Canada.
- AUSTRALIA** AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF GENEALOGICAL STUDIES INC "THE GENEALOGIST" Vol 7 #11 Sep 1994 Reunion for Windows; FH Research in Angus & Fife, Scotland; Three Reformatory Girls: Caroline SCHNELBACK, Amelia BEATT, Rebecca SCANLON; The Remittance Man - Alfred Worsley MONTAGU; Arrests At Eureka Stockade-1854; Elijah UPJOHN Ancestry.
- AUSTRALIA** THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA INC "ANCESTOR" Vol 22 #3 Spring 1994 Elizabeth BAILEY 1821-1879; Boonah State School; Stawell School #502; Frankston Primary School 1464 Museum; Excerpts Log Book Girvah Parish School, Ayrshire Scotland; Education Records held by Public Records Office; Honour Roll St James State School; Presbyterian & Anglican Ch-St James Honour Roll 1914-19; Letter -from Robert FLINT to John Stevens 9 Nov 1874; Naturalization Petitions- Chief Secretary 1851-54; Melbourne Tailloresses Strike 1882-83.
- AUSTRALIA** THE HERALDRY & GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF CANBERRA INC "THE ANCESTRAL SEARCHER" Vol 17 #3 Sep 1994 School Centenary & Jubilee Histories; Newspapers as Genealogical Resources; Hot Sources #50.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA** THE SOUTH OKANOGAN GS "GRAPEVINES" Vol 2 #3 Sep 1994 Using Funeral Directors; Old Postal Directories- Valuable Aid; Ontario Index of B,M, D.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA** GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF PRINCE GEORGE "TREE TRACER" Vol 15 #2 Sep 1994 American Indian Research (cont); Public School Teachers' Examination July 1894 - BC Gazette 2 Aug 1894.

- CANADA** NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA "THE ARCHIVIST" #107 1994 Family Viewing -the CRAWLEY Family; In Defense of Home & Country-John Joseph GODIN; Family Footprints; The Family of Sir G R Parkin; The HALE Collection; The Blue Books and Family Allowances; Farm Families.
- ENGLAND** CLEVELAND FHS "JOURNAL" Vol 5 #12 Oct 1994 UK Cholera Epidemic 1831; From the Banks of the Tees: RICHARDSON; Apprentices to the Company of Shipwrights; The Diary of a Cleveland Miner - Wm ROWBOTTOM; I Remain, Dear Mother (cont'd); Know Yr Parish - Brambles Farm; Story behind the Stone RYDER/HIRD.
- ENGLAND** EAST YORKSHIRE FHS "BANYAN TREE" #60 Oct 1994 People on the Move -Population Migration in Britain since c 1750; History of Welton Hall; Hidden Names in Wills -WEADLEY; Looking for a Lost Mariner? Pocklington & Barmby Moor- Ancestral Villages of Our LAMB Family.
- ENGLAND** EAST YORKSHIRE FHS "BANYON TREE" 1994 Members Interests.
- ENGLAND** THE ESSEX SOCIETY FOR FAMILY HISTORY "THE ESSEX FAMILY HISTORIAN" #74 Nov 1994 The Victoria County History; Search for the Family Stone(s) -Alice Eliza STONE; Deceptively Ordinary - Elizabeth Ann LACKFORD; William WOOLLINGS Enumerator of Orselt; SPERLINGS of Great Maplestead; The First Weekly Provincial Newspaper in County Essex -John PILBOROUGH.
- ENGLAND** LONDON & NORTH MIDDLESEX FHS "METROPOLITAN" Vol 17 31 Oct 1994 House of Detention 1616-1890; Sources of Naval Research; To Walk in an Admiral's Garden; And They Went to Sea in a Beautiful Pea Green Boat- The Merchant Service; Burials in Chipping Barnet 1620-1719.
- ENGLAND** NOTTINGHAM FHS "JOURNAL" Vol 8 #1 Oct 1994 Life & Times of Benet MAY; The HELMSLEYS of the Salutation Inn; It's Too Late Now -Alfred WOOD; Gravestones; My Wandering SHEPHERDS.
- ENGLAND** SOMERSET & DORSET FHS "THE GREENWOOD TREE" Vol 19 #4 GILHAM, PEADON, & PERHAM Chasing Rumours; COOKSLEY Cowgirls; DUNMAN Surname; Horton Parish Woodlands; Extractions Universal British Directory 1793-1798 Blandford, Dorset; The VINEYS of Somerset & Tasmania.
- ONTARIO** OGS ESSEX CO BR "TRAILS" Vol 16 #4 Oct 1994 The Buildings of Canada.
- ONTARIO** OGS HALTON PEEL BR "NEWSLETTER" Nov 1994 Vol 19 #5 Photographers in Brampton; History of Pedigree Collapse.
- ONTARIO** OGS KAWARTHA BR "THE BULLETIN" Vol 19 #3 1994 Citizenship & Immigration; Anglican Archives 1-800-668-8932.
- ONTARIO** OGS LEEDS & GRENVILLE BR "NEWS & VIEWS" Vol 20 #5 Oct-Nov 1994 Strays from the Amherstburg Echo; Early Settlement Patterns; 2nd Reg't Militia -War of 1812 Pensioners; Membership Applications for the Masonic Lodge, Brockville 1820 On; Dr Samuel ADAMS; John Mercier MCMULLEN; Old Chemical Works, Township of Elizabethtown; Letter from Geo. W GREEN, Medicine Hat AB to S C LAMB, Athens, ON 1929; Biography -J K MORRIS; 1827 Village of Brockville Census,
- ONTARIO** OGS LONDON & MIDDLESEX CO BR "LONDON LEAF" Vol 21 #4 Nov 1994 Middlesex County People in Wayne Co. Michigan Archives; Middlesex Co References from the Amherstburg Echo 1894-1899; World War One Roll of Honour- Graduate Nurses; Students of SS#8 Westminster Twp 1876; Students of SS#11 1878-1879.
- ONTARIO** OGS OTTAWA BR "NEWS" Vol 27 #6 1994 Surname Interests
- ONTARIO** OGS OXFORD CO BR "THE TRACER" Vol 16 #2 Nov 1994 Thomas INGERSOLL & Party; Travelling Tombstones.
- ONTARIO** SOCIETE FRANCO ONTARIENNE D'HISTOIRE ET DE GENEALOGIE "LE CHAINON" Vol 12 #2 Autumn 1884 Colonization de la Region Windsor- Essex; EMERY dit CODERRE; Le Famille CARON; Extrait Recensement Notre-Dame du Portage 31 Jan 1884.
- PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND** PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GS "NEWSLETTER" Vol 18 #3 (#70) Sep 1994 In Chancery HOLMES vs MCEWAN; Corrections & Additions to Little York Circuit Baptisms NL #60 Feb 1992; Citing Genealogical Sources Nat'l Archives of Canada; 17 New Settlers PEI; Marriages St Paul's Anglican Ch (cont'd).

**PRINCE EDWARD  
ISLAND**

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND GS "NEWSLETTER" Vol 18 #4 Nov 1994 Early Malpeque, New London Area Records; PEI Strays in Humboldt County CA; PEI Strays-Bruce Co ON; Marriages St Paul's Anglican Church (cont'd); Frank MCCORMICK of Company C- Massacre Victim; The Guardian Bicycle Race 1907.

**SCOTLAND**

ABERDEEN & NORTH EAST SCOTLAND FHS "JOURNAL" #52 August 1994 The Flax Spinning Mills of Inverbervie & District 1787-1992; William EDWARD (Pt 1) 18th C Aberdeenshire Miller; Thirled to the Mill.

**SCOTLAND**

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY "THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST" Vol 41 #3 Sep 1994 William GLASS, Founder of Tristan da Cunha 1816; Some Kintyre STEWARTS; The BROWNIE FH; Excerpts Scottish Customs from the Cradle to the Grave-Fostering.

**UNITED STATES**

AMERICAN FRENCH GS "JE ME SOUVIENS" Vol 17 #2 Fall 1994 The Paper Trail; The LE FEBVRES & PAPILLEAUS of Batiscan; Dating Genealogical Events; VOISINET Ancestral Home; The CHAILLE MATHURIN MATUREN Connection; Alphonse GAULIN Sr; Franco American Vets Rhode Island -Spanish American War.

**UNITED STATES**

THE ASSINIBOINE GS "SMOKE SIGNALS" ( Havre MT) Vol 11 #4 Oct 93 Excerpts Havre Plain Dealer June 1900.

**UNITED STATES**

THE ASSINIBOINE GS "SMOKE SIGNALS" Vol 12 #1 Spring 1994 Cemetery Records Box Elder, MT; Excerpts Havre Plain Dealer 16 July 1900.

**UNITED STATES**

BROKEN MOUNTAINS GS (CHESTER MT) "THE TRI-COUNTY SEARCHER" Vol 15 #2 Sep 1994 Simon O WARRIN- GTON; Excerpts River Press Fort Benton MT 1891-92; Marraige Records Choteau County (D's) 1888 (cont'd); Chester, Liberty Co Post Office.

**UNITED STATES**

GREATER OMAHA GS "WESTWARD INTO NEBRASKA" Vol 19 #4 Nov/Dec 1994

**UNITED STATES**

THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL & BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY "RECORD" Vol 125 #4 Oct 1994 Thomas MITCHELL of Mannelto Hill, Long Island; The PINE Family of King Street, Rye, NY & Greenwich CT; Juriaen PROBASCO's Place of Origin; The ALLAIRE Family of La Rochelle, France & Westchester Co. NY (concl); Jan Evertsen & His Descendants (concl); Hempstead Ear Marks 1785-1861 (concl); Lutheran Marriages in New York City (concl).

**UNITED STATES**

MARIN CO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY "THE MARIN KIN TRACER" Vol 17 #4 1994 A Land Records Vocabulary; PAF Solution & Tips; WW1 Draft Registration Cards on Microfilm; Delaware State Archives; Terms Commonly Found in Record Offices; Civil War Military List Marin Co CA (Marin Co Journal San Rafael, CA 6 Sep 1862).

**UNITED STATES**

MOUSE RIVER LOUP GS "NORTH CENTRAL NORTH DAKOTA GENEALOGICAL RECORD" #61 Dec 1994 Carpio NDak Free Press Excerpts c 1912-15; Genealogical Research in New England; Minot Area Obits; Rolette Co. Cemeteries; Ward Co. Coal Mines; West Prairie Cemetery. Carpio, N Dak.

**UNITED STATES**

OREGON GS "QUARTERLY" Vol 33 #2 Fall 1994 George William TRIBBLE; Oregon Newspaper Extracts-The Eugene City Guard 1870; Oregon Pioneer Certificates; Bible Records - David BLAKE, BARKER Family.

**UNITED STATES**

SEATTLE GS "BULLETIN" Vol 44 #1 Autumn 1994 My Family -Walter Enos SMITH; 1812 Baptismal Marathon, South Shield, Durham, England 31 Dec 1812; Out of Town Newspapers at U of Washington Suzzallo Library; IGI Concluding Ideas; Tip Sharing; Degree of Sanguinity; McCARVER Bible Records; STEVENSON Cemetery, Moriah, NY.

**ONE NAME**

THE WEATHERBEE ROUNDUP Vol 17 #5 Sep/Oct 1994 Book Review-Info from Stephen GRIFFING; Info from "If Our Early House Dissolves"; Weatherbee Hagadorn Family (cont'd); Weatherbee Inf -The Report -Journal of the Ohio GS; John Weatherby & Elizabeth Lacey Puzzle; Will of Charles MCCLAIN; John Wesley Weatherby/Elizabeth LACEY Line; Obit of Carl Weatherbee (Editor of Weatherbee Roundup).





# The Thistle

February 1995

Volume 1 Issue 3



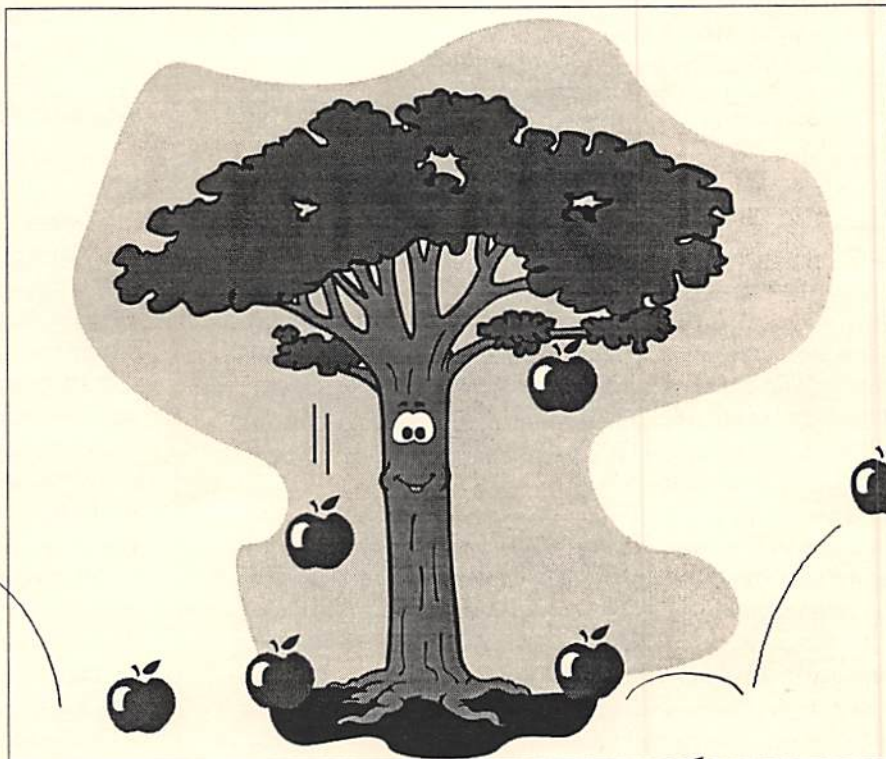
## My Trip to Scotland



I reached Scotland in May/June 1994 at the end of my travels through Africa, the Middle East and Europe. I wasn't as prepared for my genealogical research as I wanted to be, but that still didn't dampen my enthusiasm for seeing the places my ancestors came from. My husband and I joined my parents in Scotland so that we could all enjoy the benefits of our family research. My first stop was the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE FOR SCOTLAND in Edinburgh. It currently costs 16 Scottish Pounds (about \$33 Cdn.) to research there for the day. I have given the Scottish Research Group a copy of a package I received from the Register Office. The package gives information on records, staff searches, guidance for general search in the New Register House and a listing of Genealogical Researchers for hire. It was amazing to see all the information they have.

From Edinburgh, we headed to the Isle of Skye. Skye is breathtakingly beautiful and its rugged coastal scenery will stay etched in my mind as one of the most beautiful places I have ever seen in all my travels. While there, we visited the DUNVEGAN CASTLE, home of the Chiefs of MacLeod. The castle is the only fortress in the Hebrides remaining intact and in the hands of the same family through 750 years of recorded history! The stately rooms in the castle were very beautiful (the recorded sounds coming out of the dungeon were less beautiful but very amusing). I especially enjoyed the oil paintings of the chiefs and their spouses. Because we are part of the Clan MacLeod, we were asked

(Continued on page 2)



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## Hogmanay

I realize New Year's is over but I missed the boat in the last newsletter. According to the Collins Encyclopaedia of Scotland, Hogmanay is the name given to December 31st (or to gifts given and received on New Year's Eve). It is generally agreed to come from the Old French *aguillanneuf*, or the "last day of the year". However this definition from John MacTaggart's Gallovidian Encyclopaedia is much more fun:

"I think hog-ma-nay means *hug-me-now*. Kissing, long ago, was a thing much more common than at present [1824]. People in the days gone by saluted others in churches with *holy kisses*; and this *smacking* system was only laid aside when priests began to see that it was not *holiness* alone prompted their congregations to hold up their *gabs* to one another like *Amous dishes*, as Burns says. At weddings too what a kissing there was; and even to this day, at these occasions much of it goes on; and on the happy nights of *hog-ma-nay* the kissing trade is extremely brisk, particularly in *Auld Reekie*: then the lasses must kiss with all the stranger lads they meet, while phrases not unlike to 'John, come kiss me now' or 'John, come *hug me now*' are frequently heard. From such causes, methinks, *hog-ma-nay* has started. The hugging day, the time to *hug-me-now*."

(Continued on page 2)

### Check it out:

My Trip to Scotland, Lisa McLeod  
Hogmanay (Scottish New Year's Eve)  
Clan/Family of the Quarter: MacCrimmon  
What's Coming up

Page T1  
Page T1  
Page T4  
Page T5



## My Trip to Scotland

(Continued from page 1)

to sign a special guestbook (called the Great Book) and state our ancestry. I picked up the April '94 copy of THE CLAN MACLEOD MAGAZINE and a book called CHIEFS OF CLAN MACLEOD (currently out of print). I also visited the CLAN DONALD VISITOR CENTRE and did some research.

We took the ferry from Skye to the Island of Benbecula. This is the area where my great great grandfather is from. It takes about 2.5 hours to travel the entire length of the island and I was struck by how barren the landscape appeared. No wonder my family moved to Canada! The weather didn't help my impressions - it was windy and rainy the whole time we were on the island. We met some very interesting people there. Well ok, downright strange, but HEH, this is where my ancestors are from (makes one think)! We poked around some cemeteries and soon were realized how many MacLeods were on this island.

We then took a ferry to the Isle of Harris. I was fortunate to spend some time with BILL LAWSON where I got some leads on information relating to my great great grandfather. I also saw some of his publications on the Outer Hebrides of Scotland. My trip was very worthwhile and I now enjoy picturing the places where my ancestors lived as I record their information. It feels like I have an extended home. If anyone wants anymore information or to look at any of materials I brought back, feel free to call me at 487-1168.

Lisa McLeod

"The thistle has been an important symbol in Scottish heraldry for over 500 years, but botanists are confused as to which of the several native and introduced thistles this heraldic symbol represents. The spear thistle, musk thistle, melancholy thistle, stemless thistle, Our Lady's thistle and cotton thistle are all contenders.

"The first use of the thistle as a royal symbol in Scotland appears to have been on silver coins issued by James III in 1470, and the Order of the Thistle was founded by James VII in 1687. There is no historical evidence for the popular legend of an invading Viking treading on a thistle and crying out, thus giving the Scots warning of an attack, but the motto *nemo me impune lacessit* (loosely translated as 'No one attacks me and gets away with it') is usually associated with the Scottish thistle badge."

*Collins Encyclopaedia of Scotland*, 1994  
Harper Collins Publishers

## Hogmanay

(Continued from page 1)

I found this next article written by Nick Lees in the Edmonton Journal just before this New Year's. They kindly agreed to let me reprint it.

### Hogmanay in Old Kilpatrick

My father, whom I hardly knew, awoke my brother Jim and I at 11:30pm and told us it was almost New Year's.

It was 1946, I was four-years-old and this was the first Scottish Hogmanay (New Year's Eve) I was to remember.

My father, a mechanical engineer, had recently returned from the Persian Gulf, where he'd worked in the oilfields during the Second World War.

"Jump into the bath and then put on your clean clothes," said my father.

A little later my still-sleepy eyes took in a miracle.

Our three-bedroomed, sandstone house in Old Kilpatrick, on the River Clyde north of Glasgow, was in showroom condition. Not one Dinky toy on the floor.

My mother had worked all day, scrubbing floors and polishing the door knocker and front step, to be ready to get the New Year off to a good start.

That's why we were spanking clean. We were to turn over new leaf.

We were waiting for Big Ben to tell us on the radio (television was several years away) that 1947 had arrived, when hysteria seemed to grip my mother.

"Jim," she yelled. "The ashes. Take out the ashes."

My father grabbed the shelf-like bin under our coal fire and dashed into the backyard to dump them.

He made it back before Big Ben bonged. When it did, he kissed my mother and shook hands and hugged Jim and I.

It wasn't long before my grandfather arrived with a tall, dark stranger, who stayed briefly. It was years later that I found tradition has it that fortune will smile kindly if a tall, dark stranger is the first to cross your threshold in the New Year. The tall and dark are especially busy then.

My grandfather had thrown some silver in the door ahead of him and he'd arrived carrying timeless symbols, coal in one hand and an apple in the other.

"Silver is a way of wishing prosperity in the New Year," my mother was to tell me when I was older. "Coal characterizes warmth and the gift of an apple or orange hopefully means the household won't know hunger."

We were poured ginger wine and offered shortbread, oat cakes, sausage rolls, mincemeat tarts and then later my mother's homemade fruit cake with its oodles of raisins wrapped in pastry. Only she knew how to make it properly.

My father poured a Scotch for my grandfather and himself.

(Continued on page 3)



# Hogmanay

(Continued from page 2)

And then a couple more. It was when my grandfather broke into his rendition of *The Star of Rabbie Burns* that my father suggested we leave.

The song, a tribute to poet Robert Burns, hailed by many as "The Greatest Scot that ever lived," has closed every pub between Glasgow and Greenock. And so had my grandfather, I was to find out later.

We were bundled up against the crisp night air and walked through a densely-treed glen behind the house and out to the road that led to Clydebank.

My grandmother and my mother's three sisters had lost their home when the Nazi's bombed the Clydeside early in the war. Now, they had a new house and we were to "first foot" them, or drop in to toast the New Year.

It was about an eight kilometre walk to their home, but in the wee hours of the morning, the then country road was abuzz with people out visiting.

My father took it in turns to carry my brother and I, with my mother encouraging us to stroll farther on our own with remarks such as: "Granny's steak and kidney pie will be ready. It's the best in the world."

And it certainly was. The aroma of the pie was stronger than that of the new paint. And there were roasted potatoes, carrots, peas and brussel sprouts.

For dessert we had a choice of Cloutie Dumpling, a sweet, spicy boiled pudding, thick with dried fruits and treacle or Scottish trifle. I had both. In the trifle, I had my first taste of brandy, sherry and madeira.

My brother and I were put to bed in the back bedroom while my usually-tea tolling aunts and grandmother sipped sherry.

They woke us later with their rendition of *The Star of Rabbie Burns*.

David Graham, a Glaswegian who helped found a couple of Edmonton rugby teams: "We'd go to the Paisley ice rink and then return home to find the house immaculate. My sister would have been cleaning all day.

"We'd have a huge steak pie meal and the first bottles would be opened at midnight. There would be lots of toasts. About 12:45am you'd start to hear doors slamming outside and footsteps up and down the path as first footing began. It's an old good-luck Druid tradition the pre-dates the Christian era.

"If a couple was quiet, quite often the man would go out and first foot his own home. Then the couple could go to bed. It was important to have that luck.

"In Scotland, people used to work over Christmas and New Year's was the big holiday and celebration. Everybody stayed up till dawn and first-footed. And then anarchy reigned for several days. People ate when they felt like it.

"Thousands of kids would be piled into beds and mountains

of coats thrown on top of them. In the old days everyone would be in walking distance of one another. Now, people are terrified of being charged with impaired driving."

Craig Henderson, architect formerly from Ayr: "Office workers would go out for drinks in the pub about 11:30am and would be there until the pub closed at 2:30pm. It would be a preamble to a night of partying.

"Good Scottish Presbyterian mothers would have spent the day cleaning the house from one end to the other. And they'd have done lots of baking.

"Scottish New Year's are legendary and the English all try to get to Scotland for them. People tour their extended families. There's a tremendous open friendliness and strangers will go into each other's homes.

"Mothers would bring endless trays of food from the oven and we'd eat such things as Scotch broth, mutton pies, sausage rolls, Forfar Bridies, shortbread and black bun, a very rich currant and raisin cake covered in a light pastry.

"We'd have steak pie on New Year's Day and go to a soccer match. There are always big local games when Ayr play Kilmarnock and Glasgow Rangers play Celtic. I remember my uncle once asking me what I wanted to drink and I said a Scotch. 'What kind?' he said. He had what amounted to a portable cocktail bar.

"At about six a.m., you'd see people walking down the road looking to see if anyone still had a light on so they could carry on with the party."

Nick Lees, Edmonton Journal Staff Writer, Dec 28/94  
Reprinted with permission from the Edmonton Journal.

Note: There were also some recipes there for Steak & Kidney Pie, Scottish Shortbread, Scotch Broth, Forfar Bridies, Turnberry Oatcakes, and Scotch Trifle. If you are interested, give me a call. Deb Mallett

Say it with flowers, say it with eats.  
Say it with kisses, say it with sweets.  
Say it with jewelry, say it with drink,  
But always be careful not to say it with ink.

Anonymous

## S.R.G. Meetings Coming Up:



Place: Lion's Senior Citizens  
Recreation Centre  
11113 - 113 Street  
Edmonton, Alberta

Time: 07:30pm



## Scottish Magazines (Published in North America)

### The Highlander

Published seven times a year.

Subscriptions:

1yr: \$16.50 (US) + \$5.00 (outside US)

2yr: \$31.50 (US) + \$10.00 (outside US)

The Highlander

Circulation Department

PO Box 44086

Chicago, Illinois 60644

(Phone: 1-708-382-1035)

(Fax: 1-708-382-0322)

### The Scottish Banner

Published monthly in tabloid format.

Subscriptions:

1yr: \$19.00 + \$1.33 GST (Cdn)

2yr: \$34.00 + \$2.38 GST (Cdn)

The Scottish Banner

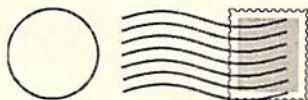
PO Box 724

Niagara Falls, Ontario L2E 6V5

(1-800-729-8951)

#### *Note:*

Subscription rates and addresses are accurate as of November 4, 1994.



## Clan/Family of the Quarter

### MacCrimmon

The **MacCrimmons** of Dunvegan, Isle of Skye were leading pipers and pipe teachers throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. They were hereditary pipers to **MacLeod of Dunvegan** for around 200 years. The first known was **Donald Mór** (b: c1570, d: c1640). Upon his death the position of hereditary piper was performed by his son **Padruig Mór** and subsequently by his grandson **Padruig Og** (d: after 1730). The family continued to serve as pipers at Dunvegan for two further generations, but after 1746 the position was nominal. The MacCrimmon piping school in Boreraig seems to have been founded by **Padruig Og**. The school closed around 1770. The last of the MacCrimmon hereditary pipers, **Lieut. MacCrimmon** had a farm in Glenelg in the first quarter of the 19th century.

One variation of the name has been found on one of the rune-inscribed crosses at Kirk Michael, Isle of Man, as **Rumun**. A "Sir" Jhone **Mcchrummen** was a witness at Inverness in 1533, a Hector **M'Crimmon** signed a deed on behalf of Isabella, wife of Sir Rory Mor, who succeeded to the chiefship of Dunvegan in 1595, and McLeod of Dunvegan was complainer against two men named **M'Grymmen** in 1599. Others are **McCrumen** (1717), **McGrimmon**, **MacCruimein**, **Maccrimomthain** (Gaelic) and **McGrinnan** (1635). As George F. Black (*The Surnames of Scotland*) tells us "The story of the Maccrimmons being of Italian origin is too silly for belief."

*Collins Encyclopaedia of Scotland*, 1994, Page 646  
Edited by John Keay and Julia Keay, Harper Collins Publishers

*The Surnames of Scotland - Their Origin, Meaning and History*, 1946, Page 480  
George F. Black, Ph. D., The New York Public Library & Readex Books



## Terms found in Scottish Records

browster (brewster)	- brewer, alehouse keeper
cadger	- hawker, particularly an itinerant vendor of fish
card (caird)	- gipsy
commoning	- discussing
failzie	- penalty for breach of bargain
gaberlunzie	- a travelling beggar, a tramp
puir (pure)	- poor
prime gilt	- tax on seamen's wages and on shipping, devoted to the assistance of poor mariners
skilly (woman)	- clever, knowing
wricht, glassin	- carpenter or joiner who did glass work

#### *The Kirk's Care of the Poor*

J.M. McPherson, published about 1930

Special reference to N.E. of Scotland

(Note: Thanks to whoever sent me this.)



Hampstead House Books sells inexpensive books that are at least 1/2 the price of the original value. They sell many books on Scotland including a book called "Tracing Your Scottish Ancestry" by Kathleen Cory (price \$7.99). If anyone is interested in getting the quarterly catalogue phone 1-800-361-1576 (Mon - Fri 8:30 to 4:00 eastern time or leave a message on their answering machine).

Lisa McLeod



## Queries ...

### Black

Would like to hear from descendants of John Black.

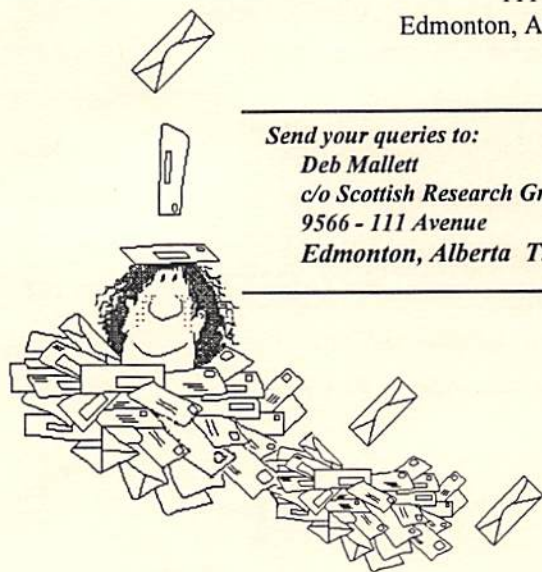
Born: 16 Sep 1837, Guelph, Ontario

Died: 23 Aug 1917, Panama, Ontario

Noel Nicolson  
11119 - 40 Avenue  
Edmonton, Alberta T6J 0P9

Send your queries to:

Deb Mallett  
c/o Scottish Research Group,  
9566 - 111 Avenue  
Edmonton, Alberta T5G 0A7



## What's coming up...

In the last issue we published several Scottish events going on in the States. Barry Potter has been downloading this information from the Internet for us and with this issue there are many more - too many to print here. So what we will do is say if you are travelling to the States and you would like to know what events may be taking place in your area, give either Barry or myself (Deb Mallett) a call. We'll be happy to check it out for you.

With this download there were actually a few events happening in Canada. I'll list these for you (until there gets to be too many of them too):

### Nova Scotia:

July 1 to 23, 1995: International Gathering of the Clans, Halifax.

July 2, 1995: Halifax Highland Games, Halifax

July 15, 16 & 17, 1995: Antigonish Highland Games, Antigonish

### New Brunswick:

July 28, 29 & 30, 1995: New Brunswick Highland Games, Fredericton

Looks like the Maritimes is the place to be this July. We have more information on these events if you are interested.

## New Members

Corlett, Ruth M.  
111, 11325 - 40 Ave.,  
Edmonton, Alta. T6J 4M7

Coull, Ken  
Address unavailable.

Donnachie, Cheryl  
Apt 206, 10610 - 80 Ave.  
Edmonton, Alta. T6E 1V5

Douglas, Joyce & Robert  
10631 - 63 Street,  
Edmonton, Alta. T6A 2M8

Hackler, Bunny  
5415 - 114B Street  
Edmonton, Alta. T6H 3N6

Heath, Douglas  
Address Unavailable.

Karvonen, Helen B.  
73 Deer Ridge Dr.,  
St. Albert, Alta. T8N 6A8

McLeod, Lisa  
7807 - 162 Street  
Edmonton, Alta. T5R 2L5

McNeill, Richard G.  
13303 - 123 Street,  
Edmonton, Alta. T5L 0K1

Meredith, Carol  
27 Glenmore,  
St. Albert, Alta. T8N 0S6

Nunn, Carolyn  
1 Athapashan Dr.,  
Leduc, Alta. T9E 4K3

Pimblett, Thomas & Betty  
Box 55, Site 216, RR. 2,  
St. Albert, Alta. T8N 1M9

Wight, Alex & Lillian  
3528 - 118 Street,  
Edmonton, Alta. T6J 1W5

Woodman, Patricia J.  
12926 - 119A Ave.,  
Edmonton, Alta. T5L 2P4



## Steering/Planning Committee

Position	Name	Address	Phone
Chief "The Commish"	Helen McArthur	#307, 10320 - 122 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T5N 1M2	482-6688
1st Asst. Chief	Vacant		
Secretary/Treasurer	Susan McKeen	9302 - 94 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6C 3V7	466-0114
Corresponding Secretary	Vacant		
Membership/Computer	Barry Potter	A801 - 8620 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5H 3S6	426-5105
Communications:	Adeline Kovaluk	306 Clareview Road, Edmonton, Alberta T5A 3Y8	478-2378
	Lillias Lundquist	3962 - 76 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6K 1V6	461-7167
	Noel Nicolson	11119 - 40 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T6J 0P9	435-1884
	Pat Rooney	117 Brander Drive, Edmonton, Alberta T6H 4X5	436-6270
Program:	Iain Forrest	46 Deane Crescent, St. Albert, Alberta T8N 4Z4	458-1561
	Bill MacDonald	5214 - 144 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5A 4E8	475-1942
Media Relations/Publicity	Phyllis Dendy	G209 - 12025 - 25 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T6J 4G6	988-6120
Publications/Queries	Deb Mallett	5673 - 137 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5A 2H4	478-4922
Lending Library	Vacant		

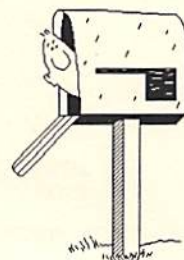
## The Genealogy Pox



**Warning:** Genealogy Pox. Very contagious to adults.

**Symptoms:** Continual complaints about need for names, dates and places. Patient has blank expression; sometimes deaf to spouse and children. Has no taste for work of any kind, except feverishly looking through records at libraries and courthouses. Has compulsion to write letters; swears at mailman when he doesn't leave mail. Frequents strange places such as cemeteries, ruins, and remote, desolate country places. Makes secret night calls. Hides the phone bill from spouse. Mumbles to self. Has strange far away look in eyes. If you or a loved one or someone you know is suffering from this ailment, we regret to say the condition is incurable.

Simcoe County Branch, O.G.S.  
S.C.A.N. Vol. 10 No. 3, August 1992  
(Submitted by Raymond R. Price)



Regular meetings are held on the first Tuesday of March, June, September and December at 07:30 at the Lion's Senior Citizens Recreation Centre, 11113 - 113 Street, Edmonton, Alberta. Membership is \$7.00 per year (September to August). The fee is used mainly to cover the cost of the meeting hall.

Change of address notices should be sent to:

Barry Potter, c/o Scottish Research Group, 9566 - 111 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5G 0A7



# CLANDIGGER

Published by the Edmonton Branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society

## Upcoming Dates

Regular meetings of the Edmonton Branch are held on the 4th Thursday of each month (excluding July, August and December) at the Lions Senior Citizens Centre, Small Auditorium, 11113 - 113th Street, Edmonton. Time - 7:00 p.m. (for 7:30) until about 10:00 p.m.

### Thursday, 23 March 1995 - Regular Meeting

- General Workshop Night - details to be discussed at the February meeting

### Thursday, 20 April 1995 - Regular Meeting

- Members' Anecdotes...

### Thursday, 25 May 1995 - Regular Meeting

- Tony Cashman will be speaking on "*The Edmonton Story*"

### Thursday, 22 June 1995 - Regular Meeting

- Dessert Night - come and ENJOY!

---

*CLANDIGGER* is published four times yearly within *Relatively Speaking* (February, June, August and November) by the Edmonton Branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society, PO Box 754, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5J 2L4, Phone (403) 424-4429.

## Your Executive

### PRESIDENT

- Arlene Borgstede, 459-8601

### PAST PRESIDENT

- Tom Trace, 435-8154

### VICE PRESIDENT

- Florence Woodward, 483-5940

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### RECORDING & INDEXING

- Lisa McLeod, 487-1168

### PROGRAMS

- Pat Hewitt, 454-4408

### FUNDRAISING

- Vacant



## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

January 1995

This is the third edition of the combined Clandigger/Relatively Speaking format - time enough for you to have formed an opinion. Do you find it acceptable? Please let your executive know - we can't make changes unless we know how you feel.

The combined format has saved us about \$1800 in publication costs. Some of this saving has been budgeted for replacing periodicals lost on our exchange program and for other library acquisitions. It is our hope that the remainder of your membership fees can be used to offer services which would not otherwise be possible. For example, with the purchase of a microfilm reader, we will explore getting films for use in the library. Of course, we also have to consider that we will be paying rent for the library sometime in the future. (Yes, it is official. The McLeod Building is being put on the market.)

On the subject of microfilm, the Family History Centre has informed us that the 200 films of the Ontario Vital Statistics we offered to purchase for them have been ordered. There are still somewhat less than 200 needed to complete the entire collection. Would you like us to buy them? Let us know!

Our Conference '95 Committee has spent the last eighteen months planning an exciting conference for April. I hope that you'll be able to attend and remember - early registration is always appreciated.

Our trip to Salt Lake City is scheduled for October 23-29, 1995. We are working to get the best deal possible but the state of the Canadian dollar right now isn't helping us. We will continue to keep you posted!

The next general meeting is our Annual Meeting with the election of a new executive. I hope that you have assured all positions are filled. As this is my last 'message' as your president, may I take the opportunity to thank the members of the executive for their help and co-operation over the last two years, especially my secretary, Bob Fraser. Special thanks too, to all those behind-the-scenes workers who have kept our organization functioning

so efficiently. Most of these people are doing their jobs with so little fanfare that the rest of us don't even know about them - we just take the completed work for granted. Stop and think for a minute. How do those chairs get set up at each meeting? How do those periodicals get into our library and onto the shelves? How do those cemetery records get into print? There are dozens of chores that need to be done and many dozens of people seeing that they are. On your behalf I offer our sincere thanks!!

Arlene

## LIBRARY NEWS

by Norma Wolowyk

The Edmonton Branch, AGS Library is located at 916 McLeod Building, 10136-100 Street, Edmonton, AB. Phone 424-4429.

### Library Hours:

Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.  
Wednesday evenings 6:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. (Please be in the building before 7:15 p.m.)

## SOME RECENT ACQUISITIONS:

### MICROFILM

With the purchase of a microfilm reader we will now be able to purchase and accept donations of microfilm. We currently have available for reading:

- The 1901 Census for Alberta (3 films)
- Marriage registers (1858-1869) (2 films, NAC R.G. Series 8) for the Ontario counties of Peterborough, Prescott, Prince Edward, Renfrew, Russell, Simcoe, Oxford, Oxford TWP. (Grenville Co.), Peel, and Perth. (Donated by Gail Cockwill)

### VIDEOS

Now available to be borrowed are four videos from Conference '94 of John Kitzmiller's sessions on advanced English research, basic Scottish and Irish research and also his opening remarks to the Conference.

### FROM INTERNET

Barry Potter has downloaded from Internet the Roots Surname List, and Susan McKeen has bound



this collection in three binders. It is a listing of family names being researched along with the E-mail and street address of the researcher.

#### PUBLICATION BROCHURES

If you are wondering what published material is available for your area of research the library does have files of current publication brochures filed by areas.

#### STAMPS FOR SALE

Postage from the following countries available at the library:

U.S.A.  
English  
Australian  
New Zealand

#### INDEX SEARCHES

The following indexes are held at the library and can be searched for genealogical information:

- BIRTH MARRIAGE AND DEATH REGISTRATIONS FOR ALBERTA, 1898-1905.

- NOTICES FROM THE EDMONTON JOURNAL 1972-1981.

- THE C.D. DENNEY PAPERS (Selkirk settlers, fur-trading and Metis genealogies)

- AGS MASTER DATABASE (mainly cemetery burials in Alberta)

Please send \$2.00 for each name to be searched plus a SASE to: Edmonton Branch AGS, Box 754, Edmonton AB T5J 2L4.

#### MICROFILM...

*Do you have microfilm at home that you no longer need for your own research? Your Edmonton Branch library now has a microfilm reader and we would welcome your donation of film. Considering borrowing a roll of film on interlibrary loan? Why not consider purchasing the film instead and researching at your own library? Wouldn't it be wonderful to have a collection of film on hand for your research right in your own library? Please contact Jim Farnel, Joy Doyle or Norma at 916 with any questions you have on donating or purchasing film for your Edmonton branch library.*

EDMONTON BRANCH, A.G.S. (ERG+W)

ENGLISH RESEARCH GROUP

(plus Wales)

We began the New Year in an enthusiastic manner! 19 members met in the AGS Library at 916 on Thursday, January 5 at 7 p.m. This first meeting was chaired by R. Muriel Jones who was supported and encouraged by our two well-known and well-informed members, Dr. Sue Philips and Pat Woodman, and Branch President Arlene Borgstede, supportive as always.

There was a great deal of input from those present, who were asked to state their specific needs relating to genealogical research in England and Wales. The input was lively and informative.

The PURPOSE for the group was established::

1. To exchange INFORMATION
2. To learn what information is available and WHERE
3. To obtain excellent SPEAKERS whenever possible
4. To increase our knowledge of ENGLAND & WALES - PAST & PRESENT
5. To 'Leave no stone unturned'

Suggestions for future meetings:

Use of MAPS in Genealogy; HISTORY and its importance; Unusual helpful records and items to



be found in Record Offices; Making the best use of time at the LDS Library, Bonnie Doon; Playing Detective - Following through with CLUES; CORRESPONDENCE: What to write - to expect - Pitfalls to avoid; QUIZ Night; How to spend PRODUCTIVE time in Salt Lake City; Lady Luck!: Meat On The Bones; Good Reference Book Recommendations; Colonial Records; Army Records; Changes brought about by the

Societies; and MANY more subjects - enough to keep us active and excited for the next few years.

Meetings have been booked for the first Thursday in each month (excluding July & August) in the Library at 916 - 7 p.m. unless otherwise stated. February only will be Wednesday, 1st at 7 p.m.

Please join us and share your knowledge.

Canals/Railways; English/Welsh Family History

R. Muriel Jones

=====

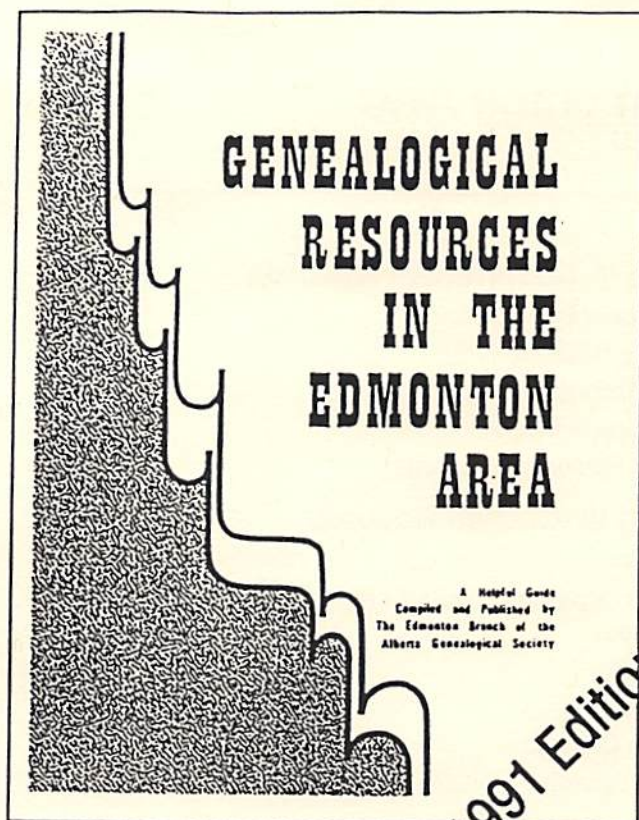
## LAWS OF GENEALOGY

- ♣ The document containing evidence of the missing link in your research invariably will be lost due to fire, flood or war.
- ♣ The keeper of the vital records you need most will just have been insulted by another genealogist.
- ♣ Your great, great grandfather's obituary states that he died, leaving no issue of record.
- ♣ The town clerk you wrote to in desperation, and finally convinced to give you the info you need, can't write legibly, and does not have a photocopy machine.
- ♣ The will you need is in the safe on board the Titanic.
- ♣ Copies of the old newspapers have holes which occur only on last names.
- ♣ No one in your family tree ever did anything noteworthy, always rented property, was never sued, and was never names in wills.
- ♣ You learned that great aunt Matilda's executor just sold her life's collection of family genealogical materials to a flea market dealer 'somewhere in New York City'.
- ♣ Yours is the only last name not found among the three billion names in the Mormon Archives in Salt Lake City.
- ♣ The 37-volume, 16,000-page history of your county of origin is not indexed.
- ♣ The critical link in your family tree is named "Smith".

Anonymous

Found in Bruce/Grey Branch OGS newsletter, Nov. 94 issue; reprinted From Blue Water Backgrounds, St. Clair Co. Family History Group, Vol. 14, #3, Autumn, September 1994.

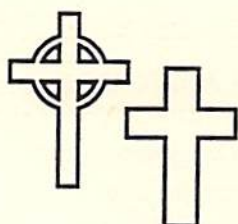
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1993 - Information update included  
a comprehensive  
listing of  
available material

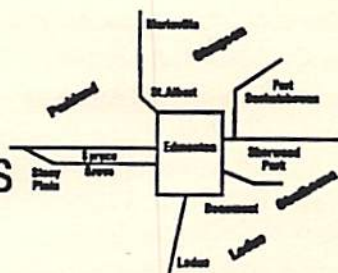
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expanded

by a team of 50  
Edmonton Branch  
AGS members



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Nursing Associations



Libraries, Archives, U.of A. ... and much more

Price: \$28.00

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Canada and International - \$5.00

to order contact: Edmonton Branch AGS  
P.O. Box 754  
Edmonton, Alberta T6J 2L4  
(403) 424-4429

GST EXEMPT



# Genealogical Resources in the Edmonton Area (1991 Edition) — Contents

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## Section I Genealogical Sources in Edmonton

1. Alberta Genealogical Society - Edmonton Branch
  - A. Branch Meetings, & 916 nights,
  - B. Branch Library
2. Dr. G.J. Conradi's Private library
3. Dr. Penelope Christensen Collection

## Section II Libraries

1. L.D.S. Family History Centre, Edmonton Branch.
2. Edmonton Public Libraries
3. Legislature Library
4. Law Library (Law Courts Bldg - Law Lists)
5. Germans from Russia
6. Heritage Library of the Society for the Retired and semi-retired
7. New Horizons Local History Library

## Section III Archives

1. Provincial Archives Of Alberta
2. City Of Edmonton Archives
3. Ukranian-Canadian Archives
4. Archives Of Telephone Directories
  - A. Alberta Government Telephones
  - B. The Edmonton Telephones Historical Information Centre Foundation
5. Edmonton Public School Museum & Archives
6. City of Edmonton Police Service Museum & Archives

## Section IV University Of Alberta

1. Libraries:
  - Library of Congress Classification System
- A. Rutherford North:
  - Humanities & Social Sciences Library
  - Reference Collection
  - Reference Bibliography Room
- B. Rutherford South:
  - Periodicals & Microforms Centre
  - Micromaterials Reading Room
  - University Archives
  - Bruce Peel Special Collections Library
- C. Cameron Library:
  - Government Publications Library
2. University Map Collection
3. Faculté St. Jean

## Section V Government Records

1. Vital Statistics
2. Probate Records
3. Land Records
4. Government Maps
5. City Of Edmonton Records

## Section VI Church Records

1. Anglican
2. Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter Day Saints (Mormon)
3. Lutheran
4. Presbyterian
5. Roman Catholic
6. United Church

## Section VII Cemetery Records

1. Edmonton Cemeteries
2. Funeral Directors
3. Alberta Cemeteries List

## Section VIII Professional And Other Societies

1. Alberta Teachers' Association Magazine Index
2. Nursing Records As A Research Source
3. Northern Alberta Pioneers And Old Timers
4. Slavic And East European Studies
5. La Société Généalogique Du Nord-ouest
6. Alberta Model Soldiers Society

## Section IX Neighbouring Communities

1. Fort Saskatchewan
2. Leduc & County of Leduc, Including Beaumont
3. Morinville & Minicipal District of Sturgeon
4. Sherwood Park & County of Strathcona,
5. Spruce Grove
6. Stony Plain & County of Parkland
7. St. Albert

## Appendices:

- A Archives books, D Denney Index, E Edmonton Archives, H HSS books, L Library of Congress Classification, N Newspapers at the Legislature Library, P Edmonton Public Libraries, R Reference materials at the Rutherford

## Index